

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

455 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102-3688

Report

TO: Members of the Judicial Council

FROM: Administrative Office of the Courts
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Management, 415-865-7971, kim.davis@jud.ca.gov
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DATE: November 22, 2004

SUBJECT: Facilities Planning: Update of the Trial Court Five-Year Capital
Outlay Plan – Action Required

Issue Statement

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

At its August 2003 meeting, the council approved a procedure for prioritizing capital outlay projects which are described in 58 court master plans (Attachment A). This procedure is documented in a report entitled *Five-Year Trial Court Capital Outlay Plan—Prioritization Procedure and Forms*. The staff of the AOC and its consultants applied the procedure and developed a ranked listing of 201 proposed projects. At its February 2004 meeting, the council, upon recommendation of AOC staff, directed that AOC staff submit to the Department of Finance, pursuant to Assembly Bill 1473, a Trial Court Five-Year Capital Outlay Plan consisting of the ranked list of 201 projects (Attachment B). In addition, the council directed that AOC staff apply the amount funded in fiscal

year 2004-2005 for the initial phases of ten demonstration projects. (Note that the legislatively approved FY 2004-2005 budget included capital outlay funds for initial phases of only two of the demonstration projects and support funds for study of the remaining eight demonstration projects.) Further, the council directed that AOC staff submit to the Department of Finance a request for inclusion in the FY 2005-2006 Governor's Budget for funds of approximately \$30 million to continue the ten demonstration projects and to begin initial phases of the first 30 projects on the ranked list of projects.

AOC staff is preparing the required annual update of the five-year capital outlay plan and has had several discussions over the past several months with the staff of the Department of Finance and Legislative Analyst Office. These discussions have raised several issues regarding the capital outlay plan that need policy direction from the council to resolve. In addition, anomalies in the ranked list need to be corrected.

Recommendations

The Judicial Council directs Administrative Office of the Courts staff to implement the following regarding development of the updated capital outlay plan:

1. Eliminate the separate list of demonstration projects previously proposed as part of the capital outlay plan and report back to the council regarding the demonstration project concept.
2. Return the eight previously proposed demonstration projects, which were not funded, to the ranked list at their previous ranking, and report to the council the results of the study phase for these projects.
3. Shift projects requested for fiscal year 2005-2006 funding to FY 2006-2007 funding, except for any projects that may be funded in FY 2005-2006.
4. Allow ranked projects to be reordered (within each superior court) to reflect master plan or superior court priorities, logical phasing, or exceptional circumstances.

Rationale for Recommendations

Recommendation 1

The staff of the Department of Finance indicated that, in general, capital outlay plans include a single list of proposed projects, listed in order of priority. Providing two lists (demonstration projects and ranked projects) is unusual and does not provide the single prioritized list that the state is familiar with. Therefore AOC recommends that only one list (of ranked projects) be proposed and that the separate list of demonstration projects be eliminated by incorporating the demonstration projects into the single prioritized list.

Recommendation 2

In order to provide a single list of projects, AOC staff recommends that previously proposed demonstration projects, with two exceptions, be placed back into the ranked listing at their original ranked position. The two exceptions are the only two projects that received capital funding in the FY 2004/2005 budget. The Plumas-Sierra and Placer-Nevada cross-jurisdictional projects, which are currently funded for site selection and preliminary plans, should be placed at the top of the ranked list as the first and second ranked projects. The Plumas-Sierra project was the top-ranked project in the listing of 201 projects, so placing it at the top of the ranked list is consistent with the original ranking. The Placer-Nevada project was ranked 15 in the listing of 201 projects and would have been one of the proposed ranked projects had it not been included in the demonstration project list. Placing it at the second position of the ranked projects increases its priority somewhat but does not add a project that otherwise would not have been included in the original request.

The remaining eight demonstration projects, for which study funds were included in the support budget, will be reviewed for final placement in the ranking at the conclusion of the study phase. These studies will not be concluded in time for consideration of the projects for the capital plan update to be presented to the council in February, but should be sufficiently advanced for consideration in time for the spring finance letter in 2005.

