

August 24, 2012

Brad R. Hill, Presiding Justice
Chair, Court Facilities Working Group
Judicial Council of California
Administrative Office of the Courts

**RE: New Santa Rosa Criminal Courthouse-reevaluation of
SB 1407 Capital Projects**

Dear Justice Hill and Committee Members:

The Sonoma County Superior Court appreciates the opportunity to address this project's unique needs and to provide justification for immediate funding.

The Superior Court and the County of Sonoma have engaged in an arduous process, spanning several years, to arrive at the current project phase-purchase of County property. Failure to proceed with the next project phases, starting with preliminary plans and culminating with construction, would result in substantial financial waste to the State, the Judicial Branch, and the County, and would continue to subject all court users and court staff to a continuing and substantial security risk.

After three long years of site selection, challenging and sometimes acrimonious negotiations, and County of Sonoma's expenditures to remove the Old Jail and relocation of its existing Fleet Operations, as well as the State's purchase of the nearly seven acres of County property for approximately \$5.2 million (at a 50% discount from its appraised value), the taxpayers and governmental entities involved have made a major investment to facilitate this project to move forward. If the project is further delayed, the funds and tremendous effort expended by the County, Administrative Office of the Courts, Sonoma County Superior Court and all our justice partners thus far to move this project to its completion would be a significant set-back and loss of scarce resources that could have been directed to meet other pressing obligations. If this project does not proceed, there will be no secure courthouse. Both the Court and County would have to continue to incur significantly higher security and operational costs as a result of delaying construction and continuing to operate in its current condition at our main Hall of Justice courthouse. The Court and the branch would be subject to potential liability.

The Sonoma County Superior Court urges sufficient funding to complete its preliminary plans phase and proceed to subsequent phases.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is submitted in response to your committee's invitation for written comments on the decision-making process and the draft criteria to be used for reevaluating 31 SB 1407 projects. Instead of re-submitting the same information our Court provided your committee in justifying the purchase of the County Administration Center property, we highlight the key deficiencies of our current courthouse that this project will solve in responding to each of the 16 criteria established by your committee.

In the context of evaluating the relevant criteria, this committee is reminded that the existing Hall of Justice, which the proposed courthouse will replace, is the *only* facility in which criminal matters may be heard in the entire County of Sonoma. The primary issues, more fully described below, are as follows:

SECURITY

The existing facility presents an unacceptable, and incurable, security risk to the public, to court staff, and to the bench officers of Sonoma County. The security deficiencies include the following: (1) building design limitations which prevent adequate and safe security screening; (2) prisoner movement which creates danger to the public, to court staff, to bench officers, and to prisoners; (3) the open design of the Hall of Justice which prohibits protection from weapons; (4) the open design of the Hall of Justice which prohibits *any* screening stations at certain high volume courtrooms; (5) judicial officers' parking located in public area without any security protection; and (6) daily cash proceeds which must be carried through public areas.

Of particular importance, the Hall of Justice is subject to severe seismic damage. Having suffered significant damage from two prior, recent earthquakes, the current facility is rated an insufficient Level 5.

OVERCROWDING

In the existing Hall of Justice (1) there is a single jury assembly room which does not accommodate a sufficient number of jurors to support daily trial operations; (2) seating for jurors is inadequate, requiring them to stand for long periods in unheated hallways; and (3) the existing courtrooms are undersized, hindering the jury selection process and creating security risk for court staff.

PHYSICAL CONDITION

In the existing Hall of Justice (1) two of three elevators are substandard and are often unusable; (2) in the warm months, air conditioning is often inoperable or unregulated; (3) in the cold months, heating is often insufficient to provide a sufficiently warm environment; (4) some courtrooms have posts or columns in the courtroom itself, causing security and operational difficulties; and (5) hallways are unheated and lack air condition, requiring jurors to wait in areas that are extremely cold in winter and hot in the summer.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

A failure to proceed with the courthouse construction will result in substantial lost economic opportunity. (1) Savings in prisoner transportation costs, if the new courthouse is constructed has been estimated at \$2 million annually; (2) the new courthouse site has already been purchased at a 50% discount, and the County of Sonoma has expended \$4.7 million in reliance on the agreement to provide a courthouse; (3) the County of Sonoma has initiated relocation of its own services (at an estimated cost of \$8 million) in reliance on the agreement to provide a courthouse.

