California Congressional District 7

- Of the 740 bridges in the counties of this district, 25, or 3.4 percent, are classified as structurally deficient. This means one of the key elements is in poor or worse condition.
- This is up from 19 bridges classified as structurally deficient in 2020.
- Repairs are needed on 25 bridges in the district, which will cost an estimated $129.9 million.
- This compares to 19 bridges that needed work in 2020.
- The state has committed $81.2 million in IIJA bridge formula funds to support 2 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

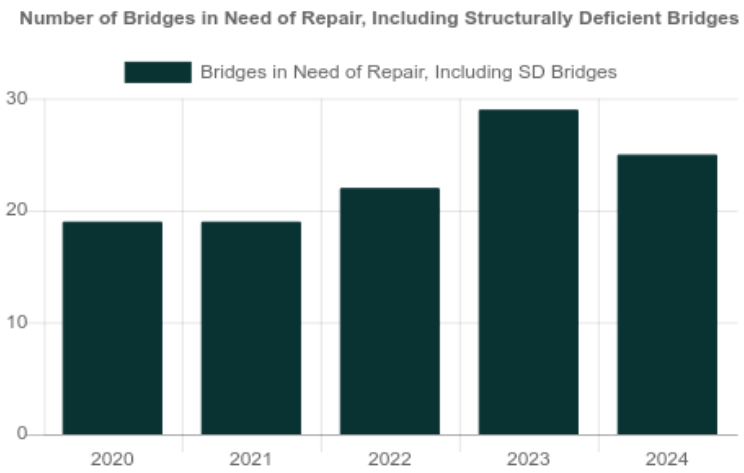
1. Iowa	4,544
6. New York	1,664
7. California	1,527
8. Louisiana	1,458

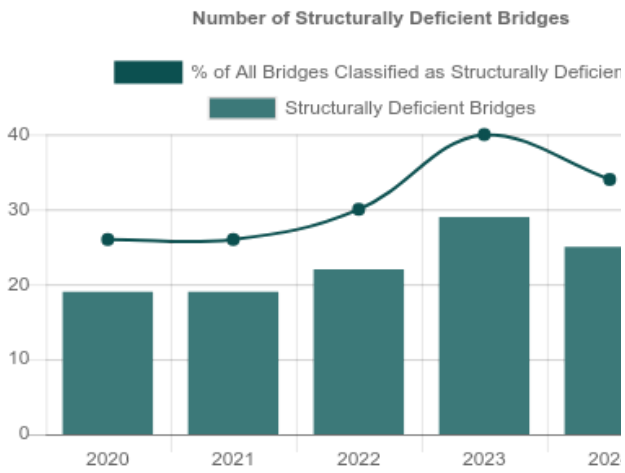
15

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
Sacramento	1958	58,000	Urban freeway/expressway	State Route 99 over Log Cabin Creek
Sacramento	1975	46,500	Urban Interstate	Interstate 5 NB over Beach Lake
Sacramento	1975	46,500	Urban Interstate	Interstate 5 SB over Beach Lake
Sacramento	1990	39,505	Urban other principal arterial	Antelope Road over Rail Road Tracks
Sacramento	1959	35,000	Urban other principal arterial	Fruitridge Road over State Route 99
Sacramento	1915	26,500	Urban freeway/expressway	St Rte 160 WB, Lrt over American River
Sacramento	1970	19,991	Urban minor arterial	Northgate Blvd over Natomas E Main Drn Canal
Sacramento	2003	13,540	Urban minor arterial	Bradshaw Road over Morrison Creek
Sacramento	1975	13,295	Urban collector	Center Parkway over Union House Creek
Sacramento	1959	8,500	Urban freeway/expressway	Stockton Bl-S99 On over State Route 99
Sacramento	1970	7,500	Urban Interstate	Longview Dr-W80 On over W80-Light Rail Parking
Sacramento	1959	4,310	Urban collector	41St Ave over State Route 99
Sacramento	1959	3,500	Urban collector	5th Ave over State Route 99
Sacramento	1929	3,112	Rural minor arterial	Freeport over Sacramento River
Sacramento	1950	2,311	Rural major collector	Clay Station Road over Browns Creek
Sacramento	1940	1,530	Rural major collector	Alta Mesa Road over Laguna Creek
Sacramento	1960	1,025	Rural major collector	Clay Station Rd over Hadselville Creek
Sacramento	1960	1,010	Rural local road	Hobday Road over West Branch Badger Creek
Sacramento	1994	1,000	Urban local road	Vintage Oak Ave over Deadman Gulch N Branch
Sacramento	2011	800	Urban local road	Alan Boyd Dr over Arrival Access Roadway
Sacramento	1930	520	Rural major collector	Franklin Blvd over Mokelumne River overflow
Sacramento	2011	408	Rural local road	Leary Rd over Beaver Slough
Sacramento	1945	400	Urban local road	Carmencita Road over Laguna Creek
Sacramento	1990	244	Rural local road	Waldo Rd over Skunk Creek
Sacramento	1990	200	Rural minor collector	Pt Pleasant Rd over Drain Ditch

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	13	13,038	504,000	0	0	0
Rural arterial	12	26,587	467,950	0	0	0
Rural minor arterial	26	24,753	248,332	1	1,352	3,112
Rural major collector	57	37,922	191,040	4	2,238	5,386
Rural minor collector	27	11,040	98,537	1	81	200
Rural local road	36	11,914	114,734	3	198	1,662
Urban Interstate	76	296,988	5,537,760	3	7,929	100,500
Urban freeway/expressway	84	318,934	7,301,344	3	4,355	93,000
Urban other principal arterial	108	169,900	3,282,921	2	5,227	74,505
Urban minor arterial	106	129,508	1,759,484	2	2,809	33,531
Urban collector	81	66,539	592,038	3	2,469	21,105
Urban local road	114	44,996	419,464	3	6,007	2,200
Total	740	1,152,118	20,517,604	25	32,664	335,201

Proposed Bridge Work

Type of Work	Number of Bridges	Cost to Repair (in millions)	Daily Crossings	Area of Bridges (sq. meters)
Bridge replacement	10	$48	113,618	9,432
Widening & rehabilitation	0	$0	0	0
Rehabilitation	15	$82	221,583	23,232
Deck rehabilitation/replacement	0	$0	0	0
Other structural work	0	$0	0	0
Total	25	$130	335,201	32,664

About the data:

Data includes information for the following area(s): Sacramento 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.