Recommendation 3

Initial indications from the staff of the Department of Finance are that few, if any, additional projects requested for FY 2005-2006 funding will be funded, due to the current budget situation. Therefore AOC staff recommends that no additional projects be proposed in the updated capital outlay plan, but that our efforts with the Department of Finance concentrate on securing funding for the projects already proposed for FY 2005-2006 funding.

Recommendation 4

During the ranking process some anomalies occurred in which project rankings resulted in priority order different from those of the master plans. In some cases this resulted in situations where two phased projects were reversed in ranked order relative to the logical sequence in which they must be built. In addition, in some cases the relative rankings did not reflect the priorities of the superior court. AOC staff recommends that a project for a given superior court may “substitute places” in the ranked list with another project in the same court. This substitution process would not affect the rankings of projects from other superior courts.

Alternative Actions Considered

An alternate action would be to accept the Department of Finance position to proceed in FY 2005-2006 with only the subsequent phases of the two funded demonstration projects currently under way. While this approach would reduce some of the AOC staffing required to implement projects and would focus AOC resources on transfer work alone, it would postpone needed improvements to court facilities statewide for a second year, raising construction costs, and would allow State Court Facilities Construction Funds to accumulate without benefit to the courts. Some potential savings from county participation in projects could be diminished or lost.

Comments From Interested Parties

No comments were solicited from the courts or public. The Interim Court Facilities Panel endorsed the recommendations at its meeting on November 9.

Implementation Requirements and Costs

Development of the updated trial court capital outlay plan is being performed by AOC staff.

Attachments

Attachment A: Report to the Judicial Council, July 30, 2003, *Court Facilities Planning: Five-Year Trial Court Capital Outlay Plan – Prioritization Procedure and Forms*

Attachment B: Report to the Judicial Council, February 12, 2004, *Facilities Planning: Trial Court Five-Year Capital Outlay Plan*

Attachment C: Ranking of Proposed Projects

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Report

TO: Members of the Judicial Council

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

DATE: July 30, 2003

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

Issue Statement

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

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

Recommendation

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

Rationale for Recommendation

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

Desired Results and General Approach

The desired results of the prioritization process are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summary of RCP Forms

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

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

Underlying Need for a Capital Project

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

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

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

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

Benefits of a Capital Project

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

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

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

Total Weighted Score

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

Filters

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

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

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

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

Alternative Actions Considered

None

Comments From Interested Parties

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

Implementation Requirements and Costs

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

Attachments

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

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

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

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

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Report

TO: Members of the Judicial Council

FROM: Kim Davis, Acting Director, Office of Court Construction and Management
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Robert Emerson, Assistant Director for Business and Planning Services, Office of Court Construction and Management
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DATE: February 12, 2004

