

**JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS**

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Report

TO: Members of the Judicial Council

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DATE: June 1, 2005

SUBJECT: Court Facilities Planning: Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year 2006–2007 (Action Required)

Issue Statement

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) has prepared an update to the *Trial Court Five-Year Capital Outlay Plan* that the council directed staff to submit to the Department of Finance at the February 2004 council meeting. AOC staff requests the council to adopt this updated plan and approve its submission to the Department of Finance as part of the *Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year 2006–2007*. Staff recommends the council approve specific projects for which Fiscal Year 2006–2007 funding requests will be submitted to the Department of Finance.

Recommendation

Staff of the Administrative Office of the Courts recommends that the Judicial Council take the following actions:

1. Adopt the *Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year 2006–2007* and direct staff to submit it to the Department of Finance in July 2005.
2. Direct staff to request FY 2006–2007 funding from the Department of Finance for projects ranked #1, #4, and #5.

Rationale for Recommendations

Recommendation 1

Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002 (Gov. Code, §§ 70301–70404) specifies the authority and responsibility of the Judicial Council to exercise policymaking authority over appellate and trial court facilities including, but not limited to, planning, construction, and acquisition, and to “[r]ecommend to the Governor and the Legislature the projects [that] shall be funded from the State Court Facilities Construction Fund” (Gov. Code, § 70391(1)(3)). In support of this responsibility of the council, the Office of Court Construction and Management (OCCM) of the AOC has updated the *Trial Court Five-Year Capital Outlay Plan*. This plan, along with capital plans for the courts of appeal and the AOC, are annually submitted to the Department of Finance as the *Five-Year Infrastructure Plan*.

Five-year capital outlay plans developed under Government Code Sections 13100–13104 are intended to complement the existing state budget process for appropriating funds for infrastructure by providing a comprehensive five-year overview of the types and costs of projects to be funded through the state budget process. The Department of Finance requests that this plan be updated annually. Although the judicial branch is not subject to Government Code Sections 13100–13104, the AOC has historically submitted an infrastructure plan, which is a familiar vehicle for informing the executive and legislative branches of our plan and funding needs. Lack of participation in this statewide infrastructure planning effort will likely preclude the judicial branch from receiving general funds in the future.

The *Five-Year Infrastructure Plan*, Attachment A, is based on the council’s direction to staff in December 2004 related to the *Trial Court Five-Year Capital Outlay Plan*. The *Five-Year Infrastructure Plan* also provides updated estimates of total project costs in January 2005 dollars.

The Interim Panel on Court Facilities has directed staff to consider alternate ways to prioritize major capital outlay projects. On further progress of the various legislative initiatives, such as the court bond bill, funding for additional judges, and possible state responsibility for seismic conditions, staff will propose recommendations for changes to the prioritization methodology, subject to normal circulation for comment to court stakeholders. Staff anticipates that a future update to the capital outlay plan will be based on a modified prioritization methodology.

Recommendation 2

Based on direction of the council in February 2004 and December 2005, staff submitted requests for FY 2005–2006 funding for trial court capital outlay projects. Due to current limited funding for capital projects, most of the funding requests have been rejected by the Department of Finance.

Projects ranked #3, #4, and #6 were submitted to the legislature for FY 2005–2006 funding. Funding for these projects is expected to be included in the final FY 2005–2006 state budget.

Due to the limited funds available, only projects ranked #1, #4, and #5 are being recommended for resubmittal for FY 2006–2007 funding because these projects can be completed with existing fund sources. These projects are described below.

An appropriation for land acquisition and design for project ranked #1, the Plumas–Sierra Counties New Portola/Loyalton Court project, was included in the FY 2004–2005 state budget. This unique project supports the operations of two separate superior courts in a single facility in an underserved part of the state. The project was not submitted for funding in FY 2005–2006 because the preliminary results of the study on space requirements and the identification of an actual site suggested that the project budget would need to be increased. Land costs in the targeted area have increased dramatically, and construction costs increases of over 25 percent have occurred since the 2002 master plan. Both superior courts have been ardently involved in developing an operational plan to co-locate services within the Sierra Valley area, refining the space requirements and identifying a site for development that can meet the state’s requirements. The study is near completion and the project funding requirements have been refined.

Project ranked #4, the New Antioch Court in Contra Costa County, was submitted to the Legislature for FY 2005–2006 funding of land acquisition and design and is expected to be including in the final FY 2005–2006 state budget. Funding for continuation of design is recommended for funding in FY 2006–2007.

Project ranked #5, the Renovation of B.F. Sisk Fresno Federal Court for the Superior Court of Fresno County, was not approved for FY 2005–2006 funding by executive branch capital outlay staff and the Director of Finance. This disapproval resulted from concerns about accepting an existing federally owned facility requiring seismic safety improvements to meet the current threshold for the transfer of county-owned court facilities. Given the continued discussion with finance staff and a potential legislative change affecting facility transfers of county-owned court facilities possessing seismic deficiencies, the AOC staff believes that this request may receive support for funding in FY 2006-2007.

Funding requests for additional projects will be submitted to the Department of Finance when additional funds become available for court capital outlay projects.

Alternative Actions Considered

An alternate action would be to not submit requests for FY 2006–2007 funding for any new projects, or to not submit an updated plan until either a bond measure is passed or support for direct general fund appropriations is secured. This approach would likely postpone improvements to court facilities statewide and preclude opportunities for use of State Court Facilities Construction Funds, because the Department of Finance prefers to evaluate funding requests in the context of an updated *Five-Year Infrastructure Plan* for the next fiscal year. This approach would also deny stakeholders updated information on the need for court facilities improvements.

Comments From Interested Parties

No comments were solicited from the courts or the public on these recommendations.

Implementation Requirements and Costs

No additional costs are required to implement these recommendations. Development of the updated trial court capital outlay plan is being performed by AOC staff.

Attachments

Attachment A: *AB 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year 2006–2007*,
June 1, 2005

Attachment A:

AB 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year 2006–2007, June 1, 2005

Attachment A, *AB 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year 2006–2007*, includes two appendices: Appendix A is the *Five-Year Trial Court Capital Outlay Plan - Prioritization Procedure and Forms*, adopted at the August 2003 Judicial Council Meeting, and Appendix B is the *Trial Court Five-Year Capital Outlay Plan*, adopted at the February 2004 Judicial Council Meeting. These two appendices are reports that were adopted by the Judicial Council and therefore have not been reproduced here. These reports can be viewed on the following web sites:

Appendix A: *Five-Year Trial Court Capital Outlay Plan - Prioritization Procedure and Forms*, August 2003

<http://serranus.courtinfo.ca.gov/programs/ccm/documents/5yrplanform.pdf>

Appendix B: *Trial Court Five-Year Capital Outlay Plan*, February 2004

<http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov/reference/fiveyear.htm>

AB 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year 2006–2007

Administrative Office of the Courts
The Supreme Court of California
California Courts of Appeal
Trial Courts of California

June 1, 2005

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I. Introduction

This Five-Year Infrastructure Plan establishes a program for improvement of the court facilities of the State of California. The state's court facilities require a renewed and continuing investment to ensure that they serve the public safely, efficiently, and effectively, and that they provide equal access to the law and the judicial system.

For the first 100 years of statehood, county court facilities stood—figuratively but often quite literally as well—at the center of civic life, monuments to the democratic ideals of early Californians. The court facility remains, now as then, a tangible symbol of the rule of law. It is a central point of contact between Californians and their government and is a key component in the administration of justice. The primary constitutional duty of the courts is to provide an accessible, fair, and impartial forum for the resolution of disputes. Court facilities are public resources that need to be managed in the most effective way to serve the public.

With more than eight million filings annually, California's court system is the largest in the United States. As the primary point of contact between the public and the judicial branch, court facilities play a central role in access to and delivery of justice. Today, however, California's court buildings are in a state of significant disrepair, and they require substantial improvements to ensure the safety and security of court users, greater court efficiency, and equal access for all.

A. Legislative Framework: Structural Changes to the Responsibility for the Court System

The Lockyer-Isenberg Trial Court Funding Act of 1997 shifted responsibility for funding trial court operations from the counties to the state and established the Task Force on Court Facilities (Task Force) to identify facility needs and possible funding alternatives. It was the overarching recommendation of the Task Force that responsibility for trial court facilities funding and operation be shifted from the counties to the state. The Task Force recommended that the judicial branch, which is wholly responsible for all court functions, should also be responsible for the facilities in which it operates.

In 2002, the Trial Court Facilities Act (Sen. Bill 1732, Stats. 2002, ch. 1082, and subsequent modifying language) was enacted. The act provides for the shift of responsibility for trial court facilities—including operations, maintenance, and new construction projects—from county to state governance, under the direction of the Judicial Council. The act was the final step in restructuring the courts into an integrated judicial branch and built on three earlier pieces of legislation intended to unify the courts: the Trial Court Funding Act (1997), which provided for state funding of the court system; Proposition 220 (1998), which allowed for the voluntary unification of the state's superior and municipal courts into a single trial court in each county; and the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act (2000), which made the courts independent employers of the more than 20,000 trial court workers.

It is within the context of these changes to the California court system funding and organization and the mandate of the Trial Court Facilities Act that this Five-Year Infrastructure Plan for the California court system has been developed.

B. The Judicial Council and the Administrative Office of the Courts

The judicial branch is one of the three branches of California state government, along with the executive and legislative branches. The Judicial Council, chaired by the Chief Justice, is the governing body that provides policy guidelines to this branch of government and all the California courts.

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) is the staff agency to the Judicial Council of California. Recent structural changes in the state judicial branch, such as unification of the superior and municipal courts, and state funding of the court system, have significantly increased the AOC's roles and responsibilities. Today, the agency has more than 800 staff and is organized into nine divisions in San Francisco, one division in Sacramento, and three regional offices.

The AOC is housed in four facilities, with its main headquarters and the Bay Area/Northern Coastal Regional Office in the Hiram W. Johnson State Office Building in San Francisco. The Office of Governmental Affairs and the Northern/Central Regional Office are located in separate leased offices in Sacramento. The Southern Regional Office is located in leased office space in Burbank.

To fulfill the responsibilities of the Trial Court Facilities Act, the AOC, in August 2003, established the Office of Court Construction and Management (OCCM) to manage trial court transfers, strategic planning for capital outlay, design and construction of court facilities, and facility real estate management for the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, AOC, and superior courts statewide.

C. Trial and Appellate Courts

Trial courts are the primary point of contact between California's residents and the judicial system. These courts, funded by the state and operated by local court officers and employees, determine the facts of a particular case and initially decide the applicable law. California's trial courts are used by millions of visitors: victims, witnesses, attorneys, police and sheriff personnel, jurors, and defendants both in-custody and out of custody.

The Courts of Appeal review trial court interpretation and application of the law, and devote themselves exclusively to the law—its application and development. The appellate courts function more simply than the trial courts, without the participation of the litigating parties, witnesses, and juries. Lawyers generally are the only individuals present in court sessions, and hearings typically take no more than a few days per month, focusing on oral argument supplementing the written briefs and records. The Supreme Court, the highest California court, has jurisdiction in proceedings for extraordinary relief. It may elect to review cases previously decided by the Courts of Appeal, and by law, must review all those cases in which a judgment of death has been pronounced by a trial court.

California's appellate court facilities are currently the responsibility of the state, while the responsibility for superior court facilities is moving from counties to the state under the mandate of the Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002.

D. California's Appellate Court Facilities

The appellate courts function in nine facilities in as many locations serving six districts. Capital projects for new state-owned court facilities for the Fourth District in Santa Ana and for the Fifth District in Fresno are in progress. New appellate facilities are also planned in San Diego and San Jose, to provide adequate and cost-effective space for these courts now located in leased office space. This Five-Year Plan identifies these projects in future fiscal years.

E. California's Trial Court Facilities

California's 451 trial court facilities vary considerably in size, age, and condition. The largest trial court facility is the Stanley Mosk Courthouse in downtown Los Angeles with 101 courtrooms. Some rural and mountain areas are served by 1 or 2 courtroom facilities. While a few court facilities are new or quite old and historic, the inventory is generally aging, with 70 percent of all court facilities in California built before 1980. In most cases, these older facilities do not serve the public or the court well, owing to physical condition and designs rendered obsolete by modern court operations and caseload demands. While some counties have invested in their court facilities during the last decade, many counties have not, because of insufficient funding and competing priorities.

California's court facilities are in a state of significant disrepair. Of the state's 451 court facilities, 90 percent require significant renovation, repair, or maintenance. Over 80 percent were constructed before the 1988 seismic codes took effect, 23 facilities are in temporary buildings or trailers, and 25 percent lack space to assemble jurors.¹

Court facilities serving California's trial courts were built and are maintained by each of California's 58 county governments. Needs were assessed at the county level, and both funding and approval for construction, maintenance, and renovation projects have been and remain the responsibility of each county's board of supervisors, until such time as transfers are executed. As a result, the trial courts are often "subject to the vagaries of local fiscal health and relationships,"² and significant inequities have grown between courts in terms of facilities operations and maintenance.

In addition to local priorities, other reasons for inequality in county funding were related to limited funding, including Proposition 13's limits on property taxes, severe recessions in the late 1980s and early 1990s, and the shift of funding that supports school districts from the counties to the state.³ As a result, many California courts have suffered from deferred maintenance, lack adequate security, do not meet life and health safety or seismic codes, and are not accessible to people with disabilities.⁴ Several courts with high caseload growth occupy leased offices or

¹ *Final Report of the Task Force on Court Facilities*, Oct. 1, 2001.

² *State of the Judiciary*, March 2003.

³ *Proposition 13 at Twenty-Five*, Capital Center for Government Law and Policy, University of the Pacific McGeorge School of Law, May 2004.

⁴ *Final Report of the Task Force on Court Facilities*, Oct. 1, 2001.

modular buildings to meet the need for additional courtrooms and public service areas, resulting in unconsolidated court operations that are inefficient to operate and inadequate in meeting the full, functional needs of the public and the court.

F. Transfer of Trial Court Facilities

Under the Trial Court Facilities Act, negotiations for transfer of responsibility of all trial court facilities from the counties to the state began July 1, 2004, and will continue through June 30, 2007. This transfer process will gradually increase the area under Judicial Council responsibility and AOC management by as much as 10.1 million usable square feet (USF).⁵

⁵ Usable square feet (USF) is defined by the Task Force as component gross area (CGSF), which represents all net areas assigned to a given component, as well as related internal circulation, interior partitions and interior columns, chases serving the space, and other areas incidental to the component's spatial organization or construction, plus the corridors connecting the components. It expresses the amount of "usable" area for a specific use. Component gross area excludes the area required for public circulation and lobbies, mechanical and electrical spaces and distribution shafts, stairs, elevators, and other common building elements.

G. Map of California Court Jurisdictions

Figure 1 presents a map showing the geographical jurisdiction of each of the six appellate court districts and each of the 58 superior courts.

Figure 1: State of California Superior and Appellate Court Jurisdictions



II. Summary of Fiscal Year 2006–2007 Funding Requests and Concept Papers for Future Funding

The AOC is requesting funding authorization in Fiscal Year (FY) 2006–2007 for the following projects shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Funding Requests for Court Projects for FY 2006–2007

Project	\$ (in millions)	Phases*
AOC 2nd Floor Expansion, Hiram W. Johnson Building.....	\$ 0.251	P and W
Court of Appeal, Fourth District (Santa Ana)...	6.568	W and C (supplemental)
Plumas/Sierra, New Portola/Loyalton Court	0.478	A and P
Contra Costa, New Antioch Court	2.541	W
Fresno, Renovation of B.F. Sisk Fresno Federal Court.....	60.828	P, W, and C
Trial Court Minor Capital Outlay Projects	<u>10.000</u>	P, W, and C
Total	<u>\$ 80.666</u>	

* A = Land acquisition; P = Preliminary Design; W = Working Drawings; C = Construction

The AOC will submit to the Department of Finance concept papers for projects to be funded during the five-year plan period, as presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Concept Papers for Court Projects for FYs 2007–2008 to 2010–2011

Project	Initial FY Request	Total All FYs \$ (in millions)
Court of Appeal, Sixth District (San Jose).....	FY 2007–2008	\$ 32.9
Court of Appeal, Fourth District (San Diego)	FY 2007–2008	43.9
Trial Court Major Capital Outlay Projects.....	FY 2007–2008, ongoing	5,000.0
Trial Court Minor Capital Outlay Projects	FY 2007–2008, ongoing	<u>80.0</u>
Total		<u>\$ 5,156.8</u>

III. Appellate Courts Five-Year Infrastructure Plan

The Five-Year Infrastructure Plan for the appellate courts of California includes continued funding for the construction of the new appellate court facility in Fresno, additional augmentation of construction funds for the new appellate court facility in Santa Ana, and future plans for construction of two new appellate court facilities to replace leased facilities in San Diego and San Jose. These proposals are consistent with the prior year Infrastructure Plan.

A. Purpose and Services Provided by the Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of California has discretion to review decisions of the Courts of Appeal, the Public Utilities Commission, the State Bar of California, and the Commission on Judicial Performance. It is required to review all death penalty judgments from the superior courts. In addition, the court has original jurisdiction in proceedings for “extraordinary relief,” such as petitions seeking writs of certiorari, mandate, prohibition, and habeas corpus.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and six associate justices, each serving 12-year terms as mandated by the California State Constitution. The justices are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Appointments. The court is located in the Earl Warren Building in San Francisco, with additional chambers in Sacramento and Los Angeles. The court hears oral argument four times a year in San Francisco, four times a year in Los Angeles, and twice a year in Sacramento. Occasionally, special oral argument sessions are held elsewhere.

The number of cases filed in the Supreme Court is projected to increase from FY 2002–2003 actual filings of 8,862 to 11,430 in 2010, according to the Task Force.

Except for death penalty cases, which are guaranteed an automatic appeal, the Supreme Court has discretion to decide whether it will review any case. Consequently, the court's space requirements do not change dramatically over time. When a majority of the justices agree to hear a case, the Chief Justice will order the matter set for oral argument. After oral argument, the judges confer and issue a written decision within the statutory time of 90 days.

B. Summary of Existing Supreme Court Facilities

The Supreme Court is headquartered in the Earl Warren Building on San Francisco's Civic Center Plaza. The court also maintains a small office suite in the Ronald Reagan State Office Building in Los Angeles, and in the Stanley Mosk Library and Courts building in Sacramento, which is included in this report as part of the Third District Court of Appeal inventory.

1. Supreme Court of California

Existing Facility:	<i>Supreme Court of California – San Francisco</i> 350 McAllister Street, San Francisco – 1st, 4th, 5th & 6th Floors 455 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco – 6th Floor	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 98,155 USF• State-owned historic Earl Warren Building (1923)• Justices – 7	
Current Status:	The Earl Warren Building is the headquarters of the California Supreme Court, which occupies the 1st, 4th, 5th, and 6th floors of this building. (The court shares the building with the First District Court of Appeal that occupies part of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd floors.) A total restoration including a seismic retrofit of this building was completed in 1998. The Warren Building is fully occupied and the Supreme Court has maximized the space it occupies. To accommodate additional staff expected in small increments over the next two years, the court has completed an expansion into the adjoining Hiram W. Johnson Building.	
Needs:	Required Space.....	98,155 USF
	Current Space	98,155 USF
	Net Current Need	0 USF
Proposal:	This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.	

Existing Facility:	<i>Supreme Court of California – Los Angeles</i> 300 South Spring Street, Los Angeles – 2nd Floor	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 9,579 USF• State-owned Ronald Reagan State Building (1990)	
Current Status:	The court hears oral argument at this location four times a year. Three staff members are permanently located in this building, which adequately houses a suite of offices for the court’s use. The Supreme Court shares a courtroom with the Second District Court of Appeal.	
Needs:	Required Space	9,579 USF
	Current Space.....	9,579 USF
	Net Current Need	0 USF
Proposal:	This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.	

C. Purpose and Services Provided by the Courts of Appeal

The Courts of Appeal must respond to all appeals to decisions made by the trial courts and will need additional justices over time to meet an increased caseload.

The Courts of Appeal decides questions of law, such as whether the superior court judge applied the law correctly in a case. The court makes its decision based on review of the record of the original trial, not by hearing testimony or retrying cases. Consequently, appellate courts are not high-traffic facilities. Each of the nine appellate court facilities requires only one courtroom to accommodate a panel of judges. Appellate court facilities do not require holding cells or space for jurors. Courts of Appeal handle large volumes of paper, including multiple copies of briefs and trial court records that vary in size because of case complexity.

D. Planning for Future Appellate Court Facilities

A comprehensive evaluation of all appellate court facilities in California was completed by the Task Force. As part of the study, the Task Force developed facility guidelines for appellate courts, identified current space needs, projected future needs, inspected and evaluated all appellate court facilities, and developed capital planning options for each. This Five-Year Infrastructure Plan summarizes the Task Force findings, which recommended replacing leased facilities with state-owned facilities designed specifically for the Courts of Appeal.

The Five-Year Infrastructure Plan for the Courts of Appeal is based on current authorized judicial positions in 2005 and a 2010 forecast of judicial positions and projected filings developed by the Task Force in 1999, as presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Courts of Appeal Current and 2010 Projected Justices and Filings

District – Court Location	2005 Justices	2010 Projected Justices	2004 Filings	2010 Projected Filings
First – San Francisco	20	20.3	3,460	5,327
Second – Los Angeles, Ventura	32	36.2	8,376	15,288
Third – Sacramento	11	11.5	2,515	4,390
Fourth – San Diego, Riverside, Santa Ana.....	25	26.7	5,264	11,079
Fifth – Fresno	10	12.7	2,286	3,500
Sixth – San Jose.....	7	7.4	1,327	1,991
Totals	105	114.8	23,228	41,575

E. Summary of Appellate Court Projects

As presented in Table 4, the Five-Year Infrastructure Plan includes major capital outlay projects for new court facilities for the Fourth District, Division One in San Diego; the Fourth District, Division Three in Santa Ana; the Fifth District in Fresno; and the Sixth District in San Jose.

At the present time, two appellate courts are in preconstruction phase. In Orange County, the Judicial Council has approved a site selection in the City of Santa Ana to build a new appellate court facility for the Fourth Appellate District, Division Three. Planning and design of the Santa Ana project will proceed shortly. The project for the Fifth Appellate District in Fresno is now near completion of design, with bidding for the new court facility scheduled to begin in summer or fall 2005. The space requirements of each of these court facilities are based on the “Appellate Court Facilities Guidelines.” These guidelines were developed by the Task Force and were adopted by the Judicial Council effective July 1, 2002.

Table 4: Summary of Appellate Court Facilities and Major Capital Projects

District	Division	City	State-Owned	Existing Commercial Lease	Major Capital Outlay Project Approved or Planned
First	1-5	San Francisco	×		
Second	1-5, 7 & 8	Los Angeles	×		
Second	6	Ventura		×	
Third	—	Sacramento	×		
Fourth	1	San Diego		×	Planned FY 2007–2008
Fourth	2	Riverside	× (lease to own)		
Fourth	3	Santa Ana		×	Design underway
Fifth	—	Fresno		×	Construction will begin fall 2005
Sixth	—	San Jose		×	Planned FY 2007–2008

F. Summary, Inventory, and Evaluation of Existing Appellate Court Facilities

Each of the Courts of Appeal in California is described below. Five courts are currently located in leased space. The Fourth District Court of Appeals in Riverside is located in a leased-to-own facility and, as such, is treated as a state-owned building.