Simply stated, the citizens of Sonoma County have already made a large investment in the new Santa Rosa Criminal Courthouse. The County of Sonoma, AOC, and the Sonoma Court have engaged in arduous, and at times, acrimonious, negotiations over several years. Finally, all parties reached agreement. The greatest stumbling block of these negotiations had to do with relocation of County facilities, and timing issues. If the courthouse does not proceed, there is a distinct possibility that these thousands of hours of negotiations, and expenditures of millions of taxpayer dollars, will have been for naught. The result would be a substantial financial deficit and pecuniary waste.

The total economic investment and expense to the State, the County and the Judicial Branch will be approximately \$18 million. In light of this good faith effort and substantial investment, we believe the Judicial Branch has a moral obligation to fund this project to completion.

1. Security

“If we cannot ensure the safety of all participants in the judicial process, we cannot maintain integrity of the system, we cannot – in sum – ‘establish justice,’ as mandated in the preamble of the Constitution of the United States.”

Joint Statement, 1982

Warren Burger, U.S. Supreme Court, Chief Justice
William French Smith, U.S. Attorney General

As your working group well knows, many California Courts have courthouses with deplorable security conditions and as a result of your prior assessments, Sonoma was deemed worthy of membership to this selected group of the worst courthouse in California. The fact of the matter is that our current main Hall of Justice, built circa 1965, was never designed nor contemplated for either the volume of court users or our present court security risks; as a result, the Hall of Justice is a time bomb ready to explode. With every day that passes, we are relieved that we survived yet another potential tragedy on our watch.

The architects of the Hall of Justice did not anticipate the need or the importance of weapons screening in designing this main courthouse. After 9/11, we changed our view of the world and now appreciate how vital it is to pre-screen every person entering court

facilities to reduce security risks and prevent the entry of weapons or other unauthorized objects into the building. Because of design limitations and understanding the importance and benefits derived from weapons screening systems, screening stations have been set up in limited space, next to stairwells. This condition hampers the security guards' ability to perform their weapons screening duties in the most expedient and efficient manner. One of many weaknesses in our current design, and which may not be remedied in the current Hall of Justice, is the lack of segregation between entrance and egress. Court users exiting the courthouse cross paths with those court users waiting in line to be screened, thus allowing for the possibility of handing-off weapons and contraband. These conditions worsen during peak periods when large numbers of court users congregate in limited space next to the stairwell, adding a level of chaos and limiting the focus of the screeners, no matter how well trained they are. This situation continues to pose a serious risk for weapons entering the facility and endangering judges and other court users. A recent incident demonstrates the vulnerability of our deficient court security. An individual waiting to enter through the screening station passed off a knife to another court user that had already gone through weapons screening. The vigilant screener noticed the breach averting a tragedy.

In addition to the security challenges in our current weapons screening staging areas and stairwells, these areas also lack heating or air conditioning, making conditions uncomfortable and at times unbearable during inclement weather for both the security guards/weapons screeners and members of the public/court users. During the wet and cold season and the hot summer months court users must wait in long lines outside the courthouse without any protection from the rain or heat. This mistreatment of citizens who serve as jurors is intolerable.

Many of the in-custody defendants are transported to courtrooms through the same hallways and doorways as those used by our judges, court staff, victims, witnesses, jurors, DA, PD and all other public members. Due to inmate classification, only certain low-risk prisoners are transported through the non-public secured entry to the courtrooms. The most current jail population statistics for August 2012 show the following classifications, 32% gang affiliation; 29% mental health; 13% female inmates; and 14% protective status. That means that at least 88% of the jail population has a special inmate classification, which in turn requires additional transportation deputies and special handling to transport them through public hallways. The only other option is to lock down the entire jail, while moving a keep-away or juvenile being tried as an adult, resulting in huge delays to all the other courtrooms, when all prisoner movement is halted. Beside the critical security risk posed by this large "keep-away" inmate population, this condition continues to drain limited resources and contributing to delays and inefficiencies.

As depicted in the photographs, females, mental health, keep-aways (such as gang-member classification, protected custody, juveniles, etc.) are transported on wheel chairs or daisy-chained to each other through the public hallways with escorting deputies. Often one deputy will transport multiple in-custody defendants, mixing the travel path with the public, witnesses, victims, jurors, and attorneys as they move from courtroom to

courtroom delivering the inmates. It does not take an expert to recognize the huge security risk in continuing this practice.

