

2027 Federal Transportation
Improvement Program

Performance Report



August 2026

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Introduction

Performance management provides the opportunity to ensure efficient and effective investment of transportation funds by refocusing on established goals, increasing accountability and transparency, and improving project decision-making. MAP-21/FAST Act requires States and MPOs to implement a performance-based approach in the scope of the statewide and metropolitan transportation planning process. In addition to federal performance-based planning, the State of California has articulated through statute, regulation, executive order, and legislative intent language, numerous state policies and goals for the transportation system, the environment, the economy, and social equity.

There are different applications of performance management – performance measures, performance targets, and performance monitoring indicators or metrics. Performance measures are used to model travel demand and allow the long-range forecasting of transportation network and system-level performance (e.g. walk, bike, transit, and carpool mode share, corridor travel times by mode, percentage of population within 0.5 mile of a high frequency transit stop). Performance targets are numeric goals established to enable the quantifiable assessment of performance measures. Performance monitoring indicators or metrics include field data such as vehicle miles traveled, mode share, fatalities/injuries, transit access, change in agricultural land, and CO₂ emissions.

Federal Performance Management Targets

The cornerstone of the federal highway program transformation is the transition to a performance and outcome-based program. MAP-21/FAST Act integrate performance into many federal transportation programs and contains several performance elements. States and MPOs will invest resources in projects to achieve individual targets that collectively will make progress toward national goals. Caltrans is required to set and report on progress towards four sets of performance management targets.

- Safety Performance Management (PM1): Fatalities and Injuries
- Pavement and Bridge Condition Performance Management (PM2): Infrastructure Condition
- System Performance Management (PM3): Freight movement, congestion, and reliability
- Transit Asset Management (TAM) and Public Transportation Agency Safety Plan (PTSAP): State of good repair and safety for transit

This report describes each federal performance metric, charts data collected to date, compares that data to currently adopted targets and describes how the FTIP makes investments that support reaching those targets. For some targets, MPO's can either agree to support the Caltrans target or establish a numerical target specific to the MPO planning area. Since this federal process started in 2018, BCAG has supported all of Caltrans statewide targets for all performance metrics.

Safety Performance Management (PM1)

The federal goal under safety performance management (PM1) is to achieve a significant reduction in traffic fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads. Table 1. Includes those targets prepared by the state, and supported by BCAG, for California for the year 2026.

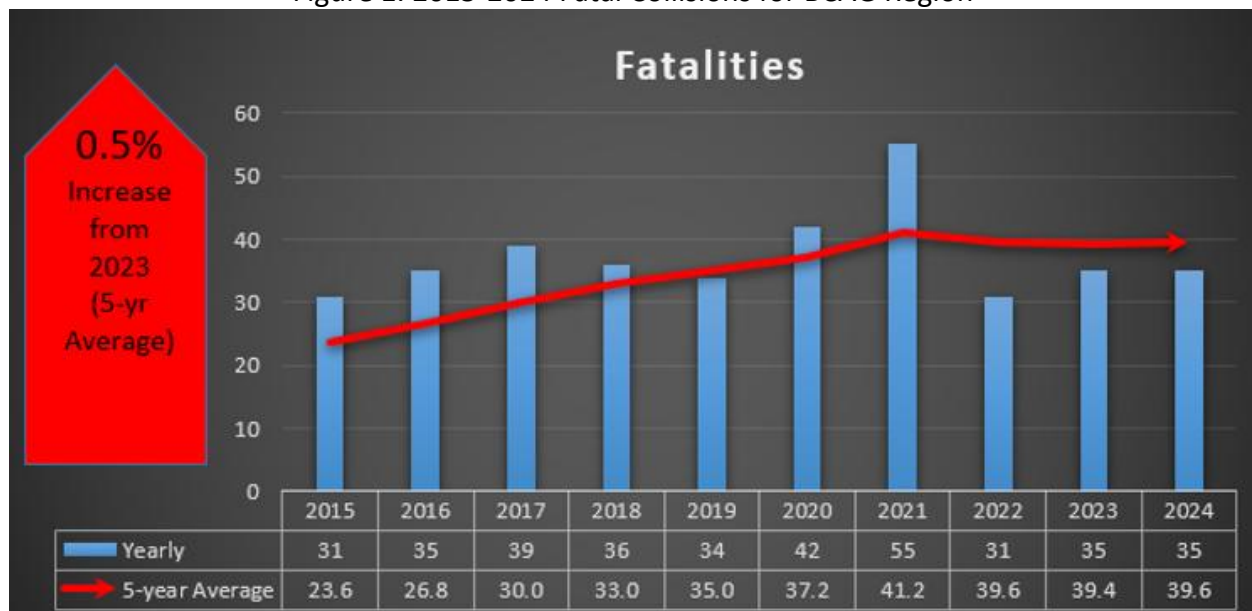
Table 1. Statewide Safety Performance Targets - Year 2024

Measure	Target
Number of Fatalities	-2.84%
Rate of Fatalities per 100M Vehicle Miles of Travel (VMT)	-4.61%
Number of Serious Injuries	-3.69%
Rate of Serious Injuries per 100M VMT	-3.69%
Number of Non-Motorized Fatalities	-2.84%
Number of Non-Motorized Serious Injuries	-3.69%

Note: Targets are based on a 5-year rolling average for all roadways.