1. First District – San Francisco

Existing Facility:	<i>San Francisco</i> <i>350 McAllister Street, San Francisco – 1st, 2nd & 3rd Floors</i> <i>455 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco – 4th Floor</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 82,716 USF • State-owned historic Earl Warren Building (1923) and adjoining new state-owned high-rise Hiram W. Johnson State Office Building (1998) 	
Current Status:	The existing facility now adequately meets the needs of the court, requiring no additional area or modifications at this time.	
Needs:	Required Space	82,716 USF
	Current Space	82,716 USF
	Net Current Need	0 USF
Proposal:	This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.	

2. Second District

Existing Facility:	<i>Los Angeles – Divisions 1-5, 7 & 8</i> <i>300 South Spring Street, Los Angeles – 2nd, 3rd & 4th Floors</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 117,156 USF • State-owned Ronald Reagan State Building (1990) 	
Current Status:	The existing facility now adequately meets the needs of the court, requiring no additional area or modifications at this time.	
Needs:	Required Space	117,156 USF
	Current Space	117,156 USF
	Net Current Need	0 USF
Proposal:	This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.	

Existing Facility:	<i>Ventura – Division 6</i> <i>200 East Santa Clara Street, Ventura</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23,329 USF • Commercial leased stand-alone building 	
Current Status:	The existing facility now adequately meets the needs of the court, requiring no additional area or modifications at this time.	
Needs:	Required Space	23,329 USF
	Current Space	23,329 USF
	Net Need	0 USF
Proposal:	This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.	

3. Third District – Sacramento

Existing Facility:	<i>Sacramento</i> <i>914 Capitol Mall, Sacramento – 1st, 2nd & 5th Floors</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36,945 USF • State-owned historic Stanley Mosk Library and Courts Building (1929) 	
Current Status:	The existing facility now adequately meets the needs of the court, requiring no additional area or modifications at this time.	
Needs:	Required Space	36,945 USF
	Current Space	36,945 USF
	Net Current Need	0 USF
Proposal:	This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.	

Existing Facility:	<i>Sacramento</i> <i>900 N Street, Sacramento – 4th Floor</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15,827 USF • State-owned Library and Courts Annex Building (1994) 	
Current Status:	This space houses the Clerk’s office, public filing office, court receptionist, administrative, and computer staff.	
Needs:	Required Space	15,827 USF
	Current Space	15,827 USF
	Net Need	0 USF
Proposal:	This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.	

4. Fourth District

Existing Facility:	<i>San Diego – Division 1</i> <i>750 B Street, Suite 300, San Diego – 3rd, 4th & 5th Floors</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 43,042 USF • Commercial leased Symphony Towers high-rise 	
Current Status:	The court is located on three floors in a commercial building in downtown San Diego. Due to the floor plan configuration and the required building egress, it is not possible to secure the 5th floor and provide a safe workplace for the justices who occupy this floor. The building is too small for current needs.	
Needs:	Required Space	65,000 USF
	Current Space	43,042 USF
	Net Current Need	21,958 USF
Proposal:	A new state-owned court facility is being proposed for funding beginning in FY 2007–2008. The new facility is estimated to be 65,000 USF or 78,000 Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF) and cost \$43.9 million to build. This estimate includes a preliminary estimate of the cost to acquire land and project soft costs.	

Existing Facility:	<i>Riverside – Division 2</i> <i>3389 Twelfth Street, Riverside</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35,034 USF • Lease-to-own stand-alone building (1998). Leased from the County of Riverside. 	
Current Status:	The existing facility now adequately meets the needs of the court, requiring no additional area or modifications at this time.	
Needs:	Required Space	35,034 USF
	Current Space	35,034 USF
	Net Need	0 USF
Proposal:	This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.	

Existing Facility: *Santa Ana – Division 3*
925 North Spurgeon Street and 500 West Santa Ana Boulevard

- 34,016 USF
- Leased space in two commercial buildings

Current Status: The main location for the court is on North Spurgeon Street, where the court occupies 26,686 USF of space in a stand-alone commercial building. In March 2002, the court moved into 7,330 USF of additional commercial space in a neighboring multitenant building to accommodate two new justices and staff created by Senate Bill 1857. Lack of consolidated space hinders court operational efficiency.

Needs:	Required Space	45,166 USF
	Current Space	34,016 USF
	Net Need	11,150 USF

Proposal: Plans to replace leased space in two neighboring buildings are underway. The Judicial Council has approved selection of a site owned by the City of Santa Ana for the new 55,000 USF court facility. An agreement for the acquisition of this property and environmental studies are in progress. Preliminary design of the building is scheduled to begin in late summer or early fall 2005. When the new court facility is completed in 2008, the court will vacate the leased spaces it presently occupies.

5. Fifth District – Fresno

Existing Facility:	<i>Fresno</i> 2525 Capitol Street and 2445 Capitol Street, Fresno	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40,497 USF • Leased space in two commercial buildings 	
Current Status:	The main location for the court is at 2525 Capitol Street, where the court occupies 37,579 USF of space in a commercial stand-alone building. In late January 2002, the court expanded into 2,918 USF of leased space in 2445 Capitol Street located across the street from the court facility. This additional space accommodated the new justice and staff created by Senate Bill 1857.	
Needs:	Required Space	61,000 USF
	Current Space	40,497 USF
	Net Need	20,503 USF
Proposal:	Drawings are complete for a new 61,000 USF court facility to replace the leased offices in neighboring buildings. Construction is scheduled to begin in the fall 2005, with completion scheduled for the winter 2007. When the court moves into the new facility, both the leased offices it now occupies will be vacated.	

6. Sixth District – San Jose

Existing Facility:	<i>San Jose</i> 333 West Santa Clara Avenue, San Jose – 10th & 11th Floors	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31,420 USF • Commercial leased space in high-rise building. 	
Current Status:	The court has been located in this high-rise commercial building since 1988. The building is too small for current needs.	
Needs:	Required Space	45,000 USF
	Current Space	31,420 USF
	Net Need	13,580 USF
Proposal:	A new state-owned court facility is proposed for funding beginning in FY 2007–2008. The new facility is estimated to be 45,000 USF, or 54,000 BGSF, and cost \$32.9 million to build. This estimate includes a preliminary estimate of the cost to purchase a site and project soft costs.	

IV. Trial Court Five-Year Infrastructure Plan

The Five-Year Infrastructure Plan for the trial courts is presented here in the context of a multiyear planning process with interim steps that have been directed by policy adopted by the Judicial Council. A multibillion dollar infrastructure plan is proposed based on passage of a major court bond bill (Sen. Bill 395) in the fall 2006.

A. Summary of Trial Court Capital Planning Process

Since 1998, the AOC has been engaged in a process of planning for capital improvements to California's court facilities. This planning work has been undertaken in the context of the transition toward state responsibility for court facilities. The planning initiatives, beginning with the Task Force, have gradually moved from a statewide overview to county-level master planning and to project specific planning efforts.

1. Task Force on Court Facilities. The capital planning process began with the passage of the Lockyer-Isenberg Trial Court Funding Act of 1997, which transferred responsibility for funding trial court operations from the counties to the state and established the Task Force to identify facility needs and possible funding alternatives. Over two and a half years, the Task Force developed a set of findings and recommendations contained in its Final Report, dated October 1, 2001. The Task Force surveyed the superior court facilities to identify the functional and physical problems of each facility. Many of the Task Force's key findings are referred to in this document.

The Task Force projected space requirements based on correcting current deficiencies and meeting future growth needs. A broad estimate of the cost to meet these needs was then developed, including the extent to which the existing facilities could be reused. The options developed were painted with a very broad brush, did not consider changes to how the court might deliver services at various locations, and were based on very limited involvement of the local courts or justice community.

2. Facility Master Plans for 58 Trial Courts. The AOC undertook the next step in the capital planning process in June 2001 with the initiation of a 2½-year effort to develop a facility master plan for each of the 58 trial courts in California. By December 2003, the AOC completed a facility master plan for each of the 58 courts. Each master plan was guided by a steering committee or project team composed of members of the local court, county administration, county justice partners, and the AOC. The planning horizon for the master plans is 20 years.

The master plans confirmed the Task Force findings related to physical and functional condition of each court facility, refined the caseload projection for each court, considered how best to provide court services to the public, developed a judgeship and staffing projection for each court location, and examined development options for how best to meet goals related to court service, operational efficiency, local public policy, and cost effectiveness.

The facility requirements for the superior courts were based on several guidelines or guiding principles:

- A methodology developed by the AOC and adopted by the Judicial Council to project and standardize statewide judicial needs based on a set of judicial workload standards was applied to census-based population demographics and historical caseload data to predict future caseload by type, at five-year planning intervals. In turn, the data was used to project the needs of the court as to future judgeships. Associated staffing requirements were extrapolated from the judgeship projections.
- Trial Court Facility Guidelines, developed by the Task Force and later adopted by the Judicial Council, were used as a basis for developing space requirements based on judgeship and staff projections. Application of these guidelines results in 8,500 to 10,000 USF per courtroom (the requisite increase to BGSF includes circulation and building structure as well). Analysis of the 58 facility master plans confirmed the high side of the Task Force analysis, with the statewide average USF per courtroom calculated at 10,160 USF.
- Local superior court public service objectives, including how best to serve the public, were examined in each master plan. The distribution of court facilities and the types of cases that are heard at each location vary from county to county. The master plan process determined the court services that could expand to more locations, or conversely, which court facilities and services to consolidate and how best to provide access to court services in the county.

After space requirements were developed and existing building condition and capacity were confirmed by the master plan team, the master plan team examined how best to meet the service delivery goals of the court. A master plan solution to the capital needs of each court is presented in each facility master plan, including the types and amounts of space required, the time frame in which construction or renovation projects should be initiated and completed, and the estimated cost of each project in 2002 dollars. Capital projects include building new court facilities, renovating existing court facilities, and expanding existing facilities.

3. Prioritization of Trial Court Capital Projects Identified in Master Plans. The third step in the capital planning process was to prioritize individual projects identified in the 58 master plans and then consolidate these projects into a statewide plan. The AOC developed a procedure that was adopted by the Judicial Council in August 2003 and is included as Appendix A. This procedure, while complex, sought to prioritize these projects on an unbiased and consistent basis. The procedure evaluated 201 capital projects identified in the master plans to be initiated in the second quarter of 2010 or earlier. The resulting Trial Court Five-Year Capital Outlay Plan, a first in the state of California, was approved by the Judicial Council for submission to the Department of Finance in February 2004. The prioritized list of projects that was approved is included as Appendix B.

The prioritized list of capital projects presented as Table 6 in subsection IV.A.5 has been updated to incorporate substitutions based on Judicial Council policy adopted in December 2004 and provides updated estimates of total project costs in January 2005 dollars.

4. Substitutions in Ranked Projects in Capital Outlay Plan. Pursuant to Assembly Bill 1473, the AOC submitted a Five-Year Infrastructure Plan, entitled AB 1473 Five-Year Capitalized Asset Plan FY 2005–2006, to the Department of Finance. Based on subsequent discussions with staff of the Department of Finance and Legislative Analyst’s Office, AOC staff recommended modification to the capital outlay plan for Judicial Council approval. The main recommendation was the combination of two lists (demonstration projects and ranked projects) to provide the single prioritized list the state is familiar with. Staff also recommended that project phasing anomalies in the ranked list be corrected. Therefore, this Five-Year Infrastructure Plan includes the same projects as last year’s plan, but limited reranking within some of the 58 courts is incorporated based on the policies adopted by the Judicial Council, as described below.

At its December 2004 meeting, the Judicial Council directed the AOC to implement the following policy regarding development of the updated capital outlay plan:

- Eliminate the separate list of demonstration projects previously proposed as part of the capital outlay plan and report back to the council regarding the demonstration project concept.
- Return the eight previously proposed demonstration projects, which were not funded, to the ranked list at their previous ranking, and report to the council the results of the study phase for these projects. Based on this policy, the two cross-jurisdictional projects (one for Plumas/Sierra and one for Placer/Nevada) would be ranked one and two respectively.
- Allow ranked projects to be reordered (within each superior court) to reflect the superior court’s master plan priorities, logical phasing, or exceptional circumstances. This substitution process would not affect the rankings of projects from other superior courts.

In January 2005 and based on this policy, the AOC requested each of the 58 courts submit recommended substitutions to that court's ranking in the capital outlay plan, including the rationale for each modification. In the spring of 2005, the AOC reviewed the requests. Overall, 41 courts had no changes, and 16 courts had recommended alterations that were incorporated in whole or in part.

5. Updated Trial Court Prioritized List of Capital Projects. Table 6 presents an updated list of prioritized trial court capital projects. This list includes substitutions to the ranked projects within each court that were accepted by the AOC. This list presents the estimated total project costs of all 201 projects in January 2005 dollars. Project names have also been updated to provide uniformity and clarity.

The updated cost figures were derived from the July 2002 master plan costs escalated to January 2005, based on the assumptions presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Project Cost Escalation Rates, July 2005 to January 2005

Escalation Period	Escalation Rate
July 2002 – December 2002	2.0%
January 2003 – December 2003	4.0%
January 2004 – January 2005	18.0%
Total Escalation Compounded over Escalation Period	25.0%

These escalation rates are based on inflation and market forces that the California construction industry experienced over the past few years. The escalation rate from January 2004 to January 2005 includes a 20% factor for dramatic market swings over and above escalation of 15%, due to increased construction in school, hospital and science buildings and general scarcity of materials. However, since only one (New Merced Court) trial court capital project will be starting construction in 2005, the total cost of the trial court capital outlay plan will be higher due to escalation to the midpoint of construction. Costs may also be even higher because of unanticipated increases in land acquisition costs and other project development costs.

The only project cost figure that will remain as presented in the Table 6 is for project ranked #3 – Merced County, New Merced Court. This figure represents the state contribution to a county-funded project to consolidate the inadequate court facilities in downtown Merced.

Of the 201 trial court projects, 101 are new construction projects to replace obsolete existing court facilities, 56 are renovations to existing court facilities, and 44 expand existing court facilities.

Table 6: June 2005 Prioritized List of Trial Court Capital Projects

Note: These project costs are in January 2005 dollars and do not include escalation to the midpoint of construction or unanticipated increases to the cost of acquiring land and other development costs.

State Rank	RCP Score	County	Project	Total Project Cost (January 2005 dollars)
1	920	Plumas/Sierra	New Portola/Loyalton Court	\$ 2,232,094
2	739	Placer/Nevada	New Tahoe/Truckee Regional Court	9,745,729
3	890	Merced	New Merced Court	3,040,000
4	633	Contra Costa	New Antioch Court	56,144,254
5	284	Fresno	Renovate B.F. Sisk Fresno Federal Court	42,639,760
6	498	Fresno	New Fresno Area Juvenile Delinquency Court	31,056,955
7	820	Mono	New Mammoth Lakes Court	13,355,043
8	490	Humboldt	New Eureka Court	80,302,688
9	800	Merced	New Los Banos Court	13,658,753
10	800	Riverside	New Moreno Valley Court (W Reg)	21,244,813
11	772	San Benito	New Hollister Court	23,670,085
12	770	Napa	Renovate Napa Juvenile Court	3,036,724
13	660	Santa Barbara	Addition to Santa Maria Lewellen Justice Center	29,044,530
14	714	Siskiyou	New Yreka Court	23,856,428
15	410	San Joaquin	New Stockton Court	61,642,250
16	629	Imperial	New El Centro Family Court	18,563,721
17	727	Los Angeles	New Southeast Los Angeles Court (SE)	83,504,244
18	725	Calaveras	New San Andreas Court	23,213,341
19	724	Madera	New Madera Court	102,950,440
20	718	Placer	Addition to Roseville Court	13,405,469
21	718	Yolo	New Woodland Court	95,958,981
22	750	Siskiyou	New Siskiyou Service Centers	5,075,000
23	708	Lassen	New Susanville Court	32,704,279
24	705	Orange	Addition to Laguna Niguel Court	40,387,500
25	700	Imperial	Addition to Calexico Court	4,207,804
26	667	Santa Clara	New San Jose Family Resources Court	133,973,564
27	666	Amador	New Jackson Court	22,762,860
28	548	Santa Barbara	Renovation and Addition to Santa Barbara Figueroa Court	30,840,000
29	653	El Dorado	New Placerville Court	31,833,638
30	417	Los Angeles	New Long Beach Criminal Court (S)	157,936,705
31	634	San Bernardino	New San Bernardino Court	105,034,015
32	840	Contra Costa	New Martinez Juvenile Court	12,744,978
33	746	San Joaquin	New South San Joaquin County Court	42,127,000
34	730	Imperial	Renovate Winterhaven Court	464,345
35	623	Tulare	New Porterville Court	52,925,000
36	617	San Luis Obispo	New San Luis Obispo Court	46,805,093
37	604	San Diego	New Central San Diego Court	280,285,313
38	597	Mono	Renovate Bridgeport Court	625,000
39	596	Mendocino	New Ukiah Court	27,048,995
40	592	Tehama	New Red Bluff Court	14,709,926
41	590	Alpine	New Markleeville Court	6,083,686
42	588	Sutter	New Yuba City Court	46,884,036
43	800	Humboldt	New Eureka Juvenile Delinquency Court	3,011,135
44	579	Lake	New Lakeport Court	25,540,669
45	569	Sierra	New Downieville Court	6,471,135
46	181	San Bernardino	Addition to Rancho Cucamonga Court	32,750,533
47	566	Plumas	New Quincy Court	19,771,683

Table 6: June 2005 Prioritized List of Trial Court Capital Projects

Note: These project costs are in January 2005 dollars and do not include escalation to the midpoint of construction or unanticipated increases to the cost of acquiring land and other development costs.

State Rank	RCP Score	County	Project	Total Project Cost (January 2005 dollars)
48	564	Kern	New Taft Court	8,976,250
49	558	Yolo	New Yolo County Juvenile Court	5,420,418
50	550	Tuolumne	New Sonora Court	34,442,229
51	549	Monterey	Addition to Salinas Court	28,683,310
52	770	Santa Barbara	New Santa Barbara Juvenile Court	3,996,250
53	544	Contra Costa	New North Concord Court	71,030,276
54	309	Kern	Renovate Bakersfield Court	547,500
55	541	Butte	New Chico Court	19,394,940
56	347	Stanislaus	New Modesto Court	26,625,000
57	537	Mariposa	New Mariposa Court	16,010,690
58	445	Sacramento	New Sacramento Criminal Court	194,562,874
59	527	Solano	Renovate Fairfield Law and Justice Center	15,095,094
60	526	Madera	Renovate Madera Court	6,335,428
61	525	Glenn	Renovate Willows Court	11,434,710
62	364	Sonoma	Renovate Santa Rosa Hall of Justice	7,901,990
63	518	Santa Clara	New Mountain View Court	64,740,610
64	514	Inyo	New Bishop Court	9,595,000
65	510	Solano	Renovate Fairfield Hall of Justice	3,238,891
66	506	Nevada	New Nevada City Court	46,564,224
67	544	Kern	New Mojave Court	14,088,750
68	829	Fresno	New Selma Regional Justice Ctr and 7 New Service Centers	53,581,584
69	496	Shasta	New Redding Court	98,752,164
70	585	Humboldt	New Garberville Court	5,001,973
71	440	San Diego	New San Diego Traffic/Small Claims Court	35,311,250
72	488	Santa Cruz	Addition to Santa Cruz Court	15,685,000
73	477	Santa Barbara	Renovate Santa Barbara Historic Anacapa Court	4,135,000
74	519	Sonoma	New Santa Rosa Criminal Court	110,647,476
75	469	San Mateo	Renovation and Addition to South San Francisco Court	9,171,875
76	457	Mariposa	Renovate Mariposa Court	64,188
77	456	Solano	New Fairfield Hall of Justice	53,871,633
78	450	Alameda	Addition to Wiley W. Manuel Court	91,442,733
79	450	Marin	New Marin Civic Center Court - North	53,419,195
80	448	Tulare	Renovation and Addition to Visalia Court	115,857,000
81	0	Sacramento	Renovate Sacramento Wm Ridgeway Family Relations Court	6,422,769
82	652	Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Central Juvenile Court (JDel)	62,917,668
83	489	San Diego	Renovate San Diego Meadowlark Juvenile Court	15,275,625
84	431	Riverside	Renovate Riverside Historic Court (W Reg)	4,468,750
85	430	Santa Clara	Renovate San Jose Traffic and Small Claims Court	43,547,496
86	427	San Diego	New Vista Court	67,453,781
87	424	Monterey	New Monterey Bay Civil and Family Court	48,908,318
88	75	Sacramento	Renovate Sacramento Carol Miller Justice Center	15,820,260
89	499	Kern	New Ridgecrest Court	8,642,500
90	440	Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Mental Health Court (MH)	26,174,554
91	421	Los Angeles	New Eastlake Juvenile Court (JDel)	31,091,626
92	419	San Mateo	Addition to Central San Mateo Court	4,300,000
93	417	Imperial	Renovate El Centro Court	15,128,104
94	420	Los Angeles	New Downtown Los Angeles Civil and Family Court (C)	641,302,120

Table 6: June 2005 Prioritized List of Trial Court Capital Projects

Note: These project costs are in January 2005 dollars and do not include escalation to the midpoint of construction or unanticipated increases to the cost of acquiring land and other development costs.

State Rank	RCP Score	County	Project	Total Project Cost (January 2005 dollars)
95	411	Modoc	Addition to Alturas Barclay Justice Center	4,850,000
96	380	San Joaquin	Renovate Stockton Court	27,028,125
97	410	Solano	Renovation and Addition to Fairfield Old School	18,925,153
98	421	Kern	Addition to Bakersfield Court	74,538,750
99	404	Yuba	New Marysville Court	39,787,134
100	389	Lake	New Clearlake Court	10,402,788
101	387	Imperial	Renovate El Centro Court - Phase 2	1,695,990
102	387	Imperial	New El Centro Court	59,515,320
103	384	Los Angeles	New Long Beach Civil Court (S)	55,622,136
104	383	Riverside	New Indio Juvenile Court (Desert Reg)	12,907,375
105	382	Nevada	New Truckee Court	16,251,916
106	633	San Joaquin	New Lodi Court	19,137,150
107	373	Kings	New Hanford Court	67,849,913
108	372	Tehama	Addition to Red Bluff Court	8,575,514
109	369	Los Angeles	Renovate Lancaster Court (N)	3,944,595
110	367	Trinity	New Weaverville Court	8,976,721
111	477	Sonoma	New Santa Rosa Family and Civil Court	101,755,704
112	362	Los Angeles	Addition to East Los Angeles Criminal Court (E)	58,381,961
113	357	Los Angeles	New Glendale Court (NC)	70,712,658
114	309	Stanislaus	Addition to Modesto Court	26,625,000
115	344	San Mateo	Renovate Redwood City Court	37,767,188
116	343	Humboldt	New Hoopa Court	4,643,608
117	338	San Mateo	Addition to San Mateo Juvenile Court	1,406,250
118	316	Fresno	Renovate Fresno County Court	50,234,420
119	409	Kern	Addition to Bakersfield Court - Phase 2	18,658,750
120	309	Orange	Addition to Fullerton Court	37,937,500
121	541	Stanislaus	New Turlock Court	29,569,288
122	307	Santa Barbara	Renovate Santa Barbara Jury Assembly	438,750
123	306	Los Angeles	Renovate Los Angeles Airport Court (SW)	8,165,675
124	820	Fresno	New Clovis Court	26,386,258
125	305	Placer	New Auburn Court	29,197,031
126	302	Los Angeles	Renovate Van Nuys East Court (NW)	42,195,126
127	296	Santa Clara	Renovation and Addition to San Jose Criminal and Juvenile Court	137,495,319
128	295	Los Angeles	Renovate Santa Monica Court (W)	22,137,844
129	293	Alameda	Renovate Hayward Hall of Justice	10,207,400
130	288	San Francisco	New San Francisco Family Court	67,346,058
131	305	Fresno	Renovate Fresno Juvenile Dependency	4,427,020
132	284	San Diego	Renovate Ramona Court	138,125
133	282	Nevada	Renovate Truckee Court	281,250
134	278	Riverside	New Temecula Court (Mid-Cnty Reg)	14,184,000
135	534	Sacramento	Renovate Sacramento Juvenile Justice Center	4,216,320
136	275	Orange	Addition to Santa Ana Court	113,920,000
137	271	Riverside	Addition to Corona Court (W Reg)	12,265,263
138	271	San Diego	New Chula Vista Court	94,879,000
139	265	Los Angeles	Renovate Burbank Court (NC)	6,158,496
140	263	Kern	New Delano Court	14,502,500
141	255	Santa Clara	Addition to San Jose Civil Court	83,880,518

Table 6: June 2005 Prioritized List of Trial Court Capital Projects

Note: These project costs are in January 2005 dollars and do not include escalation to the midpoint of construction or unanticipated increases to the cost of acquiring land and other development costs.