As we were preparing this report, on August 17th we learned that an in-custody defendant sitting in the jury box, while awaiting his arraignment, suddenly hurdled the barriers and attempted to run out of the courtroom. A public member in the audience intervened to assist at the same time the bailiff was forced to use his taser gun against the defendant, and one of the taser's prongs also hit this good-Samaritan. See attached Press Democrat article describing this incident (See Attachment "1"). Contrary to article, this is not an isolated or theoretical incident. It is real and continues to expose everyone in the courthouse to danger, injury and death.

A similar security deficiency exists when inmates are transported between courtrooms and shared holding cells using the designated secured judges and court personnel corridors. In one wing of the courthouse, prisoners *must* be transported through these hallways, which judges use to access courtrooms from chambers, and court personnel use to access courtrooms. In this same wing when the need arises to transport prisoners to our juvenile dependency courtroom, prisoners are moved through a clerk's *office work area* to reach the courtroom. Clearly, the Hall of Justice was not designed nor constructed to current standards with adequate holding cells, segregated travel paths and sufficient space to accommodate current caseload and pressing security needs.

We are sure that when the Hall of Justice was designed and constructed, it was probably considered modern and a testament to our great early statehood history and California heritage with its open campus feel and majestic courtyard with a mission style water fountain in the middle. Little did they know that the courthouse design, while pleasing to the eye, would not meet our current court security standards. For example, the open courtyard, while ideal for contemplating nature, it also provides an easy staging area for a sniper to easily shoot through the plate glass lined public hallways circling the entire second floor, putting at risk judges, district attorneys, defendants, victims, witnesses, general public and others. The entire first floor, including two courtrooms – (a high volume traffic court and the Presiding Judge's court), the Traffic Division, Civil Division, Criminal Division, Administrative Offices, IT Division, interpreter and other staff offices are all easily accessed without any screening at all. The Traffic Courtroom literally opens to the outside world and, since the Court utilizes a walk-in-court process, we cannot anticipate potential security risks. This inability to adequately provide security screening presents an opportunity for a tragedy to occur such as the recent tragic incidents in Aurora, Colorado and Phoenix, Arizona. This courtroom also has a door (the judge's and staff entry door) which leads to the Traffic Division, Civil Division, Collection Division and the entire Administration Offices and could easily be accessed by anyone in the traffic courtroom within seconds, leaving all of our staff at risk.

The courthouse and courtrooms were not designed to accommodate the type of high security criminal cases that we are handling today. For example gang-related, murder, attempted murder, and multiple defendants cases have substantially increased since the 1970's. Since 2006, the number of gang members ordered to register has doubled. Yet,

we do not have adequate security or space in any of the courtrooms to accommodate these trends. Recently, we completed a four-defendant multi-jury trial involving a high-profile Asian Boyz Gang homicide case (*People v Russell*, et al, Superior Court Number SCR-532150) which required the court to install eye-bolts into the floor by counsel table to chain the defendants in place due to security risks. To make matters worse, the only courtroom that could accommodate this high-profile double jury trial was the courtroom that is located on the first floor, raising huge security concerns for everyone involved. This trial required seven full-time deputies during the course of the three-month trial to attempt to provide adequate security. We were fortunate that no serious issues occurred during the trial. Unfortunately, we have yet another high-profile gang-related case going through the preliminary hearing phase and the victim and defendants' families are congregating within the same hallway daily. This situation results in deployment of additional security personnel and higher potential risk to the public and court staff. See newspaper article describing the arrest of Justin Holmes for allegedly trying to intimidate a witness in this pending case. (See Attachment "2")

Secured parking for judicial officers does not exist at the Hall of Justice. While judges have reserved parking next to the building, there is nothing to stop anyone from driving or walking into these areas and one of the areas is even adjacent to the coffee shop and open traffic court. So as traffic court patrons' line up for the walk-in traffic court calendar, they can watch the various judges drive up, park their vehicles and enter the open courtyard and courthouse. There is no security for the judges as they navigate from this unsecured parking lot through the open courtyard, until finally they reach a secured entrance to enter the second floor. However once at the second floor, they again must navigate the public hallways to their courtrooms.