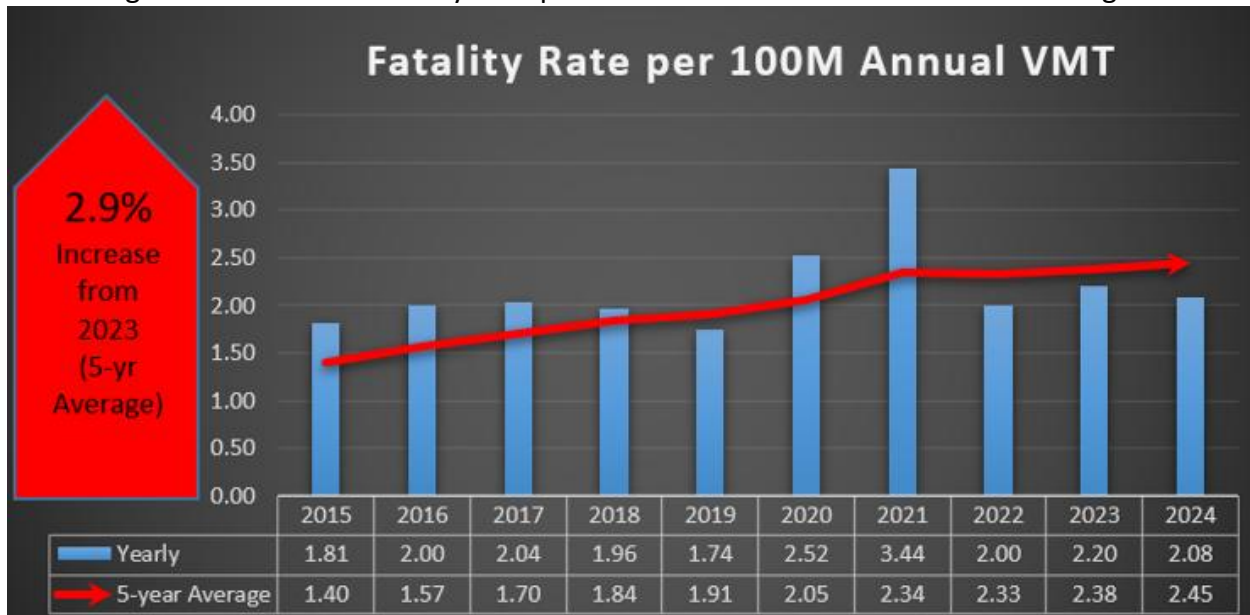
Over the last 10 years, an average of 37 people died in vehicle collisions on our region's roads and highways. The latest 5-year average (2024) shows a 0.5% annual increase from the previous year.

Figure 1. 2015-2024 Fatal Collisions for BCAG Region



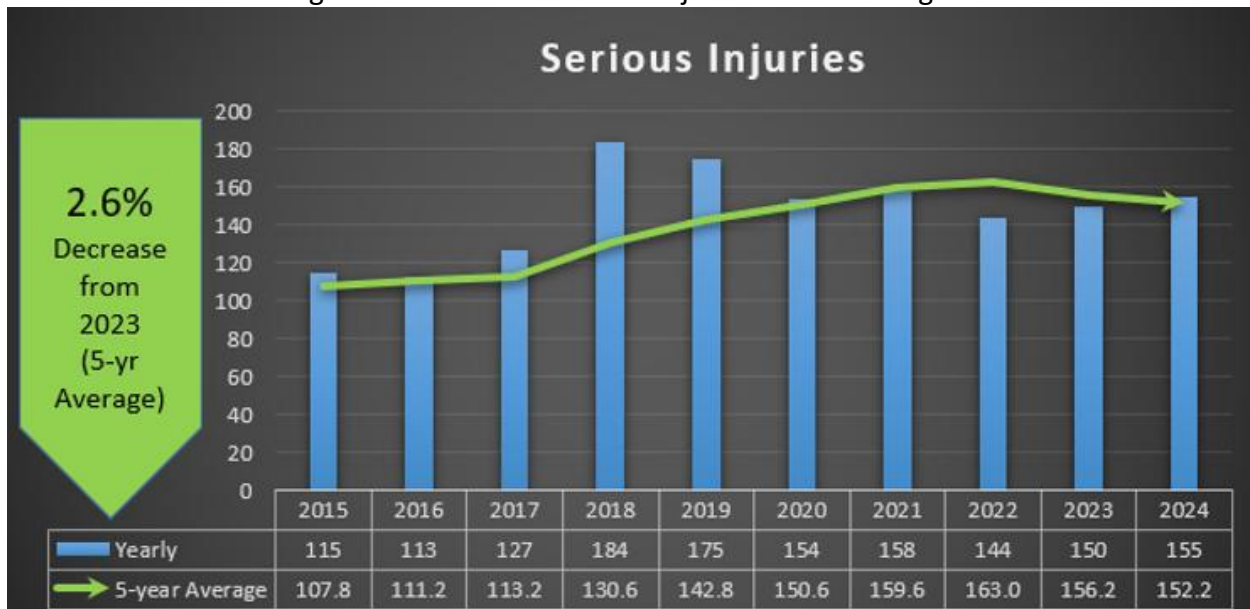
The region's 2024 collision fatality rate has continued to return to levels seen prior to 2020. The latest 5-year average (2024) shows a 2.9% annual increase from 2023.