State Rank	RCP Score	County	Project	Total Project Cost (January 2005 dollars)
142	252	Riverside	New Banning Court (Mid-Cnty Reg)	23,455,188
143	248	Del Norte	Addition to Crescent City Court	17,405,320
144	245	Ventura	New Ventura East County Court	75,368,879
145	243	San Diego	Renovation and Addition to El Cajon Court	51,759,875
146	239	Orange	Renovate Newport Beach Court	9,717,500
147	236	Los Angeles	Addition to SE Los Angeles Court (SE)	36,348,530
148	234	Los Angeles	Addition to Pasadena Main Court (NE)	31,230,679
149	227	Riverside	Addition to Riverside Juvenile Court (W Reg)	12,965,469
150	223	Los Angeles	New West Los Angeles Criminal Court (W)	105,324,983
151	0	San Bernardino	Addition to Joshua Tree Court	9,608,149
152	215	Los Angeles	Renovate El Monte Court (E)	25,212,734
153	213	Kings	Renovate Hartford Court	272,438
154	204	Los Angeles	New East District Criminal Court (E)	111,766,686
155	195	Riverside	New Indio Court (Desert Reg)	125,799,875
156	187	Los Angeles	Renovate Torrance Court (SW)	21,558,530
157	184	Colusa	New Colusa Court - North	11,199,760
158	184	Los Angeles	Renovate Pomona South Court (E)	23,143,773
159	0	San Bernardino	Addition to Juvenile Dependency Court	28,616,300
160	174	Los Angeles	New Downtown Los Angeles Criminal Court (C)	123,867,563
161	166	Kern	Renovate Lake Isabella Court	81,250
162	163	Los Angeles	New Compton Court (SC)	52,462,726
163	156	Riverside	Addition to Hemet Court (Mid-Cnty Reg)	13,014,625
164	149	Riverside	Renovate Palm Springs Court (Desert Reg)	5,866,000
165	131	Riverside	New Blythe Court (Desert Reg)	18,635,375
166	0	Ventura	New Ventura West County Court	53,444,423
167	120	Los Angeles	Addition to Alhambra Court (NE)	37,950,838
168	120	Los Angeles	Renovate Alhambra Court (NE)	11,172,858
169	117	Fresno	Renovate Fresno North Jail Annex Court	2,577,653
170	112	Los Angeles	Renovate Metropolitan Court (C)	34,282,331
171	111	Los Angeles	Renovate Whittier Court (SE)	10,027,624
172	111	San Francisco	Renovate San Francisco Civic Center Court	1,301,735
173	106	Los Angeles	Renovate Compton Court (SC)	23,778,876
174	100	San Diego	Renovate San Diego Hall of Justice	1,625,000
175	94	Los Angeles	Renovate Foltz Criminal Court (C)	73,203,641
176	80	Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Juvenile Dependency Court (JD)	90,104,644
177	276	Sacramento	Renovate Sacramento Gordon D. Schaber Court	16,400,589
178	68	Los Angeles	Renovate Bellflower Court (SE)	4,765,281
179	63	Riverside	Addition to Riverside Hall of Justice (W Reg)	22,659,000
180	58	Tulare	Renovate Visalia Juvenile Court	1,905,625
181	46	Riverside	Addition to Larson Justice Center (Mid-Cnty Reg)	107,922,875
182	40	Riverside	Addition to Riverside Family Law Court (W Reg)	21,772,250
183	16	Los Angeles	Renovate San Fernando Court (NV)	8,745,885
184	0	Fresno	New Fresno Civil and Traffic Court	96,440,889
185	0	Fresno	New Fresno Criminal Court	118,630,043
186	0	Glenn	Addition to Willows Court	9,077,626
187	0	Kern	Addition to Taft Court	8,907,500
188	0	Los Angeles	Renovate Antelope Valley Court (N)	4,817,508
189	0	Los Angeles	Renovate Chatsworth Court (NV)	6,140,614

Table 6: June 2005 Prioritized List of Trial Court Capital Projects

Note: These project costs are in January 2005 dollars and do not include escalation to the midpoint of construction or unanticipated increases to the cost of acquiring land and other development costs.

<u>State Rank</u>	<u>RCP Score</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Total Project Cost (January 2005 dollars)</u>
190	0	Merced	Addition to Merced Court	26,321,700
191	0	Orange	New East County Court	54,941,250
192	0	Placer	Addition to Roseville Court - Phase 2	26,882,813
193	0	Riverside	New Civil Court (Mid-Cnty Reg)	32,331,750
194	0	Riverside	New Riverside Civil Court (W Reg)	49,353,625
195	424	Sacramento	New Sacramento Court Administration Building	47,622,961
196	0	San Benito	Addition to Hollister Court	9,760,030
197	568	San Bernardino	Addition and Renovation of Needles Court	3,028,468
198	222	San Bernardino	Renovation of Joshua Tree Courthouse	2,645,700
199	0	San Diego	New East Mesa Juvenile Court	9,703,000
200	0	Stanislaus	Addition to Modesto Juvenile Court	2,925,000
201	123	Ventura	Renovate Ventura Hall of Justice	42,612,251
Total				<u>\$7,732,938,170</u>

6. Current Planning Activities. The AOC has been engaged in several studies to refine project scope and costs for several of the demonstration projects proposed in last year’s Five-Year Infrastructure Plan and, in some cases, explore new service delivery models and development partnerships. These studies confirm the space program for the project, explore options for how to best meet the space program and project delivery, confirm parking requirements, and confirm site requirements for new construction.

The following studies have been completed or are near completion:

<u>County</u>	<u>Project</u>
Plumas/Sierra	New Portola/Loyalton Court
Placer/Nevada	New Tahoe/Truckee Regional Court
Fresno	Renovate B.F. Sisk Fresno Federal Court
Imperial	New El Centro Family Court
Orange	Addition to Laguna Niguel Court
El Dorado	New Placerville Court
San Diego	New Central San Diego Court
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Mental Health Court

Project funding requests based on these studies may be submitted to the Department of Finance when adequate funding is available and the possible future updates to the trial court capital outlay plan have been completed, as discussed below.

7. FY 2005–2006 Major Trial Court Capital Outlay Projects Submitted to Legislature.
 The Governor submitted to the Legislature FY 2005–2006 funding authorization for the following projects:

<u>Project</u>	<u>\$ in millions</u>	<u>Phases*</u>
Merced, New Merced Court	\$ 3.040	C
Contra Costa, New Antioch Court	\$ 7.237	A and P
Fresno, New Fresno Area Juvenile Court	—	Lease to own

* A = Land acquisition; P = Preliminary Design; C = Construction

Authorization for the AOC to enter into a lease-purchase agreement with the County of Fresno was submitted to the Legislature for the New Fresno Area Juvenile Court. The project will be funded by the county, with the AOC leasing a portion of the building from the county for court use.

B. Future Updates to Trial Court Capital Outlay Plan

There are several developments that affect planning for trial court facilities and the trial court capital outlay plan. An update to the trial court capital outlay plan may occur as early as next year and would be based on several potential changes.

In February 2005, the AOC was directed by the Interim Panel on Court Facilities to continue to thoroughly examine the costs associated for all current and future projects, to consider alternative ways to prioritize the capital projects, to seek cooperation from counties to fund projects wherever possible, and to develop a cost analysis approach that is consistently applicable to courts throughout the state. If the state assumes responsibility for seismic upgrades to court facilities, seismic condition will need to be factored into the overall prioritization of projects, and the costs associated with these upgrades will need to be quantified. If pending legislation (Sen. Bill 56) is enacted, a total of 150 judges will be phased in over a three-year period beginning in FY 2005–2006, and the trial court capital outlay plan will need to be updated to address the priority of projects that may provide space for new judges aside from interim leasing.

C. Drivers of Need

Several drivers of need underlie the trial court capital outlay plan. These are described below.

1. Current Conditions. The condition of California’s court facilities is the primary driver of need for capital improvement and the basis for this Five-Year Infrastructure Plan. These conditions include a significant shortfall in space; poor functional conditions, including those that result in unsafe facilities; and inadequate physical conditions. The Task Force Final Report provides compelling information about the need for improving existing court space and providing additional space for California’s trial courts, as listed below.

- a. A significant number of court facilities and courtrooms are not secure. Movement of in-custody defendants through public areas of court facilities presents a real risk to public safety, given that more than two million in-custody defendants are walked through California's courthouses each year.

Over half of all buildings were rated by the Task Force as either marginal or deficient for judicial/staff circulation, secure circulation, and building security. Fifteen percent of all courtrooms have deficient in-custody defendant holding or access. The types of security problems identified by the Task Force include the following:

- *No entrance screening for weapons.* Many courts, particularly those located in historic or small buildings, do not have the physical capacity to accommodate the magnetometer, x-ray machine, and staff required to operate a weapons screening station. Other court facilities have multiple entrances, making it difficult to implement weapons screening stations at a reasonable cost.
- *Lack of holding cells.* Many court facilities do not have on-site holding cells for in-custody defendants transferred from the jail for court appearances. As a result, some courts must hold in-custody defendants in rooms not designed for in-custody holding, monitored by several security staff. In other courts, in-custody defendants are brought to the court facility in small groups and held in the courtroom or hallway while monitored by deputy sheriffs.
- *Lack of hallway space and waiting areas.* Many courts do not have sufficient hallway and waiting areas to allow for reasonable separation between defendants, victims, jurors, and the public. As a result, court security staff is needed to keep order in public areas outside the courtroom.
- *Unsafe circulation areas.* Many court facilities do not have adequate separate circulation areas for moving inmates, judges, and staff. Lack of separate secure circulation results in security staff using unsafe paths to transport in-custody inmates. The internal circulation patterns for a court facility in which in-custody cases are heard should include three separate and distinct zones for public, private, and secured circulation. The public circulation zone provides access to each public area of the building. The private circulation zone provides limited access corridors between specific functions to court staff, judicial officers, escorted jurors, and security personnel. The secured circulation zone for in-custody defendants should be completely separate from the public and staff circulation zones, providing access between the secured in-custody entrance (sally port), central holding and intake areas, attorney interview rooms, courtroom holding areas, and the courtrooms.

- b. California's court facilities are not fully accessible, and many buildings do not fully meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements.

More than half of court facilities require moderate renovation or replacement of ADA features. One-third of all court facilities require major renovation or replacement of ADA features. These conditions lead to reduced access to the courts for many Californians.

- c. Many court facilities need substantial seismic improvements.

While the Task Force made preliminary findings on the need for seismic improvements based on age and structure type, the AOC has prepared a draft assessment of seismic safety of court buildings under the Trial Court Facilities Act, section 70327.⁶ Of the court buildings that were assessed, as many as 38 percent of California's 451 buildings may be found to have an unacceptable seismic safety rating. These buildings represent approximately 70 percent of all court space in the state. The assessment is still in draft form pending resolution of findings and transfers with each county pursuant to provisions of the Trial Court Facilities Act.

- d. The infrastructure systems of many buildings are not up to modern health and life safety and requirements.

Major improvements are needed in fire protection, HVAC, life safety, plumbing, electrical, and communications systems. The systems deficiencies adversely affect the safety of staff and public, and the efficiency of court operations.

- e. California's courts are aging.

Over 70 percent of the court area statewide is housed in buildings that are more than 20 years old. Approximately 24 percent of the court area statewide is in buildings more than 40 years old. The age of buildings and of their major systems is fundamental to the need for substantial renovation of the state's court facilities.

- f. Space shortfalls in court facilities for most counties range from 40 to 65 percent of required space if all space were reused, based on application of the Trial Court Facilities Guidelines. Staff areas are crowded and many administration and support spaces are inadequately sized. Many courtrooms are undersized.

The Task Force found significant area shortfalls in court administration, trial court support, in-custody holding/access, court security, family court services, and jury assembly areas. Crowding and unmet demand for space affect the courts' ability to serve the public. Crowding is a logical consequence of additional assigned judges, commissioners, and hearing officers needed to meet an increased workload.

Three-fifths, or 1,282, of all of California's 2,136 courtrooms are smaller than the minimum guideline area of 1,500 square feet. One-third of all courtrooms are less than 1,200 square feet in area. Undersized courtrooms result in unsafe conditions, due to crowding in the well areas, inadequate waiting room for litigants, victims, and witnesses; inappropriate jury boxes; and lack of accessibility for disabled persons.

⁶ The AOC conducted a seismic assessment of all buildings that were not exempted from inspection. The AOC did not inspect buildings that were constructed based on the 1988 Uniform Building Code, buildings that have been upgraded since 1988 for seismic safety, buildings in which the amount of court space in the building does not exceed 10,000 square feet, leased facilities, abandoned courts, storage facilities, and very small court facilities such as modular buildings. The assessment is currently in draft.

2. Current Need for Additional Judges. A secondary, but still important, underlying driver of need for major capital investment in the California trial court system is the need for space to accommodate additional judgeships currently needed to adequately serve the public.

A 2004 report to the California Judicial Council, *Update of Judicial Needs Study*—following up on the California Judicial Needs Assessment Project of 2001—identified a statewide need for 355 new judgeships in California’s trial courts. The 2001 study was conducted by the National Center for State Courts (NCSC), the nation’s leader in state court research, consulting, and education. The study involved a two-month analysis of 337 judicial officers to determine the amounts of time required for case processing. Although the project identified a need for approximately 355 judgeships, the Judicial Council has approved a request for only the most critically needed 150 judgeships over the next three years, in consideration of the state’s ongoing fiscal crisis. Over the next 10 years, additional judgeships may be required to adequately serve the public.

Each new judge requires approximately 10,000 USF to provide adequate space for a courtroom and associated support space for both staff and courtroom functions, such as jury facilities, public meeting space, clerk and filing counters, and in-custody holding.

3. Consolidation of Facilities. In addition to facility condition and the need for new judgeships, the Task Force and facility master plans identified a need to consolidate facilities to improve service to the public, avoid duplication of services, and improve efficient delivery of court services in California. Opportunities for consolidation result from several conditions. Some counties have historically lacked funds or the political will to provide consolidated facilities for additional court space requirements. Rather than expand or replace existing court facilities to meet the need for more court space some counties have leased commercial office space or acquired temporary modular buildings that may not be physically connected to existing court facilities. Some opportunities for consolidation of court facilities result from trial court unification. Some courts that still operate several former municipal court facilities have recognized there are some service delivery and operational benefits to consolidating several small facilities into one larger facility.

When the proposed 201 capital projects are completed, approximately 120 obsolete facilities will be vacated by the court.

4. Improve Access to the Courts. Expanding access to justice is one of several primary goals of the Judicial Council. The facility master plans completed in 2003 identified several areas of the state where access to justice could be increased by construction of a new court facility or expanding an existing court facility.

D. Inventory of Trial Court Space

The key findings from the Task Force’s inventory and evaluation process characterize the existing state of trial court facilities. The Task Force reported a trial court facilities inventory in California of 451 facilities, including 2,136 courtrooms and 10,138,323 USF.

Most of California’s trial court facilities are housed in mixed-use buildings, and the courts and court-related agencies (such as public defender, district attorney, and probation) are the dominant use in most of these buildings. Approximately 9.0 million USF (89 percent) are in county-owned buildings and 1.1 million USF (11 percent) are in commercially leased buildings. The functional evaluation of buildings indicates significant need for functional improvement of court buildings statewide. Only 45 percent of all usable area of courts is located in buildings rated functionally and physically adequate, and 22 percent is located in buildings rated functionally deficient. Approximately 21 percent of all courtrooms were rated deficient for their current use, principally due to deficient holding, security, or in-custody access. These security-related deficiencies strongly affect the ability of courts to ensure safety of court participants and the public. The lack of adequate in-custody defendant holding and secure circulation requires sheriff personnel to move shackled defendants through public hallways in some court facilities.

E. Unmet Trial Court Facilities Needs

Additional space is needed to meet current needs and space requirements for currently needed new judgeships. The unmet need for space in California’s trial courts is presented in Table 7. Space requirements assume 10,000 USF are required for each new judgeship. Given the limited fiscal resources of the state, new judgeships are presented as a range. Pending SB 56 proposes funding 150 new judges over the next three years, while the National Center for State Courts identified a current need for approximately 355 judgeships.

Table 7: Unmet Trial Court Facility Needs

	USF (in millions)	Assumptions
Total Current Space Needs	19.0	Task Force Final Report
<i>Plus</i> Space Required for Current Need for Additional Judges	1.5 to 3.5	150 to 355 judges at 10,000 USF square feet per courtroom
<i>Less</i> Current Space Available	10.1	Task Force Final Report
Total Unmet Facility Needs	<u>10.4 to 12.4</u>	

F. Alternative Approaches to Meeting Unmet Trial Court Facilities Needs

Starting with the planning analysis completed by the Task Force for each of the 58 courts, the facility master plans examined several factors in developing a capital outlay plan for each county. Each facility master plan considered how best to provide court services to the county, in the context of the recent consolidation of the superior and municipal courts, local demographic trends, court operational goals, the constraints and opportunities of the existing court facilities, and the Facility Guidelines adopted by the Judicial Council. Service goals resulted in consolidating courts to increase operational efficiency or expanding court services in underserved parts of counties. Each master plan solution consequently determines how best to meet the unmet trial court facility needs for each of the 58 trial courts in California.

G. Facilities to Meet Trial Court Unmet Need and Proposed Trial Court Five-Year Infrastructure Plan

The proposed Five-Year Trial Court Infrastructure Plan for the trial courts is based on the prioritized list of projects presented as Table 6 in subsection IV.A.5. This plan assumes that a significant general obligation bond bill (SB 395) will be passed by the legislature in the summer 2005, that it will be placed on a statewide ballot, and that it will be approved by California voters in the fall 2006.

The Plan assumes a 10-year implementation schedule, with all projects being completed in 10 years, and proposes that 180–185 projects will start preliminary design or land acquisition from FY 2006–2007 to FY 2010–2011. Funding is presumed available in January 2007 after the bond measure passes in November 2006.

As presented in Table 8, the annual estimated funding request increases from \$81 million in FY 2006–2007 to \$415 million in FY 2007–2008. Future fiscal year funding requests range from \$1.2 to \$2.6 billion dollars. The annual funding request estimates presented below reflect the estimated value of phases of projects that take several years to complete. All costs are presented in 2005 dollars. As indicated in this plan, the AOC will be reviewing all project costs to account for escalation increases to the midpoint of construction as well as unanticipated increases in land acquisition and other project development costs. The total cost of the trial court capital outlay plan may be different from the amount of funds proposed in the court bond bill, due to a variety of factors that may be considered in the bond bill.

Table 8 presents the estimated funding requirements for the Trial Court Five-Year Infrastructure Plan and FY 2011–2012 based on these assumptions. In addition to the major capital projects, annual funding for minor capital projects is also proposed.

Table 8: Estimated Funding Request to Implement Trial Court Infrastructure Plan FY 2006–2007 to FY 2011–2012 (2005 Dollars)

FY	Major Capital (billions in 2005 dollars)	Minor Capital (billions in 2005 dollars)	Total (billions in 2005 dollars)
2006–2007	0.071	0.010	0.081
2007–2008	0.400	0.015	0.415
2008–2009	1.200	0.020	1.220
2009–2010	1.400	0.020	1.420
2010–2011	2.000	0.025	2.025
2011–2012	2.629	0.025	2.654
Total	7.700	0.115	7.815

H. Consequences of Not Addressing Identified Needs

California's court buildings will only continue to deteriorate if facilities problems are not addressed. If improvements are delayed, their scope and cost to correct will increase dramatically, and, as the state population continues to grow, both the public and the justice system will suffer from increasingly overtaxed, unsafe, and inefficient court buildings. Major funding is needed to permit the judicial branch to move quickly to correct these significant problems, thus supporting the branch's role as a national leader in innovative court programming and its commitment to equal access for all Californians.

There are several specific consequences of not addressing the unmet facility needs of California's Trial Courts.

1. In-custody Movement Costs Remain High. Given that over half of all court buildings were rated by the Task Force as either marginal or deficient for judicial/staff circulation, secure circulation, and building security, the court system will continue to bear the cost of sheriff personnel directly escorting in-custody defendants in and throughout court facilities unless these conditions are corrected. Every court facility that does not have secure circulation from the holding cell area (if one exists) to a courtroom requires sworn deputies to escort in-custody defendants thorough public and staff/judicial corridors.

In a modern court facility, in-custody defendants are transported throughout a building using elevators and hallways devoted to secure movement, which reduces the number of sheriff personnel required for supervised in-custody movement. Given more than two million in-custody defendants are walked through California's court facilities each year, the lack of secure circulation in criminal court facilities is a major budgetary issue and functional problem throughout the state. With updated facilities that address these issues, many courts would be able to redeploy existing security staff more efficiently and potentially operate at a lower cost.

2. Unsafe Conditions Persist. Given the lack of secure circulation and other life safety conditions at many California court facilities, unsafe conditions will persist unless the trial court capital outlay plan is implemented. These conditions include a lack of fire alarm systems, a lack of safe emergency egress paths, the lack of secure circulation (described above), and the lack of seismically sound building structures.

3. Continued Deterioration of Facilities. California's courts are aging, and continued lack of investment in its court facilities will lead to continued deterioration of buildings, including roofs, mechanical and electrical systems, and other basic building components.

4. Maintain Scattered and Unconsolidated Facilities. Implementing this plan will result in consolidation of former municipal courts into full-service superior courts. Approximately 120 obsolete facilities will be vacated when the Five-Year Trial Court Capital Outlay Plan is implemented. Maintaining small leased court facilities and temporary modular buildings hinders courts' abilities to provide accessible and efficient service to the public. Consolidation of criminal functions also results in operational savings for the broader criminal justice system of district attorneys, sheriffs, correctional institutions, and public defenders. The consolidation of criminal court functions is the result of as many as 45 proposed court projects.

5. No Plan for New Judges. Implementing this Five-Year Infrastructure Plan will provide space for new judges. California is a growing state, and additional judges are required to provide proper service to its residents. If California does not prepare to provide space for new judges in consolidated facilities, but rather leases and converts commercial office space into court facilities, California's court facilities will become even more scattered and disparate. In addition, leasing space for court facilities is relatively expensive because of the requirements for secure circulation and holding cells.

I. Reconciliation to Previous Plan

The Five-Year Infrastructure Plan submitted last year for FY 2005–2006 included 201 projects, prioritized based on the February 2004 Five-Year Trial Court Capital Outlay Plan approved by the Judicial Council. At the time, the costs of these projects were presented in 2002 dollars.

This current plan includes an update to this list and includes substitutions to the ranked projects within each county that were accepted by the AOC, based on the Judicial Council policy adopted in December 2004. Table 6 presents the estimated total project costs of all 201 projects in 2005 dollars, as described in subsection IV.A.5.