Clerks must carry cash from our various clerk's offices across public hallways and outside into the courtyard to reach the main vault. Additionally, our Fiscal Department is located in a modular trailer in the judges' parking lot with no security and the daily cash is transported between the main building and this modular trailer across public areas, risking safety and security for our court staff and potential loss of funds. The Court collects an average of \$27 million in fees, fines, penalties, and assessments annually.

This facility has been rated as a seismic level 5, an unacceptable level that subjects our public, judiciary and court staff to potential injury or loss of life in a major earthquake. The current facility sits on liquefied soils and is very close to one major earthquake fault, the Healdsburg/Rodgers Creek and is less than 25 miles from the San Andreas Fault. Further, this facility has no smoke or fire alarms and relies on a series of phone and email communications in order to evacuate the facility.

Our new courthouse will provide for a single point of entry, with adequate queuing space for screeners and separation of those entering from those exiting. All persons will be screened prior to entering any court area. This not only increases the security, but also efficiency, since jurors would be screened as they enter and wait in the jury assembly room until sent to a courtroom. No longer will there be delays in getting them to a courtroom since they will already have been screened and can freely move about the

building, without going in and out of screening. Currently the coffee shop is located outside of the screening area, as is the main assembly room where jurors can take breaks and use the vending machines. Our daily cash will be secure within the facility and not transported from various areas of the court across public and outside areas, limiting loss or risk to court employees.

Prisoner movement will not occur through the public hallways and will be coordinated through prisoner secure paths of travel. No longer will judges and court staff have to flatten against the wall when a prisoner is being moved. Nor will the public or an alleged victim have to fear that they will see the accused walking through the same hallways as themselves. This increases efficiency for the Sheriff's Office, as well as access to secure paths of travel to holding cells reducing the number of deputies required to move prisoners within the courthouse in addition to making it safer for everyone.

Adequately sized courtrooms to accommodate double juries and multiple defendants will be included in our new criminal courthouse, which will drastically reduce the security risks experienced in the current facility and allow the court to address the increased high-profile cases in Sonoma County.

Judges will have secure parking that will allow them to enter and exit the courthouse without crossing the path of the public to get to their chambers and courtrooms.

2. Overcrowding

While the population in Sonoma County and the number of judicial officers has increased substantially since 1965, from approximately 160,000 to 487,011, the Hall of Justice has not, resulting in overcrowding conditions for every aspect of court operations and impacting the public who use our courthouse.

The jury assembly room does not adequately accommodate enough jurors required for our daily operations. While we have squeezed as many chairs together side by side, it still does not provide enough space, so we have installed wooden flip chairs in the hallway and installed a speaker system and the overflow jurors must sit or stand while listening to (but not viewing) the orientation. Furthermore, when the room is full it is not a place for jurors to feel comfortable while waiting to go to the courtroom, as the plastic chairs are neither comfortable nor spacious and the room quickly overheats and smells strongly of body odor when it reaches its maximum occupancy. There is one coffee/tea vending machine but no place to sit and work on a computer or comfortably read. We do provide wireless access, but jurors must balance a laptop or other computer device on their lap, while sitting closely to the juror next to them. This is not how we want to treat our jurors. Once the jurors are called to a courtroom on the second floor, they first have to navigate the screening line, and then wait in the hallways, which also do not have adequate seating. This facility again was not designed for large numbers of court users to wait outside courtrooms.

Jury selection in our small courtrooms creates inefficient operations for the judges and frustrated jurors. Jurors often are standing along the side and back of the courtroom during jury selection since adequate seating is not available. Often jury hardships must be handled in the jury assembly room, which requires all parties and the bench officer to travel downstairs in an unsecured area to utilize the jury assembly room for addressing hardship questionnaires on the record. Using this process shuts down jury operations for any other courtroom, since we only have the one undersized assembly room.

Additionally, the courtrooms themselves are also undersized to accommodate the clerk, reporter, interpreter and attorneys in their designated areas, subjecting them to risks by close proximity to the defendants in the courtroom, since there are not enough holding cells which results in defendants sitting in the jury box during some court hearings.