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

Issue Statement

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

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

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

Recommendation

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

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

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

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

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

Rationale for Recommendation

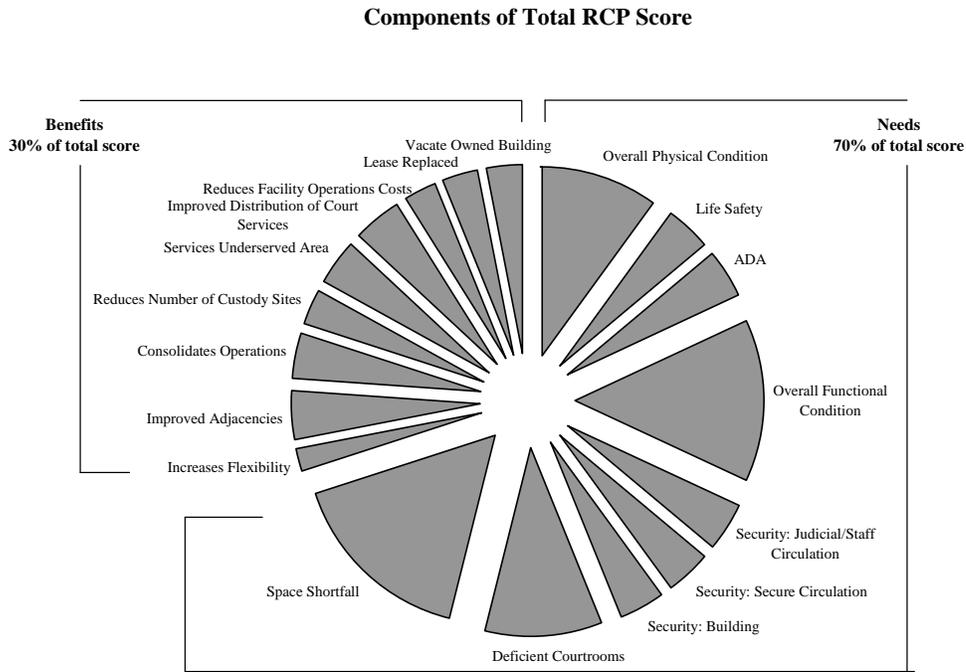
Summary of Prioritization Procedure and RCP Scoring and Forms

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

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

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

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



Filters

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summary of Results of Prioritization Process

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

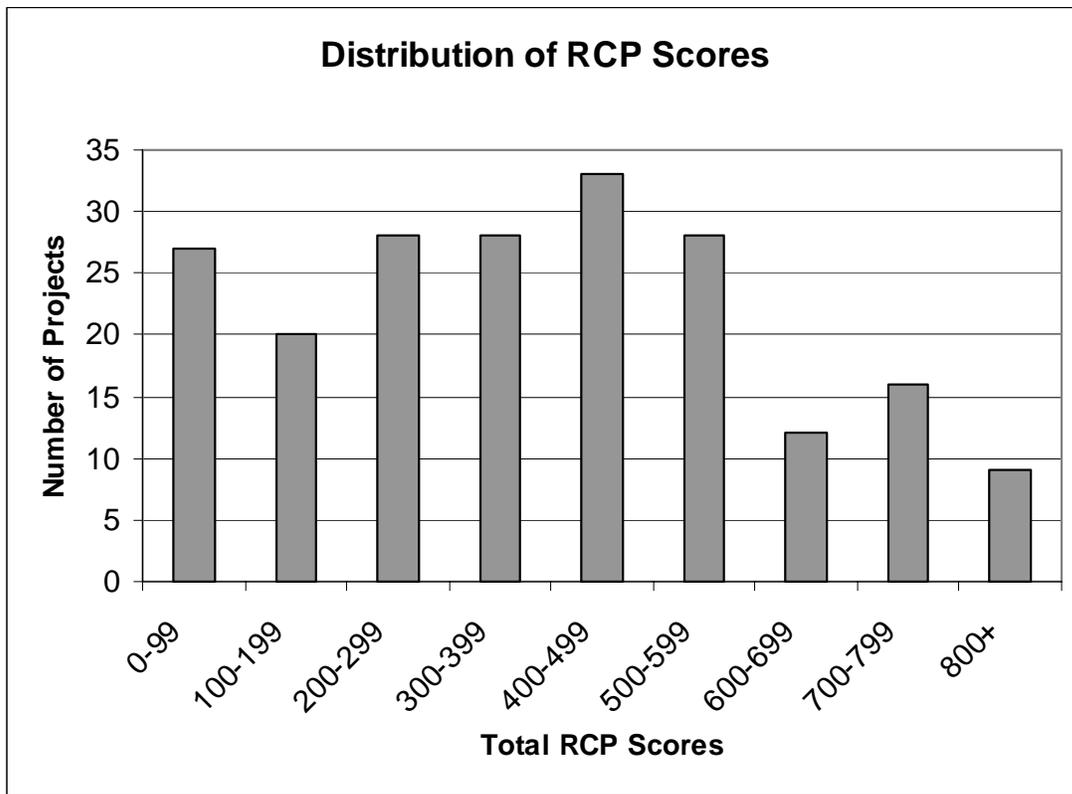
Incorporation of comments received from the superior courts was in process at the time of the presentation and the preliminary results did not include all the comments from the superior courts. Incorporation of the comments from the superior courts has now been completed. Comments received from a superior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

