

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
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Report

TO: Members of the Judicial Council

FROM: AOC Office of Court Construction and Management
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DATE: October 24, 2008

SUBJECT: Court Facilities Planning: Update to Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan and
Prioritization Methodology and Projects Funded by Senate Bill 1407
(Action Required)

Issue Statement

Senate Bill 1407 (Perata), enacted on September 26, 2008, provides enhanced revenue streams and authorizes \$5 billion in lease-revenue bonds for trial court facility construction. Based on conservative estimates of the various revenue streams, nearly \$300 million in annual revenue will support paying directly for (1) preconstruction phase costs and debt service for construction phase costs for 41 capital-outlay projects, and (2) \$40 million annually for approximately 15 years for facility modifications—security improvements, life safety and code compliance improvements, and repair and replacement of building systems—in courthouses for which the state is responsible. This historic revenue bond is the legislature’s first significant commitment to funding courthouse improvements across the state since the enactment of the Trial Court Facilities Act in 2002. An attachment outlines the key milestones related to facilities planning work and legislative initiatives from 1997 to 2008.

The AOC Office of Court Construction and Management (OCCM) recommends several actions related to planning and implementing SB 1407. These actions include the adoption of an updated Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan to include the reevaluation of one project and the addition of another, adoption of an update to the *Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects* based on SB 1407, and adoption of a list of 41 trial court capital projects to be funded by SB 1407. The AOC also recommends that the council delegate to the Administrative Director of the Courts the approval authority of when to submit projects from this list to the Department of Finance (DOF) for funding approval, based on the application of the updated methodology and availability of funding. These actions support the mission and policy direction of the Judicial Council in its long-range strategic plan—Goal III:

Modernization of Management and Administration and Goal VI: Branchwide Infrastructure for Service Excellence—by providing safe and secure facilities and improving existing court facilities to allow adequate, suitable space for conducting court business. The recommended actions have been developed based on input from the Executive and Planning Committee,¹ and the committee’s directives are reflected in the recommendation.

Recommendation

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

1. Adopt the updated Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan based on the reevaluation of one capital-outlay project because of confirmed underlying conditions and the addition of another project. The plan update includes updated escalated costs for the 12 previous council-approved projects, based on the September 2008 submission to the DOF.
2. Adopt an update to the *Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects* in accordance with SB 1407 to allow consideration and funding of Critical Need projects before funding all Immediate Need projects, to prioritize those projects with viable economic opportunities for the purpose of determining which projects should be submitted to the DOF for funding approval, and to clarify the funding request process in accordance with recommendation Nos. 3 and 4 below.
3. Adopt the attached list of 41 trial court capital projects to be funded by SB 1407 and direct the AOC to evaluate these 41 projects according to the updated methodology, with its emphasis on economic opportunity, to determine which projects should be submitted to the DOF for funding approval in FY 2010–2011 and if any changes should be made to projects previously approved by the council for submission to the DOF for funding from SB 1407.
4. Delegate to the Administrative Director the approval authority of when to submit projects from the attached list of trial court capital projects to be funded by SB 1407 to the DOF for funding approval, based on application of the updated methodology—including prioritizing those projects with viable economic opportunities—and availability of funding. Direct the Administrative Director to regularly report back to the council on the status of all SB 1407 projects.
5. Direct the AOC to present the updated plan, including any technical updates, in the *Judicial Branch AB 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan* for FY 2010–2011 and the selected FY 2010–2011 funding requests for trial court capital projects and to submit both the Five-Year Plan and any funding requests to DOF in mid-2009.

¹ Since the sunset of the Interim Court Facilities Panel on June 30, 2007, the Executive and Planning Committee has assumed the responsibility of reviewing and consulting with the AOC on matters concerning court facilities and of reviewing proposals involving such matters before they are considered by the full Judicial Council.

Rationale for Recommendation

Recommendation 1

The AOC recommends updating the plan to correct the score for the Inyo—New Bishop Courthouse project based on confirmed underlying conditions. The AOC also recommends including the Inyo—New Independence Courthouse Project in the plan, which was not included in the first Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan adopted in FY 2006–2007. The plan update also includes the revised costs of all 12 projects previously approved by the council—in April 2007 and April 2008—based on funding requests submitted to the DOF in September 2008. An attachment provides additional information. The attached plan reflects the actions described above and now includes a total of 153 trial court capital projects. This list establishes the Immediate and Critical Priority Group projects eligible for funding by SB 1407 revenues.

Recommendation 2

The council adopted the methodology in August 2006. Based on the enactment of SB 1407, two updates to the methodology need to be adopted by the council. First, the provisions of SB 1407 indicate that funds shall be applied to both Immediate Need and Critical Need Priority Group projects. The August 2006 methodology indicates that all Immediate Need projects will be selected for funding requests first before any Critical Need projects are selected. AOC staff recommends the council adopt an update to the methodology to allow both Immediate and Critical Need projects to be selected for funding requests before all Immediate Need projects have been selected.

Second, SB 1407 emphasizes economic opportunity aspects in the selection of these projects in order to prioritize projects with viable economic opportunities. Economic opportunity is defined both in the methodology (section V. A. 5.) and in Government Code § 70371.5(e), per SB 1407, as follows:

Economic opportunities include, but are not limited to, free or reduced costs of land for new construction, viable financing partnerships or fund contributions by other government entities or private parties that result in lower project delivery costs, cost savings resulting from adaptive reuse of existing facilities, operational efficiencies from consolidation of court calendars and operations, operational savings from sharing of facilities by more than one court, and building operational cost savings from consolidation of facilities.

AOC staff recommends that the council adopt an update to the methodology to make it consistent with the intent of SB 1407, which is to give preference to those projects that feature one or more economic opportunities. The methodology update also includes language in SB 1407 that states that the AOC will consider an economic opportunity only if assured it is viable and can be realized, and that if a project is selected for funding based on an economic opportunity that is withdrawn after the project is approved, the AOC may recommend that the Judicial Council delay or cancel the project. For the purpose of implementing this feature of SB 1407, the term “withdrawn” is interpreted to include any economic opportunity that cannot be realized for some reason, and can include but not be limited to situations in which a government or private entity can no longer deliver a promised land or cash contribution to a

project in a timely manner. For projects where no or minimal viable economic opportunity exists, the AOC will evaluate the adverse cost implications—due to escalation of project costs—of delaying projects.

The methodology update is designed to ensure that trial court capital projects with viable economic opportunities are given priority when submitting detailed funding requests to the executive and legislative branches. The update also clarifies the process by which funding recommendations are selected, including the council's delegating to the Administrative Director the approval authority of when to submit projects from the list of trial court capital projects to be funded by SB 1407 to the DOF for funding approval in accordance with recommendation Nos. 3 and 4 below.

Recommendation 3

In order to allow time for project planning, including the identification of viable economic opportunities consistent with SB 1407 and to provide both the executive and legislative branches a broader context in which to consider specific funding requests, the AOC recommends the council adopt the attached list of 41 trial court capital projects to be funded by SB 1407. These 41 projects include 12 projects previously approved by the council for submission to the executive and legislative branches for FY 2008–2009 and FY 2009–2010 funding.² The 41 projects include 25 Immediate Need and 16 Critical Need projects and represent 34 superior courts across the state. Each Critical Need project will be the first state-funded trial court capital project for that superior court, with the exception of those for Los Angeles. This list meets the expectations of both the judicial and legislative branches. With the 15 previously-funded projects, these additional 41 projects result in a total of 43 of the 58 superior courts benefiting from at least one state funded capital-outlay project. An attachment provides a summary of why 28 Immediate and Critical Need projects are not included on the list of projects to be funded by SB 1407.

The AOC intends to initiate these 41 projects over a period of three or four funding years. Upon adoption by the council of the attached list of 41 projects, AOC staff will seek to identify viable economic opportunities with the goal of securing cost-effective projects for the state. AOC staff will then recommend to the Administrative Director those projects with identified, viable economic opportunities be submitted for funding requests to the DOF for FY 2010–2011. AOC staff will also identify and document all economic opportunities for the first 12 projects already approved by the council and submitted to the DOF for funding in order to determine if any of these 12 projects should be delayed or canceled because of lack of viable economic opportunities.

² Four projects approved by the council for submission of a funding request for FY 2008–2009 are authorized in SB 1407 but without an appropriation for the initial-funding phase. These projects are Butte—New North Butte County Courthouse, Los Angeles—New Southeast Los Angeles Courthouse, Tehama—New Red Bluff Courthouse, and Yolo—New Woodland Courthouse. Consequently, the AOC has resubmitted the initial-phase-funding request for each of these four projects for FY 2009–2010 funding.

Recommendation 4

Typically, the council directs the AOC to submit a specific number of projects to the executive branch as the first step in initiating a funding request for a trial court capital project. To comply with the legislative spirit of SB 1407 and allow the AOC to proceed with maximum flexibility, the AOC recommends that the council delegate to the Administrative Director the approval authority of when to submit projects from this list to the executive branch for funding approval, based on application of the updated methodology—which emphasizes funding projects with viable economic opportunities—and the availability of project funding. Paired with this delegated authority is the requirement to regularly report to the council on the status of all SB 1407–funded projects in order to ensure and support the council’s oversight responsibilities. Regular reporting shall occur annually at a minimum and at other times as deemed necessary or appropriate by the Administrative Director.

Recommendation 5

The 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 to be funded by the State Court Facilities Construction Fund” (Gov. Code, § 70391(1)(3)). In support of this responsibility and on an annual basis, the AOC submits to the DOF the Five-Year Plan, which includes the capital plans for the superior courts, the Courts of Appeal, and the AOC.

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. The DOF requests that this plan be updated annually, under the provisions of Assembly Bill 1473. 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 the judicial branch’s plan and funding needs. Lack of participation in this statewide infrastructure planning effort would likely preclude the judicial branch from receiving executive branch approval of funding requests.

For FY 2010–2011, the AOC will include the updated plan—including any technical revisions made to project cost information—within the Five-Year Plan, which will be submitted to the DOF to meet the mid-2009 deadline, along with any budget change proposals for the trial court capital projects based on the delegated authority of the Administrative Director described in recommendation No. 4.

Alternative Actions Considered

The AOC considered developing a recommended list of trial court capital projects to be funded for the next budget year cycle—FY 2010–2011—for the council’s consideration. This option was rejected in favor of presenting a recommended list of all projects (i.e., all 41 trial court capital projects) to be funded by SB 1407 so that the executive and legislative branches have a broader context in which to consider specific funding requests and the AOC has adequate time

for all aspects of project planning, including the identification of viable economic opportunities consistent with SB 1407.

Comments From Interested Parties

The AOC did not solicit comments on the recommended Judicial Council actions. Most of the 41 projects to be funded by SB 1407 were discussed with legislators during the spring and summer of 2008 while SB 1407 was proceeding through the legislative committee process.

Implementation Requirements and Costs

Preparation of this report and its attachments was performed by the AOC. No costs are initially involved to implement the recommendations. Project implementation will be funded by SB 1407.

Attachments:

Milestones in California's Courthouse Capital Planning and Funding

Expanded Rationale for Recommendation 1: Reevaluation of One Project and Addition of Another Project

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan, October 24, 2008: Sorted by Total Score and Sorted by Court
Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects, October 24, 2008

List of Trial Court Capital Projects to be Funded by SB 1407

Immediate and Critical Need Projects Not Funded by SB 1407

Milestones in California's Courthouse Capital Planning and Funding

October 24, 2008

1997

A statewide Task Force on Court Facilities was established by statute to study California's court building deficiencies and identify current and future funding requirements.

2001

The Task Force on Court Facilities identified critical physical deficiencies in court buildings throughout the state. It recommended a construction program to improve or replace courthouses in order to make them safe, secure, and accessible. The most far-reaching recommendation of the task force was that responsibility for courthouse stewardship should be shifted from the counties to the state. The task force recommended that the judicial branch, which is responsible for all court functions, also should be responsible for the buildings in which they operate.

2002

The Trial Court Facilities Act (Sen. Bill 1732) was enacted. The act provides for the shift of responsibility for trial courthouses from county to state governance, under the direction of the Judicial Council.

2003

A separate master plan was created for each of California's 58 superior courts. The Judicial Council adopted the first procedure to prioritize the first two-thirds of all 340 projects identified in the master plans. This procedure was applied to 201 projects to develop the first Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan, a prioritized list of projects.

2004

The first transfer of a courthouse from county to state occurred. Transfers are ongoing and as of October 1, 2008, 208 transfers were completed.

2005

The Judicial Council adopted first Judicial Branch Five-Year Infrastructure Plan, which documented the urgent need for a multibillion-dollar program for improvement of the state's courthouses. The Five-Year Plan is annually submitted to the California Department of Finance as part of the court project funding request process and includes the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan, which is updated and adopted by the council annually. The last plan was adopted in April 2008.

First two Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan projects were funded by the Legislature in the FY 2005–2006 Budget Act. These projects are the Contra Costa—New Antioch Area Courthouse (currently bid out for construction), and Merced—New Merced Courthouse (completed as a jointly funded county and state project).

2006

Another four Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan projects were funded by the Legislature in the FY 2006–2007 Budget Act: the Fresno—New Fresno Juvenile Courthouse (under construction), the Fresno—Renovation of B. F. Sisk Fresno Courthouse (under construction), the Mono—New Mammoth Lakes (in design), and a cross-jurisdictional project, the Plumas and Sierra—New

Milestones in California's Courthouse Capital Planning and Funding

October 24, 2008

Portola/Loyalton Courthouse (bids received under budget and construction scheduled for spring 2009 unless weather permits a fall 2008 start).

In order to facilitate the transfer of courthouses to judicial branch oversight, in 2006 the Legislature revised the Trial Court Facilities Act by enacting Senate Bill 10, which resolved certain concerns about the liability of the state in taking over buildings that do not meet the most rigorous seismic safety standards. Under SB 10, buildings with a seismic level V rating can be transferred to the state so long as liability for all earthquake-related damage remains with the counties.

The Judicial Council adopted the *Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects*, which resulted in a Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan with projects assigned to one of five project priority groups.

2007

Funding for nine additional Trial Court Capital Outlay Plan projects was approved in the FY 2007–2008 State Budget Act. These projects are Calaveras—New San Andreas Courthouse, Lassen—New Susanville Courthouse, Los Angeles—New Long Beach Courthouse, Madera—New Madera Courthouse, Riverside—New Mid-County Region Courthouse, San Benito—New Hollister Courthouse, San Bernardino—New San Bernardino Courthouse, San Joaquin—New Stockton Courthouse, and Tulare—New Porterville Courthouse. Each of these projects is in the site selection or acquisition phase, with the exception of the New San Bernardino Courthouse, which is in design.