Figure 2. 2015-2024 Fatality Rate per 100M Annual Vehicle VMT for BCAG Region



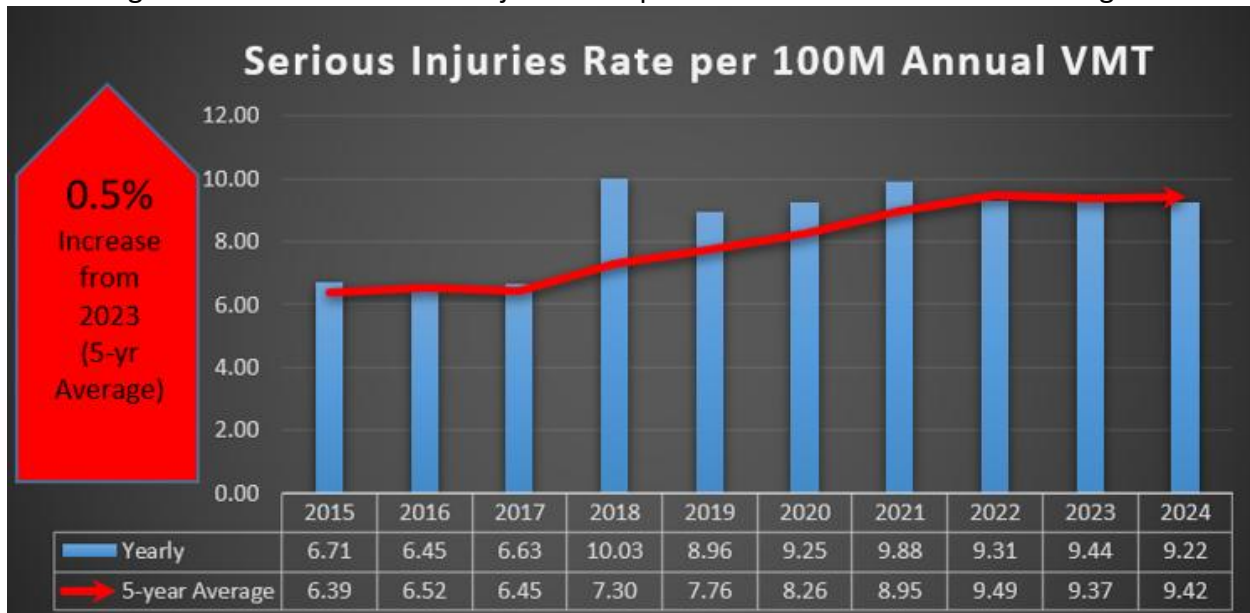
In 2018, the region's serious injuries were at 184, significantly above the previous 3-year average (2015-2017) of 118. The latest 5-year average (2024) shows a 2.6% annual decrease from 2023; however, this is still well above pre-2018 levels.

Figure 3. 2015-2024 Serious Injuries for BCAG Region



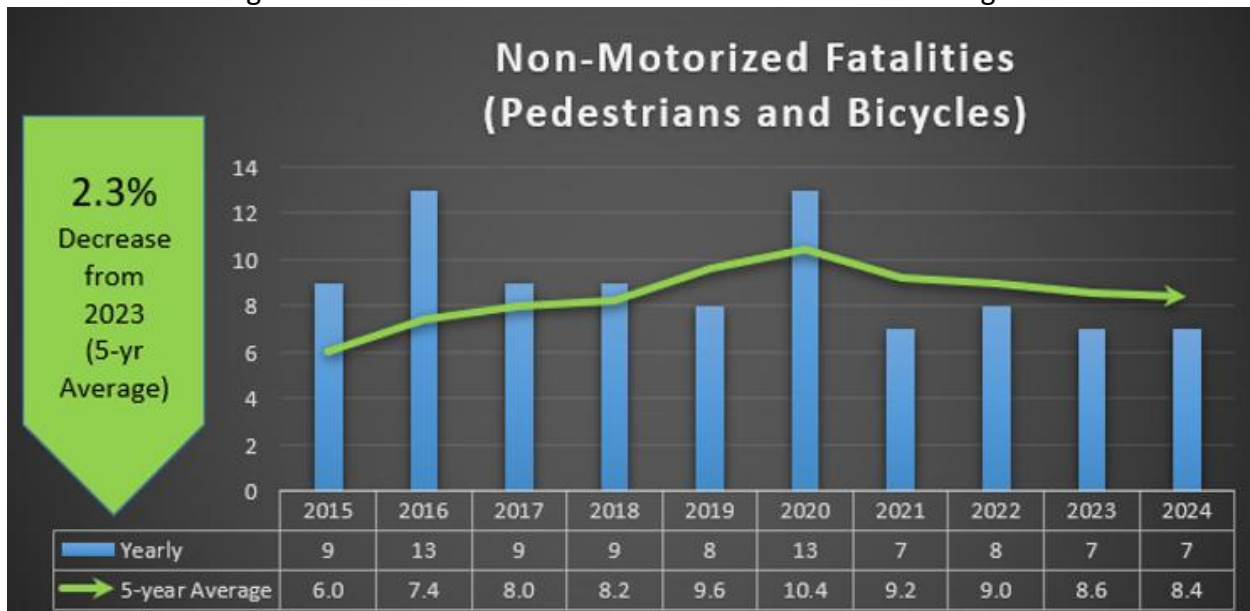
Since 2020, the region has averaged 9.4 serious injuries per 100 million vehicle miles of travel annually. The 2024 5-year average shows 0.5% increase from 2023.