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

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

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

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



Discussion of Ranked Projects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Implementing these projects will accomplish the additional following benefits:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Demonstration projects

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

Alternative Actions Considered

None.

Comments From Interested Parties

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

Implementation Requirements and Costs

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

Attachments

Attachment A – Sample of a completed set of RCP forms

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

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

Attachment D – Summary of projects, sorted by county

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

Attachment F – Summary of proposed demonstration projects

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

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

State Rank	Total Score	County	Project	Total Project Cost	Cumulative Total
1	920	Plumas	Portola/Loyalton-New Branch Court	\$1,785,675	\$1,785,675
2	890	Merced	Downtown Merced Phase II	\$32,018,620	\$33,804,295
3	840	Contra Costa	New Juvenile Court	\$10,195,982	\$44,000,277
4	829	Fresno	New Regional Justice Cent & 7 New Serv Cent	\$42,865,267	\$86,865,544
5	820	Fresno	New Clovis Court	\$21,109,006	\$107,974,550
6	820	Mono	Mammoth Lakes- New- Phase I	\$10,684,034	\$118,658,584
7	800	Humboldt	Juvenile Delinquency Court	\$2,408,908	\$121,067,492
8	800	Merced	Los Banos Phase I	\$10,927,002	\$131,994,494
9	800	Riverside	W Reg-Valley Ct Phase 1	\$16,995,850	\$148,990,344
10	772	San Benito	New Courthouse - Phase I	\$18,936,068	\$167,926,412
11	770	Napa	Renovate Juvenile Hall	\$2,429,379	\$170,355,791
12	770	Santa Barbara	South Juvenile Court Replacement	\$3,197,000	\$173,552,791
13	750	Siskiyou	Service Centers-Phase III	\$4,060,000	\$177,612,791
14	746	San Joaquin	Manteca/Tracy- New- Phase I	\$33,701,600	\$211,314,391
15	739	Placer	Phase 1 - New Tahoe New Court & Parking	\$7,796,583	\$219,110,974
16	730	Imperial	Winterhaven- Remodel	\$371,476	\$219,482,450
17	727	Los Angeles	SE-Phase 1-New SE Courthouse	\$66,803,395	\$286,285,845
18	725	Calaveras	Phase I - New Courthouse	\$18,570,673	\$304,856,518
19	724	Madera	Phase II - New Courthouse & Parking Structure	\$82,360,352	\$387,216,870
20	718	Placer	Phase 2 - South Placer	\$10,724,375	\$397,941,245
21	718	Yolo	New Downtown Ct & Parking Structure	\$76,767,185	\$474,708,430
22	714	Siskiyou	New Yreka-Phase I	\$19,085,142	\$493,793,572
23	708	Lassen	Susanville - New Courthouse	\$26,163,423	\$519,956,995
24	705	Orange	Harbor Justice Center: Laguna Niguel -Phase 1	\$32,310,000	\$552,266,995
25	700	Imperial	Calexico- Addition	\$3,366,243	\$555,633,238
26	667	Santa Clara	New Family Resources Ct	\$107,178,851	\$662,812,089
27	666	Amador	New Courthouse	\$18,210,288	\$681,022,377
28	660	Santa Barbara	Lewellen Justice Center Addition-Phase 1	\$23,235,624	\$704,258,001
29	653	El Dorado	Placerville Phase I	\$25,466,910	\$729,724,911
30	652	Los Angeles	JDeI-New Juv Courthouse	\$50,334,134	\$780,059,045
31	634	San Bernardino	New San Bernardino Courthouse Phase 1	\$84,027,212	\$864,086,257
32	633	Contra Costa	Antioch Court	\$44,915,403	\$909,001,660
33	633	San Joaquin	Lodi- New- Phase I	\$15,309,720	\$924,311,380
34	629	Imperial	El Centro- New Family Court	\$14,850,977	\$939,162,357
35	623	Tulare	South Justice Center	\$42,340,000	\$981,502,357