V. Administrative Office of the Courts

The Five-Year Infrastructure Plan for the AOC includes limited funding for an expansion of conference space and a testing model courtroom on the second floor of the Hiram W. Johnson State Office Building. This proposal is consistent with the vision and mission of the AOC.

A. Purpose of the AOC

The AOC was established in 1960 as the staff agency for the Judicial Council of California, which oversees the administration of the state judicial system. Historically, the AOC was a specialized administrative agency operating in a highly centralized management environment. It was primarily responsible for the Judicial Council rulemaking process and the direct management of administrative support for appellate courts in such areas as personnel, budget, and technology systems support. That role has evolved significantly in the course of the last decade as California's judicial system has undergone changes in response to increasing public expectations and statutory requirements. These major changes have considerably altered the AOC's responsibilities to the Judicial Council, the courts, and the public, resulting in a transformation in organization, in function, and in the means of providing services.

Today, an AOC staff of more than 800 is required to provide services to over 20,000 judicial officers and branch employees of the trial and appellate courts in 65 courts at over 450 locations. AOC staff work in collaboration with 16 Judicial Council advisory committees and 7 task forces, with more than 600 representatives from the courts, the State Bar, and the public, addressing important issues facing the judicial system.

The AOC is organized into the divisions described below.

- **Office of the General Council** provides legal and policy advice and services to the Judicial Council, the AOC, and the courts.
- **Center for Families, Children & the Courts** seeks to ensure that the well-being of children, youth, and families is a high priority within the California judicial system and encourages positive changes at both the trial and appellate court level.
- **Executive Office Programs** provides agency and the Executive Office support, including Research, Innovation, and Planning; Court Services (Presiding Judges and Court Executives advisory committees); Office of Communications; and Secretariat and Conference Services.
- **Education Division** serves as the Judicial Council's education resource for the entire branch offering statewide educational programs to judges and judicial branch staff at the trial and appellate court levels. This division includes the Administrative Support Unit that provides editing, graphic design, clerical, copying, and distribution services to the AOC, Supreme Court, and Courts of Appeal. This unit also manages the Judicial Council Conference Center and AOC reception services.
- **Office of Governmental Affairs** promotes and maintains positive relations with the legislative and executive branches and advocates on behalf of the Judicial Council on legislative and budget matters.
- **Finance Division** provides budget planning, asset management, accounting, procurement, and contract management to the judicial branch and trial courts.
- **Human Resources Division** provides a complete range of personnel services to state judicial branch agencies.
- **Information Services Division** coordinates court technology statewide, manages centralized statewide technology efforts, and optimizes the scope and accessibility of accurate statewide information.
- **Appellate and Trial Court Judicial Services** provides staff coordination for various committees and task forces and serves as the liaison to the trial and appellate courts. This unit is responsible for managing the court-appointed counsel program that provides appellate defense representation for indigents.
- **Regional Administrative Offices** opened in 2002 in Sacramento and Burbank to more effectively serve the courts. A third regional office serving the San Francisco Bay Area and Northern Coastal region is located in the AOC's headquarters in San Francisco.

- **Office of Court Construction and Management** provides for the capital planning, construction, and facility management of statewide court facilities. This office has staff located in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Burbank.

B. Drivers of Need for AOC Space Expansion

The expansion of space for the AOC proposed in this Five-Year Infrastructure Plan is based on the need to provide additional staff, associated conference and training space, to support several ongoing initiatives that improve service to the courts and court users, as well as increase operational efficiency by providing consolidated information technology systems to each of the courts.

1. Statewide Treasury Function and Central Accounting and Reporting System

(CARS). The AOC is creating a centralized treasury function and continuing the statewide rollout of CARS, the statewide financial system serving the courts.

2. Statewide Courts' Human Resources Information Systems (CHRIS) Administrative Support.

The AOC is continuing the analysis, design, development, and implementation of a statewide human resources information system.

3. Statewide Court Case Management System (CCMS). Continued development, implementation, and deployment of a statewide CCMS is underway by the AOC. The statewide case management solution will provide standardized information integration, facilitate consistent business practices, and ensure a timely exchange of data for the trial courts and their state and local justice partners.

4. Centralized Technology Center. The Technology Center is the hosting center for trial court applications, including: CCMS, CARS, CHRIS, and Sustain. In addition, it will be used for future applications, such as facilities management and data integration. The AOC is continuing to manage the migration of local courts from county-provided information technology services and to support the oversight and coordination of network, operational, and application transition to a statewide court Technology Center.

5. Regional Office Assistance Group (ROAG) Legal Services to the Trial Courts. The AOC has established a program to provide legal advice and assistance directly to the trial courts.

6. Statewide Enhanced Collections of Fines and Fees. The AOC is continuing to implement the statewide enhanced collection guidelines under Senate Bill 940 (Stats. 2003, ch. 275). The AOC staff assigned to this program provide technical assistance to the courts and counties in support of their collection program, facilitate the exchange of effective practices, and prepare and analyze data for annual reports to the Judicial Council and Legislature.

7. Trial Court Facilities Act. Another significant new role and responsibility of the AOC was introduced with the enactment of the Trial Court Facilities Act. The AOC is currently in negotiations for the transfer of responsibility of the 451 trial court facilities from the counties to the Judicial Council. The AOC is continuing to develop its organization in order to implement the major capital improvement program presented herein.

Owing to the expansion of services and attendant staff, the AOC is at full capacity in its present facility and will have inadequate space to meet anticipated needs. The AOC will completely use all its assigned space in the Hiram W. Johnson State Office Building (HJSB) during FY 2005–2006. Funding has been approved for expansion to 35,000 USF on the 8th floor of the HJSB. This project is currently in preliminary design.

The AOC is requesting approval in FY 2006–2007 for the expansion of the statewide court conferencing and training facilities into the 2nd floor of the building by constructing conference/training rooms, hearing rooms, and in addition, a prototypical “testing” courtroom used for training as well as technological and design investigation.

C. Summary, Inventory, and Evaluation of Existing Facilities

1. Administrative Office of the Courts

Existing Facility:	<i>AOC Headquarters – San Francisco</i> <i>455 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco – 3rd, 5th, 6th & 7th Floors</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 217,087 USF • State-owned Hiram W. Johnson State Office Building (1999) • Staff in San Francisco – 720 authorized FTEs including temporary and consulting positions. This office includes the Bay Area/Northern Coastal Regional Office. 	
Current Status:	Space is being used at maximum capacity. In FY 2005–2006, the AOC is expanding from 175,111 USF to 217,087 USF to address staff growth. This includes an additional 35,000 USF on the 8th floor in the HJSB, as well as the relocation of the mail and copy center on the 6th floor to 6,976 USF on the first floor.	
Needs:	Required Space	235,387 USF
	Current Space	217,087 USF
	Net Need	18,300 USF
Proposal:	To address the need for expanded conference and training space and to provide space for a test model and training courtroom, leasing of and improvements to 18,300 USF are requested for funding in FY 2006–2007.	

Existing Facility:	<i>Office of Governmental Affairs</i> <i>770 L Street, Suite 700, Sacramento – 7th Floor</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8,313 USF • Commercial lease space in high-rise building • Staff – 15 	
Current Status:	The Office of Governmental Affairs is the Judicial Council’s liaison to the executive and legislative branches and is necessarily located near the state capitol. It has occupied this space since November 1999.	
Needs:	Required Space	8,313 USF
	Current Space	8,313 USF
	Net Current Need	0 USF
Proposal:	No additional space is required at this time.	

Existing Facility:	<i>Northern/Central Regional Office – Sacramento</i> <i>2880 and 2840 Gateway Oaks Drive, Sacramento</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44,844 USF • Commercial lease space • Staff – 87 	
Current Status:	Growth in staff and resulting space needs to meet mandated programs and services to the trial courts require additional office space. A lease has been signed to expand from 16,621 USF to 44,844 USF of leased space near the existing office. The office currently leases 3,515 USF of temporary space, which will be vacated after the new facility is occupied. The lease for the new space includes an option to expand into an additional 29,647 USF in FY 2007–2008. The AOC plans to exercise this option due to projected staff and the need for expanded conference facilities.	
Needs:	Required Space	74,491 USF
	Current Space	44,844 USF
	Net Current Need	29,647 USF
Proposal:	The expanded facility will adequately meet the needs of the agency.	

Existing Facility: *Southern Regional Office – Burbank*
2233 North Ontario Street, Burbank – 1st Floor

- 25,129 USF
- Commercial lease space
- Staff – 38

Current Status: Growth in staff and resulting space needs to meet mandated programs and services to the trial courts required additional office space in FY 2005–2006. A lease was signed in the spring of 2005 for the office to relocate to a larger facility in the summer of 2005.

Needs:	Required Space	25,129 USF
	Current Space	25,129 USF
	Net Current Need	0 USF

Proposal: The expanded facility adequately meets the needs of the agency.

Appendix A

**Five-Year Trial Court Capital Outlay Plan - Prioritization Procedure and Forms
(adopted at the August 2003 Judicial Council Meeting)**

**JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS**

455 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102-3688

Report

TO: Members of the Judicial Council

FROM: Kim Davis, Office of Court Construction and Management
415-865-7971, kim.davis@jud.ca.gov
Robert Emerson, Office of Court Construction and Management
415-865-7981, robert.emerson@jud.ca.gov

DATE: July 30, 2003

SUBJECT: Court Facilities Planning: Five-Year Trial Court Capital Outlay Plan—Prioritization Procedure and Forms

Issue Statement

The Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002 (Sen. Bill 1732) specifies the authority and responsibility of the Judicial Council for "... planning, construction, and acquisition ..." of trial court facilities. In addition, the council is to "[r]ecommend to the Governor and the Legislature the projects [that] shall be funded from the State Court Facilities Construction Fund." In support of this responsibility of the council, the Office of Court Construction and Management of the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) is developing a five-year capital outlay plan for the trial courts.

In order to develop a statewide five-year trial court capital outlay plan, projects in 58 court master plans must be prioritized and consolidated into a single plan. The AOC staff has developed a proposed procedure for prioritizing capital outlay projects. The procedure is described in summary in this report (and in further detail in Attachment A, Five-Year Trial Court Capital Outlay Plan—Prioritization Procedure and Forms) and is submitted to the Judicial Council for approval.

Recommendation

The staff of the AOC recommends that the Judicial Council approve use of the forms and procedure described in Attachment A, Five-Year Trial Court Capital Outlay Plan—Prioritization Procedure and Forms for use in developing the five-year capital outlay plan for the trial courts.

Rationale for Recommendation

To identify capital projects needed by the trial courts, the AOC engaged seven consulting firms to prepare master plans for trial court facilities in each of the 58 counties. To date, 31 master plans have been completed; the remaining plans are expected to be completed no later than September 2003. Each of the master plans defines a program of capital improvement projects, including the types and amounts of space required, the time frame in which construction or renovation projects should be initiated and completed, and the estimated cost of each project. Capital projects include building a new court facility, renovating an existing court facility, or expanding an existing facility. Special repairs and maintenance projects are not included in the master plans or the capital outlay plan but will be covered under a separate parallel annual plan developed with a similar process.

Desired Results and General Approach

The desired results of the prioritization process are as follows:

- Development of a five-year capital outlay plan for the trial courts based on a ranking of the projects proposed in the 58 master plans
- Specific project allocations for fiscal year 2005–2006
- Submission of the capital outlay plan to the state Department of Finance in February 2004
- Defensible logic to support funding requests
- Alignment of the capital outlay plan with the strategic plan of the council
- Agreement within the court family regarding the prioritization process

The prioritization process is designed to be applied in a manner that is repeatable and consistent across the state. The process evaluates each project based on its merit. The determinants of merit are the following:

- Criticality of a project's underlying *need*
- Consideration of a project's *benefit* to the court
- Application of *filters* to identify projects for special consideration to allow for overriding critical issues or maximizing unique opportunities

These three determinants have been translated into criteria to be employed in the prioritization procedure. The criteria were designed to meet the following parameters:

- Limit criteria to a reasonably manageable number, approximately 10 to 12 criteria
- Emphasize objective criteria
- Develop measurable scales for criteria

- Minimize use of subjective criteria
- Evaluate subjective criteria via checklists or yes/no questions
- Limit the filters to consideration of critical issues and unique opportunities

Two forms (*Review of Capital Project—Prioritization*, RCP-1 and RCP-2) have been designed to record and present the data needed to measure each criteria and develop a rating and weighted score. These forms are included in Attachment A along with detailed instructions explaining the entries on the forms and the sources for the information required.

The staff of the AOC Office of Capital Planning, Design and Construction, which has overseen the development of the 58 master plans, will, along with an outside facilities consultant, collect the data used to score projects and will complete forms RCP-1 and RCP-2 for each project. The completed RCP-1 and RCP-2 forms will be reviewed with the local court for accuracy prior to the development of a ranked list of all the evaluated projects. Data in the forms will be reviewed to ensure that current information is reflected, including changes in facilities since the completion of the survey conducted by the Task Force on Court Facilities.

Summary of RCP Forms

The RCP forms are designed to evaluate a proposed capital project based on the nature of the project itself and the shortcomings of existing facilities that are addressed or mitigated by the proposed project.

Measurable *needs* and identifiable *benefits* criteria are outlined below. Each needs criterion has a measurement scale of zero to ten points. Each *needs* and *benefits* criterion has been weighted based on relative importance. A project can score a maximum total of 1,000 points. The total score, referred to as the Total Weighted Score, and applicable filters will be used to rank projects for selection in the first five-year capital outlay plan.

Underlying Need for a Capital Project

Underlying need is measured by the physical and functional condition of each existing facility that will be improved, renovated, expanded, or replaced by a capital project. Seventy percent (70 percent) of the total possible maximum score, or 700 points, has been assigned to underlying need.

The needs criteria and the maximum possible score of each are listed below:

- **Building physical condition**, as measured by: **180 points**
 - Overall building physical condition (100 points)
 - Life safety (40 points)
 - ADA compliance (40 points)

- **Building functional condition**, as measured by: **260 points**
 Overall building functional condition (140 points)
 Security (120 points)
- **Courtroom condition**, as measured by: **100 points**
 Number of current deficient courtrooms (100 points)
- **Space shortfall**, as measured by: **160 points**
 Current available space as compared to space
 required by the Trial Court Facilities Guidelines (160 points)

Benefits of a Capital Project

The potential *benefits* of a capital project will be determined based on evaluating nine possible positive effects on the local court and criminal justice system.

Thirty percent (30 percent) of the total possible maximum score, or 300 points, has been assigned to project *benefits*. Specific *benefits* of a capital project and the maximum possible score for each are listed below:

- **Improved operational efficiency for the court** **100 points**
 Project significantly increases flexibility for case types (20 points)
 Essential adjacencies among functions are improved by project (40 points)
 Project combines court operations (40 points)
- **Improved operational efficiency for the criminal justice system** **30 points**
 Project reduces the number of custody sites (30 points)
- **Improved access to justice** **80 points**
 Project improves service to underserved population areas (40 points)
 Project improves distribution of facilities relative to population concentration (40 points)
- **Improved facility operational efficiency** **30 points**
 Project achieves reduced physical operations costs (30 points)
- **Asset Management** **60 points**
 Project replaces leased facility (30 points)
 Project proposes leaving an existing owned facility (30 points)

Total Weighted Score

The Total Weighted Score for a project is the weighted average of the sums of the *needs* score and the *benefits* score of each existing facility affected by the capital project. Each facility is weighted by its size relative to other facilities affected by the same capital project. For example, two existing court facilities are affected by a capital project. Facility A1 is 80,000 square feet and facility B1 is 20,000 square feet. Given this, the Total Weighted Score for the capital project will comprise 80 percent of the total *needs* plus *benefits* score of facility A1, and 20 percent of the total *needs* plus *benefits* score of facility B1.

Filters

Five filters are used to establish three priority groups within the capital outlay plan. (The five filters are summarized here and described in more detail in Attachment A.) Within each priority group, projects are ranked by Total Weighted Score. Priority group 1 allows for projects that are needed to accommodate new approved judgeships. Priority group 2 identifies projects that should be done in conjunction with county-funded remediation of deficiencies identified during the SB 1732 transfer process and negotiations. (Three areas of deficiencies could affect the transfer of an existing facility to the state: seismic deficiency, health and safety deficiency, and functional deficiency.) Priority group 3 identifies demonstration projects that should be expedited in the capital outlay process.

Effect of Facility Transfers Under the Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002 (SB 1732)

The evaluation of a proposed capital project is based on the nature of the project itself and the shortcomings of existing facilities. Inclusion of a project in the capital outlay plan assumes that the existing facilities transfer to state responsibility under the provisions of SB 1732. However, SB 1732 includes a provision for rejection of a facility for transfer due to certain types of deficiencies and a related provision for the county to correct the identified deficiencies, thus allowing transfer. If a facility does not transfer, responsibility for that facility for the court remains with the county. In the case where a facility does not transfer to state responsibility, a project that addresses the shortcomings of the facility through an addition or renovation will be included in the capital outlay plan but will not be executed until agreement is reached with the county on the correction of the deficiencies. But the prioritization process includes filters such that when provision is made for the correction of deficiencies, the proposed project is identified and facility improvements unrelated to the correction of the deficiencies may receive priority treatment in the capital outlay process. Thus, for example, if a facility is determined to be seismically deficient and the county agrees to remedy the seismic deficiency, the facility could have renovation work unrelated to the

seismic upgrade done at the same time as the seismic upgrade. The additional renovation work would be included in the capital outlay plan.

Alternative Actions Considered

None

Comments From Interested Parties

Attachment A, *Five-Year Trial Court Capital Outlay Plan—Prioritization Procedure and Forms*, was posted on Serranus and comments were solicited via an e-mail to presiding judges and court executive officers sent on July 28, 2003, and via *Court News Update* issued on July 29, 2003. Comments received are summarized in Attachment B. A Report to Members of the Executive and Planning Committee, *Trial Court Five-Year Capital Outlay Plan: Prioritization Criteria and Methodology for Ranking Proposed Projects* (Attachment C), which described in general terms the criteria being considered for use in ranking proposed projects, was posted on Serranus and comments were solicited via an e-mail to presiding judges and court executive officers sent on July 2, 2003, and via *Court News Update* issued on July 1, 2003. Comments received are summarized in Attachment D.

Implementation Requirements and Costs

Development of the trial court capital outlay plan is being performed by AOC staff with the assistance of an outside consultant, Jacobs Facilities.

Attachments

Attachment A *Five-Year Trial Court Capital Outlay Plan—Prioritization Procedure and Forms*

Attachment B Summary of comments on *Five-Year Trial Court Capital Outlay Plan—Prioritization Procedure and Forms*

Attachment C Report to Members of the Executive and Planning Committee, *Trial Court Five-Year Capital Outlay Plan: Prioritization Criteria and Methodology for Ranking Proposed Projects*

Attachment D Summary of comments on *Trial Court Five-Year Capital Outlay Plan: Prioritization Criteria and Methodology for Ranking Proposed Projects*

Five-Year Trial Court Capital Outlay Plan - Prioritization Procedure and Forms

Introduction

Prioritization Procedure and Forms

Form RCP-1

Form RCP-2

Instructions for Form RCP-1

Instructions for Form RCP-2

Data Sources Table for RCP-1

Data Sources Table for RCP-2

Examples of Tables from Task Force County Reports

Office of Capital Planning, Design, and Construction
Administrative Office of the Courts
455 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102

July 24, 2003

Introduction

The Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002 (SB 1732) specifies the authority and responsibility of the Judicial Council for "...planning, construction, and acquisition..." of trial court facilities. In addition, the Council is to "[r]ecommend to the Governor and the Legislature the projects [that] shall be funded from the State Court Facilities Construction Fund." In support of this responsibility of the Council, the Office of Capital Planning, Design, and Construction of the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) is developing a five-year capital outlay plan for the trial courts.

To identify capital projects needed by the trial courts, the AOC engaged seven consulting firms to prepare Master Plans for trial court facilities in each of the 58 counties. To date, 27 Master Plans have been completed and the remaining plans are expected to be completed no later than September 2003. Each of the Master Plans defines a program of capital improvement projects including the types and amounts of space required, the time frame in which construction or renovation projects should be initiated and completed, and the estimated cost of each project. Capital projects include building a new court facility, renovating an existing court facility, or expanding an existing facility. Special repairs and maintenance projects are not included in the capital plan but will be covered under a separate parallel annual plan.

In order to develop a statewide five-year trial court capital outlay plan, the projects in the 58 Master Plans must be prioritized and consolidated into a single plan. The AOC staff has developed a proposed procedure for prioritizing capital outlay projects. The procedure is described in this document and will be submitted to the Judicial Council for approval in August 2003.

Prioritization Procedure and Forms

Desired Results and General Approach

The desired results of the prioritization process are:

- Development of a five-year capital outlay plan for the trial courts based on a ranking of the projects proposed in the 58 Master Plans
- Specific project allocations for FY 2005/2006
- Submission of the capital outlay plan to the State Department of Finance in February 2004.
- Defensible logic to support funding requests
- Alignment of the capital outlay plan with the Strategic Plan of the Council
- Agreement within the court family regarding the process developed herein

The prioritization process is designed to be applied in a manner that is repeatable and consistent across the state. The prioritization process evaluates each project based on its merit. The determinants of merit are:

- Criticality of a project's underlying *need*
- Consideration of a project's *benefit* to the court
- Application of *filters* to identify projects for special consideration to allow for overriding critical issues or maximizing unique opportunities

These three determinants have been translated into criteria to be employed in the prioritization procedure. The criteria were designed to meet the following parameters:

- Limit criteria to a reasonably manageable number, approximately 10 to 12 criteria
- Emphasize objective criteria
- Develop measurable scales for criteria
- Minimize use of subjective criteria
- Evaluate subjective criteria via checklists or yes/no questions
- Limit the filters to consideration of critical issues and unique opportunities

Two forms (Review of Capital Project – Prioritization, “RCP-1” and “RCP-2”), have been designed to record and present the data needed to measure each criteria and develop a rating and weighted score. These forms are included in this document along with detailed instructions explaining the entries on the forms and the sources for the information required.

The staff of the AOC Office of Capital Planning, Design and Construction, which has overseen the development of the 58 Master Plans, and an outside facilities consultant will collect the data used to score projects and will complete forms RCP-1 and RCP-2 for each project.

The completed RCP-1 and RCP-2 forms will be reviewed with the local court for accuracy prior to the development of a ranked list of all the evaluated projects. Data in the forms will be reviewed to ensure that current information is reflected, including changes in facilities since the completion of the survey conducted by the Task Force on Court Facilities.

Summary of RCP Forms

The RCP forms are designed to evaluate a proposed capital project based on the project itself and the shortcomings of existing facilities which are addressed or mitigated by the proposed project.

Measurable *needs* and identifiable *benefits* criteria are outlined below. Each *needs* criterion has a measurement scale of zero to ten points. Each *needs* and *benefits* criterion has been weighted based on relative importance. A project can score a maximum total of 1,000 points. The total score, referred to as the Total Weighted Score, and applicable

filters will be used to rank projects for selection in the first five-year capital outlay plan. Projects with the highest Total Weighted Scores will be included in the five-year capital program.

Underlying Need for a Capital Project

Underlying *need* is measured by the physical and functional condition of each existing facility that will be improved, renovated, expanded or replaced by a capital project. Seventy percent (70%) of the total possible maximum score, or 700 points, has been assigned to underlying *need*.