Staff spaces are overcrowded and many rooms have been converted to allow for staff and file storage expansion. Old utility rooms have been converted to copy rooms. Some copiers have been relocated in hallways, or printers and bursting machines have been placed in closets. Our facility manager has been very creative but many spaces are not up to code and potentially violate the fire regulations. Files have been stored all over the courthouse as we struggle to keep up with increased caseload and purging of old records, taking over additional spaces.

Public lobbies are undersized and do not provide for efficient queuing for service lines. Due to the horizontal design of most lobbies, the public cannot tell when the next window clerk is open, causing staff to yell they are “open” to attract the patrons’ attention. There is little space for including work counters for the public or informational handout areas. While we have some public terminals in a couple of our lobbies, they are impeding the lobby waiting area and leave people tripping over chairs.

Our new criminal courthouse will be appropriately sized and contain a jury assembly room that fits the needs of our court. Further, courtrooms will be appropriately sized for the smooth and safe operation of the courtroom, including providing for more secure in-custody holding, appropriate workstation spaces for clerks, reporters, interpreters, bailiffs and attorneys. Public lobbies will be designed to efficiently direct the traffic and allow for staging in areas that are free from the weather and other risks. The justice partners will be able to co-locate again in the vacated Hall of Justice, which will be adjacent to our new courthouse and create system-wide efficiencies.

3. Physical Condition

As mentioned in our security criterion, the courtyard design of this facility does not function well as a courthouse due to security issues. The building is old and some of the structural and mechanical areas need to be improved. Two of the three elevators have continued maintenance problems and need to be replaced at great cost. The HVAC system is beyond repair, constantly breaking down and failing to maintain comfortable temperature throughout the building. The public hallways, where the jurors and other public await for court, have heat vents located at the high 15-foot ceiling, which sadly

never deliver heat to the floor, since the ceilings are so high. It is sad to say that we have accustomed ourselves to putting up with these uninhabitable conditions with courtrooms and other work spaces being either too hot or too cold. Jurors on the other hand continue to be shocked by the conditions they are subjected to. We have a dream that one day we would have a courthouse that has a well-functioning HVAC system. Some ADA improvements have recently been made by the County, but many areas are still challenging and few courtrooms comply with ADA requirements.

Several of our courtrooms are too small and one also has posts or columns in the middle of the courtroom posing additional visibility, security, and operational problems.

The acoustics in our felony departments are deplorable, making it difficult to hear proceedings and often proceedings must be temporarily stopped each time the doors to the courtroom are opened. These doors open directly onto the public hallways, delivering all the sounds into the courtroom when the doors are opened with the comings and goings of the public, or delivery of prisoners via the public hallway.

A new courthouse would remedy all of these issues and provide our community a seismically built facility for soil and earthquake conditions of this location. It would drastically improve air flow, courtroom operations, and way-finding and movement throughout the facility.

4. Access to Court Services

As noted in prior criteria, the first floor of our Hall of Justice is unsecured without any weapons screening and the main jury assembly room is located on this floor. Once prospective jurors are dispatched to the courtrooms, they must stand in long lines to proceed to the second floor, where all trial courtrooms are located. This means that 80 to 100 jurors line-up to enter through the weapons screening all at once, subjecting them and the court to long waits and, as mentioned earlier, inclement weather since the queuing for screening starts outside.

It also adds to way-finding since court patrons may wait in the screening line, only to discover that the services they required were located on the first floor which did not require screening. Or the opposite occurs when a party is late to court and navigates through the first floor only to discover they must go through weapons screening to reach the second floor, instead of waiting in line at a clerk's office counter. This causes them to be "really late" for court. Traffic court, which is a high volume courtroom (averaging 100 cases per day) and has public waiting outside, inconveniences the public awaiting court services in inclement weather.

The screening entrances impact access to disabled patrons due to the small space allocated to this function. The court lobbies, as mentioned in another section, are small and difficult to navigate, complicating the already confusing court processes in the various clerks' offices. Finally, since this facility was built in 1960 and has only limited

ADA upgrades, traversing the current courthouse for disabled patrons are difficult and require movement to wheelchair accessible options for court proceedings.

No attorney/client rooms exist for court users, causing attorneys to confer with victims, witnesses and defendants in the noisy public walkways. Victims and witnesses do not feel safe in this environment, potentially impacting testimony and due process in a case. The current criminal justice system is focused on the defendant's due process rights, with little protections and security for the victims and witnesses. Our current facility only further devalues this population.