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

State Rank	Total Score	County	Project	Total Project Cost	Cumulative Total
36	617	San Luis Obispo	SLO-1-Procure Kimball Site/Build East Wing	\$37,444,074	\$1,018,946,431
37	604	San Diego	Phase 1-New Central Courthouse	\$224,228,250	\$1,243,174,681
38	597	Mono	Bridgeport - Remodel Rear Modular	\$500,000	\$1,243,674,681
39	596	Mendocino	New Courthouse in Ukiah	\$21,639,196	\$1,265,313,877
40	592	Tehama	Red Bluff- New - Phase I	\$11,767,941	\$1,277,081,818
41	590	Alpine	Markleeville-New	\$4,866,949	\$1,281,948,767
42	588	Sutter	Yuba City- New- Phase I	\$37,507,229	\$1,319,455,996
43	585	Humboldt	Garberville Court	\$4,001,578	\$1,323,457,574
44	579	Lake	New Northlake - Phase I	\$20,432,535	\$1,343,890,109
45	569	Sierra	Downieville Phase I	\$5,176,908	\$1,349,067,017
46	568	San Bernardino	Addition & Renovation at Needles City Hall	\$2,422,774	\$1,351,489,791
47	566	Plumas	Quincy- New Courthouse	\$15,817,346	\$1,367,307,137
48	564	Kern	Phase 1 - South/Taft	\$7,181,000	\$1,374,488,137
49	558	Yolo	Juvenile Delinquency Ct	\$4,336,334	\$1,378,824,471
50	550	Tuolumne	Sonora Phase I - New	\$27,553,783	\$1,406,378,254
51	549	Monterey	Salinas Court Augmentation and Phase 2	\$22,946,648	\$1,429,324,902
52	548	Santa Barbara	Figueroa Building - New and Renovation	\$24,672,000	\$1,453,996,902
53	544	Contra Costa	North Concord Court	\$56,824,221	\$1,510,821,123
54	544	Kern	Phase 2 - East/Mojave	\$11,271,000	\$1,522,092,123
55	541	Butte	Chico Courthouse	\$15,515,952	\$1,537,608,075
56	541	Stanislaus	Turlock Phase I	\$23,655,430	\$1,561,263,505
57	537	Mariposa	Phase I - New Court Facility	\$12,808,552	\$1,574,072,057
58	534	Sacramento	Phase 1-Juvenile Justice Cent Interior Expan	\$3,373,056	\$1,577,445,113
59	527	Solano	Phase F2: Old Solano Historic Courthouse reno	\$12,076,075	\$1,589,521,188
60	526	Madera	Phase I - Remodel Main Madera	\$5,068,342	\$1,594,589,530
61	525	Glenn	Willows Phase I	\$9,147,768	\$1,603,737,298
62	519	Sonoma	Phase 2 - New Criminal Ct	\$88,517,981	\$1,692,255,279
63	518	Santa Clara	North County New Courthouse	\$51,792,488	\$1,744,047,767
64	514	Inyo	New Bishop Facility	\$7,676,000	\$1,751,723,767
65	510	Solano	Hall of Justice/Law & Justice Cen Renovations	\$2,591,113	\$1,754,314,880
66	506	Nevada	Nevada City Phase I	\$37,251,379	\$1,791,566,259
67	499	Kern	Phase 1 - East/Ridgecrest	\$6,914,000	\$1,798,480,259
68	498	Fresno	New Juvenile Delinquency	\$24,845,564	\$1,823,325,823
69	496	Shasta	New Shasta Courthouse & Parking Structure	\$79,001,731	\$1,902,327,554
70	490	Humboldt	New Humboldt Court	\$64,242,150	\$1,966,569,704