The Governor proposed \$2 billion in general obligation bond funding, the first time a California governor had sponsored the need for courthouse improvements.

2008

The Governor renewed his proposal for a \$2 billion in general obligation bond funding. However, Senate Bill 1407 (Perata), was also introduced, intending to authorize a \$5 billion courthouse construction and repair lease-revenue bond. This legislation was enacted on September 26, 2008 and provides enhanced revenues of nearly \$300 million annually to support the construction of 41 capital projects and \$40 million in additional funding—for approximately 15 years—for facility modifications (repairs and replacements) in courthouses for which responsibility has transferred to the state.

Expanded Rationale for Recommendation 1: Reevaluation of One Project and Addition of Another Project

The following actions are taken as part of the October 24, 2008 update to the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan, which is attached to the Judicial Council report. In completing these actions, the plan presents a total of 153 trial court capital projects, with a total of 34 of those projects within the Immediate Need Group and a total of 35 in the Critical Need Group.

Reevaluation of One Project

Capital projects are evaluated and assigned to one of five priority groups in the plan, based on the *Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects* adopted by the council in August 2006. The plan adopted by the council in April 2008 contains one project— Inyo—New Bishop Courthouse—with underlying conditions that have been confirmed since it was originally evaluated. The AOC prepared an updated evaluation of this project in collaboration with the local court. The revised score and associated new project priority group for this project is presented in the plan attached to the Judicial Council report.

The score of this project—listed in the April 2008 plan in the Medium Priority Group—inaccurately evaluated the project’s overcrowding rating, based on the existing leased Bishop facility to be replaced by the new courthouse. The project has been reevaluated by the AOC through the application of the methodology and is now considered a High Need project.

Addition of Another Project

The AOC recommends that the Inyo—New Independence Courthouse be added to the plan. This project was described in the 2003 Facilities Master Plan as the construction of a new two-courtroom courthouse to be funded by the County of Inyo. At that time, Inyo County had acquired a site and had initiated design of the new building. Since then and for a variety of reasons, Inyo County has not proceeded with this project. Therefore, the AOC recommends that this project be added to the plan, as it will replace and consolidate two inadequate buildings whose transfer of responsibility to the state has already occurred. The project has been evaluated by the AOC through the application of the prioritization methodology and is now considered a Critical Need project.

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan

October 24, 2008

Sorted by Score

County	Project Name ¹	Project Priority Group ²	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs ³	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs ⁴
Riverside	New Indio Juvenile and Family Courthouse (Desert Reg)	Immediate	20	5	5	5	5	\$84,415,000	
Butte	New North Butte County Courthouse	Immediate	19	5	4	5	5	\$83,367,000	
Fresno	Renovate Fresno County Courthouse	Immediate	18	5	3	5	5	\$71,263,284	
Monterey	New South Monterey County Courthouse	Immediate	17	5	4	3	5	\$65,873,000	
Placer	New Tahoe Area Courthouse	Immediate	17	4	5	3	5	\$8,500,000	
San Joaquin	New South San Joaquin County Courthouse	Immediate	17	4	3	5	5	\$42,500,000	
Stanislaus	New Modesto Courthouse	Immediate	17	4	3	5	5	\$68,000,000	\$9,020,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Lancaster Courthouse (N)	Immediate	17	3	4	5	5	\$5,596,278	
Kern	New Mojave Courthouse	Immediate	16.5	5	4	5	2.5	\$17,000,000	
Sacramento	New Sacramento Criminal Courthouse	Immediate	16.5	5	3	5	3.5	\$549,276,000	Included in budget
Sutter	New Yuba City Courthouse	Immediate	16.5	5	4	5	2.5	\$104,742,000	
Fresno	New Selma Regional Justice Center	Immediate	16	5	3	3	5	\$51,000,000	
Shasta	New Redding Courthouse	Immediate	16	5	3	5	3	\$211,779,000	
Tulare	Renovation and Addition to Visalia Courthouse	Immediate	16	5	3	5	3	\$58,412,336	\$4,510,000
Contra Costa	New North Concord Courthouse	Immediate	16	4	3	5	4	\$51,000,000	
Riverside	Addition to Corona Courthouse (W Reg)	Immediate	16	4	2	5	5	\$0	
San Bernardino	Addition to Joshua Tree Courthouse	Immediate	16	4	2	5	5	\$25,500,000	
Los Angeles	New Santa Clarita Courthouse (NV)	Immediate	16	3	3	5	5	\$34,000,000	
Merced	New Los Banos Courthouse	Immediate	16	3	3	5	5	\$8,500,000	
Riverside	Addition to Hemet Courthouse (Mid-Cnty Reg)	Immediate	16	3	3	5	5	\$25,500,000	
Solano	Renovate Fairfield Old Solano Courthouse	Immediate	16	3	3	5	5	\$18,036,340	
San Joaquin	Renovate Juvenile Justice Center	Immediate	15.5	5	4	5	1.5	\$4,150,022	
Sonoma	New Santa Rosa Criminal Courthouse	Immediate	15.5	5	3	5	2.5	\$240,125,000	
Fresno	New Clovis Courthouse	Immediate	15	5	3	2	5	\$8,500,000	
Lake	New Lakeport Courthouse	Immediate	15	5	4	5	1	\$71,744,000	
Tehama	New Red Bluff Courthouse	Immediate	15	5	3	5	2	\$78,131,000	
Ventura	New Ventura East County Courthouse	Immediate	15	4	1	5	5	\$76,500,000	
Kern	New Delano Courthouse	Immediate	15	2	3	5	5	\$17,000,000	
Los Angeles	New Southeast Los Angeles Courthouse (SE)	Immediate	15	2	3	5	5	\$129,027,000	
Imperial	New El Centro Family Courthouse	Immediate	14.5	5	4	5	0.5	\$77,288,000	
Santa Barbara	Renovation and Addition to Santa Barbara Figueroa Courthouse	Immediate	14.5	5	4	5	0.5	\$75,026,744	\$9,020,000
Sonoma	New Santa Rosa Family and Civil Courthouse	Immediate	14.5	5	3	5	1.5	\$68,000,000	\$9,020,000
Yolo	New Woodland Courthouse	Immediate	14.5	5	3	5	1.5	\$172,940,000	
Los Angeles	New Glendale Courthouse (NC)	Immediate	14.5	4	3	5	2.5	\$76,500,000	\$10,147,500

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan
October 24, 2008
Sorted by Score

County	Project Name¹	Project Priority Group²	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs³	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs⁴
Alameda	New East County Hall of Justice	Critical	14	5	4	5	0	\$50,000,000	
Alpine	New Markleeville Courthouse	Critical	14	5	4	5	0	\$8,500,000	
Inyo	New Independence Courthouse	Critical	14	5	4	5	0	\$17,000,000	
Plumas	New Quincy Courthouse	Critical	14	5	4	5	0	\$17,000,000	
Riverside	New Temecula Courthouse (Mid-Cnty Reg)	Critical	14	5	3	1	5	\$8,500,000	
Sierra	New Downieville Courthouse	Critical	14	5	4	5	0	\$8,500,000	
Stanislaus	New Turlock Courthouse	Critical	14	5	4	5	0	\$8,500,000	
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Mental Health Courthouse (MH)	Critical	14	4	3	5	2	\$25,500,000	\$3,382,500
San Bernardino	New High Desert Courthouse	Critical	14	1	3	5	5	\$110,500,000	
Solano	Renovate Fairfield Hall of Justice/Law & Justice Center	Critical	13.5	3	3	5	2.5	\$4,594,839	
Lake	New Clearlake Courthouse	Critical	13.5	2	4	5	2.5	\$8,500,000	
El Dorado	New Placerville Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$51,000,000	
Imperial	Renovation and Addition to El Centro Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$23,866,233	
Kern	New Ridgecrest Courthouse	Critical	13	5	4	1	3	\$17,000,000	
Mendocino	New Ukiah Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$76,500,000	
Sacramento	New Sacramento Civil Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$93,500,000	\$12,402,500
San Diego	New Central San Diego Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$586,500,000	\$77,797,500
Santa Barbara	Renovate Santa Barbara Jury Assembly	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$622,744	
Santa Clara	New Mountain View Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$85,000,000	\$11,275,000
Santa Clara	New San Jose Family Resources Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$33,000,000	
Siskiyou	New Yreka Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$42,500,000	\$5,637,500
Sonoma	Renovate Santa Rosa Hall of Justice	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$0	\$0
Kings	New Hanford Courthouse	Critical	13	4	2	5	2	\$68,000,000	
Los Angeles	New Eastlake Juvenile Courthouse (JDel)	Critical	13	4	4	5	0	\$42,500,000	
Nevada	New Nevada City Courthouse	Critical	13	4	4	5	0	\$51,000,000	
San Diego	New Vista Courthouse	Critical	13	4	3	5	1	\$59,500,000	\$7,892,500
Riverside	Addition to Riverside Juvenile Courthouse (W Reg)	Critical	13	3	4	1	5	\$0	
Riverside	New Western Regional Traffic and Small Claims Courthouse (W Reg)	Critical	13	3	3	2	5	\$17,000,000	
San Diego	New Chula Vista Courthouse	Critical	13	3	3	5	2	\$17,000,000	\$2,255,000
Glenn	Renovation and Addition to Willows Historic Courthouse	Critical	12.5	5	2	5	0.5	\$20,468,529	
Santa Barbara	Addition to Santa Maria Lewellen Justice Center	Critical	12.5	5	2	5	0.5	\$17,000,000	\$2,255,000
Tuolumne	New Sonora Courthouse	Critical	12.5	5	4	3	0.5	\$34,000,000	
San Luis Obispo	New San Luis Obispo Courthouse	Critical	12.5	4	3	5	0.5	\$51,000,000	\$6,765,000
Kern	Addition to Bakersfield Courthouse	Critical	12.5	3	3	5	1.5	\$119,000,000	\$15,785,000
Solano	New South Wing and Renovation of Fairfield Old School – Phase One	Critical	12.5	3	3	5	1.5	\$17,000,000	

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan

October 24, 2008

Sorted by Score

County	Project Name ¹	Project Priority Group ²	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs ³	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs ⁴
Mono	Renovate Bridgeport Courthouse	High	12	5	4	3	0	\$887,230	
San Diego	Renovation and Addition to San Diego Meadowlark Juvenile Courthouse	High	12	5	4	3	0	\$6,041,938	
Santa Barbara	Renovate Santa Barbara Historic Anacapa Courthouse	High	12	5	2	5	0	\$5,865,573	
Los Angeles	New Downtown Los Angeles Civil and Family Courthouse (C)	High	12	4	3	5	0	\$858,500,000	\$113,877,500
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Central Juvenile Courthouse (JDel)	High	12	4	3	5	0	\$42,500,000	\$5,637,500
Los Angeles	Renovate Burbank Courthouse (NC)	High	12	4	3	5	0	\$8,736,446	
Mariposa	New Mariposa Courthouse	High	12	4	5	3	0	\$17,000,000	
Stanislaus	Addition to Modesto Courthouse	High	12	4	3	2	3	\$68,000,000	
Kern	Addition to Bakersfield Courthouse - Phase 2	High	12	3	3	5	1	\$119,000,000	
Santa Cruz	Addition to Santa Cruz Courthouse	High	12	3	3	5	1	\$17,000,000	
Kern	New Taft Courthouse	High	11.5	2	4	2	3.5	\$17,000,000	
Riverside	New Indio Courthouse (Desert Reg)	High	11.5	1	2	5	3.5	\$59,500,000	
San Bernardino	Renovate Joshua Tree Courthouse	High	11	4	2	5	0	\$3,753,293	
Los Angeles	Addition to New East Los Angeles Criminal Courthouse (E)	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$110,500,000	\$14,657,500
Modoc	Addition to Alturas Barclay Justice Center	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$8,500,000	
San Diego	New San Diego Traffic/Small Claims Courthouse	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$51,000,000	
San Francisco	New San Francisco Criminal Courthouse	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$204,000,000	
Solano	Renovate Fairfield Old School – Phase Two	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$26,847,709	
Monterey	Addition to Salinas Courthouse	High	10.5	3	2	3	2.5	\$0	
Santa Clara	Renovation and Addition to San Jose Criminal and Juvenile Courthouse	High	10.5	2	3	5	0.5	\$76,363,908	\$6,765,000
Stanislaus	Addition to Modesto Juvenile Courthouse	High	10.5	2	4	2	2.5	\$0	
Yuba	New Marysville Courthouse	High	10.5	2	2	5	1.5	\$51,000,000	
Nevada	New Truckee Courthouse	High	10	5	3	2	0	\$17,000,000	
Alameda	Addition to Wiley W. Manuel Courthouse	High	10	4	1	5	0	\$119,000,000	\$15,785,000
Del Norte	Addition to Crescent City Courthouse	High	10	4	3	2	1	\$0	
Inyo	New Bishop Courthouse	High	10	4	5	1	0	\$17,000,000	
San Bernardino	Renovation and Addition to Needles Courthouse	High	10	4	3	3	0	\$1,399,070	
Humboldt	New Eureka Courthouse	High	10	3	3	3	1	\$85,000,000	\$11,275,000
San Luis Obispo	New Grover Courthouse	High	10	3	5	2	0	\$8,500,000	\$1,127,500
Los Angeles	Renovate Metropolitan Courthouse (C)	High	10	2	3	5	0	\$48,632,920	
Los Angeles	Renovate Santa Monica Courthouse (W)	High	10	2	3	5	0	\$31,405,280	
Los Angeles	Renovate Torrance Courthouse (SW)	High	10	2	3	5	0	\$30,582,969	
Riverside	Renovate Palm Springs Courthouse (Desert Reg)	High	10	2	3	5	0	\$8,321,684	
Orange	Renovate Newport Beach Courthouse	Medium	9	4	3	2	0	\$13,785,719	Included in budget
San Mateo	Renovation and Addition to Central San Mateo Courthouse	Medium	9	4	3	2	0	\$1,950,582	