Figure 4. 2015-2024 Serious Injuries rate per 100M Annual VMT for BCAG Region



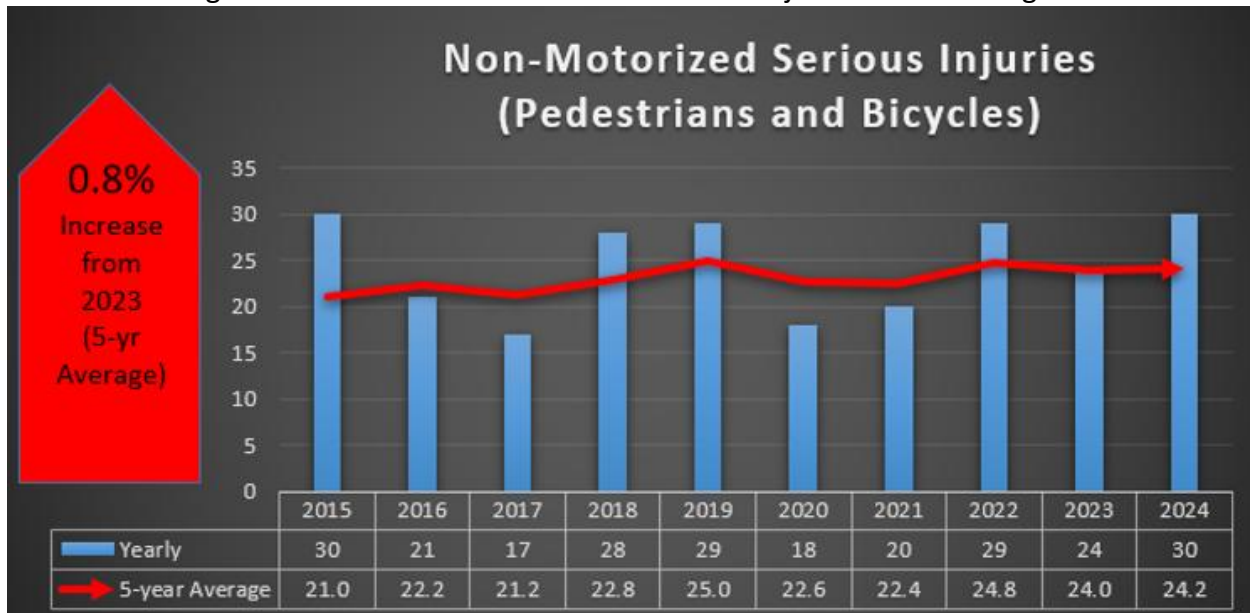
Over the last 10 years, an average of 9 pedestrian or cyclist fatalities have occurred because of being involved in a vehicle collision. The latest 5-year average (2024) shows a 2.3% annual decrease from the previous year.

Figure 5. 2015-2024 Non-Motorized Fatalities for BCAG Region



Non-Motorized serious injuries have fluctuated significantly over the past 10 years. The latest 5-year average (2024) shows a 0.8% annual increase from the previous year.

Figure 6. 2015-2024 Non-Motorized Serious Injuries for BCAG Region



\$662,048 million of the projects identified in the 2024 RTP/SCS project list are safety related. Notable projects include the Roe Rd Projects in the Town of Paradise that account for \$262 million for the construction of a new road that connects a few long dead-end cul-de-sac local roads. Unfortunately, many perished in the 2018 Paradise Camp Fire as a result of fallen trees blocking any access out of the area. In addition, \$187.1 million in Active Transportation projects address safety as well and are included in the RTP.

For the 2027 FTIP, a total of \$171.3 million in projects that have a PM 1 benefit metric. Specific projects are included in the 2027 FTIP document.

Pavement and Bridge Condition Performance Management (PM2)

The federal goal under the pavement and bridge condition performance management (PM2) is to maintain the highway infrastructure asset system in a state of good repair. Table 2. Includes those targets prepared by the state, and supported by BCAG, for California for the year 2026.

Table 2. Statewide Infrastructure Condition Targets - Year 2026

Pavement and Bridge Performance Measures*	Baseline 2023/24		4-Year Target		10-Year Target	
	Good	Poor	Good	Poor	Good	Poor
Pavement on the local NHS (Non-Interstate)	10.6%	15.1%	3.8%	21%	3.1%	25.2%
Bridges on the local NHS	29.3%	0%	24.3%	1.9%	15.2%	4.9%

*Applicable to the BCAG Region

The Infrastructure Performance Measure Final Rule established performance measures for pavement and bridge conditions on the National Highway System (NHS). Caltrans set 10- and 4-year statewide targets on April 2, 2025. Caltrans targets are based on those approved for the 2022 California Transportation Asset Management Plan and a review of estimated state expenditures in the region.

The local NHS consists of those roadways and bridges in Butte County that have been identified as part of the NHS and are not part of the State Highway System. These facilities are typically federally classified as “principal arterials”. Tables 3 & 4 include the inventory of local NHS roadways and bridges.