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

State Rank	Total Score	County	Project	Total Project Cost	Cumulative Total
71	489	San Diego	Phase 1-Meadowlark Juv Ct	\$12,220,500	\$1,978,790,204
72	488	Santa Cruz	New-Phase I	\$12,548,000	\$1,991,338,204
73	477	Santa Barbara	Renovation of Anacapa Building	\$3,308,000	\$1,994,646,204
74	477	Sonoma	Phase 3 - Main Civil/Family Ct	\$81,404,563	\$2,076,050,767
75	469	San Mateo	Northern Branch- Addition & Refurbish	\$7,337,500	\$2,083,388,267
76	457	Mariposa	Phase II - Renovate Existing	\$51,350	\$2,083,439,617
77	456	Solano	Phase F3, Hall of Justice Replacement Project	\$43,097,306	\$2,126,536,923
78	450	Alameda	Phase 1 - Wiley W. Manuel Courthouse Addition	\$73,154,186	\$2,199,691,109
79	450	Marin	New Courthouse North Wing	\$42,735,356	\$2,242,426,465
80	448	Tulare	North Justice Center	\$92,685,600	\$2,335,112,065
81	445	Sacramento	Phase 2-New Criminal Courts Building	\$155,650,299	\$2,490,762,364
82	440	Los Angeles	MH-New Mental Health CtHse	\$20,939,643	\$2,511,702,007
83	440	San Diego	Phase 1-New Traffic/Small Claims Ct	\$28,249,000	\$2,539,951,007
84	431	Riverside	W Reg-Historic Cths Misc. Improvements	\$3,575,000	\$2,543,526,007
85	430	Santa Clara	Consolidate Central Traffic & Small Claims	\$34,837,997	\$2,578,364,004
86	427	San Diego	Phase 1-N.County Regional Ctr	\$53,963,025	\$2,632,327,029
87	424	Monterey	Monterey / Ft Ord Replacement Court	\$39,126,654	\$2,671,453,683
88	424	Sacramento	Phase 1-New Court Administration Building	\$38,098,369	\$2,709,552,052
89	421	Kern	Phase 2 - Dwntwn Bakersfield	\$59,631,000	\$2,769,183,052
90	421	Los Angeles	JDel-East Lake ReConstructn	\$24,873,301	\$2,794,056,353
91	420	Los Angeles	C-New C. LA Flagship Civil and Family	\$513,041,696	\$3,307,098,049
92	419	San Mateo	Central Branch- Addition & Refurbish	\$3,440,000	\$3,310,538,049
93	417	Imperial	El Centro Court- Phase- I Remodel	\$12,102,483	\$3,322,640,532
94	417	Los Angeles	S-New S. Criminal Courthouse	\$126,349,364	\$3,448,989,896
95	411	Modoc	Expand & Renovate BJC	\$3,880,000	\$3,452,869,896
96	410	San Joaquin	Stockton- New- Phase I	\$49,313,800	\$3,502,183,696
97	410	Solano	Phase F4: Renovate old school	\$15,140,122	\$3,517,323,818
98	409	Kern	Phase 3 - Dwntwn Bakersfield	\$14,927,000	\$3,532,250,818
99	404	Yuba	New Courthouse	\$31,829,707	\$3,564,080,525
100	389	Lake	New Southlake - Phase I	\$8,322,230	\$3,572,402,755
101	387	Imperial	El Centro Court-Phase II- Remodel	\$1,356,792	\$3,621,371,803
102	387	Imperial	El Centro Court- Phase III- Addition	\$47,612,256	\$3,620,015,011
103	384	Los Angeles	S-New Long Beach Courthouse	\$44,497,709	\$3,665,869,512
104	383	Riverside	Desert Reg-Indio Juv Phase 1	\$10,325,900	\$3,676,195,412
105	382	Nevada	New Truckee Courthouse	\$13,001,533	\$3,689,196,945