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Sorted by Score

County	Project Name ¹	Project Priority Group ²	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs ³	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs ⁴
Siskiyou	New Siskiyou Service Centers	Medium	9	4	3	2	0	\$25,500,000	
Los Angeles	New Downtown Los Angeles Criminal Courthouse (C)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$68,000,000	\$9,020,000
Los Angeles	New East District Criminal Courthouse (E)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$93,500,000	\$12,402,500
Los Angeles	Renovate Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center (C)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$103,846,727	
Los Angeles	Renovate Pomona Courthouse South (E)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$32,832,300	
Los Angeles	Renovation and Addition to Alhambra Courthouse (NE)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$32,849,910	\$2,255,000
San Diego	Renovation and Addition to El Cajon Courthouse	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$47,977,909	\$2,255,000
Santa Clara	New San Jose Traffic and Small Claims Courthouse	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$34,000,000	\$4,510,000
Merced	Addition to New Merced Courthouse	Medium	9	1	2	1	5	\$8,500,000	
San Bernardino	Addition to Rancho Cucamonga Courthouse	Medium	9	1	1	2	5	\$8,500,000	\$1,127,500
Fresno	New Fresno Criminal Courthouse	Medium	8.5	2	2	1	3.5	\$127,500,000	\$16,912,500
San Mateo	Renovation and Addition to South San Francisco Courthouse	Medium	8	4	2	2	0	\$22,364,716	
Trinity	New Weaverville Courthouse	Medium	8	4	3	1	0	\$17,000,000	
Fresno	New Fresno Juvenile Dependency Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$34,000,000	
Humboldt	New Eureka Juvenile Delinquency Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$8,500,000	
Humboldt	New Garberville Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$8,500,000	
Marin	New Marin Civic Center Courthouse - North	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$136,000,000	
Napa	Renovate Napa Juvenile Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$4,307,511	
Santa Barbara	New Santa Barbara Juvenile Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$8,500,000	
Humboldt	New Hoopa Courthouse	Medium	8	1	4	3	0	\$8,500,000	
Los Angeles	Addition to Pasadena Main Courthouse (NE)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$42,500,000	
Los Angeles	New Compton Courthouse (SC)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$68,000,000	\$9,020,000
Los Angeles	New West Los Angeles Criminal Courthouse (W)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$42,500,000	\$5,637,500
Los Angeles	Renovate Compton Courthouse (SC)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$33,732,754	
Los Angeles	Renovate El Monte Courthouse (E)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$35,766,890	
Los Angeles	Renovate Los Angeles Airport Courthouse (SW)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$11,583,274	
Los Angeles	Renovate Whittier Courthouse (SE)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$14,225,727	
Placer	Addition to New Roseville Courthouse	Medium	8	1	1	1	5	\$8,500,000	
Riverside	Addition to Riverside Family Law Courthouse (W Reg)	Medium	8	1	1	1	5	\$0	\$0
Riverside	Addition to Southwest Justice Center (Mid-Cnty Reg)	Medium	8	1	1	1	5	\$0	\$0
Ventura	Renovate Ventura Hall of Justice	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$60,449,423	Included in budget

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan

October 24, 2008

Sorted by Score

County	Project Name ¹	Project Priority Group ²	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs ³	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs ⁴
San Francisco	New San Francisco Family Courthouse	Low	7	3	3	1	0	\$85,000,000	\$11,275,000
San Francisco	Renovate San Francisco Civic Center Courthouse	Low	7	3	3	1	0	\$1,846,591	
San Mateo	Renovate Redwood City Courthouse	Low	7	3	3	1	0	\$53,576,400	
Los Angeles	Renovation and Addition to Van Nuys Courthouse East (NW)	Low	7	2	2	3	0	\$54,095,882	
Riverside	New Blythe Courthouse (Desert Reg)	Low	7	2	4	1	0	\$17,000,000	
Sacramento	Complete Sacramento Carol Miller Justice Center	Low	7	2	3	1	1	\$0	\$0
Orange	Addition to Santa Ana Courthouse	Low	6.5	2	2	2	0.5	\$144,500,000	\$19,167,500
Monterey	New Monterey Bay Civil and Family Courthouse	Low	6	2	2	2	0	\$59,500,000	
Alameda	Renovate Hayward Hall of Justice	Low	6	1	2	3	0	\$14,480,595	
Tulare	Renovate Visalia Juvenile Courthouse	Low	6	1	2	1	2	\$2,703,766	
Sacramento	Complete Sacramento William Ridgeway Family Courthouse	Low	5.5	1	1	1	2.5	\$0	
Colusa	New Colusa Courthouse - North	Low	5	1	3	1	0	\$17,000,000	
Placer	New Auburn Courthouse	Low	5	1	3	1	0	\$17,000,000	
Riverside	Addition to Riverside Hall of Justice (W Reg)	Low	5	1	2	1	1	\$0	
Los Angeles	Renovate Bellflower Courthouse (SE)	Low	4	1	2	1	0	\$6,760,016	
Los Angeles	Renovate San Fernando Courthouse (NV)	Low	4	1	2	1	0	\$12,406,787	
San Diego	Renovate San Diego Hall of Justice	Low	4	1	2	1	0	\$2,305,835	
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Juvenile Dependency Courthouse (JD)	Low	3	1	1	1	0	\$68,000,000	\$9,020,000

Total Project Budget for Current Needs⁵

\$8,307,931,683 \$458,892,500

Total Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs⁶

\$458,892,500

Total Budget for Current Needs⁷

\$8,766,824,183

Statewide Budget for Court Facility Space for New Judgeships⁸

\$722,500,000

Statewide Budget for Parking Structures for New Judgeships⁹

\$95,837,500

Total Statewide Budget for New Judgeships¹⁰

\$818,337,500

Total Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan Budget¹¹

\$9,585,161,683

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan

October 24, 2008

Notes to Sorted by Score

(Notes 2 - 11 are identical to Notes to Sorted by Court)

1. **Projects** are sorted by total score, then by security score, and then in alphabetical order by county.
2. **Project Priority Group** based on application of *Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects*.
3. **Project Budget for Current Needs** calculated based on current need courtrooms (defined as current courtrooms or Judicial Position Equivalents (JPEs) plus SB 56 judgeships allocated to project). Projects with a current need budget of \$0 are for future growth only at this time; the budgets for these projects will be augmented, as appropriate, to accommodate new judgeships at the time funding requests are prepared. The project budget for each project is calculated as follows:
 - (1) For all *New* projects, the project budget is calculated by multiplying current need courtrooms by \$8.5 million per courtroom, which is the January 2007 cost per courtroom (of \$7.9 million) multiplied by a blended escalation rate of 7.34%. This blended escalation rate is derived as follows for the purpose of escalating the Project Budget for Current Needs: Each project is assumed to have Acquisition, Preliminary Plans, and Working Drawings phase budgets of 6% each and a Construction phase budget of 82% of the Project Budget for Current Needs. Each project phase budget then assumes escalation at the rates of 3% for Acquisition, 5% for Preliminary Plans and Working Drawings, and 8% for Construction.
 - (2) For all *Renovation* projects and for all projects that *Complete* construction of unfinished space, the project budget is the master plan cost estimate escalated to January 2008 dollars.
 - (3) For all *Renovation and Addition* projects, a blended budget is determined using a combination of the methods described under nos. 1 and 2 above.

Total project budgets for the following 12 council approved projects for which a funding request has been submitted to the state Department of Finance (DOF) in September 2008 include escalation to construction mid-point. Projects include: Butte – New North Butte County Courthouse; Los Angeles – New Southeast Los Angeles (SE) Courthouse; Tehama – New Red Bluff Courthouse; Yolo – New Woodland Courthouse; Imperial – New El Centro Family Courthouse, Lake – New Lakeport Courthouse, Monterey – New South Monterey County Courthouse, Riverside – New Indio Juvenile and Family Courthouse, Sacramento – New Sacramento Criminal Courthouse, Shasta – New Redding Courthouse, Sonoma – New Santa Rosa Criminal Courthouse, and Sutter – New Yuba City Courthouse. Project budgets for the Alameda – New East County Hall of Justice and the Santa Clara – New San Jose Family Resources Courthouse reflect state contributions to the project to augment various court and county funding sources.

4. **Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs** was calculated for only those projects for which the 2002 facility master plan identified a need for structured parking. It is calculated by multiplying the number of current need courtrooms by 25 parking spaces per courtroom by \$45,100 total project budget (January 2008 \$) per parking space. (Note: The January 2008 cost of \$45,100 per parking space is determined by multiplying the January 2007 budget of \$42,000 per space by a 7.34% blended escalation rate.) A budget of \$0 indicates there was a parking structure identified in the master plan but that it serves only future growth and not current needs.
5. **Total Project Budget for Current Needs** is the sum of each individual project budget for current needs.
6. **Total Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs** is the sum total of each individual parking structure budget for current needs.
7. **Total Budget for Current Needs** is the sum of the Total Project Budget for Current Needs and the Total Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs.
8. **Statewide Budget for Court Facility Space for New Judgeships** is for increments of facility space to accommodate 85 of the unfunded 100 new judgeships. It is calculated by multiplying \$8.5 million per courtroom by 85 unfunded new judgeships.
9. **Statewide Budget for Parking Structures for New Judgeships** assumes facility increments of space to accommodate 25 parking spaces within a parking structure for each courtroom for each of the 85 of the unfunded 100 new judgeships. This budget is calculated by multiplying 85 by 25 parking spaces per courtroom by \$45,100 (January 2008 \$) total budget per parking space. (Note: See footnote No. 4 for explanation on the total budget per parking space.)
10. **Total Statewide Budget for New Judgeships** is the sum of the Statewide Budget for Court Facility Space for New Judgeships and the Statewide Budget for Parking Structures for New Judgeships. Funds in this budget will be allocated to a specific project as needed to accommodate facility and parking capital-outlay costs for 85 of the unfunded 100 new judgeships, as appropriate at the time a funding request is prepared for that project.
11. **Total Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan Budget** is the sum of the Total Budget for Current Needs and the Total Statewide Budget for New Judgeships.

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan

October 24, 2008

Sorted by Court

County	Project Name ¹	Project Priority Group ²	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs ³	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs ⁴
Alameda	New East County Hall of Justice	Critical	14	5	4	5	0	\$50,000,000	
Alameda	Addition to Wiley W. Manuel Courthouse	High	10	4	1	5	0	\$119,000,000	\$15,785,000
Alameda	Renovate Hayward Hall of Justice	Low	6	1	2	3	0	\$14,480,595	
Alpine	New Markleeville Courthouse	Critical	14	5	4	5	0	\$8,500,000	
Butte	New North Butte County Courthouse	Immediate	19	5	4	5	5	\$83,367,000	
Colusa	New Colusa Courthouse - North	Low	5	1	3	1	0	\$17,000,000	
Contra Costa	New North Concord Courthouse	Immediate	16	4	3	5	4	\$51,000,000	
Del Norte	Addition to Crescent City Courthouse	High	10	4	3	2	1	\$0	
El Dorado	New Placerville Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$51,000,000	
Fresno	Renovate Fresno County Courthouse	Immediate	18	5	3	5	5	\$71,263,284	
Fresno	New Selma Regional Justice Center	Immediate	16	5	3	3	5	\$51,000,000	
Fresno	New Clovis Courthouse	Immediate	15	5	3	2	5	\$8,500,000	
Fresno	New Fresno Criminal Courthouse	Medium	8.5	2	2	1	3.5	\$127,500,000	\$16,912,500
Fresno	New Fresno Juvenile Dependency Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$34,000,000	
Glenn	Renovation and Addition to Willows Historic Courthouse	Critical	12.5	5	2	5	0.5	\$20,468,529	
Humboldt	New Eureka Courthouse	High	10	3	3	3	1	\$85,000,000	\$11,275,000
Humboldt	New Eureka Juvenile Delinquency Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$8,500,000	
Humboldt	New Garberville Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$8,500,000	
Humboldt	New Hoopa Courthouse	Medium	8	1	4	3	0	\$8,500,000	
Imperial	New El Centro Family Courthouse	Immediate	14.5	5	4	5	0.5	\$77,288,000	
Imperial	Renovation and Addition to El Centro Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$23,866,233	
Inyo	New Independence Courthouse	Critical	14	5	4	5	0	\$17,000,000	
Inyo	New Bishop Courthouse	High	10	4	5	1	0	\$17,000,000	
Kern	New Mojave Courthouse	Immediate	16.5	5	4	5	2.5	\$17,000,000	
Kern	New Delano Courthouse	Immediate	15	2	3	5	5	\$17,000,000	
Kern	New Ridgecrest Courthouse	Critical	13	5	4	1	3	\$17,000,000	
Kern	Addition to Bakersfield Courthouse	Critical	12.5	3	3	5	1.5	\$119,000,000	\$15,785,000
Kern	Addition to Bakersfield Courthouse - Phase 2	High	12	3	3	5	1	\$119,000,000	
Kern	New Taft Courthouse	High	11.5	2	4	2	3.5	\$17,000,000	
Kings	New Hanford Courthouse	Critical	13	4	2	5	2	\$68,000,000	
Lake	New Lakeport Courthouse	Immediate	15	5	4	5	1	\$71,744,000	
Lake	New Clearlake Courthouse	Critical	13.5	2	4	5	2.5	\$8,500,000	