5. Economic Opportunity

Sonoma Superior Court has only one central criminal courthouse that serves the entire county. Sonoma County has made a substantial investment to afford the Judicial Branch an economic opportunity to purchase seven acres of prime land at the County Administration Center and construct the new criminal courthouse adjacent to the Hall of Justice and main central jail. These adjacencies will result in substantial reductions in ongoing operational costs and efficiencies for the rest of the criminal justice system stakeholders. The cost-avoidance to the taxpayers by not having to transport prisoners to another off-site location was estimated at over \$2,000,000 per year. At the purchased site, the County and Court will realize ongoing savings in inmate transportation costs, once the secure portal between the jail and the new courthouse project is built at County expense. This also improves the security to the entire community with prisoners staying within the walls of the local jail and not being transported by bus somewhere else in the County. With this in mind, the County sold the land for 50% of the appraised value (\$5.2 million) to the State. Part of the purchase agreement required the County to demolish the old jail and relocate utilities to ready the site. The site preparation and demolition cost the County \$4.7 million. Additionally, the purchase agreement requires the County to relocate and vacate its current County Fleet Maintenance facility no later than June 30, 2013. The County has issued Request for Proposals and based on submitted bids, it is estimating approximately \$8 million to complete this relocation. When considering the 50% discount for the seven acres and the other necessary costs incurred by the County to ready the entire site, the investment and economic opportunity to our branch totals \$17.9 million. This opportunity is jeopardized if construction is delayed.

The hard dollars costs incurred by the County thus far do not include the tremendous in-kind costs and effort contributed by the judiciary, court staff, Administrative Office of the Courts, criminal justice partners and other community-based stakeholders in site selection and project planning. The level of collaboration developed among the various stakeholders and commitment to the new criminal courthouse at the County Administration Center are priceless. In light of this community-wide commitment and goodwill, it would be a waste of tax payers' money and a breach of our moral obligation to our community and an erosion of integrity and credibility in the eyes of the public to delay this project further and leave the purchased site abandoned.

Likewise, the projected savings and efficiencies to be gained by consolidating other court services and functions operating in leased facilities (Civil and Family Courthouse and Empire Law School Annex) would be lost by deciding not to fund the next phases of this immediate need project.

6. Project Status

On April 11, 2012, the Public Works Board approved the purchase of the seven acres of land at the County Administration Center for \$5.2 million. Escrow was successfully completed and title of property transferred to the State in June 2012.

7. Court Usage

7.1— Courtroom Locations and Judicial Officer Calendar Assignments—See Attachment “3”.

7.2.1—Estimate Population Served—this new criminal courthouse will serve the entire county of Sonoma. The estimated 2012 population is 487,011, which represents a 4% growth from 2011. Overall, Sonoma County has grown significantly over the state and national trends (See Attachment “3.1”) Santa Rosa is ranked in the top six percentile as 28 out of 482 cities in population in California.

7.3—Number of Filings—to be provided by the AOC

7.4—Number of Dispositions—to be provided by the AOC

7.5—Number of Jury Trials—The current JBSIS report which is utilized in the 2011 Court Statistics Report do not accurately reflect Sonoma County’s jury trials. This is a result of clerical coding errors in our current cumbersome case management system. We have attached a report from our automated jury system, which more accurately represents our jury trials data. Our actual criminal jury trial numbers are 23% higher than those reported on our JBSIS reports (See Attachment “4”)

7.6—Weighted Filings Data—to be provided by the AOC

8. Type of Courthouse

We have a *main courthouse* serving all of Sonoma County for criminal matters, located in Santa Rosa, the most populous city in the county. This facility also houses all administration, information technology, jury services, and all clerks’ offices except Family and Juvenile Delinquency.

9. Disposition of Existing Court Space or Facility

This information is to be provided by the AOC. It is our understanding that the County has first right of refusal to utilize the vacated Hall of Justice space occupied by the court

in this current shared facility. The AOC has 60% responsibility rights to the current facility.

