California Congressional District 4

- Of the 2,259 bridges in the counties of this district, 154, or 6.8 percent, are classified as structurally deficient. This means one of the key elements is in poor or worse condition.
- This is down from 158 bridges classified as structurally deficient in 2020.
- Repairs are needed on 187 bridges in the district, which will cost an estimated $307.1 million.
- This compares to 192 bridges that needed work in 2020.
- The state has committed $90.0 million in IIJA bridge formula funds to support 11 projects in the District.

28

Compared to 27 in 2023

in the nation in % of structurally deficient bridges

1. Iowa	19.0%
27. New Jersey	6.0%
28. California	6.0%
29. Washington	6.0%

7

Compared to 6 in 2023

in the nation in # of structurally deficient bridges

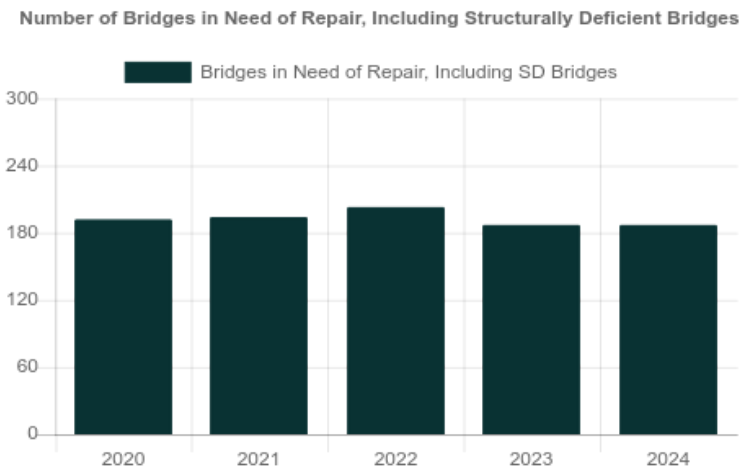
1. Iowa	4,544
6. New York	1,664
7. California	1,527
8. Louisiana	1,458

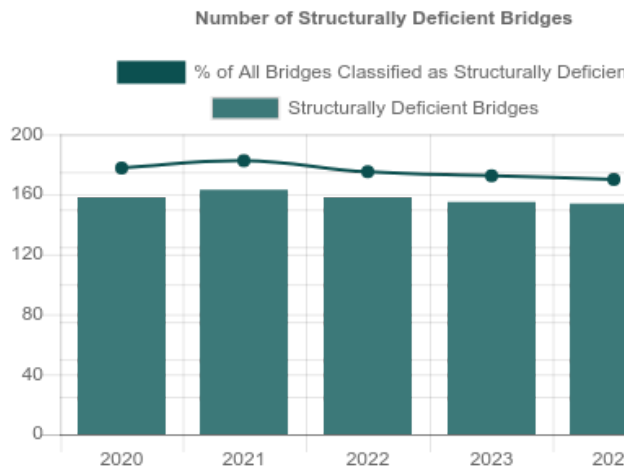
15

Compared to 16 in 2023

in the nation in % of structurally deficient bridge deck area

1. Rhode Island	14.0%
14. Pennsylvania	7.0%
15. California	7.0%
16. New Hampshire	6.0%





Top Most Traveled Structurally Deficient Bridges in California

County	Year Built	Daily Crossings	Type of Bridge	Location
Fresno	1974	76,000	Urban freeway/expressway	State Route 41 over O Street
El Dorado	2008	60,000	Rural minor arterial	Missouri Flat Road over US Highway 50
Fresno	1980	49,500	Urban freeway/expressway	State Route 180 EB over BNSF Ry & Amtrak
Placer	2000	44,970	Urban other principal arterial	Roseville Parkway over Antelope Creek
Madera	1967	32,500	Rural arterial	State Route 99 SB over Cottonwood Creek
Fresno	1972	31,600	Urban other principal arterial	Jensen Ave over State Route 41
Placer	1961	29,000	Rural Interstate	Interstate 80 over UP RR, BNSF Ry, & Amtrak
Placer	1958	29,000	Rural Interstate	Interstate 80 over Carpenter Road
Fresno	1962	27,039	Urban other principal arterial	E Shields Ave over Dry Creek Canal
Placer	1964	27,000	Rural Interstate	Interstate 80 WB over East Cisco Road
Placer	1963	27,000	Rural Interstate	Interstate 80 EB over Hampshire Rocks,S Yuba R
Tuolumne	1991	25,060	Rural minor arterial	Mono Way over Sullivan Creek
El Dorado	1957	20,300	Rural arterial	U.S. Highway 50 over Snow Road
Tuolumne	2004	17,450	Rural minor arterial	SR 108 over Mono Way
Fresno	1967	16,500	Rural Interstate	Interstate 5 SB over Tumey Gulch
Fresno	1967	16,500	Rural Interstate	Interstate 5 NB over Tumey Gulch
Madera	2000	15,000	Rural arterial	State Route 152 EB over Ash Slough
Placer	1959	13,500	Rural Interstate	Interstate 80 EB over Troy Road
Placer	1959	13,500	Rural Interstate	Interstate 80 EB over Blue Canyon Road
Placer	1959	13,500	Rural Interstate	Interstate 80 EB over Kingvale Road
Placer	1959	13,250	Rural Interstate	Interstate 80 WB over Blue Canyon Road
El Dorado	1990	13,100	Rural arterial	U.S. Highway 50 over South Fork American Riv
Fresno	1999	13,000	Urban freeway/expressway	W180-S41 Connector over SR 41, SR 180
Nevada	1962	12,400	Rural Interstate	Interstate 80 WB over South Yuba River
Placer	1928	11,100	Rural arterial	State Route 89 over Truckee River