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan

October 24, 2008

Sorted by Court

County	Project Name ¹	Project Priority Group ²	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs ³	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs ⁴
Los Angeles	Renovate Lancaster Courthouse (N)	Immediate	17	3	4	5	5	\$5,596,278	
Los Angeles	New Santa Clarita Courthouse (NV)	Immediate	16	3	3	5	5	\$34,000,000	
Los Angeles	New Southeast Los Angeles Courthouse (SE)	Immediate	15	2	3	5	5	\$129,027,000	
Los Angeles	New Glendale Courthouse (NC)	Immediate	14.5	4	3	5	2.5	\$76,500,000	\$10,147,500
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Mental Health Courthouse (MH)	Critical	14	4	3	5	2	\$25,500,000	\$3,382,500
Los Angeles	New Eastlake Juvenile Courthouse (JDel)	Critical	13	4	4	5	0	\$42,500,000	
Los Angeles	New Downtown Los Angeles Civil and Family Courthouse (C)	High	12	4	3	5	0	\$858,500,000	\$113,877,500
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Central Juvenile Courthouse (JDel)	High	12	4	3	5	0	\$42,500,000	\$5,637,500
Los Angeles	Renovate Burbank Courthouse (NC)	High	12	4	3	5	0	\$8,736,446	
Los Angeles	Addition to New East Los Angeles Criminal Courthouse (E)	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$110,500,000	\$14,657,500
Los Angeles	Renovate Metropolitan Courthouse (C)	High	10	2	3	5	0	\$48,632,920	
Los Angeles	Renovate Santa Monica Courthouse (W)	High	10	2	3	5	0	\$31,405,280	
Los Angeles	Renovate Torrance Courthouse (SW)	High	10	2	3	5	0	\$30,582,969	
Los Angeles	Renovation and Addition to Alhambra Courthouse (NE)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$32,849,910	\$2,255,000
Los Angeles	New Downtown Los Angeles Criminal Courthouse (C)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$68,000,000	\$9,020,000
Los Angeles	New East District Criminal Courthouse (E)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$93,500,000	\$12,402,500
Los Angeles	Renovate Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center (C)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$103,846,727	
Los Angeles	Renovate Pomona Courthouse South (E)	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$32,832,300	
Los Angeles	Addition to Pasadena Main Courthouse (NE)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$42,500,000	
Los Angeles	New Compton Courthouse (SC)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$68,000,000	\$9,020,000
Los Angeles	New West Los Angeles Criminal Courthouse (W)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$42,500,000	\$5,637,500
Los Angeles	Renovate Compton Courthouse (SC)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$33,732,754	
Los Angeles	Renovate El Monte Courthouse (E)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$35,766,890	
Los Angeles	Renovate Los Angeles Airport Courthouse (SW)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$11,583,274	
Los Angeles	Renovate Whittier Courthouse (SE)	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$14,225,727	
Los Angeles	Renovation and Addition to Van Nuys Courthouse East (NW)	Low	7	2	2	3	0	\$54,095,882	
Los Angeles	Renovate Bellflower Courthouse (SE)	Low	4	1	2	1	0	\$6,760,016	
Los Angeles	Renovate San Fernando Courthouse (NV)	Low	4	1	2	1	0	\$12,406,787	
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Juvenile Dependency Courthouse (JD)	Low	3	1	1	1	0	\$68,000,000	\$9,020,000
Marin	New Marin Civic Center Courthouse - North	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$136,000,000	
Mariposa	New Mariposa Courthouse	High	12	4	5	3	0	\$17,000,000	
Mendocino	New Ukiah Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$76,500,000	
Merced	New Los Banos Courthouse	Immediate	16	3	3	5	5	\$8,500,000	
Merced	Addition to New Merced Courthouse	Medium	9	1	2	1	5	\$8,500,000	

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Sorted by Court

County	Project Name ¹	Project Priority Group ²	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs ³	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs ⁴
Modoc	Addition to Alturas Barclay Justice Center	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$8,500,000	
Mono	Renovate Bridgeport Courthouse	High	12	5	4	3	0	\$887,230	
Monterey	New South Monterey County Courthouse	Immediate	17	5	4	3	5	\$65,873,000	
Monterey	Addition to Salinas Courthouse	High	10.5	3	2	3	2.5	\$0	
Monterey	New Monterey Bay Civil and Family Courthouse	Low	6	2	2	2	0	\$59,500,000	
Napa	Renovate Napa Juvenile Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$4,307,511	
Nevada	New Nevada City Courthouse	Critical	13	4	4	5	0	\$51,000,000	
Nevada	New Truckee Courthouse	High	10	5	3	2	0	\$17,000,000	
Orange	Renovate Newport Beach Courthouse	Medium	9	4	3	2	0	\$13,785,719	Included in budget
Orange	Addition to Santa Ana Courthouse	Low	6.5	2	2	2	0.5	\$144,500,000	\$19,167,500
Placer	New Tahoe Area Courthouse	Immediate	17	4	5	3	5	\$8,500,000	
Placer	Addition to New Roseville Courthouse	Medium	8	1	1	1	5	\$8,500,000	
Placer	New Auburn Courthouse	Low	5	1	3	1	0	\$17,000,000	
Plumas	New Quincy Courthouse	Critical	14	5	4	5	0	\$17,000,000	
Riverside	New Indio Juvenile and Family Courthouse (Desert Reg)	Immediate	20	5	5	5	5	\$84,415,000	
Riverside	Addition to Corona Courthouse (W Reg)	Immediate	16	4	2	5	5	\$0	
Riverside	Addition to Hemet Courthouse (Mid-Cnty Reg)	Immediate	16	3	3	5	5	\$25,500,000	
Riverside	New Temecula Courthouse (Mid-Cnty Reg)	Critical	14	5	3	1	5	\$8,500,000	
Riverside	Addition to Riverside Juvenile Courthouse (W Reg)	Critical	13	3	4	1	5	\$0	
Riverside	New Western Regional Traffic and Small Claims Courthouse (W Reg)	Critical	13	3	3	2	5	\$17,000,000	
Riverside	New Indio Courthouse (Desert Reg)	High	11.5	1	2	5	3.5	\$59,500,000	
Riverside	Renovate Palm Springs Courthouse (Desert Reg)	High	10	2	3	5	0	\$8,321,684	
Riverside	Addition to Riverside Family Law Courthouse (W Reg)	Medium	8	1	1	1	5	\$0	\$0
Riverside	Addition to Southwest Justice Center (Mid-Cnty Reg)	Medium	8	1	1	1	5	\$0	
Riverside	New Blythe Courthouse (Desert Reg)	Low	7	2	4	1	0	\$17,000,000	
Riverside	Addition to Riverside Hall of Justice (W Reg)	Low	5	1	2	1	1	\$0	
Sacramento	New Sacramento Criminal Courthouse	Immediate	16.5	5	3	5	3.5	\$549,276,000	Included in budget
Sacramento	New Sacramento Civil Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$93,500,000	\$12,402,500
Sacramento	Complete Sacramento Carol Miller Justice Center	Low	7	2	3	1	1	\$0	\$0
Sacramento	Complete Sacramento William Ridgeway Family Courthouse	Low	5.5	1	1	1	2.5	\$0	
San Bernardino	Addition to Joshua Tree Courthouse	Immediate	16	4	2	5	5	\$25,500,000	
San Bernardino	New High Desert Courthouse	Critical	14	1	3	5	5	\$110,500,000	
San Bernardino	Renovate Joshua Tree Courthouse	High	11	4	2	5	0	\$3,753,293	
San Bernardino	Renovation and Addition to Needles Courthouse	High	10	4	3	3	0	\$1,399,070	
San Bernardino	Addition to Rancho Cucamonga Courthouse	Medium	9	1	1	2	5	\$8,500,000	\$1,127,500

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Sorted by Court

County	Project Name ¹	Project Priority Group ²	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs ³	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs ⁴
San Diego	New Central San Diego Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$586,500,000	\$77,797,500
San Diego	New Vista Courthouse	Critical	13	4	3	5	1	\$59,500,000	\$7,892,500
San Diego	New Chula Vista Courthouse	Critical	13	3	3	5	2	\$17,000,000	\$2,255,000
San Diego	Renovation and Addition to San Diego Meadowlark Juvenile Courthouse	High	12	5	4	3	0	\$6,041,938	
San Diego	New San Diego Traffic/Small Claims Courthouse	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$51,000,000	
San Diego	Renovation and Addition to El Cajon Courthouse	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$47,977,909	\$2,255,000
San Diego	Renovate San Diego Hall of Justice	Low	4	1	2	1	0	\$2,305,835	
San Francisco	New San Francisco Criminal Courthouse	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$204,000,000	
San Francisco	New San Francisco Family Courthouse	Low	7	3	3	1	0	\$85,000,000	\$11,275,000
San Francisco	Renovate San Francisco Civic Center Courthouse	Low	7	3	3	1	0	\$1,846,591	
San Joaquin	New South San Joaquin County Courthouse	Immediate	17	4	3	5	5	\$42,500,000	
San Joaquin	Renovate Juvenile Justice Center	Immediate	15.5	5	4	5	1.5	\$4,150,022	
San Luis Obispo	New San Luis Obispo Courthouse	Critical	12.5	4	3	5	0.5	\$51,000,000	\$6,765,000
San Luis Obispo	New Grover Courthouse	High	10	3	5	2	0	\$8,500,000	\$1,127,500
San Mateo	Renovation and Addition to Central San Mateo Courthouse	Medium	9	4	3	2	0	\$1,950,582	
San Mateo	Renovation and Addition to South San Francisco Courthouse	Medium	8	4	2	2	0	\$22,364,716	
San Mateo	Renovate Redwood City Courthouse	Low	7	3	3	1	0	\$53,576,400	
Santa Barbara	Renovation and Addition to Santa Barbara Figueroa Courthouse	Immediate	14.5	5	4	5	0.5	\$75,026,744	\$9,020,000
Santa Barbara	Renovate Santa Barbara Jury Assembly	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$622,744	
Santa Barbara	Addition to Santa Maria Lewellen Justice Center	Critical	12.5	5	2	5	0.5	\$17,000,000	\$2,255,000
Santa Barbara	Renovate Santa Barbara Historic Anacapa Courthouse	High	12	5	2	5	0	\$5,865,573	
Santa Barbara	New Santa Barbara Juvenile Courthouse	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$8,500,000	
Santa Clara	New Mountain View Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$85,000,000	\$11,275,000
Santa Clara	New San Jose Family Resources Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$33,000,000	
Santa Clara	Renovation and Addition to San Jose Criminal and Juvenile Courthouse	High	10.5	2	3	5	0.5	\$76,363,908	\$6,765,000
Santa Clara	New San Jose Traffic and Small Claims Courthouse	Medium	9	2	2	5	0	\$34,000,000	\$4,510,000
Santa Cruz	Addition to Santa Cruz Courthouse	High	12	3	3	5	1	\$17,000,000	
Shasta	New Redding Courthouse	Immediate	16	5	3	5	3	\$211,779,000	
Sierra	New Downieville Courthouse	Critical	14	5	4	5	0	\$8,500,000	
Siskiyou	New Yreka Courthouse	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$42,500,000	\$5,637,500
Siskiyou	New Siskiyou Service Centers	Medium	9	4	3	2	0	\$25,500,000	
Solano	Renovate Fairfield Old Solano Courthouse	Immediate	16	3	3	5	5	\$18,036,340	
Solano	Renovate Fairfield Hall of Justice/Law & Justice Center	Critical	13.5	3	3	5	2.5	\$4,594,839	
Solano	New South Wing and Renovation of Fairfield Old School – Phase One	Critical	12.5	3	3	5	1.5	\$17,000,000	
Solano	Renovate Fairfield Old School – Phase Two	High	11	3	3	5	0	\$26,847,709	

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan
October 24, 2008
Sorted by Court

County	Project Name ¹	Project Priority Group ²	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Project Budget for Current Needs ³	Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs ⁴
Sonoma	New Santa Rosa Criminal Courthouse	Immediate	15.5	5	3	5	2.5	\$240,125,000	
Sonoma	New Santa Rosa Family and Civil Courthouse	Immediate	14.5	5	3	5	1.5	\$68,000,000	\$9,020,000
Sonoma	Renovate Santa Rosa Hall of Justice	Critical	13	5	3	5	0	\$0	\$0
Stanislaus	New Modesto Courthouse	Immediate	17	4	3	5	5	\$68,000,000	\$9,020,000
Stanislaus	New Turlock Courthouse	Critical	14	5	4	5	0	\$8,500,000	
Stanislaus	Addition to Modesto Courthouse	High	12	4	3	2	3	\$68,000,000	
Stanislaus	Addition to Modesto Juvenile Courthouse	High	10.5	2	4	2	2.5	\$0	
Sutter	New Yuba City Courthouse	Immediate	16.5	5	4	5	2.5	\$104,742,000	
Tehama	New Red Bluff Courthouse	Immediate	15	5	3	5	2	\$78,131,000	
Trinity	New Weaverville Courthouse	Medium	8	4	3	1	0	\$17,000,000	
Tulare	Renovation and Addition to Visalia Courthouse	Immediate	16	5	3	5	3	\$58,412,336	\$4,510,000
Tulare	Renovate Visalia Juvenile Courthouse	Low	6	1	2	1	2	\$2,703,766	
Tuolumne	New Sonora Courthouse	Critical	12.5	5	4	3	0.5	\$34,000,000	
Ventura	New Ventura East County Courthouse	Immediate	15	4	1	5	5	\$76,500,000	
Ventura	Renovate Ventura Hall of Justice	Medium	8	1	2	5	0	\$60,449,423	Included in budget
Yolo	New Woodland Courthouse	Immediate	14.5	5	3	5	1.5	\$172,940,000	
Yuba	New Marysville Courthouse	High	10.5	2	2	5	1.5	\$51,000,000	

Total Project Budget for Current Needs⁵ **\$8,307,931,683** **\$458,892,500**

Total Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs⁶ **\$458,892,500**

Total Budget for Current Needs⁷ **\$8,766,824,183**

Statewide Budget for Court Facility Space for New Judgeships⁸ **\$722,500,000**

Statewide Budget for Parking Structures for New Judgeships⁹ **\$95,837,500**

Total Statewide Budget for New Judgeships¹⁰ **\$818,337,500**

Total Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan Budget¹¹ **\$9,585,161,683**

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan

October 24, 2008

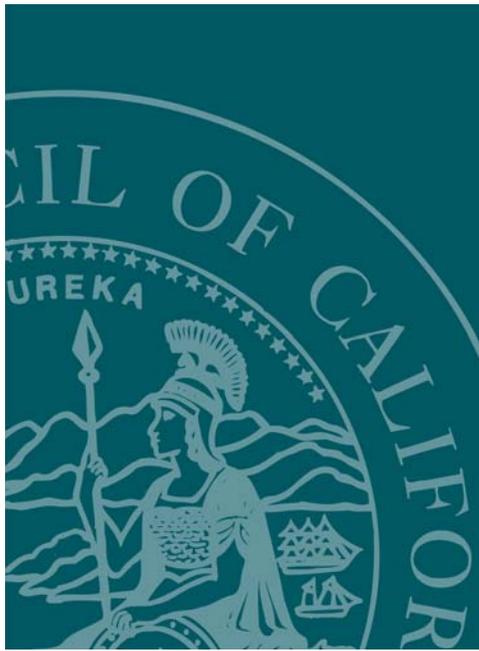
Notes to Sorted by Court

(Notes 2 - 11 are identical to Notes to Sorted by Score)

- 1. Projects** are sorted by alphabetical order of county names, then by total score, and then by security score.
- 2. Project Priority Group** based on application of *Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects*.
- 3. Project Budget for Current Needs** calculated based on current need courtrooms (defined as current courtrooms or Judicial Position Equivalents (JPEs) plus SB 56 judgeships allocated to project). Projects with a current need budget of \$0 are for future growth only at this time; the budgets for these projects will be augmented, as appropriate, to accommodate new judgeships at the time funding requests are prepared. The project budget for each project is calculated as follows:
 - (1) For all *New* projects, the project budget is calculated by multiplying current need courtrooms by \$8.5 million per courtroom, which is the January 2007 cost per courtroom (of \$7.9 million) multiplied by a blended escalation rate of 7.34%. This blended escalation rate is derived as follows for the purpose of escalating the Project Budget for Current Needs: Each project is assumed to have Acquisition, Preliminary Plans, and Working Drawings phase budgets of 6% each and a Construction phase budget of 82% of the Project Budget for Current Needs. Each project phase budget then assumes escalation at the rates of 3% for Acquisition, 5% for Preliminary Plans and Working Drawings, and 8% for Construction.
 - (2) For all *Renovation* projects and for all projects that *Complete* construction of unfinished space, the project budget is the master plan cost estimate escalated to January 2008 dollars.
 - (3) For all *Renovation and Addition* projects, a blended budget is determined using a combination of the methods described under nos. 1 and 2 above.