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

State Rank	Total Score	County	Project	Total Project Cost	Cumulative Total
106	380	San Joaquin	Stockton- Renovation- Phase II	\$21,622,500	\$3,710,819,445
107	373	Kings	Hanford- New - Phase HI	\$54,279,930	\$3,765,099,375
108	372	Tehama	Red Bluff- New - Phase II	\$6,860,411	\$3,771,959,786
109	369	Los Angeles	N-Lancaster Renovation	\$3,155,676	\$3,775,115,462
110	367	Trinity	Weaverville- New Courthouse	\$7,181,377	\$3,782,296,839
111	364	Sonoma	Phase 1 - HOJ Remodel	\$6,321,592	\$3,788,618,431
112	362	Los Angeles	E-Phase 2-New Criminal	\$46,705,569	\$3,835,324,000
113	357	Los Angeles	NC-New N.C. Courthouse	\$56,570,126	\$3,891,894,126
114	347	Stanislaus	Modesto Phase I	\$21,300,000	\$3,913,194,126
115	344	San Mateo	Southern Branch- Renovation- Phase I	\$30,213,750	\$3,943,407,876
116	343	Humboldt	Hoopaa Court	\$3,714,886	\$3,947,122,762
117	338	San Mateo	Juvenile Branch- Addition	\$1,125,000	\$3,948,247,762
118	316	Fresno	Renovate Fresno County Courthouse	\$40,187,536	\$3,988,435,298
119	309	Kern	Phase 1 - Dwntwn Bakersfield	\$438,000	\$3,988,873,298
120	309	Orange	North Justice Center	\$30,350,000	\$4,019,223,298
121	309	Stanislaus	Modesto Phase II	\$21,300,000	\$4,040,523,298
122	307	Santa Barbara	Renovation of Jury Assembly Building	\$351,000	\$4,040,874,298
123	306	Los Angeles	SW-Airport Renovation	\$6,532,540	\$4,047,406,838
124	305	Fresno	Renovate Exist Juvenile Dependency	\$3,541,616	\$4,050,948,454
125	305	Placer	New Auburn Courthouse & Parking	\$23,357,625	\$4,074,306,079
126	302	Los Angeles	NW-Van Nuys E. Renovation	\$33,756,101	\$4,108,062,180
127	296	Santa Clara	Central Criminal & Juvenile Delinquency Court	\$109,996,255	\$4,218,058,435
128	295	Los Angeles	W-Santa Monica Renovation	\$17,710,275	\$4,235,768,710
129	293	Alameda	Renovation of Hayward Hall of Justice	\$8,165,920	\$4,243,934,630
130	288	San Francisco	Phase I - New Family Court	\$53,876,846	\$4,297,811,476
131	284	Fresno	Federal Courthouse	\$34,111,808	\$4,331,923,284
132	284	San Diego	Phase 1-Ramona Branch Ct	\$110,500	\$4,332,033,784
133	282	Nevada	Truckee Renovation	\$225,000	\$4,332,258,784
134	278	Riverside	Mid-Cnty Reg-Temecula Phase 1	\$11,347,200	\$4,343,605,984
135	276	Sacramento	Phase 1-Gordon D. Schaber Renovation	\$13,120,471	\$4,356,726,455
136	275	Orange	Central Justice Center - Phase 1	\$91,136,000	\$4,447,862,455
137	271	Riverside	W Reg-Corona Ct Phase 1	\$9,812,210	\$4,457,674,665
138	271	San Diego	Phase 1-S.County Regional Ctr	\$75,903,200	\$4,533,577,865
139	265	Los Angeles	NC-Burbank Renovation	\$4,926,797	\$4,538,504,662
140	263	Kern	Phase 1 - North/Delano	\$11,602,000	\$4,550,106,662