Table 3. Local National Highway System – Roadways

Jurisdiction	Street Name	From Location	To Location	Jurisdiction	Street Name	From Location	To Location
CHICO	BROADWAY ST	SHWY 32	SHASTA WAY	CHICO	SHASTA WAY	BROADWAY ST	MAIN ST
CHICO	COHASSET RD	ESPLANADE	EAST AVE	CHICO	SKYWAY RD	SHWY 99	NOTRE DAME BLVD
CHICO	CYPRESS ST	E 12TH ST	WOODLAND AVE	CHICO	W EAST AVE	CUSSICK AVE	ESPLANADE
CHICO	E 20TH ST	PARK AVE	SHWY 99	CHICO	WOODLAND AVE	PINE ST	CYPRESS ST
CHICO	E PARK AVE	MIDWAY	SHWY 99	COUNTY	SKYWAY RD	.42M W/SKYWAY CROSSROAD	SKYWAY CROSSROAD
CHICO	EAST AVE	ESPLANADE	COHASSET RD	COUNTY	SKYWAY RD	COUTOLENC	PONDEROSA RD
CHICO	ESPLANADE	MAIN ST	LASSEN AVE	COUNTY	SYCAMORE ST	KOFFORD RD	PALM LN
CHICO	FAIR ST	E PARK AVE	20TH ST	COUNTY	NEW SKYWAY	.08M E/PENTZ RD	COUTOLENC RD
CHICO	IVY ST	2ND ST	9TH-SHWY 32	GRIDLEY	SYCAMORE ST	PALM AVE	BIGGS GRIDLEY RD
CHICO	MAIN ST	PARK AVE	ESPLANADE	GRIDLEY	SPRUCE ST	W BIGGS GRIDLEY RD	SHWY 99
CHICO	MANGROVE AVE	VALLOMBROSA AVE	COHASSET RD	GRIDLEY	W BIGGS GRIDLEY RD	SYCAMORE ST	PEACH ST
CHICO	MULBERRY ST	20TH ST	12TH ST	PARADISE	SKYWAY RD	SKYWAY CROSSROAD	PENTZ RD
CHICO	OROVILLE AVE	MAIN ST	SHWY 32	PARADISE	CLARK RD	PEARSON RD	SKYWAY
CHICO	PARK AVE	MIDWAY	MAIN ST	PARADISE	NEW SKYWAY	PENTZ RD	.08M E/PENTZ RD
CHICO	PINE ST	E 12TH ST	VALLAMBROSA AVE				

Source: Caltrans GIS Data Library (2018)

Table 4. Local National Highway System – Bridges

Jurisdiction	Street Name	Crossing	Location	Length	Deck Area (SqFt)
CHICO	PARK AVE	LITTLE CHICO CREEK	0.1 MI N OF 11TH ST	20.6	4004
CHICO	ESPLANADE	LINDO CHANNEL	0.15 MI N OF W 11TH AVE	56.1	11119
CHICO	MAIN ST	BIG CHICO CREEK	0.15 MI N OF 2ND ST	17	4263
CHICO	MANGROVE AVE	LINDO CHANNEL	BETWEEN E 10TH & COHASSET	46.9	9601
CHICO	MANGROVE AVE	BIG CHICO CREEK	BETWEEN 3RD & VALLOMBROSA AVE	16.5	5059
CHICO	PINE ST	LITTLE CHICO CREEK	BETWEEN HUMBOLDT AVE & 12TH ST	23.5	2917
CHICO	CYPRESS ST	LITTLE CHICO CREEK	BETWEEN HUMBOLDT AVE & 12TH ST	25.3	3122

Source: Caltrans GIS Data Library (2018)

\$281.7 million of the projects identified in the 2024 RTP project list are directed towards the improvement of bridges and roadway surfaces in the region. This includes the utilization of Highway Bridge Program (HBP) funds to complete \$62.6 million in improvements to bridges and \$190.3 million in Caltrans SHOPP funds for roadway rehabilitation projects.

For the 2027 FTIP, a total of \$119.9 million in projects that have a PM 2 benefit metric. Specific projects are included in the 2027 FTIP document.

System Performance Management (PM3)

The federal goal under system performance management (PM3) is to achieve a significant reduction in congestion on the National Highway System, improve the efficiency of the surface transportation system, improve the national freight network, strengthen the ability of rural communities to access national and international trade markets, support regional economic development, reduce project costs, promote jobs and the economy, and expedite the movement of people and goods by accelerating project completion through eliminating delays in the project development and delivery process, including reducing regulatory burdens and improving agencies' work practices.

On January 18, 2017, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) published a final rule in the Federal Register (82 FR 5970) establishing performance measures that State Departments of Transportation (DOTs) and MPOs will use to report on the performance of the Interstate and Non-Interstate National Highway System (NHS) to carry out the National Highway Performance Program (NHPP) and traffic congestion and on-road mobile source emissions for the purpose of carrying out the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ) Program.

Caltrans updated 2- and 4-year statewide targets on December 16, 2022. The statewide targets were established based on an iterative process and coordination between Caltrans, MPOs, CALCOG, and the California State Transportation Agency. In developing the statewide targets, Caltrans coordinated with the MPO's through the utilization of a Technical Advisory Group (TAG). The TAG participated in several workshops and other key stakeholder meetings.

PM3 contains six specific measures, only two of which are applicable to the BCAG region – see Table 5 below.