Total project budgets for the following 12 council approved projects for which a funding request has been submitted to the state Department of Finance (DOF) in September 2008 include escalation to construction mid-point. Projects include: Butte – New North Butte County Courthouse; Los Angeles – New Southeast Los Angeles (SE) Courthouse; Tehama – New Red Bluff Courthouse; Yolo – New Woodland Courthouse; Imperial – New El Centro Family Courthouse, Lake – New Lakeport Courthouse, Monterey – New South Monterey County Courthouse, Riverside – New Indio Juvenile and Family Courthouse, Sacramento – New Sacramento Criminal Courthouse, Shasta – New Redding Courthouse, Sonoma – New Santa Rosa Criminal Courthouse, and Sutter – New Yuba City Courthouse. Project budgets for the Alameda – New East County Hall of Justice and the Santa Clara – New San Jose Family Resources Courthouse reflect state contributions to the project to augment various court and county funding sources.

- 4. Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs** was calculated for only those projects for which the 2002 facility master plan identified a need for structured parking. It is calculated by multiplying the number of current need courtrooms by 25 parking spaces per courtroom by \$45,100 total project budget (January 2008 \$) per parking space. (Note: The January 2008 cost of \$45,100 per parking space is determined by multiplying the January 2007 budget of \$42,000 per space by a 7.34% blended escalation rate.) A budget of \$0 indicates there was a parking structure identified in the master plan but that it serves only future growth and not current needs.
- 5. Total Project Budget for Current Needs** is the sum of each individual project budget for current needs.
- 6. Total Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs** is the sum total of each individual parking structure budget for current needs.
- 7. Total Budget for Current Needs** is the sum of the Total Project Budget for Current Needs and the Total Parking Structure Budget for Current Needs.
- 8. Statewide Budget for Court Facility Space for New Judgeships** is for increments of facility space to accommodate 85 of the unfunded 100 new judgeships. It is calculated by multiplying \$8.5 million per courtroom by 85 unfunded new judgeships.
- 9. Statewide Budget for Parking Structures for New Judgeships** assumes facility increments of space to accommodate 25 parking spaces within a parking structure for each courtroom for each of the 85 of the unfunded 100 new judgeships. This budget is calculated by multiplying 85 by 25 parking spaces per courtroom by \$45,100 (January 2008 \$) total budget per parking space. (Note: See footnote No. 4 for explanation on the total budget per parking space.)
- 10. Total Statewide Budget for New Judgeships** is the sum of the Statewide Budget for Court Facility Space for New Judgeships and the Statewide Budget for Parking Structures for New Judgeships. Funds in this budget will be allocated to a specific project as needed to accommodate facility and parking capital-outlay costs for 85 of the unfunded 100 new judgeships, as appropriate at the time a funding request is prepared for that project.
- 11. Total Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan Budget** is the sum of the Total Budget for Current Needs and the Total Statewide Budget for New Judgeships.



Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects

OCTOBER 24, 2008

UPDATE TO METHODOLOGY ADOPTED
AUGUST 25, 2006



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
OF THE COURTS

OFFICE OF COURT CONSTRUCTION
AND MANAGEMENT

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I. PURPOSE OF THE METHODOLOGY

This methodology has been prepared to develop a set of prioritized groups of trial court capital-outlay projects and to guide AOC staff in recommending to the Judicial Council the submission of funding requests for such projects to the executive branch.

This methodology has been developed to:

- Clearly link prioritization criteria to the main objectives of the Judicial Council and the trial court capital-outlay program;
- Develop a simple and transparent prioritization methodology; and
- Leverage assessments of the 2003 Procedure and its available data to the greatest extent possible.¹

The methodology has three main components, which work to:

- Establish criteria that furthers the main objectives of the trial court capital-outlay program;
- Develop prioritized groups of projects rather than an individually ranked projects list; and
- Establish guidelines for recommending capital-outlay projects for funding consistent with Senate Bill 1407.

II. DEFINITIONS

A. Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects

Trial court capital-outlay projects (projects) are considered those that increase a facility's gross area, such as a building addition; that substantially renovate a major portion of a facility; that comprise a new facility or an acquisition; or that change the use of a facility, such as the conversion from non-court use to court use.

¹ In August 2003, the Judicial Council adopted a procedure for prioritizing trial court capital-outlay projects, entitled *Trial Court Five-Year Capital Outlay Plan—Prioritization Procedure and Forms* (2003 Procedure).

The list of projects—referred to as the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan (the plan)—is defined in the Judicial Branch Assembly Bill 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year (Five Year Plan) adopted annually by the council and submitted to the Department of Finance.²

B. 2004 RCP Ratings

Review of Capital Project (RCP)—Prioritization ratings were designed to measure each of the 16 original criteria in the 2003 Procedure. This prioritization methodology will use the RCP ratings for physical condition, security, and space shortfall (i.e., overcrowding), recorded on the 2004 RCP forms, which were created from implementing the 2003 Procedure. The 2004 RCP ratings were based on information from the Task Force on Court Facilities (the task force) and the 2002–2003 Facilities Master Plans (Master Plans). In this methodology, the 2004 RCP total weighted score for physical condition, security, and space shortfall will be used as a basis for measuring the Physical Condition, Security, and Overcrowding criteria, as outlined in section IV.A. The Overcrowding criterion will be measured by use of either the 2004 RCP rating for space shortfall or, when available, updated information on current area to update the RCP rating.³

C. Terms Used in Measurement of Access-to-Court-Services Criterion

This methodology uses the relative deficiency in judicial resources among the 58 superior courts to measure relative access to current court services. The following data is compared to measure this deficiency for each court:

- *Assessed Judgeship Needs (AJN)* is the need for judgeships based on the three-year average filings most recently available. This measure translates current filings into weighted caseload, based on the judicial workload standards adopted by the council, and then translates the weighted caseload into an assessment of judgeship needs.
- *Authorized Judicial Positions (AJP)* is the current number of judges, commissioners, and referees authorized for each court. AJP does not account for vacancies or temporary subordinate judicial officers.

D. Ratings, Points, Scores, and Groups

The term *rating* applies to the 2004 RCP ratings (defined above) and the relative deficiency in judicial resources (defined above) used as a basis to evaluate each project against the four criteria outlined in section IV.A. A corresponding number of *points*—ranging from 1 to 5—are assigned to ratings for the Physical Condition, Security, and Overcrowding criteria, as indicated below in

² The first prioritized list was adopted by the council in February 2004. This list was modified by project substitutions, allowed by a December 2004 Judicial Council policy and presented in the *Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year 2006–2007*, which was adopted by the council on June 1, 2005. In August 2006, the council adopted a new methodology for prioritizing capital outlay projects and the first prioritized list of trial court capital projects—the plan—using the methodology. The August 2006 methodology was the basis for the plans adopted by the council in April 2007 and April 2008. Each plan is presented in the *Judicial Branch Assembly Bill 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan* for that fiscal year.

³ Courts and counties may provide updated information on current area through the Senate Bill 1732 facility transfer process or when conditions have changed.

Table 10 of section IV.E. Points from 0 to 5—in half-point increments—are assigned to the rating percentages for the Access-to-Court-Services criterion in Table 11 of section IV.E. below. *Scores* for each project are equal to the sum total of the points for each of the four criteria. Project *groups* result from sorting, based on total project scores. Five project groups will be established by the council, as outlined below in Table 13 of section IV.F. Projects in the highest-scoring group (i.e., Immediate Need) will have scored the highest points relative to other projects in other priority groups.

III. PRIORITIZING PROJECTS BASED ON PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

Four Judicial Council and trial court capital-outlay program objectives are the basis for establishing focused criteria for the prioritization of trial court capital projects. These criteria will establish the priorities among all projects. The program objectives are the following:

- **To improve security**, as security represents one of the greatest influences on a court's operational costs and its ability to deliver safe, fair, and equal access to justice for all its users.
- **To reduce overcrowding**, as overcrowding hampers a court's ability to provide efficient and fair service to the public, as well as reasonable and adequate facility conditions within which the public and staff conduct court business.
- **To correct physical hazards**, such as fire, health and safety, and seismic hazards.⁴ Poor physical conditions are unsafe for both the public and staff, as well as increase operational costs.
- **To improve access to court services** by striving to meet all objectives noted above for those courts that have relatively fewer resources to serve the public.

IV. SCORING AND EVALUATION OF PROJECTS

A. Available Data for Each Criterion

Each of the four objectives indicated above relate to the following specific criteria and available data. The source of the data used for the Security, Overcrowding, and Physical Condition criteria, and how the original task force or master plan data is used, is described in Appendix A. Table A-1 in Appendix A provides the formulas used to translate the task force or master plan evaluation into the ratings used in this methodology.

1. **Security criterion**, as measured by a total of the weighted scores for the two security criteria in the 2004 RCP ratings. Security ratings range from a low of 0 to a high of 80,

⁴ Factoring seismic condition into the scoring and evaluation of a project is addressed in section IV.C.

and an example of how the Rating Assigned to Project is determined is shown below in Table 1.

TABLE 1
Sample Security Criterion Evaluation Data

BUILDINGS AFFECTED BY CAPITAL PROJECT (2002–2003 FACILITIES MASTER PLAN)		BUILDING AREA DATA		PRIORITIZATION CRITERION SECURITY RATING			
Bldg./ Site I.D.	Existing Facility	Current Facility Area	Percentage of Total Area	Judicial Staff Circulation	Secure Circulation	Total	Rating Assigned to Project
A1	Main Courthouse	80,000	100%	40.00	40.00	80.00	80.00

2. **Overcrowding criterion**, which is a measure of the difference between current component gross square feet (CGSF) of area occupied by a court and the area that the court should occupy, according to the Trial Court Facilities Guidelines prepared by the task force. In this methodology, this criterion is measured by use of either the 2004 RCP rating for space shortfall or, when available, updated information on current area to update the RCP rating. Overcrowding ratings range from a low of 0 to a high of 160, and an example of how the Rating Assigned to Project is determined is shown below in Table 2.

TABLE 2
Sample Overcrowding Criterion Evaluation Data

BUILDINGS AFFECTED BY CAPITAL PROJECT (2002–2003 FACILITIES MASTER PLAN)		BUILDING AREA DATA		PRIORITIZATION CRITERION OVERCROWDING RATING			
Bldg./ Site I.D.	Existing Facility	Current Facility Area	Percentage of Total Area	Current Facility Area	Guidelines Area	Total	Rating Assigned to Project
A1	Main Courthouse	80,000	100%	80,000	100,000	32.00	32.00

3. **Physical Condition criterion**, as measured by the total of the weighted scores for overall physical condition, life safety, and Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance in the 2004 RCP ratings. Physical Condition ratings range from a low of 0 to a high of 180, and an example of how the Rating Assigned to Project is determined is shown below in Table 3. How seismic condition will be factored into the evaluation of the physical condition criterion trial court projects is discussed in section IV.C. below.

**TABLE 3
Sample Physical Condition Criterion Evaluation Data**

BUILDINGS AFFECTED BY CAPITAL PROJECT (2002–2003 FACILITIES MASTER PLAN)		BUILDING AREA DATA		PRIORITIZATION CRITERION PHYSICAL CONDITION RATING				
Bldg./ Site I.D.	Existing Facility	Current Facility Area	Percentage of Total Area	Overall Building Physical Condition	Life Safety	ADA Compliance	Total	Rating Assigned to Project
A1	Main Courthouse	80,000	100%	61.00	30.00	30.00	121.00	121.00

4. **Access-to-Court-Services criterion**, as measured by the relative deficiency in judicial resources among the projects in each of the 58 superior courts. This deficiency will be expressed as the current need for judicial resources as a percentage of AJP—the difference between AJN and AJP. For Superior courts currently possessing a deficiency in judicial resources—based on a current assessment of statewide need for new judges adopted by the council—the AOC will provide AJN and AJP data to each court for the purposes of applying the methodology. This courtwide allocation of current authorized judicial positions and assessed judicial need will then be assigned to each project by the court in collaboration with the AOC. For courts with no current need for additional judges or those that only have one location, the courtwide AJN and AJP data determined by the California Judicial Workload Assessment will be applied. Current court-level Office of Court Research (OCR) data indicates that the rating percentages for the Access-to-Court-Services criterion range from more than 100 percent to less than -80 percent.

An example of how the Rating Assigned to Project (Current Need—Percentage of AJP) is determined for courts with one location is shown below in Table 4.

**TABLE 4
Sample Access-to-Court-Services Criterion Evaluation Data
for Courts with One Location**

Court	AJN	AJP	AJN-AJP	Rating Assigned to Project (Current Need—Percentage of AJP)
Central County Court	16	11	5	45%

An example of how the Rating Assigned to Project (Current Need—Percentage of AJP) is determined for courts with more than one location is shown below in Table 5.

TABLE 5
Sample Access-to-Court-Services Criterion Evaluation Data
for Courts with More than One Location

Court	AJN	AJP	AJN-AJP	Rating Assigned to Project (Current Need—Percentage of AJP)
Northern County Court	16	11	5	45%
1. Project A	11	7	4	57%
2. Project B	4	3	1	33%
3. Project C	1	1	0	0%

B. Level 1 Buildings

Level 1 is a term that was initially developed by the task force to label or categorize facilities possessing limited value as real estate assets. Level 1 buildings were therefore not incorporated into any long-term solutions to court facility problems. The task force did not survey or develop any numerical evaluation of the physical or functional conditions of Level 1 buildings.