The *needs* criteria and the maximum possible score of each are listed below:

- **Building physical condition**, as measured by: **180 points**
 - Overall building physical condition (100 points)
 - Life safety (40 points)
 - ADA compliance (40 points)

- **Building functional condition**, as measured by: **260 points**
 - Overall building functional condition (140 points)
 - Security (120 points)

- **Courtroom condition**, as measured by: **100 points**
 - Current deficient courtrooms (100 points)

- **Space shortfall**, as measured by: **160 points**
 - Current available space as compared to space required by the Guidelines (160 points)

Benefits of a Capital Project

The potential *benefits* of a capital project will be determined based on evaluating nine possible positive effects on the local court and criminal justice system.

Thirty percent (30%) of the total possible maximum score has been assigned, or 300 points, to project *benefits*. Specific beneficial outcomes of a capital project and the maximum possible score for each are listed below:

- **Improved operational efficiency for the court** **100 points**
 - Project significantly increases flexibility for case types (20 points)
 - Essential adjacencies among functions are improved by project (40 points)
 - Project consolidates court operations (40 points)

- **Improved operational efficiency for the criminal justice system** **30 points**
 - Project reduces the number of custody sites (30 points)

- **Improved access to justice** **80 points**
 - Project improves service to underserved population areas (40 points)
 - Project improves distribution of facilities relative to population concentration (40 points)

- **Improved facility operational efficiency** **30 points**
 - Project achieves reduced physical operations costs (30 points)

- **Asset Management** **60 points**
 - Project replaces leased facility (30 points)
 - Project proposes leaving an existing owned facility (30 points)

Total Weighted Score

The Total Weighted Score for a project is the weighted average of the sums of the *needs* score and the *benefits* score of each existing facility affected by the capital project. Each facility is weighted by its size relative to other facilities affected by the same capital project. For example, two existing court facilities are affected by a capital project. Facility A1 is 80,000 square feet and facility B1 is 20,000 square feet. Given this, the Total Weighted Score for the capital project will be comprised of 80% of the total *needs* plus *benefits* score of facility A1, and 20% of the total *needs* plus *benefits* score of facility B1.

Filters

Five filters which are used to establish three priority groups within the capital outlay plan. Within each priority group, projects are ranked by Total Weighted Score. Priority Group 1 allows for projects which are needed to accommodate new approved judgeships. Priority Group 2 identifies projects which should be done in conjunction with county-funded remediation of deficiencies identified during the SB 1732 transfer process and negotiations. (There are three areas of deficiencies which could affect the transfer of an existing facility to the state; seismic deficiency; health and safety deficiency; and functional deficiency.) Priority Group 3 identifies demonstration projects which should be expedited in the capital outlay process.

Effect of Facility Transfers under the Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002 (SB 1732)

The evaluation of a proposed capital project is based on the project itself and the shortcomings of existing facilities. Inclusion of a project in the capital outlay plan assumes that the existing facilities transfer to State responsibility under the provisions of SB 1732. However, SB 1732 includes a provision for rejection of facility for transfer due to certain types of deficiencies and a related provision for the county to correct the identified deficiencies, thus allowing transfer. If a facility does not transfer, responsibility for that facility for the court remains with the county. In the case where a

facility does not transfer to State responsibility, a project which addresses the shortcomings of the facility through an addition or renovation will be included in the capital outlay plan but will not be executed until agreement is reached with the county regarding the correction of the deficiencies. However, the prioritization process includes filters such that when provision is made for the correction of deficiencies, the proposed project is identified and improvements to a facility that are not related to the correction of the deficiencies may receive priority treatment in the capital outlay process. Thus, for example, a facility that is determined to be seismically deficient and the county agrees to remedy the seismic deficiency could also have renovation work unrelated to the seismic upgrade done at the same time. The additional renovation work would be included in the capital outlay plan.

FORM RCP-1

REVIEW OF CAPITAL PROJECT – PRIORITIZATION

Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002 (SB 1732)

Superior Court of California, County of

Section 1 – General Information

A. Project Name		B. Type of Project Renovation <input type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> New Building <input type="checkbox"/>	
C. Project Location		D. Estimated Total Project Cost (2002 Dollars)	
E. Proposed Project Start		F. Proposed Project Completion	

G. Comments

Section 2 – Existing facilities

A. Name of Existing Facility	B. Site / Building ID	C. Current Facility Area	E. Facility Area / Total Area of Facilities	F. Facility Score from RCP-2	G. Weighted Facility Score
D. Total Area of Facilities				H. Total Weighted Score	

I. Comments (Include discussion of results of application of filters for the existing facilities from Section 5 of Form RCP-2.)

FORM RCP-2**REVIEW OF CAPITAL PROJECT – PRIORITIZATION**
Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002 (SB 1732)*Superior Court of California, County of***Section 1 – General Information**

A. Project Name

Section 2 – Existing facility affected and evaluated on this form.

If multiple existing facilities are affected, list others under Comments and complete a separate Form RCP-2 for each.

A. Name of Existing Facility

B. Site ID / Building ID

C. Building Address

D. Occupancy

Court use only Shared use

E. Is this a Level 1 building in the Task Force on Court Facilities County Report?

Yes No

F. If building is Level 1, what type?

Modular Records Storage only Regular leased Small court space in larger building

See Explanation of Forms for directions to complete Section 3 for Level 1 buildings.

G. Comments

Section 3 – Scoring of Project Need

Scoring is based on the Task Force on Court Facilities rating as modified by the Master Plan.

Building Physical Condition

	Measure	TF Rating	Rating Used Here	Score	Weight	Weighted Score	Maximum Weighted Score
A. Overall Building Physical Condition	Score = (100 – Rating Used) / 10				10		100
B. Life Safety	<u>Rating Used</u>				4		40
	5			10			
	4			7.5			
	3			5			
	2			2.5			
1			0				
C. ADA Compliance	<u>Rating Used</u>				4		40
	5			10			
	4			7.5			
	3			5			
	2			2.5			
1			0				

D. Comments

Building Functional Condition

	Measure	TF Rating	Rating Used Here	Score	Weight	Weighted Score	Maximum Weighted Score
E. Overall Building Functional Condition	Score = (100 – Rating Used) / 10				14		140
F. Security							
1. Judicial/Staff Circulation	Score = 10 – Rating Used				4		40
2. Secure Circulation	Score = 10 – Rating Used				4		40
3. Building Security	Score = 10 – Rating Used				4		40

G. Comments

Courtroom Condition							
	Measure	No. of Deficient Courtrooms	Total Existing Courtrooms	Score	Weight	Weighted Score	Maximum Weighted Score
H. Current deficient Courtrooms	Score = (No. of Deficient Courtrooms/Total Existing Courtrooms) x 10				10		100
I. Comments							
Space Shortfall							
	Measure	Current Facility Area	Guidelines Area	Score	Weight	Weighted Score	Maximum Weighted Score
J. Current space available vs. space required by Guidelines	Score = (1- Current Facility Area/Guidelines Area) x 10				16		160
K. Comments							
L. Total Needs Score							700

Section 4 – Scoring of Project Benefits					
Improved Operational Efficiency for the Court					
	Measure	Score	Weight	Weighted Score	Maximum Weighted Score
A. Project significantly increases flexibility for case types	Score = 10 for Yes; Score = 0 for No		2		20
B. Essential adjacencies among functions are improved by project	Score = 10 for Yes; Score = 0 for No		4		40
C. Project combines court operations	Score = 10 for Yes; Score = 0 for No		4		40
D. Comments					
Improved Operational Efficiency for the Criminal Justice System					
E. Project reduces number of custody sites	Score = 10 for Yes; Score = 0 for No		3		30
F. Comments					
Improved Access to Justice					
G. Project improves service to underserved population areas	Score = 10 for Yes; Score = 0 for No		4		40
H. Project improves distribution of facilities relative to population concentration	Score = 10 for Yes; Score = 0 for No		4		40
I. Comments					
Improved Facility Operational Efficiency					
J. Project achieves reduced physical operations cost	Score = 10 for Yes; Score = 0 for No		3		30
K. Comments					
Asset Management					
L. Project replaces leased facility	Score = 10 for Yes; Score = 0 for No		3		30
M. Project proposes leaving existing owned facility	Score = 10 for Yes; Score = 0 for No		3		30
N. Comments					
O. Total Benefits Score					300
P. Total Needs and Benefits Score					1000

Section 5 -- Application of Filters	
Growth	
A. Is project required to accommodate approved new judgeships from the Judicial Council's list of 150 proposed judgeships?	Yes, judgeships approved <input type="checkbox"/>
	No, judgeships not yet approved, but project accommodates <input type="checkbox"/>
	No <input type="checkbox"/>
B. Comments	
C. Move to Priority Group 1? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Seismic Evaluation (To be determined as part of SB1732 transfer process.)	
D. Is the current facility rated Level V or higher?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet determined <input type="checkbox"/>
E. If rated Level V or higher, has an agreement been reached with the county on resolution of the seismic deficiency?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet determined <input type="checkbox"/>
F. Does the resolution of the seismic deficiency require major renovation such that non-seismic improvements should be performed at the same time?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet determined <input type="checkbox"/>
G. Comments	
H. Move to Priority Group 2? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet determined <input type="checkbox"/>	

Health and Safety Evaluation (To be determined as part of SB1732 transfer process.)	
I. Is the current facility deficient (for transfer) due to Health and Safety issues?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet determined <input type="checkbox"/>
J. If rated deficient for transfer, has an agreement been reached with the county on resolution of the deficiency?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet determined <input type="checkbox"/>
K. Comments	
L. Move to Priority Group 2?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet determined <input type="checkbox"/>
Functional Evaluation (To be determined as part of SB1732 transfer process.)	
M. Does the current facility have "Deficiencies that in their totality are significant to the functionality of the facility"?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet determined <input type="checkbox"/>
N. If rated functionally deficient for transfer, has an agreement been reached with the county on resolution of the deficiency?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet determined <input type="checkbox"/>
O. Comments	
P. Move to Priority Group 2?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet determined <input type="checkbox"/>

Demonstration Project

Q. Comments

--

R. Move to Priority Group 3?

Yes No Not yet determined

Section 6 -- Summary

Total Needs and Benefits Score

--

Priority Groups

Priority Group 1 Yes No
Priority Group 2 Yes No Not yet determined
Priority Group 3 Yes No Not yet determined

Section 7 -- Signatures

Originator

Print Name	Signature	Date
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Reviewer

Print Name	Signature	Date
------------	-----------	------

Instructions for Form RCP-1

RCP-1 Section 1 –General Information

- A. Project Name:** A descriptive name of the project being evaluated will be taken from the Master Plan, such as “Phase One Expansion of Main Courthouse” or “Renovation of XYZ Courthouse.” The capital project will be one that has a proposed start date of the second quarter of 2010 or earlier. The project may be planned to meet current, near term and in some cases, longer term needs. The project may be the first phase of a multi-phase expansion. In some cases, where the Master Plan may propose two or more projects starting between now and 2010, the reviewer will need to make sure, at some point in the prioritizing process, that the overall scoring and sequencing of the projects is consistent with the Superior Court’s needs.
- B. Type of Project:** A capital project is categorized in one of three ways: Renovation, Addition, or New Building. If the project includes both renovation and addition, then both the Renovation and Addition boxes will be marked.
- C. Project Location:** Specific site (if known) or general area (e.g. downtown Fresno) where the project is to be located.
- D. Estimated Total Project Cost (2002 Dollars):** This is the estimated total cost of the project as reported in the Master Plan. The estimated total project cost reported in the master plan reports is given in 2002 dollars. Estimated total project cost includes some or all of the following:
- Design, project management costs, and other agency and environmental review fees
 - Land acquisition
 - Site preparation
 - Construction
 - Surface or structured parking
- E. Proposed Project Start:** Quarter and calendar year (e.g. 3Q 2002) from the master plan implementation schedule. If the Master Plan recommends the project start any time before the third quarter of 2005, the start date will be recorded as 3Q 2005, which is the first time funds may be available for design and construction. If the Master Plan recommends the project start after 3Q 2005, then the proposed start date will be the date recommended in the Master Plan.
- F. Proposed Project Completion:** Quarter and calendar year (e.g. 3Q 2008). If the Master Plan recommends the project start any time before the third quarter of 2005, the completion date will be extended to accommodate the estimated project duration documented in the Master Plan and assuming a 3Q 2005 start date. If a

project is recommended to start after 3Q 2005, then the proposed completion date is the date recommended in the Master Plan.

G. Comments: This section is a narrative description which may include the following:

- Project scope
 - The number of courtrooms and for what type of proceedings the courtrooms will be used
 - What type of court functions are included in the project
 - Where the functions to be included in the facility are currently housed
 - What is included in the estimated total project cost (Section 1.D.), beyond design fees and construction costs
 - If the project is a renovation, how will adjacencies and use of the courtrooms change
- How the project addresses specific problems in the existing facilities affected by the project
- What are the general benefits to the court and the local criminal justice system
- How the project addresses potential growth of staff and JPEs or whether the project only improves space for current staff and JPEs
- Details about the proposed project site that may affect project implementation
 - Ownership of the proposed site
 - Previously identified environmental conditions
 - How parking is addressed, including how many spaces are proposed and in what type of space (surface or structured parking)
 - Actions that need to occur prior to construction, such as relocation of county offices, demolition of a building, or procurement of temporary space for the court.

RCP-1 Section 2 –Existing facilities

A. Name of Existing Facility: This section lists the name of each existing facility affected by the capital project. Form RCP-1 provides a weighted average of the scores determined for each of these buildings. The weighting is based on square footage occupied by the courts in the facilities. In general, the project described in Section 1 corrects problems associated with the facilities listed here. The facility names should be taken from the Task Force on Court Facilities' County Report where possible. If other names are used, an explanation should be included in the Comments section. A Form RCP-2 should be completed for each facility listed here, except for facilities that are solely for records storage. Facilities that are for records storage only should be noted in the Comments section, but not listed here.

- B. **Site/Building ID:** The letter/number identification of each facility, which is taken from the Task Force on Court Facilities' County Report. This information is also recorded in each RCP-2, Section 2B.
- C. **Current Facility Area:** The current area of the court-occupied portion of the facility, which is recorded in each RCP-2 Section 3.J.
- D. **Total Area of Facilities:** The total of the areas of the facilities affected by the project. It is the sum of the entries in Column C.
- E. **Facility Area/Total Area of Facilities:** The Current Facility Area entered in C (above) divided by the Total Area of Facilities entered in D (above), for each facility listed in A. The result is the fraction of the total area which the Current Facility Area represents.
- F. **Facility Score from RCP-2:** The total Needs and Benefits Score as calculated on RCP-2 for each existing facility.
- G. **Weighted Facility Score:** The portion of the Total Weighted Score contributed by each facility. It is equal to Column E multiplied by Column F for each facility.
- H. **Total Weighted Score:** The total score for each project, reflecting the total of all the Weighted Facility Scores. It is the sum of Column G.
- I. **Comments:** In this section the reviewer will discuss results and application of filters for the existing facilities from Section 5 of Form RCP-2.

Instructions for Form RCP-2

RCP-2 Section 1: General Information

- A. Project Name:** A descriptive name of the project being evaluated. This is the same as the Project Name listed in Section 1 of RCP-1.

RCP-2 Section 2: Existing facility affected and evaluated on this form

- A. Name of Existing Facility:** This section gives the name of the existing facility being evaluated on the RCP-2 form. Separate RCP-2 forms are completed for each existing facility listed in to Section 2 of the RCP-1 form for the capital project being evaluated. The existing facility is the space used by the court in either a shared use or stand alone building that will be replaced or improved by the capital project.

The Master Plan is the best source for the common name of the existing facility. The Task Force County Report Table 2.2 Trial Court Building Occupancy is another source. (In some instances the name given the facility by the Task Force will not be the common name or will be different from the one used in the Master Plan. Cross reference with the SiteID/Building ID (see Section 2.B. below) is one method to resolve name discrepancies.)

- B. Site ID/Building ID:** The letter and number facility identification is used in the Master Plan. It was originally developed by the Task Force. The Task Force County Report Table 2.2, Trial Court Building Occupancy, provides this as well as the Master Plan. Examples of IDs are: A1, A2, B1, C1, D1, and D2.
- C. Building Address** is recorded here from the Master Plan. If not available in the Master Plan, the Task Force County Report Table 2.2, Trial Court Building Occupancy, provides this.
- D. Occupancy:** This section records whether the facility is “Court use only,” which refers to a building which houses court functions only, or if the court facility is part of a “Shared use” building which is occupied by the court and one or more justice-related agencies (such as probation and district attorney) or other county agencies. This information is in the Master Plan. It is also included in the Task Force County Report Table 2.2, Trial Court Building Occupancy.
- E. Is this a Level 1 building in the Task Force on Court Facilities County Report?** Level 1 was the term assigned by the Task Force to buildings that were determined to have limited value as a real estate asset and therefore not part of a long-term solution to a court’s facility problems.

The Master Plan and the Task Force County Report Table 2.2, Trial Court Building Occupancy, provides this information.

F. If the building is Level 1, what type? All Level 1 buildings will be identified here as either a Modular (temporary building), Records Storage Only, Regular leased (lease-to-own buildings are not considered as “Regular leased”, but as an owned building), Small court space in larger building (such as a courtroom attached to an detention facility). The Master Plan and the Task Force County Report, Section 3, General Building Summary, provides this information. Note that Records Storage Only facilities will not be evaluated in Sections 3, 4, and 5.

G. Comments: This section will be a narrative description of the existing facility, covering the following:

- The main problems with the facility
- The main problems or constraints with the site
- How the this facility relates to the proposed project
- Number of courtrooms in the existing facility
- Type of judicial proceedings heard in the facility, including whether or not adult or juvenile in-custody proceeding are held in the facility
- Type of space (for example, courtrooms and support, support only, and jury assembly)

RCP-2 Section 3: Scoring Project Need

Introduction

The measurement of the underlying need utilizes the updated facility assessment documented in the Master Plan, based on verification of the Task Force evaluation through site visits. When a facility Master Plan provides an updated numerical rating of condition, the Master Plan rating shall be used. If the Master Plan provides a narrative description, the Master Plan narrative will be compared to the narrative and rating documented in the Task Force County Report. Task Force ratings will be then adjusted up or down if an adjustment can be justified by reference to the Master Plan condition description. If no adjustment can be justified by the Master Plan narrative on condition, then the Task Force rating for the particular physical or functional condition will be used.

Level 1 Buildings

The physical and function condition of Level 1 buildings were not rated by the Task Force due to their limited value as a long term real estate asset. Consequently, all Level 1 buildings will be assigned the maximum Total Needs Score. The exception to this is Records Storage Only facilities that were identified in Section 2.F above. These Records Storage Only facilities will not be evaluated.

In some cases the Task Force rated Level 1 buildings that are modular, or temporary buildings. These do not have value as a long term real estate asset and consequently, they will be assigned the maximum Total Needs Score.

Description of Column Headings for Building Physical Condition and Building Functional Condition

A scoring system has been developed to translate ratings of each of four general condition criteria into scores from zero to ten. (Two of the four general condition criteria also include sub-criteria.) The higher the score, the higher the underlying needs.

The terms used in the column headings for the first two general condition criteria, Building Physical Condition and Building Functional Condition, are defined as follows:

- **Measure:** This is a formula or scale that shows how the Rating Used Here is converted into a score from 0 to 10.
- **TF Rating:** This is the rating assigned to a criterion by the Task Force.
- **Rating Used Here:** This is the rating used in this form to calculate the score. When the Rating Used Here is different from the Task Force rating, the reviewer will describe the reason for the changed rating in the Comments section of Building Physical Condition or Building Functional Condition.
- **Score:** The number of points that result from translating the Rating Used Here based on the formula or scale shown in the Measure column.
- **Weight:** The value this criterion has relative to other criteria.
- **Weighted Score:** The Score multiplied by the Weight.
- **Maximum Weighted Score:** The score received if the highest possible score for the criterion was received. This is the maximum number of points an existing facility could receive for the criteria, based on the Score and the Weight.

Building Physical Condition

The physical condition of a facility is established by three scores: the overall rating, which is a composite score of primary building systems, the Life Safety system rating, and the rating for the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Compliance system.

A. Overall Building Physical Condition: The overall rating of the facility's physical condition established by the Task Force and verified by the master plan. Overall Building Physical Condition refers to the assessment of condition of facility systems to establish the probable level of capital investment needed to restore the facility up to a condition suitable for use as a court facility for the long term. The physical condition rating in the Task Force County Report indicates the "value" of the facility as a percentage of its replacement value. The Task Force scale was from 0 to 100%, with the scale as follows:

- > 60% = Adequate
- 40-60% = Marginal
- < 40% = Deficient

The overall facility rating as determined by the Task Force is the composite of individual ratings for each of the following primary building systems, also referred to as the Shell and Core Systems:

- General Structure
- Exterior Wall
- Roof
- ADA Compliance
- Vertical Transportation
- Life Safety
- Fire Protection
- Graphics/Signage
- Plumbing Systems
- HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning System)
- Electrical Systems
- Communications/Technical Systems

Each of the above systems was given a rating based on a scale from 1 to 5, defined as :

0 = Not applicable; system not required.

1 = Like new condition, no renewal required.

2 = 25% of total replacement cost to upgrade, minor renovation/renewal required

3 = 50% of total replacement cost to upgrade; moderate renovation/ renewal required

4 = 75% of total replacement cost to upgrade; substantial renovation/ renewal required

5 = 100% of total replacement cost to upgrade; element replacement required.

Element is necessary, but is in sufficiently bad condition to warrant replacement.

Record the Task Force rating under “TF Rating”. (Refer to the Data Sources Table in this document for the specific location of this rating.) If the Master Plan changed the overall building physical condition rating, then the Master Plan rating should be entered under “Rating Used Here” otherwise enter the Task Force rating. For example, if the Task Force rating is 79% and is unchanged by the Master Plan, record 79 under “TF Rating” and “Rating Used Here.”

If the Master Plan rating is different from the Task Force rating explain the difference in the Comments section (Section 3.D)

B. Life Safety: The rating refers to the degree of improvement necessary (relative to the total value of the life safety system) to enhance life safety in the event of emergency. The life safety system includes fire alarm systems, smoke detection systems, fire extinguishers, emergency lighting, emergency exit door hardware,

exit signs, and adequate means of egress, as defined and required by local building code.

The Task Force rating for the life safety system is found in the County Report in Section 3, Building Evaluation. (Refer to the Data Sources Table in this document for the specific location of this rating in the Task Force County Report.) The ratings of each of the 12 primary building systems, are located in a table, following the narrative on building physical conditions, entitled “Building System Evaluation”. Identify the rating for the Life Safety system and fill in the “TF Rating”.

If an updated rating of this criterion is found in the Master Plan (which may or may not be different from the Task Force rating), then the original Task Force rating is recorded in “TF Rating” and the updated rating is recorded in “Rating Used Here.” The reasons for the change from the Task Force rating are documented in the Comments section (Section 3.D).

C. ADA Compliance: The ADA compliance rating refers to the degree of improvement necessary relative to the total value of the ADA Compliance system to bring the building’s accessibility in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Similar to the procedure outlined for Life Safety system, above, record the Task Force rating for ADA. If an updated rating of this criterion is found in the Master Plan (which may or may not be different from the Task Force rating), then the original Task Force rating is recorded in “TF Rating” and the updated rating is recorded in “Rating Used Here.” Refer to the Data Sources Table in this document for the specific location of this rating in the Task Force County Report. The reasons for the change from the Task Force rating are documented in the Comments section (Section 3.D).

D. Comments: This section is used to record any changes made to the Task Force ratings of building physical condition based on the Master Plan. The pages in the Master Plan upon which any updated rating is based are cited here. The reasoning used by the reviewer to change a Task Force rating based on a Master Plan narrative is outlined here.

Building Functional Condition

The functional condition of a facility is established by three scores: the overall rating, and three ratings related to facility security.