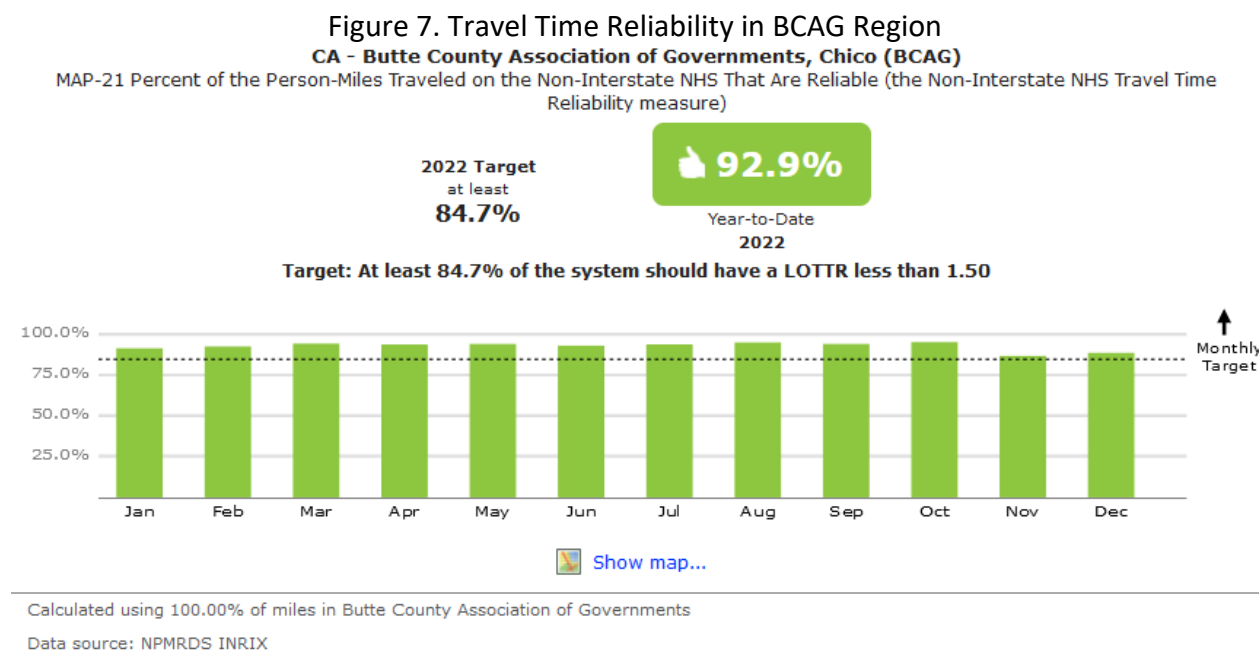
Table 5. Statewide System Performance Targets - Year 2021

System Performance Measure*	Baseline 2021	2-Year Target	4-Year Target
Percent of Reliable Person-Miles Traveled on the Non-Interstate NHS	83.7%	84.2% (+0.5%)	84.7% (+1%)
Total Emissions Reductions by Applicable Pollutants under the CMAQ Program	2018-2021 Baseline		
VOC (kg/day)	2,551	2,862	5,724
CO (kg/day)	21,771	12,798	25,596
NOx (kg/day)	7,213	4,317	8,635
PM10 (kg/day)	3,830	2,152	4,305
PM2.5 (kg/day)	1,537	1,830	3,659

*Applicable to BCAG Region

Percent of Reliable Person Miles Traveled on the Non-Interstate NHS: A key product developed by Caltrans and their consultants was a MAP-21 application within the National Performance Management Research Data Set (NPMRDS) Analytics tool. The tool allows MPOs to determine

the overall Level of Travel Time Reliability (LOTTR) within their regions. The data for Travel Time Reliability in the BCAG region for year 2022 is shown in Figure 7.



The data for each region’s non-interstate NHS was aggregated to the statewide level and used to establish the 2- and 4-year targets.

Total Emissions Reductions by Applicable Pollutants under the CMAQ Program: Caltrans utilized the CMAQ Public Access System (https://fhwaapps.fhwa.dot.gov/cmaq_pub/) in establishing the Baseline 2021 pollutant numbers for target setting purposes and aggregated all data available in the system to the statewide level and used in establishing 2- and 4-year targets. As of January 2024, ten projects are included for the Butte County region which are listed in Table 6.

Table 6. Projects Included in CMAQ Performance Plan for Butte County 2019-2022 Period

YEAR	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	VOC (kg/day)	CO (kg/day)	NOx (kg/day)	PM10 (kg/day)	PM2.5 (kg/day)
2022	Gridley – SR 99 Multi-Use Path	Congestion Reduction	0.05	0.524	0.065		0.017
2021	Chico – Hegan Lane Business Park Access Improvements	Congestion Reduction		0.091	0.399		
2021	Butte County – Autry Lane, Monte Vista & Lower Wyandotte Safe Routes to Schools	Safety Program		1.66	0.12		0.033
2020	Biggs – 2 nd St	Safety Program	0.01		0.03		
2019	Gridley – Central Gridley Pedestrian Connectivity and Equal Access Project	Safety Program	0.03		0.02		0.01
2019	Butte County – Palermo/South Oroville SRTS Project Phase 3	Safety Program	0.02	0.17	0.01		0.01
2019	Paradise – ATP Gap Closure Project	Safety Program	0.03	0.11	0.02	0.01	
2019	Paradise – ATP Gateway Project	Safety Program	0.18		0.18	0.14	
2019	Paradise – Oliver Curve Class I Phase 1	Safety Program	0.03		0.03	0.03	
2019	Paradise – Pentz Road Trailway Phase 2	Safety Program	0.05		0.05	0.04	
	Total Emission Benefits		0.4	2.555	0.924	0.22	0.07

\$918 million of the projects identified in the 2024 RTP project list are directed towards the reduction of congestion and vehicle emissions and improving the reliability of the transportation system in the region. This includes \$285.5 million in transit projects, \$88 million in rail projects, \$309.9 million in bike and pedestrian projects, \$366.6 million in capacity increasing projects, and \$417.6 million towards improving maintenance, operations, and safety.