There are approximately 54 trial court projects that affect Level 1 buildings. In this methodology, ratings for all Level 1 buildings will be the average rating for each criterion, derived from the 2004 RCP scores of all buildings affected by the projects in the previously adopted list of 201 trial court capital projects. If courts provide substantiating documentation as to why a Level 1 building should get more than the average ratings, this information will be reviewed by AOC staff and considered in the final evaluation of the project affecting the Level 1 building.

The ratings to be applied to Level 1 buildings are presented in Table 6.

TABLE 6
Ratings Applied to Level 1 Buildings

Criterion	Average 2004 RCP Score	Maximum Possible Score
Security	42.82	80
Overcrowding	81.52	160
Physical Condition	65.34	180

C. Seismic Condition

If legislation is adopted that allows the state to accept transfer of responsibility for or title to court facilities with an uncorrected seismic condition, then the seismic condition of buildings affected by projects will be factored into the evaluation as follows: Projects that replace or renovate a building with an uncorrected seismic condition will receive the maximum points (i.e., 5 of 5 possible points) for the Physical Condition criterion.

D. Calculation of RCP Ratings for Projects Affecting More Than One Existing Facility

For projects affecting only one building, the ratings of the single building will be used as shown above in Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4. In the case of multiple buildings affected by a project, the proportional share of the court-occupied area of each building is used to determine each criterion’s rating. As shown below in Tables 7, 8, and 9, the proportional share of court-occupied area of each building is multiplied by the total of each criterion’s rating to develop the portion of the rating for that building affected by the project. For each criterion, these portions are then summed to develop the total rating.

**TABLE 7
Sample Security Criterion Evaluation Data—Multiple Buildings**

BUILDINGS AFFECTED BY CAPITAL PROJECT (2002–2003 FACILITIES MASTER PLAN)			BUILDING AREA DATA		PRIORITIZATION CRITERION SECURITY RATING		
Bldg./ Site I.D.	Existing Facility	Current Facility Area	Percentage of Total Area	Judicial Staff Circulation	Secure Circulation	Total	Portion of Rating Assigned to Project
A1	Main Courthouse.....	80,000	80%	40.00	40.00	80.00	80 x .80 = 64.00
B1	Branch Courthouse.....	20,000	20%	40.00	40.00	80.00	80 x .20 = 16.00
Totals.....		100,000	100%				80.00

**TABLE 8
Sample Overcrowding Criterion Evaluation Data—Multiple Buildings**

BUILDINGS AFFECTED BY CAPITAL PROJECT (2002–2003 FACILITIES MASTER PLAN)			BUILDING AREA DATA		PRIORITIZATION CRITERION OVERCROWDING RATING		
Bldg./ Site I.D.	Existing Facility	Current Facility Area	Percentage of Total Area	Current Facility Area	Guidelines Area	Total	Portion of Rating Assigned to Project
A1	Main Courthouse.....	80,000	80%	80,000	100,000	32.00	32 x .80 = 25.60
B1	Branch Courthouse.....	20,000	20%	20,000	40,000	80.00	80 x .20 = 16.00
Totals.....		100,000	100%				41.60

TABLE 9
Sample Physical Condition Criterion Evaluation Data—Multiple Buildings

BUILDINGS AFFECTED BY CAPITAL PROJECT (2002–2003 FACILITIES MASTER PLAN)		BUILDING AREA DATA		PRIORITIZATION CRITERION PHYSICAL CONDITION RATING				
Bldg./ Site I.D.	Existing Facility	Current Facility Area	Percentage of Total Area	Overall Building Physical Condition	Life Safety	ADA Compliance	Total	Portion of Rating Assigned to Project
A1	Main Courthouse	80,000	80%	61.00	30.00	30.00	121.00	121 x .80 = 96.80
B1	Branch Courthouse	20,000	20%	75.00	40.00	40.00	155.00	155 x .20 = 31.00
Totals		100,000	100%					127.80

E. Scoring and Evaluation

Projects will be evaluated—relative to one another—based on the ratings of each criterion indicated above. Each criterion is equally weighted, and the maximum possible ratings are translated into points, as described below in Tables 10 and 11.

For Security, Overcrowding, and Physical Condition criteria, points range from 1 to 5, in one-point increments, as illustrated in Table 10.

TABLE 10
Assignment of Points to Each Criterion’s Range of Possible Ratings
Security, Overcrowding, and Physical Condition Criteria

Criterion	Maximum Rating	1 Point	2 Points	3 Points	4 Points	5 Points
Security.....	80	0–16	17–32	33–48	49–64	65–80
Overcrowding	160	0–32	33–64	65–96	97–128	129–160
Physical Condition.....	180	0–36	37–72	73–108	109–144	145–180

The point range for the Access-to-Court-Services criterion, as denoted below in Table 11, is from 0 to 5, in half-point increments that reflect the broad range of relative deficiency in judicial resources among the projects in 58 counties.

TABLE 11
Access-to-Court-Services Criterion

Rating Assigned to Project (Current Need— Percentage of AJP)	Points Assigned
0% or below	0.0
1–10%	0.5
11–20%	1.0
21–30%	1.5
31–40%	2.0
41–50%	2.5
51–60%	3.0
61–70%	3.5
71–80%	4.0
81–90%	4.5
91–100%+	5.0

The ratings of facilities affected by a project are assigned a specific number of points—ranging from 0 to 5—depending upon the criterion, as outlined in Tables 10 and 11. When a score for a project is calculated, the points for each of the four criteria are added together. The maximum score (i.e., number of points achievable) for a project is 20, and the minimum score is 3. An example of the minimum criteria ratings needed to achieve maximum points and final project score is delineated below in Table 12.

TABLE 12
Minimum Criterion Ratings to Achieve Maximum Points and Total Project Score

Criteria	Minimum Rating to Receive Maximum Points	Points Received
Security	65	5
Overcrowding.....	129	5
Physical Condition	145	5
Access to Court Services	91%	5
Total Score		20

Projects with a high number of points are considered to significantly support the key objectives of the Judicial Council and the capital program. Consequently, projects scoring a greater number of points will have a correspondingly higher priority over projects scoring fewer points.

F. Developing Priority Groups Rather Than a Ranked Projects List

In this methodology, projects are categorized into five groups to develop a prioritized list of trial court capital projects, referred to as the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan (the plan). When this methodology is applied, scored projects will then be placed into one of five priority groups, as outlined below in Table 13. All projects within each group will have the same priority for implementation, as they similarly support key council and program objectives.

Each group’s priority is based on the corresponding range of points that a project might receive. For example, projects addressing all objectives of the capital improvement program in significant ways and receiving the highest point total will fall under the Immediate and Critical Need groups and will be considered the first eligible for available funding. Each of the other groups—High, Medium, and Low Needs—represent sets of projects that address fewer of the capital program’s objectives.

The list of project groups to be developed by application of this methodology is presented below in Table 13.

TABLE 13
Prioritized Groups of Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects

Groups	Point Range
Immediate Need	To be determined by the Judicial Council.
Critical Need	
High Need	
Medium Need	
Low Need	

G. Project Phase Adjustments

After AOC staff develops a final draft list of ranked project groups based on applying the methodology described above, staff will then make any necessary adjustments to projects in those groups, concerning phasing relative to the Master Plan implementation plans. The final list of priority project groups will incorporate any such phasing adjustments.

For example, should the second-phase of a multiphase project fall in a higher priority group than its first phase, staff will switch the group assignment of those projects, in order to correct the phasing discrepancy. As a result, the first-phase project will move to the higher-priority group, and the second-phase project will take the place of the first in its lower-priority group.

These phasing corrections, if required, will be documented in a report to the Judicial Council that details the results of this methodology’s application.

H. No Substitutions of Projects Between Groups

Substitutions of projects between groups will not be allowed. All project phase corrections will be made by the AOC, as described above.

V. FUNDING PROCESS

A. Establishment of Project List

The Judicial Council will adopt a list of all Immediate and Critical Need Priority Group projects to be funded by SB 1407. This list will be reviewed by the Executive and Planning Committee or any other council-appointed body with responsibility for advising the AOC on facility matters. In making a recommendation to the council on this list of projects, AOC staff will follow these principles:

1. Should more than one project for a court or for a specific area in a court be included in the same group, AOC staff will consult with the court to determine the court's highest priority project that is consistent with the Master Plan implementation schedule for its respective county. Request for funding for the subsequent projects will be based on funding availability and the application of the process described below in section V.C. and D.
2. The Judicial Council will consider the status of transfer from county jurisdiction to the state in approving funding requests.
3. The Judicial Council will determine an appropriate number of projects within each court.
4. AOC staff will review—with court input—the Master Plan size and budget of each project in order to update and confirm project funding requirements relative to available funding and judgeship needs. Judgeship needs will be based on revised county-level-adjusted judgeship projections that have been developed by the OCR.
5. Given the lack of adequate funding in SB 1407 for all Immediate and Critical Need Priority Group projects, the council may select projects based on additional subcriteria. Evaluation of these subcriteria will be conducted by AOC staff:
 - 5.1. Rating for security criterion;
 - 5.2. Economic opportunity; and
 - 5.3. Replacement or consolidation of disparate small, leased, or owned space that corrects operational inefficiencies for the court.

Each of these subcriteria is defined as follows:

Rating for Security Criterion. This is defined as the 2004 RCP rating for security, which is the total of the weighted scores for the two security criteria in the 2003 Procedure. These scores range from a low of 0 to a high of 80. When this subcriterion is applied for

selection purposes, projects with the highest possible 2004 RCP rating for security will gain funding preference over all other projects within their group. Use of the security rating is consistent with the council and program objective of improving security in court facilities.

Economic Opportunity. Economic opportunities include, but are not limited to, free or reduced costs of land for new construction, viable financing partnerships or fund contributions by other government entities or private parties that result in lower project delivery costs, cost savings resulting from adaptive reuse of existing facilities, operational efficiencies from consolidation of court calendars and operations, operational savings from sharing of facilities by more than one court, and building operational costs savings from consolidation of facilities.

Consideration of economic opportunity allows the council to request funding for projects that have documented capital or operating savings for the state. AOC staff will work in collaboration with local courts to evaluate and document the economic opportunity of each eligible project.

Replacement or Consolidation of Disparate Small, Leased, or Owned Space that Corrects Operational Inefficiencies for the Court. Small leased or owned spaces could include: modular buildings, small private leases, or small court space in county buildings. For example, some downtown courts lease one or two courtrooms within a short distance from the main courthouse, which creates operational inefficiencies for staff and judges. Consolidation of judicial and facility resources supports a more cost-effective court system.

B. Changes to Project List

Any additions or deletions to the list of projects to be funded by SB 1407 shall be adopted by the Judicial Council. The Executive and Planning Committee or any other council-appointed body with responsibility for advising the AOC on facility matters will review recommended changes to the list.

C. How Requests for Funding Will Be Determined

The Administrative Director of the Courts is authorized by the Judicial Council to determine when projects from the council-adopted list of trial court capital projects to be funded by SB 1407 are submitted to the DOF for funding approval, based on application of this methodology and availability of funding. Selected funding requests will be documented in the annual update of the Judicial Branch's Five-Year Infrastructure Plan.

In accordance with Government Code section 70371.5, the AOC will consider and apply economic opportunities—as similarly defined in section 70371.5 (e) and in Section V.A. of this methodology—that exist for each capital project selected by the Judicial Council for a funding recommendation to be submitted to the DOF. The AOC will consider an economic opportunity only if assured it is viable and can be realized. If a project is selected for funding based on an

economic opportunity that is withdrawn after the project is approved, the AOC may recommend to the Judicial Council to delay or cancel the project. The term “withdrawn” is interpreted to include any economic opportunity that cannot be realized for some reason, and can include but not be limited to situations in which a government or private entity can no longer deliver a promised land or cash contribution to a project in a timely manner. For projects where no or minimal viable economic opportunity exists, the AOC will evaluate the adverse cost implications—due to escalation of project costs—of delaying projects.

To comply with the legislative intent of SB 1407, priority will be given to projects that have one or more identified and viable economic opportunities when selecting projects for submission of a funding request to the DOF.

VI. PROCESS FOR ADDING OR DELETING PROJECTS IN THE TRIAL COURT CAPITAL-OUTLAY PLAN

If a court wishes to add or delete projects in the plan, the court may submit a written request to the AOC, providing the project name, its description including size, number of courtrooms, and type of calendars planned, and other descriptive information about the project. The AOC will present this information to the Executive and Planning Committee or any other council-appointed body with responsibility for advising the AOC on facility matters for their consideration and direction. AOC staff will include any changes in the next annual update to the Judicial Branch AB 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan.

APPENDIX A

A. Definitions and Data Sources for 2004 RCP Data for Use in the Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects

The 2004 RCP data on security, space shortfall, and physical condition will be used to evaluate three criteria—Security, Overcrowding, and Physical Condition—in this methodology. Each of these ratings is described in detail below.

B. 2004 RCP Ratings for Security, Overcrowding, and Physical Condition Criteria

In August 2003, the Judicial Council adopted a way to prioritize trial court capital-outlay projects. The prioritization procedure is described in *Five-Year Trial Court Capital Outlay Plan—Prioritization Procedure and Forms* (2003 Procedure), which includes a detailed description of the source of the data used to develop the RCP (Review of Capital Project—Prioritization) ratings. The RCP ratings were designed to record and present the data needed to measure each criterion and to develop a rating and a weighted score for each project.

This methodology will use the RCP ratings for security, overcrowding, and physical condition, recorded in the 2004 RCP forms created by implementing the 2003 Procedure. The 2004 RCP forms used information from the Task Force on Court Facilities (task force) and the 2002–2003 facilities master plans (master plans).

Table A1 presents how the task force or master plan data was translated into the ratings used in this methodology.