E. Overall Building Functional Condition: This rating indicates how well a facility functions for its current use. The Task Force established areas to evaluate for this rating, which is the composite score of the individual scores of each of the following areas:

- Functional Zoning/Organization
- Public Circulation
- Judicial/Staff Circulation
- Secure Circulation
- Image
- Building Security
- Public Amenities

The ratings indicate overall functional condition for current use as follows:

- >80% = Adequate: Functional condition is acceptable or better
- 60-80% = Marginal: Functional condition has notable deficiencies
- < 60% = Deficient: Functional condition fails in one or more major aspects

Record the Task Force rating under “TF Rating”. (Refer to the Data Sources Table in this document for the specific location of this rating.) If the Master Plan changed the overall building functional condition rating, then the Master Plan rating should be entered under “Rating Used Here” otherwise enter the Task Force rating. For example, if the Task Force rating is 82% and is unchanged by the Master Plan, record 82 under “TF Rating” and “Rating Used Here.”

If the Master Plan rating is different from the Task Force rating explain the difference in the Comments section (Section 3.G)

F. Security: There are three criteria that indicate how secure an existing facility is:

Judicial/Staff Circulation: Refers to degree of compliance with Guidelines for private circulation paths exclusively dedicated to permit the judiciary and staff to enter and move through the facility separate and secure from both the public and in-custody individuals.

Secure Circulation: Refers to degree of compliance with Guidelines for a separate secure means by which in-custody individuals are brought into the facility and moved from holding areas to the courtroom. A secure circulation route is completely separated from areas used by the public and by the judiciary and court staff.

Building Security: Refers to degree of compliance with Guidelines for security and control of access in and out of the facility. Security screening devices and procedures, the number of entries into the facility and the type and extent of facility perimeter surveillance is considered.

The Task Force rating system for each functional component, including the three security criteria defined above, was based on a scale from zero to 10, as follows:

0 = Deficient: Functional condition fails in one or more major aspects
5 = Marginal: Functional condition has notable deficiencies
10 = Adequate: Functional condition is acceptable or better
NA = Not Applicable: Functional element is not applicable for this facility.

If an updated rating of any of these three criteria is found in the Master Plan (which may or may not be different from the Task Force rating,) then the original Task Force rating is recorded in “TF Rating” and the updated rating is recorded in “Rating Used Here.” The reasons for the change from the Task Force rating are documented in the Comments section (Section 3.G). (If a master plan expanded the scoring system, the number score is converted back to the scoring system established by the Task Force.)

G. Comments: This section is used to record any changes made to the Task Force ratings of building functional condition by the Master Plan as interpreted by the reviewer. The pages in the Master Plan documenting the revised rating should be cited here. The reasoning used by the reviewer to change a Task Force score based on a Master Plan narrative is recorded here.

Courtroom Condition

This criterion translates the portion of deficient courtrooms in each facility into a score.

H. Current deficient courtrooms: The score is established by dividing the number of deficient courtrooms by the total number of existing courtrooms and multiplying the result by ten.

Number of Deficient Courtrooms: The number of deficient courtrooms is based on the updated courtroom rating from the Master Plan. If the Master Plan does not update the courtroom rating, then the Task Force number of deficient courtrooms will be used. This number is determined by review of Table 2.9A in the Task Force County Report.

Number of Total Courtrooms: The existing number of courtrooms in the facility. This number is determined by review of Table 2.9A in the Task Force County Report. The Master Plan will indicate if courtrooms have been added or decommissioned since the Task Force County Report was published.

I. Comments: This section is used to record any changes made by the Master Plan to the Task Force determination of the number of deficient courtrooms or the number of total courtrooms. The pages in the Master Plan which give the revised numbers are cited here.

Space Shortfalls

This criterion translates the space currently available in the facility affected by the capital project compared to the space required to meet current needs based on the Guidelines into a score. The Guidelines refer to the Trial Court Facilities Guidelines published by the Task Force on Court Facilities in March, 2001 and adopted by the Judicial Council effective July 1, 2002. The Guidelines describe acceptable standards for construction, renovation and remodeling of court facilities. They include guidelines for how court facilities should be organized and secured to provide safe and operationally efficient courts. They also include space standards to use for developing an assessment of space needed by a facility.

J. Current space available vs. space required by Guidelines: The score is equal to the Current Facility Area divided by the Guidelines Area, subtracted from one and then multiplied by ten.

Court functions either partially occupy a facility, such as a leased facility or a county administrative building, or are located in stand alone courthouses. Whether a facility is a shared use or a court use only facility is identified in Section 1.D. This designation is used to determine whether Component Gross Square Feet (CGSF) or Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF) is used to calculate the space shortfall score. For shared use facilities, CGSF figures are used. For court use only facilities, BGSF figures are used.

Current Facility Area: The area occupied by the courts in the facility is entered here. (Note that the Current Facility Area figure recorded here is also recorded in Form RCP-1 in Section 2.C.)

For courts located in shared use facilities, the current CGSF from Table 2.2 Trial Court Building Occupancy in the Task Force County Report is recorded here, which is the number in the column entitled "Courts Component Gross Area." This is the numerator of the equation. If the Master Plan has updated this number due to an addition or reduction in space since the Task Force survey, then the revised number should be entered here and should be explained under Comments (Section 3.K).

For stand alone court facilities, the BGSF figure for the facility from Table 2.2 Trial Court Building Occupancy in the Task Force County Report is recorded here. This is the numerator of the equation. This number is often also available in the Master Plan. If the Master Plan has updated this number due to an addition or reduction in space since the Task Force survey, then the revised number should be entered here and should be explained under Comments (Section 3.K).

Guidelines Area: For shared use facilities, the space required to meet current needs is found in the Task Force County Report at the end of Table F: Current Short Falls Relative to Adequate Space. For each facility, the number is located

in the column entitled “Space Required Relative to Current Use – Component Gross Area,” which is the first of three column headings, and the row entitled “Totals for X County Courthouse Building.” The Component Gross Area number for the space occupied by the court, which is the first of three numbers listed at the bottom of the identified column, is recorded here. This number is the denominator of the equation for the score.

For stand alone court facilities, the space required to meet current needs is found in Task Force County Report at the end of Table F: Current Short Falls Relative to Adequate Space. For each facility, the space required to meet guidelines is located in the column entitled “Space Required Relative to Current Use – Component Gross Area,” which is the first of three column headings, and the row entitled “Totals for X County Courthouse Building.” The bottom number in the row entitled “Total Building Gross Areas for Needs and Shortfalls” is recorded here. This number is the denominator of the equation for the score.

K. Comments: This section is used to record any changes made to the Task Force determination of the areas by the Master Plan. The pages in the master plan upon which the change is based are cited here.

L. Total Needs Score: This is the sum of the weighted score for the needs criteria.

RCP-2 Section 4 – Scoring Project Benefits

This section records whether or not a capital project accomplishes any of nine project benefits, grouped in five categories. If a project will accomplish a benefit in relation to the existing facility or facilities affected by the project, then a score is assigned to that particular benefit. If a project does not accomplish a benefit in relation to the existing facility affected by the project, no score is assigned to that benefit.

The source for the information needed to evaluate and score project benefits is the Master Plan which describes the capital project and the underlying existing facilities. The problems and deficiencies of the existing facility are outlined in Section 2G.

Project benefits are defined below. Examples describe existing facilities that would or would not score points for achieving each criterion by implementation of the capital project being scored.

Improved Operational Efficiency for the Court

Three potential project benefits that allow for increased efficiency of staff resources have been identified.

A. Project significantly increases flexibility for case types

Definition: A project that significantly increases flexibility is one that provides courtrooms equipped for jury and in-custody trials. It also solves the particular problem of not having enough jury-equipped or in-custody equipped courtrooms to efficiently assign and dispose of a range of case types.

Examples: A project that significantly increases flexibility for case types is accomplished by a major renovation or replacement of an existing facility with special purpose courtrooms. Most facilities that are being replaced with new construction or comprehensively renovated will score points for meeting this criterion, depending on the limitations of the particular existing facility being scored.

In the case of an addition to an existing building that does not include renovation or includes only minor renovation of the existing portion, an existing facility that does not have limitations in its flexibility to hear a range of case types will not score any points. If the addition allows the court to reassign in-custody and jury trials to the addition, and the existing facility's courtrooms have limitations related to jury or in-custody proceedings, then the facility would score points for this criterion.

Facilities that will score no points for this criterion:

- Facilities that are being expanded by the addition of only office space, not courtrooms
- Facilities that are being renovated, but the extent of interior renovations do not affect the type of trials one or more courtrooms may hold and still meet guidelines for security, secure circulation, and jury use.

B. Essential adjacencies among functions are improved by project

Definition: Essential functional adjacencies that were not present in the existing facility are significantly improved by the project. A project that significantly improves essential functional adjacencies is one that provides, in either new space or in substantially renovated replacement space, adjacencies among courtrooms, courtroom support spaces, judges' chambers, staff areas, and public areas that are consistent with the Guidelines and presently are not achieved in the existing facility.

Examples: Most facilities that are being replaced with new construction or comprehensively renovated will score points for this criterion.

An example of a facility that will score no points for this criterion is one that is affected by a project that proposes an addition of space that does not involve

interior renovations of the existing facility to correct its particular functional adjacency deficiencies.

C. Project combines court operations

Definition: The project combines court operations and improves efficiency by providing space for current court functions conducted in several separate facilities.

Examples: A facility that will receive points for this criterion combines current operations from several separate facilities to a new. These separate facilities may be legacy facilities from pre-unification superior and municipal court operations.

D. Comments

Discussion of specific issues related to improved operational efficiency for the court which are addressed by the project.

Improved Operational Efficiency for the Criminal Justice System

One criterion is designed to identify a project's benefit to the criminal justice system.

E. Project reduces number of custody sites

Definition: Reduction in the number of in-custody sites means that fewer court locations will have in-custody individuals brought to them. A project reduces the number of in-custody sites by no longer holding in-custody proceedings in this facility.

Examples: A facility that will receive points for this criterion would be one that replaces several small, dispersed in-custody sites with a new, single facility for handling in-custody cases.

F. Comments

Discussion of the use of the existing building for in-custody proceedings and how the capital project affects the number of in-custody sites.

Improved Access to Justice

Two criteria are designed to identify how a project improves access to justice in a county.

G. Project improves service to underserved population areas

Definition: Service is improved to an underserved population when additional court services are provided. An underserved population may be located in a

remote rural area or be a population center with disproportionately few court services.

Examples: Examples of project that would meet this criterion is one that establishes a new courthouse or service center to reduce travel time to the court. The existing building that presently serves the area to be served by the new court or service center will score points for this criterion.

H. Project improves distribution of facilities relative to population concentration

Definition: Improved distribution of court facilities is achieved when a project corrects a misalignment between service demand and current court locations. The project will result in a redistribution of courtrooms and related support space to meet current or projected demand for court services.

Example: Service demand is largely driven by population and thus projects which more closely align court locations with population centers would score points for this criterion.

I. Comments

Discussion of issues related to improved access to justice.

Improved Facility Operational Efficiency

One criterion is designed to identify if a project reduces the cost of physical operation of a building.

J. Project achieves reduced physical operations cost

Definition: Physical operations costs are those expenses incurred by the court to keep the facility functioning on a daily basis. The costs of maintenance, energy consumption and utilities are examples of these costs.

Examples: A facility affected by a project that will score points for this criterion:

- Will be replaced by a new facility
- Will undergo a complete renovation, including energy systems

A facility affected by a project that will score no points for this criterion:

- Is being expanded, but will not be renovated substantially as part of the project.

K. Comments: Discussion of how implementation of the project will result in reduced costs to operate and maintain this existing facility.

Asset Management

Two criteria identify potential project benefits of improved use of real estate assets.

L. Project replaces leased facility

Definition: A leased facility is one that is leased from the private sector for a defined term, with no intention to purchase the facility. If the facility is leased, this was identified in Section 2.F.

Examples: A facility affected by a project that will score points for this criterion will be replaced by a new building or an expanded existing non-leased facility.

M. Project proposes leaving existing owned facility

Definition: An owned facility refers to a facility owned by a county or, after the transfer of facilities, by the state.

Examples: A facility affected by a project that will score points for this criterion if it is replaced by a new building allowing sale of the existing facility.

N. Comments

Discussion of how implementation of the project will result in improved asset management.

O. Total Benefits Score

The sum of the weighted score of the benefits criteria.

P. Total Needs and Benefits Score

The sum of the needs score and the benefits score.

RCP-2 Section 5 – Application of Filters

Section 5 addresses the application of five filters which are used to establish three priority groups within the capital outlay plan. Within each priority group, projects are ranked by Total Weighted Score. Priority Group 1 allows for projects which are needed to accommodate new approved judgeships. Priority Group 2 identifies projects which should be done in conjunction with county-funded remediation of deficiencies identified during the SB 1732 transfer process and negotiations. Priority Group 3 identifies demonstration projects which should be expedited in the capital outlay process.

Growth

In October 2001 the Judicial Council approved a list of 150 new judgeships to be requested. Due to state budget considerations, these new judgeships have not yet been requested. The growth filter allows for projects to accommodate the new judgeships, once requested and approved, to be placed in Priority Group 1 for expedited consideration.

A. Is project required to accommodate approved new judgeships from the Judicial Council's list of 150 proposed judgeships?

Indicate whether the project accommodates new judgeships.

B. Comments

If the proposed project includes expected growth from the Judicial Council's list of proposed judgeships describe how the growth is accommodated.

C. Move to Priority Group 1?

Indicate whether the proposed project meets the requirements for inclusion in Priority Group 1.

Seismic Evaluation

D. Is the current facility rated Level V or higher?

Indicate whether the existing facilities related to proposed project have been rated as seismic risk Level V or higher.

E. If rated Level V or higher, has an agreement been reached with the county on resolution of the seismic deficiency?

Indicate the status of any negotiations with the county regarding the correction of seismic deficiencies in the existing buildings related to the proposed project.

F. Does the resolution of the seismic deficiency require major renovation such that non-seismic improvements should be performed at the same time?

Indicate the extent of the proposed correction of any seismic deficiencies and whether it is prudent to plan other renovation work to be performed concurrently.

G. Comments

Provide explanation of the status of seismic deficiency identification and resolution.

H. Move to Priority Group 2?

Indicate whether on the basis of seismic deficiency identification and proposed correction by the county the proposed project should be placed in Priority Group 2 such that facility renovation should be accomplished concurrent with the seismic upgrade.

Health and Safety Evaluation

I. Is the current facility deficient (for transfer) due to Health and Safety issues?

Indicate any identified health and safety deficiencies identified during the SB 1732 transfer review process.

J. If rated deficient for transfer, has an agreement been reached with the county on resolution of the deficiency?

Indicate whether an agreement has been reached with the county regarding the correction of any identified health and safety deficiencies.

K. Comments

Provide explanation of the status of health and safety deficiency identification and resolution.

L. Move to Priority Group 2?

Indicate whether on the basis of health and safety deficiency identification and proposed correction by the county the proposed project should be placed in Priority Group 2 such that facility renovation should be accomplished concurrent with the deficiency correction.

Functional Evaluation

M. Does the current facility have “Deficiencies that in their totality are significant to the functionality of the facility”?

Indicate any identified functional deficiencies identified during the SB 1732 transfer review process.

N. If rated functionally deficient for transfer, has an agreement been reached with the county on resolution of the deficiency?

Indicate whether an agreement has been reached with the county regarding the correction of any identified functional deficiencies.

O. Comments

Provide explanation of the status of functional deficiency identification and resolution.

P. Move to Priority Group 2?

Indicate whether on the basis of functional identification and proposed correction by the county the proposed project should be placed in Priority Group 2 such that facility renovation should be accomplished concurrent with the deficiency correction.

Demonstration Project

Demonstration projects may include:

- Special funding arrangements: Public-private, county-state funding or other leveraged transactions which optimize available capital resources for construction of court facilities
- Cross-jurisdictional courts: Courthouses which provide access to more than one jurisdiction
- Innovative or unique courthouse design: Projects which are technologically functional and incorporate new initiatives in justice facility design, including functional requirements of the unified family court organization, appropriate and current security requirements and service-center based building features
- Expeditious planning methods: Project plans for new courts such as development-based land use plans, which are not subject to land-use entitlement restrictions and time schedules for approval
- Cost-effective contracting methods: Models for shorter duration, non-conventional contracting such as design-build and related design and construction methods which meet contracting requirements but are standard and competitive private-sector techniques

Q. Comments

Describe how the proposed project meets the parameters for selection as a demonstration project.

R. Move to Priority Group 3?

Indicate whether the proposed project should be considered a demonstration project and included in Priority Group 3.

RCP-2 Section 6 – Summary

The Total Needs and Benefits Score and outcomes of the consideration of the filters are summarized here.

RCP-2 Section 7 - Signatures

The originator and reviewer of the form sign in this section.

Data Sources Table for RCP-1

Criterion	Data to Collect	Source
Section 1		
A	Project Name	The source of all information in Section 1 is the Master Plan.
B	Type of Project	
C	Project Location	
D	Estimated Total Project Cost (2002)	
E	Proposed Project Start	
F	Proposed Project Completion	
G	Comments	
Section 2		
A	Name of Existing Facility	Master Plan or Task Force County Report Table 2.2. Entered in Form RCP-2 Section 2.A.
B	Site/Building ID	Master Plan or Task Force County Report Table 2.2. Entered in Form RCP-2 Section 2.B.
C	Current Facility Area	Entered in Form RCP-2 Section 3.J.
D	TOTAL AREA OF FACILITIES	Total of Column C.
E	Current Facility Area/Total Area of Facilities	C divided by D for each building.
F	Facility Score from RCP-2	Total of Needs Score and Benefits Score, as calculated on RCP-2 prepared for each building.
G	Weighted Facility Score	Column E multiplied by Column F for each building.
H	TOTAL WEIGHTED SCORE	Sum of Column G. The total score for the project.
I	Comments	Master Plan.

Data Sources Table for RCP-2

Criterion	Data to Collect	Source
Section 1		
A	Project Name	Master Plan. Entered on Form RCP-1 Section 1.A
Section 2		
A	Name of Existing Facility	Master Plan or Task Force County Report Table 2.2. Entered on Form RCP-2 Section 2.A.
B	Site ID/Building ID	Master Plan or Task Force County Report Table 2.2. Entered on Form RCP-2 Section 2.B.
C	Building Address	Task Force Table 2.2 Trial Court Building Occupancy.
D	Occupancy	Master Plan and Task Force County Report Table 2.2 Trial Court Building Occupancy.
E	Level 1 Building?	Master Plan and Task Force County Report Table 2.2 Trial Court Building Occupancy.
F	Type of Level 1 Building	Master Plan and Task Force County Report Table 2.2 Trial Court Building Occupancy.
G	Comments	Master Plan.
Section 3: Needs Score		
Building Physical Condition: Use Master Plan update of numerical rating if available. If not, use Task Force rating (sources listed below). Reviewer to adjust Task Force scores for Life Safety and ADA Compliance only if narrative description indicates a		
A	Overall Building Physical Condition (Rating of 65% equal to rating of 65)	If Master Plan update not available, use score in Task Force Section 3: Building Evaluation, table entitled 'Building System Evaluation.'
B	Life Safety	Task Force County Report Section 3: Building Evaluation, table entitled 'Building System Evaluation.'
C	ADA Compliance	Task Force County Report Section 3: Building Evaluation, table entitled 'Building System Evaluation.'
D	Comments	Reviewer records justification of why master plan rating was changed and/or why reviewer modified Life Safety and ADA Compliance ratings based on narrative description of conditions in master plan.
Building Functional Condition: Use Master Plan update of numerical rating if available. If not, use Task Force rating (sources listed below).		
E	Overall Building Functional Condition (Rating of 79% equals to 79)	If Master Plan update not available, use score in Task Force Section 3: Building Evaluation, table entitled 'Building Functional Evaluation.'
F	Security: 1) Judicial/Staff Circulation	Task Force Section 3: Building Evaluation, table entitled 'Building Functional Evaluation.'
	2) Secure Circulation	
	3) Building Security	
G	Comments	Reviewer records justification of why Master Plan rating was changed based on narrative description of functional conditions in master plan.

Criterion	Data to Collect	Source
Section 3: Needs Score, continued		
H	Current deficient courtrooms	Use Master Plan update of information. Reviewer to adjust Task Force score (see source below) if narrative description indicates a change from Task Force finding.
	No. of Deficient Courtrooms	Master Plan or Task Force County Report Table 2.9A.
	Total Existing Courtrooms	Master Plan for Task Force County Report Table 2.9A.
I	Comments	Reviewer records any changes to Task Force courtroom number and/or condition information documented by Master Plan.
J	Current space available vs. space required by Guidelines	
	Current Facility Area	Task Force County Report Table 2.2. For shared use buildings use the "Current Occupancy - Courts - Component Gross Area" figure. For court only buildings use the BGSF figure in the Master Plan or the "Building Gross Area" figure from Task Force County Re
	Guidelines Area	Task Force Table F: Space Required Relative to Current Use. For shared use buildings use the Space Required Relative to Current Use - Component Gross Area column, row entitled "Totals for x County Courthouse Building" figure. For court only buildings, u
K	Comments	Reviewer records any changes to Task Force area information documented by Master Plan.
Section 4: Benefits Score		The source of all information for evaluating Benefits is the Master Plan.

Examples of Tables from Task Force County Reports

Table 2.2: Trial Court Building Occupancy

California Court Facilities Study
Thursday, September 07, 2000

<i>County-Wide Summary</i>						CURRENT OCCUPANCY								
<i>Table 2.2: Trial Court Building Occupancy</i>						Courts		Courts Related		Other Agencies		Building Support		Building Gross Area
Bldg. ID	Building	Primary Use	Number of Courtrooms	Total Component Net Area	Total Component Gross Area	Component Gross Area	%							
A 1	Modesto Main Courthouse 1100 I Street Modesto,	Mixed	15	101,394	106,004	64,278	61%	24,786	23%			16,940	16%	108,824
B 1	Modesto Juvenile court. 2215 Blue Gum Modesto,	Mixed	2	6,817	7,456	4,842	65%	1,400	19%			1,214	16%	9,200
C 1	Ceres Municipal Court.	Courts only	1	2,613	2,700	2,249	83%					451	17%	2,985
D 1	Turlock Municipal Court.	Mixed	1	4,277	4,446	3,123	70%	406	9%			917	21%	4,735
E 1	Department 16 - Level 1 Survey Only 948 11th street. Modesto,	Mixed	1	912	960	960								4,025
F 1	Modesto Traffic Court - Level 1 Survey Only 2260 Floyd Avenue Modesto,	Mixed	1	1,400	1,400	1,400								1,400
TOTAL ALL FACILITIES			21	117,412	122,966	76,852	62%	26,592	22%			19,522	16%	131,169

Table 2.9A: Courtroom Evaluation Summary

Table 2.9A - Courtroom Evaluation Summary

Courtroom Data							Custody Configuration			Evaluation				
Site/Bldg	Building Name	Floor	Component No.	Courtroom Name	Courtroom Use	NSF	Spatial Evaluation	In-Custody Required?	Holding Location	Access Route Evaluation	Functional Evaluation	Functional+ Access + Holding Evaluation	Overall Evaluation	
A	1	Courthouse West	1	03.01.01	Courtroom Dept. B	Criminal - Jury	1216	Marginal	Yes	Remote	Secure	Adequate	Deficient	Deficient
A	1	Courthouse West	1	03.01.02	Courtroom Dept. A	Juvenile - Non-Jury	542	Deficient	Yes	Remote	Public	Marginal	Deficient	Deficient
A	1	Courthouse West	2	03.01.01	Courtroom Dept. 4	Family - Non-Jury	764	Deficient	No	Remote	Public	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal
A	1	Courthouse West	2	03.01.02	Courtroom Dept. 3	Criminal - Jury	1733	Adequate	Yes	Remote	Public	Adequate	Deficient	Deficient
A	2	Courthouse East	2	03.01.01	Courtroom Dept. A	Juvenile - Non-Jury	933	Adequate	Yes	Remote	Public	Marginal	Deficient	Deficient
A	2	Courthouse East	2	03.01.02	Courtroom Dept. B	Civil - Jury	1152	Deficient	No	Remote	Public	Adequate	Adequate	Marginal

Section 3: Building System Evaluation

California Court Facilities Study
Friday, September 08, 2000

BUILDING SYSTEMS EVALUATION

System	Rating	Comments
Primary Building Systems		
General Structure	2	The general structure is in good condition.
Exterior Wall	1	The entire exterior was painted in 1997.
Roof	5	Needs replacement: major leaks
ADA Compliance	2	Adequate
Vertical Transportation	1	Adequate
Life Safety	2	Adequate
Fire Protection	3	Need to replace some fire protection systems through out building.
Graphics/Signage	3	Need replacement
Plumbing Systems	5	Original sewer/water and fixtures.
HVAC Systems	5	Cooling tower, chillers and chilled water pumps replaced in 1995 and in good condition. Air handling & duct system original and needs replacement.
Electrical Systems	5	Original electrical through-out building.
Comm/Tech Systems	1	New system.
Overall Building Rating:	58.19% Marginal	(excludes seismic retrofit requirements)
Tenant Area Systems		
TI Plumbing Distribution	2	Original fixtures.
TI HVAC Distribution	5	Courts wing supply return fans and duct work & mech. systems should be replaced, office wing supply and return fan units should be replaced, duct work is not in need of replacement.
TI Electrical Distribution	5	Most sub panels distribution systems are original and should be replaced as the tenants require more electrical power.
TI Comm/Tech Distribution	5	Should be replaced.