For the 2027 FTIP, a total of \$195.5 million in projects that have a PM 3 benefit metric. Specific projects are included in the 2027 FTIP document. For transit, which also has PM 3 benefits, a total of \$51,203 is programmed in the 2027 FTIP for capital and operations of Butte Regional Transit.

Transit Asset Management (TAM) and Public Transportation Agency Safety Plan (PTSAP)

The federal goal under transit asset management (TAM) is to provide a cost-effective, systematic, interruption free pattern of transit operation. Table 7. Includes those targets prepared by Butte Regional Transit (BRT), the transit operator for the Butte County region, for the 2022/23 fiscal year and Table 8. contains the progress made towards achieving the targets.

Table 7. Transit Asset Management Regional Performance Targets 2023-2028

Asset Class	% At or Past Useful Life Benchmark (ULB)					
	2023 Target	2024 Target	2025 Target	2026 Target	2027 Target	2028 Target
Administrative/Maintenance Facilities	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Passenger Facilities	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
BU - Bus	6%	0%	21%	14%	0%	0%
CU - Cutaway	42%	50%	50%	25%	25%	25%

Table 8. Transit Asset Management Regional Condition Summary 2023

Asset Category	Count	Avg Age	Average Mileage	Avg Value	% At or Past ULB
Revenue Vehicles	51	6.8	219,561	\$612,764.71	29%
Facilities	3	11.3	N/A	\$0.00	N/A

BRT and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) have adopted the principles and methods of System Safety and of Safety Management Systems (SMS) as the basis for enhancing the safety of public transportation. All rules, regulations, policies, guidance, best practices, and technical assistance administered will, to the extent practical and consistent with legal and other applicable requirements, follow the principles and methods of SMS.

The Butte Regional Transit - Public Transit Agency Safety Plan (PTASP) is an agencywide safety plan that meets and is responsive to FTA's Public Transportation Safety Program (PTSP). The Transit Agency Safety Plan reflects the specific safety objectives, standards, and priorities of BRT. BRT has incorporated its System Safety compliance into SMS principles and methods tailored to the size, complexity, and scope of its own public transportation system and the environment in which it operates.

Table 9. Includes those targets prepared by Butte Regional Transit (BRT), the transit operator for the Butte County region, for the 25/26 fiscal year.

Table 9. Public Transportation Agency Safety Plan Targets for FY 25/26

Mode	Fatalities	Fatalities per 100,000 Vehicle Revenue Miles (VRM)	Injuries	Injuries per 100,000 VRM	Safety Events	Safety Events per 100,000 VRM	System Reliability
Fixed Route	0	0	1	1	1	1	23,000
Paratransit	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,000

Criteria and Methodology Used to Prioritize Projects

Each fund source has its own criteria for project eligibility. Each federal performance measure has its own objectives. Performance Measure 1 – Safety aims to identify projects which reduce fatalities and injuries. The criteria are defined within each fund source requirements within the program. Funding is typically highly competitive between projects and jurisdictions at the state and federal level. Various programs may work towards the same performance measure, such as ATP, CMAQ, STIP, SHOPP may be addressing a safety concern and still be within the parameters of the program. Projects are typically not prioritized except for the regional STIP or the RTIP program. In this case, the priority is determined by the BCAG Board of Directors. BCAG works within its advisory committee process to identify competitive projects with the implementing agency to pursue grant funding as its method to prioritizing projects.

Performance Measure 2 (Pavement and Bridge Condition) are typically maintenance projects. BCAG relies on the local jurisdictions to utilize their own Pavement Management System to vet through the process and prioritize projects for funding.

Performance Measure 3 (Freight, Congestion and Reliability) are typically transit and CMAQ projects which aim to reduce congestion. BCAG relies on its annual Unmet Transit Needs Process, its Transit specific planning documents to prioritize projects. For CMAQ, BCAG issues a call for projects and evaluates each project application against specific criteria to prioritize projects if needed. For CMAQ, projects are reviewed by the BCAG Transportation Advisory Committee and selected by the BCAG Board of Directors.

In each of the three performance measures, projects are ultimately selected by the agency responsible for the management of the program. For funding controlled by BCAG, applicants are required to complete an application process which includes specific criteria which works towards meeting a performance measure.

Regional Transportation Plan Performance

In 2013, the Strategic Growth Council funded an effort to develop a common set of measures which could be utilized by each of California's MPOs. In 2016, the California Transportation Commission released the 2016 State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) Guidelines which included a complete revise of measures to better align with the state transportation goals and in 2020 the STIP Guidelines were once again updated. In consideration of these efforts, BCAG has updated measures for the 2024 RTP/SCS while continuing with the factors established in previous RTP's.

The updated performance measures have been categorized into the following seven (7) factors: safety and health, mobility/accessibility, reliability, productivity, system preservation, environmental stewardship, and social equity.

Safety and Public Health - The safety of the regional transportation system is a key measure used to evaluate fatalities, injury, and property loss of system users. Active transportation (walking and biking) has a direct health benefit, and can reduce the risk of heart disease, improve mental health, lower blood pressure, and reduce the risk of overweight and obesity-related chronic disease.

Table 10. Safety and Public Health Performance Measures

Factor	Measure	Current Performance Base Year (2022)	Projected Impact of Constrained Plan Year 2045	Data Source*
Safety and Public Health	Fatality Rate per 100M Annual Vehicle Miles of Travel (VMT)	2.0	decrease	SWITRS / HPMS
	Serious Injuries Rate per 100M Annual VMT	9.31	decrease	
	Percentage of Trips by Pedestrian and Bicycle Mode Share	6.35%	7.38%	TDF Model

Mobility/Accessibility - Mobility refers to the ease or difficulty of traveling from an origin to a destination. Accessibility is defined as the opportunity and ease of reaching desired locations. As mobility increases, accessibility tends to improve.