**TABLE A1
Task Force or Master Plan Evaluations Translated into
Rating Used in the Prioritization Methodology**

<u>Task Force or Master Plan Evaluation</u>	<u>Translate to Common Scale</u>	<u>Formula to Translate Task Force to Rating Used in Methodology</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Rating used in Methodology</u>
1. <u>Security</u>				
a. 0 = Deficient.....	NA	$10 - 0 = 10$	4	$10 \times 4 = 40$
b. 5 = Marginal.....	NA	$10 - 5 = 5$	4	$5 \times 4 = 20$
c. 10 = Adequate	NA	$10 - 10 = 0$	4	$0 \times 4 = 0$
2. <u>Overcrowding</u>	Current area/Guidelines area	$1 - (\text{Current area/Guidelines area}) \times 160$	160 in formula at left	0 to 160
3. <u>Physical Condition</u>				
a. Overall Physical Condition	100 - Task Force	$((100 - \text{Rating Used}) / 10) \times 10$	10 in formula at left	0 to 180
4. <u>Life Safety and ADA</u>				
a. 5 = 100% of replacement cost to upgrade	10.0	NA	4	$10.0 \times 4 = 40$
b. 4 = 75% of replacement cost to upgrade	7.5	NA	4	$7.5 \times 4 = 30$
c. 3 = 50% of replacement cost to upgrade	5.0	NA	4	$5.0 \times 4 = 20$
d. 2 = 25% of replacement cost to upgrade	2.5	NA	4	$2.5 \times 4 = 10$
e. 1 = Like new condition.....	0.0	NA	4	$0.0 \times 4 = 0$

A completed set of RCP-1 and RCP-2 forms for a project are included at the end of this document to identify where the data used in this methodology is presented on RCP-1 and RCP-2 forms. The AOC has hard copies of the completed forms on file for each capital-outlay project (project) that record the ratings used to develop the ranked list of projects presented in the *Judicial Branch AB 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan, Fiscal Years 2005-2006, 2006-2007, and 2007-2008 (adopted on February 24, 2006) (Five-Year Plan)*.⁷

Similar to the 2003 Procedure, this methodology uses the 2004 RCP ratings based on the proportional share of the area of each building affected by the project. For example, two existing court facilities are affected by a single capital project. Facility A1 is 80,000 square feet, and facility B1 is 20,000 square feet. Given this method, the rating for each criterion will be the total of 80 percent of the rating for facility A1, plus 20 percent of the rating of facility B1.

⁷ In December 2003, the courts received draft versions of these forms for their review before the evaluation of each project was finalized.

The following sections describe the location of the information and data in the 2004 RCP forms that will be used in this prioritization methodology.

C. Data in 2004 Form RCP-1—Buildings Affected by the Project

RCP-1 form is the basis for the list of buildings affected by the project in this methodology. Sections 2A and 2B of the form list the name of the facility affected by the capital project and the site/building ID, which is the letter/number identification of each facility.⁸

The RCP-1 form lists the current facility area for each building affected by the project. In all cases, component gross square feet (CGSF) will be used in this methodology.⁹ Project names that will be used in this methodology will be based on the names listed in the Five-Year Plan.¹⁰

D. Data in Form RCP-2—Level 1 Buildings

An RCP-2 form exists for each building affected by a capital project. Specific information in the RCP-2 form used in this methodology includes the following (letter E. corresponds to the item in the RCP-2 form):

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 were not viewed by the task force as part of a long-term solution to a court’s facility problems. Level 1 buildings were not evaluated by the task force, and therefore, no numerical ratings exist for physical condition, security, or overcrowding.

The Master Plan and the Task Force County Report Table 2.2, Trial Court Building Occupancy, identifies the buildings determined as Level 1 buildings by the task force. In this methodology, Level 1 buildings will be assigned the average rating for each criterion, based on the 2004 RCP ratings of all non-Level-1 buildings affected by all 201 projects identified in the Five Year Plans for Fiscal Years 2005-2006, 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 (adopted February 24, 2006), as shown in the table below:

**TABLE A2
Ratings Applied to Level 1 Buildings**

Criterion	Average 2004 RCP Rating	Maximum Possible Rating
Security.....	42.82	80
Physical Condition	65.34	180
Overcrowding.....	81.52	160

⁸ This information is also recorded in each RCP-2, section 2B.

⁹ The 2003 Procedure used both CGSF and building gross square feet (BGSF).

¹⁰ Note that the RCP-1 form presents a project name in section 1A. This name, which is from the master plan, may differ from the name presented in the Five-Year Plan. Project names have been simplified and standardized in the Five-Year Plan.

E. Data in Form RCP-2 Section 3—Source of Ratings for Physical Condition, Security, and Overcrowding Criteria

This section contains the 2004 RCP ratings for physical condition, security, and, unless updated with more current information from the building transfer process, overcrowding. The basis for the ratings to be used in this methodology will be described in more detail below.

The basis for the ratings is largely the facility assessment documented in the master plan, based on verification of the task force evaluation through site visits. When a master plan provides an updated numerical rating of condition, the master plan rating was used in the 2004 RCP form. If the master plan provided a narrative description, the master plan narrative was compared to the narrative and rating documented in the Task Force County Report. A task force rating was then adjusted up or down if an adjustment could be justified by reference to the master plan condition description. If no adjustment could be justified by the master plan narrative on condition, then the task force rating for the particular physical or functional condition was used.

F. Description of Column Headings in RCP-2 Form for Building Physical Condition and Building Functional Condition

The 2003 Procedure employed a scoring system to translate ratings of each condition criteria into scores from 0 to 10.

Below are definitions of the terms used in the column headings of the RCP-2 form for the first two general condition criteria—Building Physical Condition, which includes the ratings used for this methodology’s Physical Condition criterion, and Building Functional Condition, which includes the ratings used for the Security and Overcrowding criteria:

- **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 described 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. **The Weighted Score is the “rating” used in this methodology for each building affected by a capital project.**

- **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.

G. Building Physical Condition—Source of Ratings for Physical Condition Criterion

As in the 2003 Procedure, in this methodology the physical condition rating of a facility is the sum of three weighted scores: the Overall Building Physical Condition 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. The maximum possible rating for Physical Condition is 180 in this methodology.

As indicated above, either the task force report or the master plan was the source of the data used to determine the weighted score of each of these three components, which are described below (the letter/number reference refers to letter/number location of data in the RC-2 form). The task force rating for the physical condition of each building is found in the County Report in section 3, Building Evaluation. 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.” Refer to Example 1: Building System Evaluation from Task Force County Report, for an excerpt of the task force report that presents the source of these ratings when the task force rating was used.

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 the condition of facility systems to establish the probable level of capital investment needed to restore the facility to a condition suitable for long term use as a court facility. 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 percent, 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.

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 an 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 codes.

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 into compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Example 1: Building System Evaluation Table—Source of Physical Condition Criterion Rating from Task Force County Report, Section 3: Building 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.

H. **Building Functional Condition—Source of Ratings for Security and Overcrowding Criteria**

1. **Security Criterion Ratings**

The total of the weighted scores for the two security conditions related to secure and separate circulation for judges and staff, the public and in-custody individuals is the basis for the security rating used in this methodology. The methodology will not use the evaluation of building security, which refers to the degree of compliance with guidelines for security and control of access in and out of the facility. The source of the data used to determine the weighted score of each of these two components is described below (letter/number reference refers to letter/number location of data in the RCP-2 form). The maximum possible rating for Security is 80 in this methodology.

As indicated above, either the task force report or the master plan was the source of the data used to determine the weighted score of each of these two components, which are described below. The task force security evaluation of each building is found in the Task Force County Report in section 3, Building Evaluation. The ratings of each of the eight functional building systems are located in a table entitled “Building Functional Evaluation.” Refer to Example 2 for a table from the task force report that identifies the two security ratings when the task force rating was used.

F. Security: Two criteria indicate how secure an existing facility is:

1. Judicial/Staff Circulation: Refers to the 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.

2. Secure Circulation: Refers to the 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.

The task force rating system for each functional component, including the three security criteria defined above, was based on a scale from 0 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
- N/A = Not Applicable: Functional element is not applicable for this facility.

Example 2: Building Functional Evaluation—Source of Security Criterion Rating from Task Force County Report, Section 3: Building Evaluation

California Court Facilities Study
Friday, December 22, 2000

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.

2. Overcrowding Criterion Ratings

There are two sources of data for the Overcrowding criterion. Updated current facility areas based on current information from the building transfer process will be used, if available, in this methodology. In cases where the AOC has updated information on the CGSF of court occupied area identified through the SB 1732 facility transfer process, the AOC will recalculate the space shortfall using the formula employed by the 2003 Procedure (see below).

In most cases, the weighted space shortfall score from the 2004 RCP is the basis for the Overcrowding rating used in this methodology. The task force report or master plan was the source of the data used to determine the weighted score for space shortfall, as described below (letter/number reference refers to the letter/number location of the data in the RCP-2 form).

The space shortfall rating measures the space currently occupied by the court, compared to that required to meet current needs based on the guidelines. 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. The maximum possible rating for Overcrowding is 160 in this methodology.

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 1 and then multiplied by 10.

Court functions either partially occupy a facility, such as a leased facility or a county administrative building, or are located in standalone courthouses. For all facilities, CGSF figures are used. CGSF expressed the amount of “useable” area for a specific use.¹¹

Current Facility Area: The current facility area is the numerator of the space shortfall, or Overcrowding, criterion. The RCP form records either the task force or both the master plan and task force information on CGSF of court area occupied by the court.

The Task Force recorded its assessment in Table 2.2: Trial Court Building Occupancy in the Task Force County Report, which is the number in the column entitled “Courts Component Gross Area.” Example 3 provides a sample of Table 2.2.

If the Master Plan updated this number because of an addition to or reduction of space since the task force survey, then the revised number can be found in the Master Plan Report and was then recorded in the “data used here” column. All area information has since been reviewed by the AOC in an effort to utilize to CGSF in this methodology.¹²

Guidelines Area: This number is the denominator of the equation for the rating for the space shortfall, or overcrowding, criterion.

Example 3: Table 2.2: Trial Court Building Occupancy From Task Force County Report

California Court Facilities Study
Thursday, September 07, 2000

County-Wide Summary
Table 2.2: Trial Court Building Occupancy



Bldg. ID	Building	Primary Use	Number of Courtrooms	Total Component Net Area	Total Component Gross Area	CURRENT OCCUPANCY								
						Courts Component Gross Area	%	Courts Related Component Gross Area	%	Other Agencies Component Gross Area	%	Building Support Component Gross Area	%	Building 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

¹¹ CGSF is defined as the aggregate floor area of all individual rooms in a specific use area, including related internal circulation, interior partitions and interior columns, chases serving the space, and other areas incidental to the use area. CGSF excludes the area required for public circulation and lobbies, mechanical and electrical spaces and distribution shafts, stairs, elevators, and other common building elements.

¹² The 2003 Procedure used CGSF for shared-use facilities and BGSF for court-only facilities. The new methodology will use CGSF in every case, for a standardized and consistent comparison among facilities.

The space required to meet current needs is found in the Task Force County Report at the end of Table F: Current Shortfalls 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. See Example 4 for a sample of this Table F from the task force report.

Example 4: Table F: Space Required Relative to Current Use from Task Force County Report

California Court Facilities Study
Thursday, August 17, 2000

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 CGSF)				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

The following pages present examples of an RCP-1 form for the New Modesto Courthouse project and pages 1-4 (of a total of 10) of the RCP-2 form for the existing Main Modesto Courthouse. Examples 1-4 present data from the Task Force County Report on the existing Main Modesto Courthouse. The arrows on the examples identify data identified with arrows on the RCP forms.

FORM RCP-1		REVIEW OF CAPITAL PROJECT – PRIORITIZATION	
		Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002 (SB 1732)	
Superior Court of California, County of Stanislaus (50)			
Section 1 – General Information			
A. Project Name Modesto Phase I (01)		B. Type of Project Renovation <input type="checkbox"/> Addition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
C. Project Location Existing Downtown Modesto Courthouse		D. Estimated Total Project Cost (2002 Dollars) \$21,300,000	
E. Proposed Project Start Q3 2005		F. Proposed Project Completion Q1 2009	
G. Comments <p>The proposed project would consist of an eight-story building in the center of the existing courtyard. The first four stories of the new addition will be designated for court support functions, and the top four stories will be fit out for eight courtrooms.</p> <p>The project can begin after the interior courtyard has been cleared of the judges' parking and the vehicle sallyport and the clerk's office and sheriff's modular facilities have been relocated. The 1948 wing of the Hall of Records building should also be demolished.</p> <p>With the completion of this project, the occupants of the Hall of Records building and the Modesto Main Court North Wing can then be relocated to the new building, and the Hall of Records can be demolished. In addition, the traffic court in Modesto will be vacated.</p>			

FORM RCP-1		REVIEW OF CAPITAL PROJECT – PRIORITIZATION			
Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002 (SB 1732)					
Superior Court of California, County of Stanislaus (50)					
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
Modesto Traffic Court - Level 1 Sun	F1	1,400	.02	860	18
Modesto Main Courthouse	A1	64,278	.98	336	329
D. Total Area of Facilities		65,678	H. Total Weighted Score		347
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 Stanislaus (50)	
Section 1 – General Information	
A. Project Name Modesto Phase I (01)	
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 Modesto Main Courthouse	B. Site ID / Building ID A1
C. Building Address 1100 I Street Modesto, California, 95354	
D. Occupancy Court use only <input type="checkbox"/> Shared use <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
E. Is this a Level 1 building in the Task Force on Court Facilities County Report? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
F. If building is Level 1, what type? Modular <input type="checkbox"/> Records Storage only <input type="checkbox"/> Regular leased <input type="checkbox"/> Small court space in larger building <input type="checkbox"/>	
See Explanation of Forms for directions to complete Section 3 for Level 1 buildings.	
G. Comments With the completion of the proposed project, two courtrooms and support staff of this building (North Wing) can relocate to the new building when constructed.	



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	58	58	4.2	10	42	100
		<u>Rating Used</u>						
		5						
		4						
→	B. Life Safety	3	2	2	2.5	4	10	40
		2						
		1						
		<u>Rating Used</u>						
		5						
		4						
→	C. ADA Compliance	3	2	2	2.5	4	10	40
		2						
		1						
		<u>Rating Used</u>						
		5						
		4						
		3						
		2						
		1						
	D. Comments	The master plan consultant did not change overall physical evaluation score or change the Life Safety or ADA Scores.						