Bridge Inventory: California

Type of Bridge	Number of Bridges	Area of All Bridges (sq. meters)	Daily Crossings on All Bridges	Number of Structurally Deficient Bridges	Area of Structurally Deficient Bridges (sq. meters)	Daily Crossings on Structurally Deficient Bridges
Rural Interstate	81	64,695	1,573,350	13	12,342	222,900
Rural arterial	135	93,422	1,895,510	11	7,819	106,400
Rural minor arterial	192	140,857	1,169,955	9	6,460	120,101
Rural major collector	282	140,177	718,665	18	9,657	33,880
Rural minor collector	250	81,749	275,532	16	5,882	13,186
Rural local road	654	168,618	401,401	62	10,029	17,086
Urban Interstate	26	50,015	1,221,100	0	0	0
Urban freeway/expressway	226	357,393	7,851,881	3	7,134	138,500
Urban other principal arterial	97	119,896	1,705,374	4	6,843	113,424
Urban minor arterial	128	113,008	1,414,009	7	2,084	43,497
Urban collector	101	63,806	703,902	4	1,681	12,096
Urban local road	87	36,747	249,802	7	1,433	14,021
Total	2,259	1,430,384	19,180,481	154	71,366	835,091

Proposed Bridge Work

Type of Work	Number of Bridges	Cost to Repair (in millions)	Daily Crossings	Area of Bridges (sq. meters)
Bridge replacement	61	$63	152,299	12,252
Widening & rehabilitation	1	$0	50	47
Rehabilitation	97	$211	683,618	60,344
Deck rehabilitation/replacement	1	$0	5	30
Other structural work	27	$33	41,286	9,768
Total	187	$307	877,258	82,440

About the data:

Data includes information for the following area(s): Alpine County, Amador County, Calaveras County, El Dorado County, Fresno County, Madera County, Mariposa County, Nevada County, Placer County, Tuolumne County

Data and cost estimates are from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) National Bridge Inventory (NBI), downloaded on August 20, 2024. Note that specific conditions on bridges may have changed as a result of recent work or updated inspections.

Effective January 1, 2018, FHWA changed the definition of structurally deficient as part of the final rule on highway and bridge performance measures, published May 20, 2017 pursuant to the 2012 federal aid highway bill Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21). Two measures that were previously used to classify bridges as structurally deficient are no longer used. This includes bridges where the overall structural evaluation was rated in poor or worse condition, or where the adequacy of waterway openings was insufficient.

The new definition limits the classification to bridges where one of the key structural elements—the deck, superstructure, substructure or culverts, are rated in poor or worse condition. During inspection, the conditions of a variety of bridge elements are rated on a scale of 0 (failed condition) to 9 (excellent condition). A rating of 4 is considered "poor" condition.

Cost estimates have been derived by ARTBA, based on 2023 average bridge replacement costs for structures on and off the National Highway System, published by FHWA. Bridge rehabilitation costs are estimated to be 68 percent of replacement costs. A bridge is considered to need repair if the structure has identified repairs as part of the NBI, a repair cost estimate is supplied by the bridge owner or the bridge is classified as structurally deficient. Please note that for a few states, the number of bridges needing to be repaired can vary significantly from year to year, and reflects the data entered by the state.

Bridges are classified by FHWA into types based on the functional classification of the roadway on the bridge. Interstates comprise routes officially designated by the Secretary of Transportation. Other principal arterials serve major centers of urban areas or provide mobility through rural areas. Freeways and expressways have directional lanes generally separated by a physical barrier, and access/egress points generally limited to on- and off-ramps. Minor arterials serve smaller areas and are used for trips of moderate length. Collectors funnel traffic from local roads to the arterial network; major collectors have higher speed limits and traffic volumes and are longer in length and spaced at greater intervals, while minor collectors are shorter and provide service to smaller communities. Local roads do not carry through traffic and are intended for short distance travel.