Table 11. Mobility/Accessibility Performance Measures

Factor	Measure	Current Performance Base Year (2022)	Projected Impact of Constrained Plan Year 2045	Data Source*
Mobility and Accessibility	Average Peak Period Vehicle Travel Time (minutes)	11.48	11.59	TDF Model
	Percentage of Housing and Employment within 2 miles of State Highway	86% Housing 94% Employment	87% Housing 94% Employment	LU Model / GIS
	Percentage of Population within 1/2 mile of frequent transit service	0%	24%	LU Model / GIS

Reliability – Reliability refers to the consistency or dependability of travel times and is a measure that compares expectations with experience.

Table 12. Reliability Performance Measure

Factor	Measure	Current Performance Base Year (2022)	Projected Impact of Constrained Plan Year 2045	Data Source*
Reliability	Percentage of Congested Highway VMT (at or below 35 mph)	0%	0%	TDF Model

Productivity - Productivity is defined as the utilization of transportation system capacity. For roadways, capacity is defined as the maximum number of vehicles that a roadway can accommodate.

Table 13. Productivity Performance Measures

Factor	Measure	Current Performance Base Year (2022)	Projected Impact of Constrained Plan Year 2045	Data Source*
Productivity	Average Peak Period Vehicle Trips	AM 107,644	AM 119,290	TDF Model
		PM 131,727	PM 148,613	
	Transit Passenger Trips per Vehicle Revenue Hour (Fixed Route)	7	15.7	NTD / TDF Model

System Preservation - System preservation refers to maintaining the roadway network and transit fleet at a desired or agreed upon level.

Table 14. System Preservation Performance Measures

Factor	Measure	Current Performance Base Year (2022)	Projected Impact of Constrained Plan Year 2045	Data Source*
System Preservation	Average Pavement Condition Index ¹ – Local Streets and Roads	55	increase	CA SR 2022
	Percentage of Local Highway Bridge Lane Miles in need of Replacement or Rehabilitation ²	0%	maintain	NBI 2021
	Percentage of Transit Assets exceeding FTA “Useful Life”	29%	decrease	B-Line 2022

Environmental Stewardship – Environmental stewardship strives to protect and enhance the built and natural environments of the region.

Table 15. Environmental Stewardship Performance Measures

Factor	Measure	Current Performance Base Year (2022)	Projected Impact of Constrained Plan Year 2045	Data Source*
Environmental Stewardship	Per Capita Vehicle Miles of Travel ³	22.9	21	TDF Model
	Per Capita Acres of Developed Land	0.34	0.31	LU Model / GIS
	Acres of Important Farmland Avoided ⁴	239,876	238,079	LU Model / GIS

Social Equity – Equitable distribution of the benefits and burdens of the plan on the economically and socially disadvantaged.

¹ Pavement Condition Index (PCI) rates roadway conditions on a scale from 1-100 with 1=worst and 100=best

² Highway Bridge Lane Miles designated to be in “Poor” condition.

³ VMT includes all trips within county from all vehicle types and includes the total population including group quarters.

⁴ Important Farmland includes farmlands classified as Prime, Unique, and of Statewide Importance by the California Department of Conservation (2020).

Table 16. Social Equity Performance Measures

Factor	Measure	Current Performance Base Year (2022)	Projected Impact of Constrained Plan Year 2045	Data Source*
Social Equity	Percentage of Higher Density Low Income Housing ⁵ within 1/4 mile of Transit Route	86%	85%	LU Model / GIS
	Percentage of Higher Density Low Income Housing	30%	32%	LU Model / GIS
	Percentage of Minority Communities Population ⁶ within 1/4 mile of Transit Route	77%	79%	LU Model / GIS

***Data Source**

SWITRS - California Highway Patrol Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System

TDF Model - BCAG's Regional Transportation Model

LU Model - BCAG's Regional Land Use Allocation Model

B-Line - Butte Regional Transit

TNMP – BCAG's Transit & Non-Motorized Plan

GIS - BCAG's Regional Geographical Information System

NTD – National Transit Database (2022)

NBI – National Bridge Inventory (2021)

CA SR - California Statewide Local Streets and Roads Needs Assessment (2022)

Agency Coordination and Public Participation

In preparing and reviewing the various performance measures, BCAG coordinates with local jurisdictions, the county, and other local agencies (i.e., Butte County Local Agency Formation Commission, Butte County Air Quality Management District, Local Tribal Governments, and the University) via our established Transportation Advisory Committee and Planning Directors Group meetings. Caltrans and the Federal Highway Administration are also members of the Transportation Advisory Committee and are provided with an opportunity to review and provide input on all measures. Caltrans has also established working groups or technical advisory committees for PM1, PM2, and PM3. These committees meet as needed to review relevant data and establish targets at the state level.

Public participation at the regional level occurs through the BCAG Board of Director's meetings. Each federal performance measure is brought to the BCAG Board for review prior to establishing or updating a target. The public is provided with an opportunity to review and provide comments. Information is also made available on the BCAG website.

⁵ Multi-family housing is used in determining percentage of higher density low-income housing.

⁶ Minority Communities are defined as 2020 Census Block Groups where 40 percent or more of the population identify as anything other than "White Alone", based on the 2020 U.S. Census.