Section 3 – Scoring of Project Need (continued)							
Scoring is based on the Task Force on Court Facilities rating as modified by the Master Plan.							
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	75	63	3.7	14	51.8	140
F. Security							
→ 1. Judicial/Staff Circulation	Score = 10 – Rating Used	10	6	4	4	16	40
→ 2. Secure Circulation	Score = 10 – Rating Used	0	0	10	4	40	40
3. Building Security	Score = 10 – Rating Used	10	10	0	4	0	40
G. Comments							
<p>Since the Task Force rating, overall building functional condition rating has been downgraded by the master plan consultant due to the lack of Judicial/Staff circulation.</p>							

Section 3 – Scoring of Project Need (continued)							
Scoring is based on the Task Force on Court Facilities rating as modified by the Master Plan.							
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	6	15	4	10	40	100
I. Comments Master plan consultant did not change the number of deficient courtrooms.							
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	64,278	122,943	4.77	16	76.35	160
K. Comments The building is too small for its current court operations.							
L. Total Needs Score						286	700



List of Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects to be Funded by SB 1407¹
(Presented in Alphabetical Order by Court)
October 24, 2008

County	Project Name	Project Priority Group	Escalated Total Project Budget (to Construction Midpoint)³	Cumulative Escalated Total Project Budget
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Council Approved and Authorized in SB 1407 (4 projects)²

Butte	New North Butte County Courthouse	Immediate	\$83,367,000	\$83,367,000
Los Angeles	New Southeast Los Angeles Courthouse (SE)	Immediate	\$129,027,000	\$212,394,000
Tehama	New Red Bluff Courthouse	Immediate	\$78,131,000	\$290,525,000
Yolo	New Woodland Courthouse	Immediate	\$172,940,000	\$463,465,000

Council Approved and Submitted to Department of Finance (8 projects)²

Imperial	New El Centro Family Courthouse	Immediate	\$77,288,000	\$540,753,000
Lake	New Lakeport Courthouse	Immediate	\$71,744,000	\$612,497,000
Monterey	New South Monterey County Courthouse	Immediate	\$65,873,000	\$678,370,000
Riverside	New Indio Juvenile and Family Courthouse (Desert Reg)	Immediate	\$84,415,000	\$762,785,000
Sacramento	New Sacramento Criminal Courthouse	Immediate	\$549,276,000	\$1,312,061,000
Shasta	New Redding Courthouse	Immediate	\$211,779,000	\$1,523,840,000
Sonoma	New Santa Rosa Criminal Courthouse	Immediate	\$240,125,000	\$1,763,965,000
Sutter	New Yuba City Courthouse	Immediate	\$104,742,000	\$1,868,707,000
<i>Program Management Fee @ 5% for 4 projects listed directly above over \$90 million</i>			\$55,297,000	\$1,924,004,000

Additional Projects to be Funded (29 Projects Listed in Alphabetical Order by Court)

Alameda ⁴	New East County Courthouse	Critical	\$50,000,000	\$1,974,004,000
Alpine	New Markleeville Courthouse	Critical	\$13,515,000	\$1,987,519,000
El Dorado	New Placerville Courthouse	Critical	\$81,091,000	\$2,068,610,000
Fresno	Renovate Fresno County Courthouse	Immediate	\$107,365,000	\$2,175,975,000
Glenn	Renovation and Addition to Willows Historic Courthouse	Critical	\$32,686,000	\$2,208,661,000
Inyo	New Independence Courthouse	Critical	\$27,030,000	\$2,235,691,000
Kern	New Delano Courthouse	Immediate	\$37,709,000	\$2,273,400,000
Kern	New Mojave Courthouse	Immediate	\$25,140,000	\$2,298,540,000
Kings	New Hanford Courthouse	Critical	\$121,637,000	\$2,420,177,000
Los Angeles	New Glendale Courthouse (NC)	Immediate	\$128,135,000	\$2,548,312,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Lancaster Courthouse (N)	Immediate	\$8,431,000	\$2,556,743,000
Los Angeles ⁵	New Santa Clarita Courthouse (NV)	Immediate	\$50,279,000	\$2,607,022,000
Los Angeles	New Eastlake Juvenile Courthouse (JDel)	Critical	\$67,576,000	\$2,674,598,000
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Mental Health Courthouse (MH)	Critical	\$40,545,000	\$2,715,143,000
Mendocino	New Ukiah Courthouse	Critical	\$121,637,000	\$2,836,780,000
Merced	New Los Banos Courthouse	Immediate	\$25,140,000	\$2,861,920,000
Nevada	New Nevada City Courthouse	Critical	\$81,091,000	\$2,943,011,000
Placer ¹	New Tahoe Area Courthouse	Immediate	\$12,570,000	\$2,955,581,000
Plumas	New Quincy Courthouse	Critical	\$25,140,000	\$2,980,721,000
Riverside	Addition to Hemet Courthouse (Mid-Cnty Reg)	Immediate	\$51,224,000	\$3,031,945,000
San Diego	New Central San Diego Courthouse	Critical	\$1,187,880,000	\$4,219,825,000
San Joaquin	Renovate Juvenile Justice Center	Immediate	\$6,252,000	\$4,226,077,000

List of Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects to be Funded by SB 1407¹
(Presented in Alphabetical Order by Court)
October 24, 2008

County	Project Name	Project Priority Group	Escalated Total Project Budget (to Construction Midpoint) ³	Cumulative Escalated Total Project Budget
Santa Barbara	Renovation and Addition to Santa Barbara Figueroa Courthouse	Immediate	\$126,624,000	\$4,352,701,000
Santa Clara ⁶	New San Jose Family Resources Courthouse	Critical	\$44,000,000	\$4,396,701,000
Sierra	New Downieville Courthouse	Critical	\$13,515,000	\$4,410,216,000
Siskiyou	New Yreka Courthouse	Critical	\$76,540,000	\$4,486,756,000
Solano ⁷	Renovation to Fairfield Old Solano Courthouse	Immediate	\$27,173,000	\$4,513,929,000
Stanislaus	New Modesto Courthouse	Immediate	\$113,897,000	\$4,627,826,000
Tuolumne	New Sonora Courthouse	Critical	\$54,061,000	\$4,681,887,000
<i>Program Management Fee @ 5% for 7 projects listed directly above over \$90 million</i>			\$95,359,000	\$4,777,246,000

Total of Project Budgets for 41 Projects

\$4,777,246,000

Program Contingency of 4.46%⁸

\$222,754,000

Total Budget

\$5,000,000,000

Footnotes:

1. On September 26, 2008 a \$5.0 billion lease-revenue bond (Senate Bill 1407) was enacted to finance the construction of court facility projects. The total escalated project costs of \$1.2 billion—for the nine (9) trial court projects started in FY 2007–2008—are not included in this analysis. A total of 41 projects are presented above, and the budget of each project is subject to change and will be verified when a funding request is submitted to the state Department of Finance. A project for Placer has been added to a previous draft list of 40 projects (pending availability of funding). The list above does not include the New Long Beach Courthouse.

2. Each project has escalated phase budgets based upon actual amounts submitted to the Department of Finance (DOF) in September 2008.

3. All Escalated Total Project Budgets will be refined based on confirmed project size and updated escalation rates to construction mid-point based on when the project is submitted to the DOF. Except for the 12 projects noted under Footnote No. 2, the Escalated Total Project Budget is based on providing a courthouse with courtrooms for existing and proposed judgeships from the next 100 new judgeships approved by the Judicial Council. \$8.5 million per judgeship has been allocated for the cost of the facility space. For projects with new judgeships that also include a parking structure, 25 parking spaces at \$45,100 per space (\$1.13 million) has been allocated per new judgeship. Each new construction project is assumed to have Acquisition, Preliminary Plans, Working Drawings, and Construction phases at 14%, 3%, 5%, and 78% respectively of the Total Project Budget, for purposes of escalating the phase budgets. Each addition or renovation/addition project is assumed to have Acquisition, Preliminary Plans, Working Drawings, and Construction phases at 1%, 8%, 6%, and 85% respectively of the Total Project Budget, for purposes of escalating the phase budgets.

Each project phase budget has been escalated—at the rates of 5% for Preliminary Plans and Working Drawings, and 6% for Construction for projects with construction costs of less than \$100 million and 8% for projects with construction costs of more than \$100 million—based on the number of years from January 2008 to July of the funding year for that particular phase. Acquisition costs have been escalated by 20% beginning in FY 2010-11 (July 2010 to June 2011). Each project is assumed to be initiated in a specific year, with 24 months for site acquisition, 24 months for design, and 24 months for construction, with an average of 60 months from initial funding for acquisition to construction midpoint. Each project is assumed to require four sequential funding requests for each of its four phases, which is consistent with the current approach of the State Department of Finance. Acquisition has been estimated for renovation projects to account for potential buy-out of space occupied by county.

4. State contribution to be confirmed at time of funding request. \$50 million state contribution based on project costing approximately \$130,000 (Jan 2008 \$) based on county estimate for both county and court space and assuming county contribution of \$81 million.

5. This project has been resized to become a new four-courtroom courthouse, and its name has been changed accordingly. The original project in the trial court capital-outlay plan was for a renovation to the existing Santa Clarita courthouse.

6. State contribution to be confirmed at time of funding request. Current estimate of state contribution based on subtracting from the estimated Total Project Cost in January 2008 dollars (\$162.005 million) the present valuate (\$131.292 million) of County and Court contributions totaling \$314.2 million over 30 years (\$5.3 million annual lease payments redirected when leased facilities are consolidated in 2015, \$3 annual civil assessments in 2009 and 2012-2042, \$1.4 million court security savings due to consolidation in 2015). One time contribution of sale of Los Gatos Courthouse estimated at \$5.5 million assumed contributed in 2009. One time court contribution of \$5.0 million assumed contributed in 2009 in initial funding year for site acquisition/design.

7. Due to the one (1) AB 159 and two (2) FY 08-09 new judgeships being accommodated in a permanent location in Fairfield, the word *Addition* has been removed from its project name, as this project would now only *Renovate* the existing facility for improved court operations. The Total Project Budget of \$16.803 million in Jan. 2007 dollars (\$15,017,000 + \$1,786,000 for seismic strengthening) is based on a cost estimate prepared by Mark Cavagnero Associates and published in a Dec. 2007 draft addendum (two) to the Old Solano Courthouse Feasibility Study.

8. Of the total proposed \$5 billion bond bill, a program contingency is set aside at 4.46% of the total program cost.

Immediate and Critical Need Projects Not Funded by SB 1407

The list of projects recommended to be funded by SB 1407 does not include 9 of 34 Immediate Need Priority Group projects and 19 of 35 Critical Need Priority Group projects. These projects are not proposed for funding by SB 1407 due to one or both of the following:

1. The court has received—through state, county, or court funds—a previously-funded, capital-outlay project.
2. The court has at least one project on the list of projects to be funded by SB 1407.

Immediate Need Projects

The following 9 projects for 8 courts are not proposed for funding by SB 1407 for the following reasons:

Contra Costa—New North Concord Courthouse. A project for this court—The New Antioch Area Courthouse estimated to cost \$64.7 million—was initially funded in the FY 2005–2006 Budget Act and is now being bid for construction.

Fresno—New Selma Regional Justice Center. The legislature has authorized funding for two projects—the New Fresno Juvenile Delinquency Courthouse and the Renovation of the B.F. Sisk Federal Courthouse. Both of these projects are under construction. A third project for this court is on the list of projects to be funded by SB 1407.

Fresno—New Clovis Courthouse. See rationale above.

Riverside—Addition to Corona Courthouse (W Reg). A project for this court—New Mid-County Region Courthouse—was initially funded in the FY 2007–2008 Budget Act and has completed site acquisition. Two additional projects for this court are on the list of projects to be funded by SB 1407.

San Bernardino—Addition to Joshua Tree Courthouse. The FY 2007-2008 Budget Act funded the New San Bernardino Courthouse, one of the largest of previously funded projects, estimated to cost \$342 million.

San Joaquin—New South San Joaquin County Courthouse. The FY 2007-2008 Budget Act funded the New Stockton Courthouse, one of the largest of previously funded projects, estimated to cost \$262 million. A second, relatively small project for this court is on the list of projects to be funded by SB 1407.

Sonoma—New Santa Rosa Family and Civil Courthouse. The New Criminal Courthouse, estimated to cost \$250 million, is on the list of projects to be funded by SB 1407. A new leased facility is also being developed to handle non-criminal matters. When plan for civil courts is confirmed one of the two projects—New Santa Rosa Family and Civil Courthouse or Renovate Santa Rosa Hall of Justice—will be deleted from plan.

Tulare—Renovation and Addition to Visalia Courthouse. The FY 2007-2008 Budget Act funded the New Porterville Courthouse, estimated to cost \$91 million. This project is in the site acquisition phase.

Ventura—New Ventura East County Courthouse. The county funded a New Juvenile Courthouse, which opened in March 2005.

Immediate and Critical Need Projects Not Funded by SB 1407

Critical Need Projects

The following 19 projects for 13 courts are not proposed for funding by SB 1407 for the following reasons:

Imperial—Renovation and Addition to El Centro Courthouse. The New El Centro Family Courthouse is on the list of projects to be funded by SB 1407.

Kern—Addition to Bakersfield Courthouse. Two projects for this court are on the list of projects to be funded by SB 1407.

Kern—New Ridgecrest Courthouse. See rationale above.

Lake—New Clearlake Courthouse. The New Lakeport Courthouse is on the list of projects to be funded by SB 1407.

Riverside—Addition to Riverside Juvenile Courthouse (W Reg). See rationale above.

Riverside—New Temecula Courthouse (Mid-Cnty Reg). See rationale above.

Riverside—New Western Regional Traffic and Small Claims Courthouse (W Reg). See rationale above.

Sacramento—New Sacramento Civil Courthouse. The New Sacramento Criminal Courthouse, estimated to cost \$550 million, is on the list of projects to be funded by SB 1407.

San Bernardino—New High Desert Courthouse. See rationale above.

San Diego—New Vista Courthouse. The New Central San Diego Courthouse, estimated to cost \$1.2 billion, is on the list of projects to be funded by SB 1407.

San Diego—New Chula Vista Courthouse. See rationale above.

San Luis Obispo—New San Luis Obispo Courthouse. The county funded the New Paso Robles Courthouse, which opened in mid-October.

Santa Barbara—Renovate Santa Barbara Jury Assembly. The Renovation and Addition to Santa Barbara Figueroa Courthouse is on the list of projects to be funded by SB 1407.

Santa Barbara—Addition to Santa Maria Lewellen Justice Center. See rationale above.

Santa Clara—New Mountain View Courthouse. The New Family Resources Courthouse is on the list of projects to be funded by SB 1407.

Solano—Renovate Fairfield Hall of Justice/Law & Justice Center. The Renovation of Old Solano Courthouse is on the list of projects to be funded by SB 1407.

Solano—New South Wing and Renovation of Fairfield Old School (Phase One). See rationale above.

Sonoma—Renovate Santa Rosa Hall of Justice. See rationale above.

Stanislaus—New Turlock Courthouse. The New Modesto Courthouse is on the list of projects to be funded by SB 1407.