Section 3: Building Functional Evaluation

BUILDING FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION:

Each major functional aspect of the building as a whole was evaluated in terms of court use. Rating values were assigned as follows: "10" for adequate; "5" for marginal, and "0" for deficient conditions.

The Rating Summary was determined by taking the total "score" divided by the eight elements involved to determine an average, this was then converted to a percentage score, consistent with the way results of other aspects of the evaluation process are illustrated. Percent ratings less than 60% are deemed "Deficient" overall; from 60% to 79.99% deemed "Marginal"; and 80% or more deemed "Adequate" for the purposes of this Study.

Building Functional Elements	Rating	Comments
Functional Zoning/Organization	5	Highly fragmented facility
Public Circulation	10	Adequate
Judicial/Staff Circulation	10	Adequate
Secure Circulation	0	Non existent.
Image	5	1950's building in marginal condition.
Building Security	10	Metal detector at main entrance, some card access doors
Public Amenities	10	Adequate
Quality of Environment	10	Adequate
Rating Summary:	75.00%	Marginal

Functional Comments:

1950's building with adequate public circulation and generally functional spaces. The facility currently lacks sufficient storage and clerical staff areas.

Section 3 Table F: Space Required Relative to Current Use

Table F: Court Components - Shortfalls Based on Current Use - cont'd.

Site: **A Modesto Main Courthouse**

Building: **1 Modesto Main Courthouse**

Component ID / Name	Courtroom Type Current Use	Jury or Non-Jury	Space Required Relative to Current Use			Current Shortfalls Relative to Adequate Space			Current Shortfalls Relative to Adequate + Marginal Space		
			Space Count	Component Gross Area	Component Net Area	Space Count	Component Gross Area	Component Net Area	Space Count	Component Gross Area	Component Net Area
08.02 Support Areas			1	467	350	0	-467	-350	0	-467	-350
08.02 Support Areas			1	467	350	0	-467	-350	0	-467	-350
08.03 Mediation/Hearing Rooms			1	400	300	0	0	0	0	0	0
08.03 Mediation/Hearing Rooms			1	400	300	0	0	0	0	0	0
08.04 Child Waiting			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08.04 Child Waiting			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09.00 COURT SECURITY OPERATIONS			5	1,373	1,030	0	-892	-669	0	-892	-669
09.01 Staff Office/Work Areas			3	1,013	760	0	-532	-399	0	-532	-399
09.01 Staff Office/Work Areas			3	1,013	760	0	-532	-399	0	-532	-399
09.02 Command Center			1	240	180	0	-240	-180	0	-240	-180
09.02 Command Center			1	240	180	0	-240	-180	0	-240	-180
09.03 Security Screening			1	120	90	0	-120	-90	0	-120	-90
09.03 Security Screening			1	120	90	0	-120	-90	0	-120	-90
10.00 IN-CUSTODY HOLDING			7	5,819	4,120	0	-5,327	-3,800	0	-5,327	-3,800
10.01 Vehicular Sallyport			2	2,250	1,800	0	-2,250	-1,800	0	-2,250	-1,800
10.01 Vehicular Sallyport			2	2,250	1,800	0	-2,250	-1,800	0	-2,250	-1,800
10.02 Central Holding			1	2,538	1,650	0	-2,538	-1,650	0	-2,538	-1,650
10.02 Central Holding			1	2,538	1,650	0	-2,538	-1,650	0	-2,538	-1,650
10.03 Support Areas			0	538	350	0	-538	-350	0	-538	-350
10.03 Support Areas			0	538	350	0	-538	-350	0	-538	-350
10.04 Attorney/Client Visiting			4	492	320	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.04 Attorney/Client Visiting			4	492	320	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals for Modesto Main Courthouse Building:			1014	122,943	88,958	-50	-61,580	-42,630	-43	-54,794	-39,680
Building Gross Area for Needs and Shortfalls (at 20% of CGSE)				24,589			-12,316			-10,959	
Total Building Gross Area for Needs and Shortfalls				147,531			-73,896			-65,753	

County: **50 Stanislaus**

Facility/Site Information

Appendix B

**Trial Court Five-Year Capital Outlay Plan
(adopted at the February 2004 Judicial Council Meeting)**

**JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS**

455 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102-3688

Report

TO: Members of the Judicial Council

FROM: Kim Davis, Acting Director, Office of Court Construction and Management
415-865-7971, kim.davis@jud.ca.gov
Robert Emerson, Assistant Director for Business and Planning Services, Office of Court Construction and Management
415-865-7981, robert.emerson@jud.ca.gov

DATE: February 12, 2004

SUBJECT: Facilities Planning: Trial Court Five-Year Capital Outlay Plan

Issue Statement

The Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002 (Sen. Bill 1732) specifies the authority and responsibility of the Judicial Council to “[r]ecommend to the Governor and the Legislature the projects [that] shall be funded from the State Court Facilities Construction Fund.” In support of this responsibility of the council, the Office of Court Construction and Management (OCCM) of the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) is developing a five-year capital outlay plan for the trial courts.

At its August 2003 meeting, the council approved a procedure, *Five-Year Trial Court Capital Outlay Plan—Prioritization Procedure and Forms*, for prioritizing capital outlay projects which are described in 58 court master plans. The staff of the AOC and its consultants have applied the procedure and have developed a Total Weighted Score (score) for each proposed project to be initiated during the five-year planning period (3Q CY 2005 to 2Q CY 2010). There are 201 proposed projects, with at least one project proposed for each superior court. The application of the procedure and the resulting score for each project is documented in two forms (*Review of Capital Project – Prioritization*, RCP-1 and RCP-2). A sample completed set of RCP forms is provided in Attachment A. The ranking of the proposed projects by score is provided in Attachment B, and the ranking of the proposed projects by score, including project descriptions and affected existing facilities, is provided in Attachment C. A summary of the projects, sorted by county, is provided in Attachment D, and a summary of total project costs is

provided in Attachment E. A list of proposed demonstration projects is included in Attachment F. (These attachments are discussed in the Rationale for Recommendation section. Note that all project cost estimates in the attachments and in this report are given in 2002 dollars.)

Recommendation

(1) AOC staff, on behalf of the council, shall submit to the Department of Finance pursuant to AB 1473 a Trial Court Five-Year Capital Outlay Plan consisting of the attached ranked list of projects.

(2) AOC staff shall apply the \$30.447 million (or the amount funded) requested under FY 2004/2005 BCP AOC2 (or follow-on submittal) to the initial phases of the attached list of ten demonstration projects.

(3) AOC staff, on behalf of the council, shall submit to the Department of Finance a request for inclusion in the FY 2005/2006 Governor's Budget for funds of approximately \$30 million to continue the projects included on the attached list of ten demonstration projects and to begin initial phases of the first 30 projects on the ranked list of projects.

(4) AOC staff shall develop, in consultation with the Department of Finance, a broad range of financing alternatives for the proposed projects for consideration of the council at a future meeting.

(5) AOC staff shall develop a process for review by the council, or designated advisory body, of current facilities that have particular shortcomings that may not be uniquely characterized under the *Five-Year Trial Court Capital Outlay Plan—Prioritization Procedure and Forms* approved by the council at its August 2003 meeting.

Rationale for Recommendation

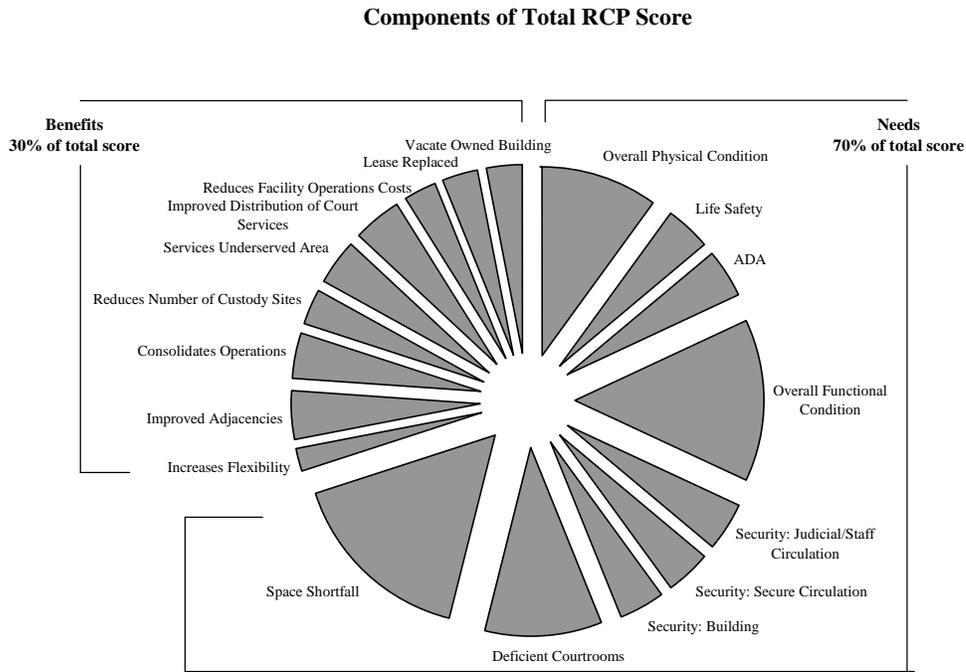
Summary of Prioritization Procedure and RCP Scoring and Forms

The prioritization procedure and RCP forms, approved by the council at its August 2003 meeting, are designed to evaluate a proposed capital project based on the nature of the project itself and the shortcomings of existing facilities that are addressed or mitigated by the proposed project. As described in the procedure, the measurable needs and identifiable benefits of each project are evaluated for each project and recorded on a set of RCP forms. A sample of a completed set of RCP forms is included as Attachment A.

The Total Weighted Score for a project is the weighted average of the sums of the needs score and the benefits score of each existing facility affected by the new capital project. Each facility is weighted by its size relative to other facilities

affected by the same capital project. For example, two existing court facilities are affected by a capital project. Facility A is 80,000 square feet and facility B is 20,000 square feet. Given this, the Total Weighted Score for the capital project will comprise 80 percent of the total score of facility A, and 20 percent of the total score of facility B.

The relative proportion of each need and benefit category in the procedure is illustrated in the following chart:



Filters

Five filters are available to establish additional priority approaches within the capital outlay plan. (The five filters are summarized here and described in more detail in *Five-Year Trial Court Capital Outlay Plan—Prioritization Procedure and Forms*.) Priority Group 1 allows for projects that are needed to accommodate new approved judgeships. Since there are no new approved judgeships, Priority Group 1 is not active at this time, but is reserved for future use. Priority Group 2 identifies projects that should be done in conjunction with county-funded remediation of deficiencies identified during the SB 1732 transfer process and negotiations. Priority Group 2 includes projects from three filters, each of which addresses one of the three areas of deficiencies that could affect the transfer of an existing facility to the state: seismic deficiency, health and safety deficiency, and functional deficiency. Since no agreements have been reached with any county regarding the remediation of SB 1732 deficiencies, no projects are included in

Priority Group 2 at this time. Priority Group 3 identifies demonstration projects that should be expedited in the capital outlay process. (The demonstration projects which result from application of this filter are described later in this report.)

Total RCP Score in Relation to Building Type and Condition, and Project Type

There is a relationship between the total RCP score and building type and condition, and type of proposed capital project. A total of 70 percent of the total maximum score is comprised of the underlying need score. Consequently, high scoring projects generally are those that replace or improve buildings with high underlying need scores. These buildings are either undersized and in poor physical and functional condition with many deficient courtrooms, or are Level 1 buildings.

“Level 1” building is a term developed by the Task Force on Court Facilities to describe court facilities that were not considered by the task force to be viable long-term assets for court use. The task force did not complete a detailed physical or functional evaluation of Level 1 buildings because they were not viewed as candidates for future capital investment. Level 1 buildings include:

- Modular buildings, which typically do not have a long useful life.
- Leased facilities, which often result in split operations and may, in the case of leases involving courtrooms, be relatively expensive on a per square foot basis.
- Minor occupancies of court space in a larger government building, which may also result in split operations.
- Records storage facilities, which were not evaluated as part of the RCP process.

All Level 1 buildings were assigned all 700 need points based on the presumption that these buildings cannot meet long term court needs and should be replaced.

New construction projects generally score higher than renovations for several reasons:

- New construction projects often replace buildings that are in very poor condition or are Level 1 buildings and thus have high underlying need scores. In addition, Level 1 facilities and buildings in poor condition typically score relatively high benefit points, including most or all points

for improved court efficiency, points for reduced physical operation costs, and points for replacing either a leased or owned facility.

- New construction projects that also consolidate in-custody operations of several buildings would also score more benefit points.
- Most buildings affected by renovation projects generally did not score high need scores because they are typically in good enough functional or physical condition to make renovation cost effective as compared to replacement.
- Buildings affected by renovation projects often did not score many benefit points. Few buildings affected by renovation projects scored points for reducing physical operations costs, improving adjacencies, increasing flexibility for case types, or replacing a leased or owned facility.
- Many renovation projects do not substantially improve or replace all building systems with more energy efficient systems and therefore do not score points for reducing physical operations costs.
- Many renovation projects capture space presently occupied by a non-court or court-related function and use this space for court functions. These projects may or may not result in improved adjacencies or flexibility for case types depending on the attributes of the space to be renovated.

Summary of Results of Prioritization Process

AOC staff and its consultants completed RCP forms for all proposed projects and, in mid-December, sent the forms to the affected superior court for review and comment. Preliminary results of the RCP evaluation process were presented to the Executive and Planning Committee of the council on January 22, 2004.

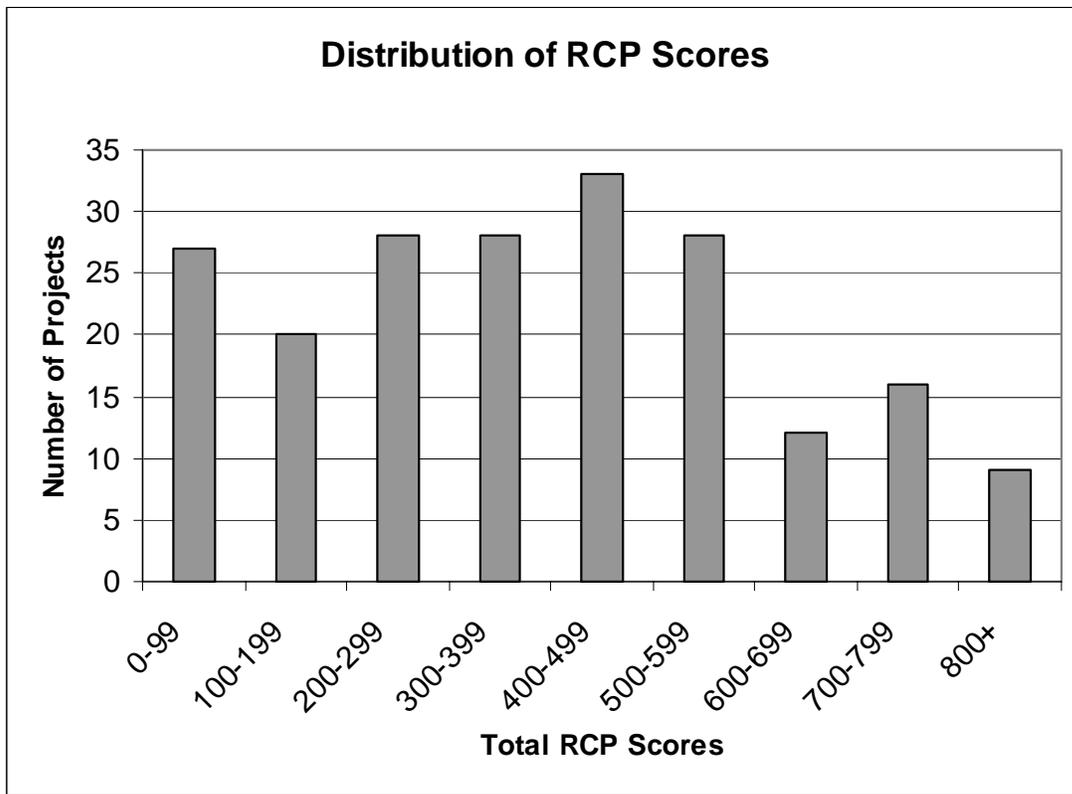
Incorporation of comments received from the superior courts was in process at the time of the presentation and the preliminary results did not include all the comments from the superior courts. Incorporation of the comments from the superior courts has now been completed. Comments received from a superior court were discussed with that court and appropriate changes were made in the RCP scoring and comments sections. The attached tables reflect the revised RCP forms.

The scores and ranking are presented in four attachments to this report. Attachment B presents a summary by project name of the ranking of proposed projects, sorted by descending score. Attachment C presents the ranking of proposed projects, again sorted by descending score, but including additional information on the proposed projects such as a project description and a listing of

the existing facilities affected by the proposed project. Attachment D presents a summary of the projects, sorted by county, and gives the total cost of projects proposed for the superior court of that county. Attachment E presents a summary of total project costs, sorted by county in descending order of total project costs.

The chart below summarizes the distribution of the RCP scores of the 201 proposed capital projects that are planned to begin between the third quarter of 2005 and the second quarter of 2010. The average RCP score is 384 total points for these projects.

Only 19 percent of all projects scored 600 points or higher out of a possible total of 1,000 points. On the other end of the spectrum, 37 percent of all projects scored between 0 and 299 points. A total of 44 percent of all projects scored between 300 and 599 points. Most high scoring projects are replacement projects. In fact, new construction projects that replace existing facilities have an average total score of 485, while renovation projects scored an average of 276 total points.



Discussion of Ranked Projects

Below is an overview of the ranked project list. The projects are described in four groups of projects totaling approximately one billion dollars per group and one group totaling approximately two billion dollars.

Projects ranked 1 through 35 (\$982 million total cost)

Construction of the top 35 ranked capital projects will accomplish the following:

- Replace 47 Level 1 buildings (30 percent of approximately 160 Level 1 buildings), 20 of which are leased facilities.
- Replace or improve 30 buildings in deficient physical or functional condition. These projects will improve operational efficiency and reduce physical operations costs.
- Renovate or improve 145 existing deficient courtrooms of 178 total courtrooms. This will improve court operational efficiency and enhance security.
- Renovate or expand six existing court facilities to meet current needs.
- Improve access to the courts in 11 court service areas by construction of new courthouses or expansion of existing courthouses.
- Improve court operational efficiency by consolidation of court facilities affected by 21 projects.
- Reduce justice system operating costs by reduction of custody sites affected by 16 projects.

Projects ranked 36 through 72 (37 projects with a total cost of \$992 million; cumulative total cost of \$1,973 million)

Construction of this group of 37 capital projects will accomplish the following:

- Replace 20 Level 1 buildings for a program total of 42 percent of all Level 1 buildings.
- Improve 181 existing deficient courtrooms of 292 total courtrooms. This will improve court operational efficiency and enhance security.
- Replace or improve 33 buildings in deficient physical or functional condition. These projects will improve operational efficiency and reduce physical operations costs.
- Renovate or expand 12 existing buildings to meet current needs. This includes renovation of several historic courthouses such as the Santa Barbara Figueroa Building, Solano Historic Courthouse, Willows Courthouse in Glenn County and the Madera Courthouse.

- Improve access to the courts in five court service areas by construction of new courthouses or expansion of existing courthouses.
- Improve court operational efficiency by consolidation of court facilities affected by 24 projects.
- Reduce justice system operating costs by reduction of custody sites affected by 16 projects.

Projects ranked 73 through 89 (17 projects with a total cost of \$799 million; cumulative total cost \$2,772 million.)

Seventeen projects comprise this third group court capital projects which includes several large (in excess of \$50 million) projects.

Implementing these projects will accomplish the additional following benefits:

- Replace 22 Level 1 buildings for a program aggregate of 56 percent of all Level 1 buildings.
- Replace or improve 92 existing deficient courtrooms of 284 total courtrooms, for a program total of 418 of 754 total courtrooms affected by the projects implemented. This will improve court operational efficiency and enhance security.
- Replace or improve 12 buildings in deficient physical or functional condition. These projects will improve operational efficiency and reduce physical operations costs.
- Renovate or expand eight existing buildings to meet current needs.
- Improve access to the courts in two court service areas by construction of new courthouses or expansion of existing courthouses.
- Improve court operational efficiency by consolidation of court facilities affected by 14 projects.
- Reduce justice system operating costs by reduction of custody sites affected by six projects.

Projects ranked 90 through 119 (30 projects with a total cost of \$1,216 million; total cumulative cost of \$3,989 million.)

Constructing the next group of proposed court capital projects includes implementing the \$513 million New Flagship Civil and Family Project in downtown Los Angeles and several other large projects for the Superior Court of Los Angeles County. Completing these projects will accomplish the following:

- Replace four Level 1 buildings for a program aggregate of 93 Level 1 buildings replaced, or 58 percent of all Level 1 buildings.
- Replace or improve 88 existing deficient courtrooms of 460 total courtrooms, for a program total of 506 of 1,214 total courtrooms affected by the projects implemented. This will improve court operational efficiency and enhance security.
- Replace or improve 16 buildings in deficient physical or functional condition. These projects will improve operational efficiency and reduce physical operations costs.
- Renovate or expand 19 existing buildings to meet current needs.
- Improve court operational efficiency by consolidation of court facilities affected by 15 projects.
- Reduce justice system operating costs by reduction of custody sites affected by six projects.

Projects ranked 120 through 201 (82 projects with a total cost of \$2,227 million; total cumulative cost of \$6,216 million)

There are 82 projects that scored 309 or lower total RCP scores. A total of 28 projects have RCP scores of 100 or below. These projects include:

- Renovations to buildings that are relatively new, recently constructed or recently renovated. Newer buildings or those that have been recently renovated are generally in better physical and functional condition and have nearly adequate space for current operations.
- Projects designed to meet projected future growth.