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

State Rank	Total Score	County	Project	Total Project Cost	Cumulative Total
141	255	Santa Clara	Renovate Central Civil Cts	\$67,104,414	\$4,617,211,076
142	252	Riverside	Mid-Cnty Reg-Banning Phase 1	\$18,764,150	\$4,635,975,226
143	248	Del Norte	Crescent City- Addition- Phase I	\$13,924,256	\$4,649,899,482
144	245	Ventura	New East County Courthouse	\$60,295,103	\$4,710,194,585
145	243	San Diego	Phase 1-E.County Regional Ctr	\$41,407,900	\$4,751,602,485
146	239	Orange	Harbor Justice Center: Newport Beach	\$7,774,000	\$4,759,376,485
147	236	Los Angeles	SE-Phase 2-New SE Courthse	\$29,078,824	\$4,788,455,309
148	234	Los Angeles	NE-Pasadena Main Expansion	\$24,984,543	\$4,813,439,852
149	227	Riverside	W Reg-Riverside Juv Ct Phase 1	\$10,372,375	\$4,823,812,227
150	223	Los Angeles	W-New W. Criminal Courthouse	\$84,259,986	\$4,908,072,213
151	222	San Bernardino	Renovation at Joshua Tree Courthouse	\$2,116,560	\$4,910,188,773
152	215	Los Angeles	E-El Monte Renovation	\$20,170,187	\$4,930,358,960
153	213	Kings	Hanford- Security Upgrade- Phase RI	\$217,950	\$4,930,576,910
154	204	Los Angeles	E-Phase 1-New E. Criminal	\$89,413,349	\$5,019,990,259
155	195	Riverside	Desert Reg-Larsen Justice Ct Phase 1	\$100,639,900	\$5,120,630,159
156	187	Los Angeles	SW-Torrance Renovation	\$17,246,824	\$5,137,876,983
157	184	Colusa	Phase C1-North Section, New	\$8,959,808	\$5,146,836,791
158	184	Los Angeles	E-Pomona S. Renovation	\$18,515,018	\$5,165,351,809
159	181	San Bernardino	Rancho Cucamonga Courthouse Addition Phase 1	\$26,200,426	\$5,191,552,235
160	174	Los Angeles	C-New C. LA Criminal	\$99,094,050	\$5,290,646,285
161	166	Kern	Phase 1 - East/Lake Isabella	\$65,000	\$5,290,711,285
162	163	Los Angeles	SC-New SC Courthouse	\$41,970,181	\$5,332,681,466
163	156	Riverside	Mid-Cnty Reg-Hemet Ct Phase 1	\$10,411,700	\$5,343,093,166
164	149	Riverside	Desert Reg-Palm Springs Ct Phase 1	\$4,692,800	\$5,347,785,966
165	131	Riverside	Desert Reg-Blythe Ct Phase 1	\$14,908,300	\$5,362,694,266
166	123	Ventura	Hall of Justice & Parking Structure	\$34,089,801	\$5,396,784,067
167	120	Los Angeles	NE-Alhambra Expansion	\$30,360,670	\$5,427,144,737
168	120	Los Angeles	NE-Alhambra Renovation	\$8,938,286	\$5,436,083,023
169	117	Fresno	North Jail Annex Renovation	\$2,062,122	\$5,438,145,145
170	112	Los Angeles	C-Metropolitan	\$27,425,865	\$5,465,571,010
171	111	Los Angeles	SE-Whittier Renovation	\$8,022,099	\$5,473,593,109
172	111	San Francisco	Phase II - Renovate Civic Cntr	\$1,041,388	\$5,474,634,497
173	106	Los Angeles	SC-Compton Renovation	\$19,023,101	\$5,493,657,598
174	100	San Diego	Phase 1-Hall of Justice	\$1,300,000	\$5,494,957,598
175	94	Los Angeles	C-Foltz Criminal Justice Center	\$58,562,913	\$5,553,520,511

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

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