The 28 projects scoring 100 or below, 18 of which received a score of zero, received low RCP points for the following two reasons:

- In some cases the growth only project could not be scored because it does not affect an existing facility, such as the proposed new court serving a projected developing area of a county. Examples include the two proposed

new courthouses in Riverside County and the New High Desert Courthouse in San Bernardino County.

- In other cases, the project could be scored as it affects an existing building, but the project proposes construction of an addition for future projected judgeships and provides few if any of the nine benefits. The Addition to the Joshua Tree Courthouse in San Bernardino County is an example of this type of project. Any expansion to a relatively new building is often designed for projected future growth and scores few total RCP points using the adopted methodology.

Demonstration projects

AOC staff recommends that initial work begin on ten demonstration projects which are listed in Attachment F. Demonstration projects include projects which have leveraged funding arrangements, involve cross-jurisdictional courts, innovative or unique courthouse design, expeditious project occupancy, or cost-effective contracting methods. AOC staff presented a description of the ten projects to the Executive and Planning Committee at its meeting on January 22.

Alternative Actions Considered

None.

Comments From Interested Parties

The procedure, *Five-Year Trial Court Capital Outlay Plan—Prioritization Procedure and Forms*, provides that the scoring of projects for each superior court be sent to the court for review and comment prior to developing the statewide plan. Between December 11 and 18, 2003, the completed RCP forms for the proposed projects for each superior court were sent to the court executive officer for review and comment. The comments submitted by a superior court were discussed with the court and, where appropriate, changes were made to the RCP forms. In addition to comments on the scoring of specific projects, several courts submitted comments related to more generic or policy aspects of the scoring process. These comments are summarized in Attachment G.

Implementation Requirements and Costs

Development of the trial court capital outlay plan is being performed by AOC staff with the assistance of an outside consultant, Jacobs Facilities.

Attachments

Attachment A – Sample of a completed set of RCP forms

Attachment B –Ranking of proposed projects, sorted by descending score

Attachment C –Ranking of proposed projects with project descriptions and affected existing facilities, sorted by descending score

Attachment D – Summary of projects, sorted by county

Attachment E – Summary of total project costs, sorted by county

Attachment F – Summary of proposed demonstration projects

Attachment G – Summary of comments received on generic or policy aspects of the scoring procedure

Attachment B – Revised 2/26/04

Ranking of proposed projects, sorted by descending score

**RCP Scores of Proposed Capital Projects
Statewide Rank
February 26, 2004**

State Rank	Total Score	County	Project	Total Project Cost	Cumulative Total
1	920	Plumas	Portola/Loyalton-New Branch Court	\$1,785,675	\$1,785,675
2	890	Merced	Downtown Merced Phase II	\$32,018,620	\$33,804,295
3	840	Contra Costa	New Juvenile Court	\$10,195,982	\$44,000,277
4	829	Fresno	New Regional Justice Cent & 7 New Serv Cent	\$42,865,267	\$86,865,544
5	820	Fresno	New Clovis Court	\$21,109,006	\$107,974,550
6	820	Mono	Mammoth Lakes- New- Phase I	\$10,684,034	\$118,658,584
7	800	Humboldt	Juvenile Delinquency Court	\$2,408,908	\$121,067,492
8	800	Merced	Los Banos Phase I	\$10,927,002	\$131,994,494
9	800	Riverside	W Reg-Valley Ct Phase 1	\$16,995,850	\$148,990,344
10	772	San Benito	New Courthouse - Phase I	\$18,936,068	\$167,926,412
11	770	Napa	Renovate Juvenile Hall	\$2,429,379	\$170,355,791
12	770	Santa Barbara	South Juvenile Court Replacement	\$3,197,000	\$173,552,791
13	750	Siskiyou	Service Centers-Phase III	\$4,060,000	\$177,612,791
14	746	San Joaquin	Manteca/Tracy- New- Phase I	\$33,701,600	\$211,314,391
15	739	Placer	Phase 1 - New Tahoe New Court & Parking	\$7,796,583	\$219,110,974
16	730	Imperial	Winterhaven- Remodel	\$371,476	\$219,482,450
17	727	Los Angeles	SE-Phase 1-New SE Courthouse	\$66,803,395	\$286,285,845
18	725	Calaveras	Phase I - New Courthouse	\$18,570,673	\$304,856,518
19	724	Madera	Phase II - New Courthouse & Parking Structure	\$82,360,352	\$387,216,870
20	718	Placer	Phase 2 - South Placer	\$10,724,375	\$397,941,245
21	718	Yolo	New Downtown Ct & Parking Structure	\$76,767,185	\$474,708,430
22	714	Siskiyou	New Yreka-Phase I	\$19,085,142	\$493,793,572
23	708	Lassen	Susanville - New Courthouse	\$26,163,423	\$519,956,995
24	705	Orange	Harbor Justice Center: Laguna Niguel -Phase 1	\$32,310,000	\$552,266,995
25	700	Imperial	Calexico- Addition	\$3,366,243	\$555,633,238
26	667	Santa Clara	New Family Resources Ct	\$107,178,851	\$662,812,089
27	666	Amador	New Courthouse	\$18,210,288	\$681,022,377
28	660	Santa Barbara	Lewellen Justice Center Addition-Phase 1	\$23,235,624	\$704,258,001
29	653	El Dorado	Placerville Phase I	\$25,466,910	\$729,724,911
30	652	Los Angeles	JDeI-New Juv Courthouse	\$50,334,134	\$780,059,045
31	634	San Bernardino	New San Bernardino Courthouse Phase 1	\$84,027,212	\$864,086,257
32	633	Contra Costa	Antioch Court	\$44,915,403	\$909,001,660
33	633	San Joaquin	Lodi- New- Phase I	\$15,309,720	\$924,311,380
34	629	Imperial	El Centro- New Family Court	\$14,850,977	\$939,162,357

**RCP Scores of Proposed Capital Projects
Statewide Rank
February 26, 2004**

State Rank	Total Score	County	Project	Total Project Cost	Cumulative Total
35	623	Tulare	South Justice Center	\$42,340,000	\$981,502,357
36	617	San Luis Obispo	SLO-1-Procure Kimball Site/Build East Wing	\$37,444,074	\$1,018,946,431
37	604	San Diego	Phase 1-New Central Courthouse	\$224,228,250	\$1,243,174,681
38	597	Mono	Bridgeport - Remodel Rear Modular	\$500,000	\$1,243,674,681
39	596	Mendocino	New Courthouse in Ukiah	\$21,639,196	\$1,265,313,877
40	592	Tehama	Red Bluff- New - Phase I	\$11,767,941	\$1,277,081,818
41	590	Alpine	Markleeville-New	\$4,866,949	\$1,281,948,767
42	588	Sutter	Yuba City- New- Phase I	\$37,507,229	\$1,319,455,996
43	585	Humboldt	Garberville Court	\$4,001,578	\$1,323,457,574
44	579	Lake	New Northlake - Phase I	\$20,432,535	\$1,343,890,109
45	569	Sierra	Downieville Phase I	\$5,176,908	\$1,349,067,017
46	568	San Bernardino	Addition & Renovation at Needles City Hall	\$2,422,774	\$1,351,489,791
47	566	Plumas	Quincy- New Courthouse	\$15,817,346	\$1,367,307,137
48	564	Kern	Phase 1 - South/Taft	\$7,181,000	\$1,374,488,137
49	558	Yolo	Juvenile Delinquency Ct	\$4,336,334	\$1,378,824,471
50	550	Tuolumne	Sonora Phase I - New	\$27,553,783	\$1,406,378,254
51	549	Monterey	Salinas Court Augmentation and Phase 2	\$22,946,648	\$1,429,324,902
52	548	Santa Barbara	Figueroa Building - New and Renovation	\$24,672,000	\$1,453,996,902
53	544	Contra Costa	North Concord Court	\$56,824,221	\$1,510,821,123
54	544	Kern	Phase 2 - East/Mojave	\$11,271,000	\$1,522,092,123
55	541	Butte	Chico Courthouse	\$15,515,952	\$1,537,608,075
56	541	Stanislaus	Turlock Phase I	\$23,655,430	\$1,561,263,505
57	537	Mariposa	Phase I - New Court Facility	\$12,808,552	\$1,574,072,057
58	534	Sacramento	Phase 1-Juvenile Justice Cent Interior Expan	\$3,373,056	\$1,577,445,113
59	527	Solano	Phase F2: Old Solano Historic Courthouse reno	\$12,076,075	\$1,589,521,188
60	526	Madera	Phase I - Remodel Main Madera	\$5,068,342	\$1,594,589,530
61	525	Glenn	Willows Phase I	\$9,147,768	\$1,603,737,298
62	519	Sonoma	Phase 2 - New Criminal Ct	\$88,517,981	\$1,692,255,279
63	518	Santa Clara	North County New Courthouse	\$51,792,488	\$1,744,047,767
64	514	Inyo	New Bishop Facility	\$7,676,000	\$1,751,723,767
65	510	Solano	Hall of Justice/Law & Justice Cen Renovations	\$2,591,113	\$1,754,314,880
66	506	Nevada	Nevada City Phase I	\$37,251,379	\$1,791,566,259
67	499	Kern	Phase 1 - East/Ridgecrest	\$6,914,000	\$1,798,480,259
68	498	Fresno	New Juvenile Delinquency	\$24,845,564	\$1,823,325,823

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State Rank	Total Score	County	Project	Total Project Cost	Cumulative Total
69	496	Shasta	New Shasta Courthouse & Parking Structure	\$79,001,731	\$1,902,327,554
70	490	Humboldt	New Humboldt Court	\$64,242,150	\$1,966,569,704
71	489	San Diego	Phase 1-Meadowlark Juv Ct	\$12,220,500	\$1,978,790,204
72	488	Santa Cruz	New-Phase I	\$12,548,000	\$1,991,338,204
73	477	Santa Barbara	Renovation of Anacapa Building	\$3,308,000	\$1,994,646,204
74	477	Sonoma	Phase 3 - Main Civil/Family Ct	\$81,404,563	\$2,076,050,767
75	469	San Mateo	Northern Branch- Addition & Refurbish	\$7,337,500	\$2,083,388,267
76	457	Mariposa	Phase II - Renovate Existing	\$51,350	\$2,083,439,617
77	456	Solano	Phase F3, Hall of Justice Replacement Project	\$43,097,306	\$2,126,536,923
78	450	Alameda	Phase 1 - Wiley W. Manuel Courthouse Addition	\$73,154,186	\$2,199,691,109
79	450	Marin	New Courthouse North Wing	\$42,735,356	\$2,242,426,465
80	448	Tulare	North Justice Center	\$92,685,600	\$2,335,112,065
81	445	Sacramento	Phase 2-New Criminal Courts Building	\$155,650,299	\$2,490,762,364
82	440	Los Angeles	MH-New Mental Health CtHse	\$20,939,643	\$2,511,702,007
83	440	San Diego	Phase 1-New Traffic/Small Claims Ct	\$28,249,000	\$2,539,951,007
84	431	Riverside	W Reg-Historic Cths Misc. Improvements	\$3,575,000	\$2,543,526,007
85	430	Santa Clara	Consolidate Central Traffic & Small Claims	\$34,837,997	\$2,578,364,004
86	427	San Diego	Phase 1-N.County Regional Ctr	\$53,963,025	\$2,632,327,029
87	424	Monterey	Monterey / Ft Ord Replacement Court	\$39,126,654	\$2,671,453,683
88	424	Sacramento	Phase 1-New Court Administration Building	\$38,098,369	\$2,709,552,052
89	421	Kern	Phase 2 - Dwntwn Bakersfield	\$59,631,000	\$2,769,183,052
90	421	Los Angeles	JDel-East Lake ReConstructn	\$24,873,301	\$2,794,056,353
91	420	Los Angeles	C-New C. LA Flagship Civil and Family	\$513,041,696	\$3,307,098,049
92	419	San Mateo	Central Branch- Addition & Refurbish	\$3,440,000	\$3,310,538,049
93	417	Imperial	El Centro Court- Phase- I Remodel	\$12,102,483	\$3,322,640,532
94	417	Los Angeles	S-New S. Criminal Courthouse	\$126,349,364	\$3,448,989,896
95	411	Modoc	Expand & Renovate BJC	\$3,880,000	\$3,452,869,896
96	410	San Joaquin	Stockton- New- Phase I	\$49,313,800	\$3,502,183,696
97	410	Solano	Phase F4: Renovate old school	\$15,140,122	\$3,517,323,818
98	409	Kern	Phase 3 - Dwntwn Bakersfield	\$14,927,000	\$3,532,250,818
99	404	Yuba	New Courthouse	\$31,829,707	\$3,564,080,525
100	389	Lake	New Southlake - Phase I	\$8,322,230	\$3,572,402,755
101	387	Imperial	El Centro Court-Phase II- Remodel	\$1,356,792	\$3,621,371,803
102	387	Imperial	El Centro Court- Phase III- Addition	\$47,612,256	\$3,620,015,011

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State Rank	Total Score	County	Project	Total Project Cost	Cumulative Total
103	384	Los Angeles	S-New Long Beach Courthouse	\$44,497,709	\$3,665,869,512
104	383	Riverside	Desert Reg-Indio Juv Phase 1	\$10,325,900	\$3,676,195,412
105	382	Nevada	New Truckee Courthouse	\$13,001,533	\$3,689,196,945
106	380	San Joaquin	Stockton- Renovation- Phase II	\$21,622,500	\$3,710,819,445
107	373	Kings	Hanford- New - Phase HI	\$54,279,930	\$3,765,099,375
108	372	Tehama	Red Bluff- New - Phase II	\$6,860,411	\$3,771,959,786
109	369	Los Angeles	N-Lancaster Renovation	\$3,155,676	\$3,775,115,462
110	367	Trinity	Weaverville- New Courthouse	\$7,181,377	\$3,782,296,839
111	364	Sonoma	Phase 1 - HOJ Remodel	\$6,321,592	\$3,788,618,431
112	362	Los Angeles	E-Phase 2-New Criminal	\$46,705,569	\$3,835,324,000
113	357	Los Angeles	NC-New N.C. Courthouse	\$56,570,126	\$3,891,894,126
114	347	Stanislaus	Modesto Phase I	\$21,300,000	\$3,913,194,126
115	344	San Mateo	Southern Branch- Renovation- Phase I	\$30,213,750	\$3,943,407,876
116	343	Humboldt	Hoopa Court	\$3,714,886	\$3,947,122,762
117	338	San Mateo	Juvenile Branch- Addition	\$1,125,000	\$3,948,247,762
118	316	Fresno	Renovate Fresno County Courthouse	\$40,187,536	\$3,988,435,298
119	309	Kern	Phase 1 - Dwtwn Bakersfield	\$438,000	\$3,988,873,298
120	309	Orange	North Justice Center	\$30,350,000	\$4,019,223,298
121	309	Stanislaus	Modesto Phase II	\$21,300,000	\$4,040,523,298
122	307	Santa Barbara	Renovation of Jury Assembly Building	\$351,000	\$4,040,874,298
123	306	Los Angeles	SW-Airport Renovation	\$6,532,540	\$4,047,406,838
124	305	Fresno	Renovate Exist Juvenile Dependency	\$3,541,616	\$4,050,948,454
125	305	Placer	New Auburn Courthouse & Parking	\$23,357,625	\$4,074,306,079
126	302	Los Angeles	NW-Van Nuys E. Renovation	\$33,756,101	\$4,108,062,180
127	296	Santa Clara	Central Criminal & Juvenile Delinquency Court	\$109,996,255	\$4,218,058,435
128	295	Los Angeles	W-Santa Monica Renovation	\$17,710,275	\$4,235,768,710
129	293	Alameda	Renovation of Hayward Hall of Justice	\$8,165,920	\$4,243,934,630
130	288	San Francisco	Phase I - New Family Court	\$53,876,846	\$4,297,811,476
131	284	Fresno	Federal Courthouse	\$34,111,808	\$4,331,923,284
132	284	San Diego	Phase 1-Ramona Branch Ct	\$110,500	\$4,332,033,784
133	282	Nevada	Truckee Renovation	\$225,000	\$4,332,258,784
134	278	Riverside	Mid-Cnty Reg-Temecula Phase 1	\$11,347,200	\$4,343,605,984
135	276	Sacramento	Phase 1-Gordon D. Schaber Renovation	\$13,120,471	\$4,356,726,455
136	275	Orange	Central Justice Center - Phase 1	\$91,136,000	\$4,447,862,455

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State Rank	Total Score	County	Project	Total Project Cost	Cumulative Total
137	271	Riverside	W Reg-Corona Ct Phase 1	\$9,812,210	\$4,457,674,665
138	271	San Diego	Phase 1-S.County Regional Ctr	\$75,903,200	\$4,533,577,865
139	265	Los Angeles	NC-Burbank Renovation	\$4,926,797	\$4,538,504,662
140	263	Kern	Phase 1 - North/Delano	\$11,602,000	\$4,550,106,662
141	255	Santa Clara	Renovate Central Civil Cts	\$67,104,414	\$4,617,211,076
142	252	Riverside	Mid-Cnty Reg-Banning Phase 1	\$18,764,150	\$4,635,975,226
143	248	Del Norte	Crescent City- Addition- Phase I	\$13,924,256	\$4,649,899,482
144	245	Ventura	New East County Courthouse	\$60,295,103	\$4,710,194,585
145	243	San Diego	Phase 1-E.County Regional Ctr	\$41,407,900	\$4,751,602,485
146	239	Orange	Harbor Justice Center: Newport Beach	\$7,774,000	\$4,759,376,485
147	236	Los Angeles	SE-Phase 2-New SE Courthse	\$29,078,824	\$4,788,455,309
148	234	Los Angeles	NE-Pasadena Main Expansion	\$24,984,543	\$4,813,439,852
149	227	Riverside	W Reg-Riverside Juv Ct Phase 1	\$10,372,375	\$4,823,812,227
150	223	Los Angeles	W-New W. Criminal Courthouse	\$84,259,986	\$4,908,072,213
151	222	San Bernardino	Renovation at Joshua Tree Courthouse	\$2,116,560	\$4,910,188,773
152	215	Los Angeles	E-EI Monte Renovation	\$20,170,187	\$4,930,358,960
153	213	Kings	Hanford- Security Upgrade- Phase RI	\$217,950	\$4,930,576,910
154	204	Los Angeles	E-Phase 1-New E. Criminal	\$89,413,349	\$5,019,990,259
155	195	Riverside	Desert Reg-Larsen Justice Ct Phase 1	\$100,639,900	\$5,120,630,159
156	187	Los Angeles	SW-Torrance Renovation	\$17,246,824	\$5,137,876,983
157	184	Colusa	Phase C1-North Section, New	\$8,959,808	\$5,146,836,791
158	184	Los Angeles	E-Pomona S. Renovation	\$18,515,018	\$5,165,351,809
159	181	San Bernardino	Rancho Cucamonga Courthouse Addition Phase 1	\$26,200,426	\$5,191,552,235
160	174	Los Angeles	C-New C. LA Criminal	\$99,094,050	\$5,290,646,285
161	166	Kern	Phase 1 - East/Lake Isabella	\$65,000	\$5,290,711,285
162	163	Los Angeles	SC-New SC Courthouse	\$41,970,181	\$5,332,681,466
163	156	Riverside	Mid-Cnty Reg-Hemet Ct Phase 1	\$10,411,700	\$5,343,093,166
164	149	Riverside	Desert Reg-Palm Springs Ct Phase 1	\$4,692,800	\$5,347,785,966
165	131	Riverside	Desert Reg-Blythe Ct Phase 1	\$14,908,300	\$5,362,694,266
166	123	Ventura	Hall of Justice & Parking Structure	\$34,089,801	\$5,396,784,067
167	120	Los Angeles	NE-Alhambra Expansion	\$30,360,670	\$5,427,144,737
168	120	Los Angeles	NE-Alhambra Renovation	\$8,938,286	\$5,436,083,023
169	117	Fresno	North Jail Annex Renovation	\$2,062,122	\$5,438,145,145
170	112	Los Angeles	C-Metropolitan	\$27,425,865	\$5,465,571,010

RCP Scores of Proposed Capital Projects
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State Rank	Total Score	County	Project	Total Project Cost	Cumulative Total
171	111	Los Angeles	SE-Whittier Renovation	\$8,022,099	\$5,473,593,109
172	111	San Francisco	Phase II - Renovate Civic Cntr	\$1,041,388	\$5,474,634,497
173	106	Los Angeles	SC-Compton Renovation	\$19,023,101	\$5,493,657,598
174	100	San Diego	Phase 1-Hall of Justice	\$1,300,000	\$5,494,957,598
175	94	Los Angeles	C-Foltz Criminal Justice Center	\$58,562,913	\$5,553,520,511
176	80	Los Angeles	JD-New Juvenile Dependency	\$72,083,715	\$5,625,604,226
177	75	Sacramento	Phase 1-Carol Miller Just Cen Interior Expan	\$12,656,208	\$5,638,260,434
178	68	Los Angeles	SE-Bellflower Renovation	\$3,812,225	\$5,642,072,659
179	63	Riverside	W Reg-Hall of Justice Phase 1	\$18,127,200	\$5,660,199,859
180	58	Tulare	Juvenile Center Phase I	\$1,524,500	\$5,661,724,359
181	46	Riverside	Mid-Cnty Reg-SW Justice Center Phase 1	\$86,338,300	\$5,748,062,659
182	40	Riverside	W Reg-Family Law Ct Phase 1	\$17,417,800	\$5,765,480,459
183	16	Los Angeles	NV-San Fernando Renovation	\$6,996,708	\$5,772,477,167
184	0	Fresno	New Civil & Traffic Courthouse & Pkg Struct B	\$77,152,711	\$5,849,629,878
185	0	Fresno	New Criminal Courthouse & Pkg Structure A	\$94,904,034	\$5,944,533,912
186	0	Glenn	Willows Phase II	\$7,262,101	\$5,951,796,013
187	0	Kern	Phase 2 - South/TBD	\$7,126,000	\$5,958,922,013
188	0	Los Angeles	N-Phase 1-Antonovich	\$3,854,006	\$5,962,776,019
189	0	Los Angeles	NV-Chatsworth Renovation	\$4,912,491	\$5,967,688,510
190	0	Merced	Downtown Merced Phase III	\$21,057,360	\$5,988,745,870
191	0	Orange	East Justice Center - Option A	\$43,953,000	\$6,032,698,870
192	0	Placer	Phase 3 - South Placer & Parking Structure	\$21,506,250	\$6,054,205,120
193	0	Riverside	W Reg-New Riverside Civil Phase 1	\$39,482,900	\$6,093,688,020
194	0	Riverside	Mid-Cnty Reg-New Civil Ct Phase 1	\$25,865,400	\$6,119,553,420
195	0	Sacramento	Phase 1-Wm Ridgeway Family Rel Crt Expansion	\$5,138,215	\$6,124,691,635
196	0	San Benito	Courthouse Phase II Addition	\$7,808,024	\$6,132,499,659
197	0	San Bernardino	Juvenile Dependency Court Addition	\$22,893,040	\$6,155,392,699
198	0	San Bernardino	Addition to Joshua Tree Courthouse	\$7,686,519	\$6,163,079,218
199	0	San Diego	Phase 1-New E. Mesa Juv Ct	\$7,762,400	\$6,170,841,618
200	0	Stanislaus	Juvenile Hall Expansion A	\$2,340,000	\$6,173,181,618
201	0	Ventura	New West Court Facility	\$42,755,538	\$6,215,937,156
Total				\$6,215,937,156	
Average	386				