10. Consolidation of Facilities

Our Fiscal and Accounting Division operate in a modular trailer located in the judges' parking lot, next to the campus' public coffee shop. We have two courtrooms and our court security offices in a separate facility, attached to the jail. These areas are keyed differently and one of the courtrooms (Department 15) is located outside of the secure screening perimeter. The main Hall of Justice courthouse is owned by the County, with the AOC responsible for maintenance of 60% of the space. This courthouse also houses the Public Defender, Probation Department, and the District Attorney's Offices. The new criminal courthouse would combine the referenced three separate court facilities into one secure courthouse and allow co-location of all court staff, which is spread throughout various locations. It will provide for secure movement of daily cash and secure movement of judges and court staff between the three separate facilities.

11. Extent to Which Project Solves a Court's Facilities Problems

- A new criminal courthouse would improve overall security issues for the court;
- include fire and smoke alarms which currently do not exist throughout the Hall of Justice courthouse;
- replace obsolete facility operating systems;
- allow the court to be in a single facility without other justice partners co-located within the same facility and with different operational needs;
- improve upon the current inefficient and unsafe building design;
- improve access to the public with ADA needs;
- improve court user queuing and safety;
- improve overall screening in one central location and at a single point of entry, allowing free movement within the facility once screened;
- improve upon court and public workspace and lobby areas;
- improve the jury facilities creating a better experience for the summoned jurors;
- improve the public's perception of the courthouse, currently viewed as inconvenient, uninviting, non-secure and overall dissatisfied;
- allow the court to have control over its own doors and locks, currently maintained and managed by the County;
- provide secure parking and access to the courthouse for our judicial officers;
- improve the facility with respect to leaks, mold, and asbestos; and
- improve the courthouse's seismic level 5 rating.

12. Expected Operational Impact

12.1—One-time and Ongoing Costs—it is nearly impossible at this stage of our project to begin to identify the one-time and ongoing costs, especially considering that we do not even have a design to work with. Further, it has not been disclosed to the trial courts

what current CFP would be utilized toward the new facilities and if any new facility money would be available as has occurred in previous new facility projects. This adds to the uncertainty and speculation of what any of the net costs would be.

Additionally, not knowing when our project would be completed would impact the future value of these costs. With that in mind, the only example we have on the types of items and costs is from a recently completed courthouse construction project, which coincidentally is for a 15-courtrooms project, the same as Sonoma. We submit that as an estimate of what our costs might be. (See attachment “5”)

12.2—Document Funding Sources—as indicated in 12.1, it is unclear to the court what offsets would be available from CFP and our new facility funds. Any amounts remaining as a court obligation would be funded by the court utilizing civil assessment funds and other local revenue sources.

12.3—Document Potential Ongoing Costs Savings, etc.—At this point it is difficult to document potential ongoing costs savings. Reductions in staffing costs by reducing redundant and manual processes are anticipated with the implementation of new technology. Improved office spaces will most likely result in improved efficiencies and services to the public, but this cannot be quantified at this early stage. There will be an efficiency benefit by merging the three locations, as well as the benefit of reduced risks to our judiciary and court staff, which is priceless.

12.4—AOC response

13. Qualitative statement of need to replace a facility

As noted in previous criteria, the County has worked collaboratively with the Court on this project to facilitate the acquisition and planning of the new criminal courthouse at the County Administration Center, adjacent to other criminal justice partners and connected to the adjacent jail. The County has demonstrated its good faith and commitment to this project by expending millions of tax payer dollars to reach our current project milestone. In order to make the site ready for construction, an old jail had to be demolished, again resulting in significant expenditures by the County and ultimately the taxpayers. The County has spent significant dollars and manpower to support this project. This was all done with the goal of constructing a new and better criminal courthouse. This is what we committed to and advised our community. To do otherwise is to fail our community on our promise and erode public trust and confidence. Continuing to delay our project and leaving an empty vacant lot within the County Administration Center would be perceived by our community and tax payers as a waste of resources, an eye-sore, and a constant reminder of our failed promise to the community.

Unlike some of the other court projects, ours is not adding an additional facility but replacing a current failing facility, which is the only main courthouse in Sonoma County, serving the entire population of the County and housing all courthouse support in addition to the 15 courtrooms. The Court has already moved its civil and family

courtrooms in 2008 to a leased facility, offsetting 50% of the ongoing lease costs with the court's own revenue, in order to make room for our operations and to accommodate new judgeships. The Court made this decision with the anticipation and expectation that our new criminal courthouse, approved as an Immediate Needs project in 2008, would be constructed no later than 2015. This cost-sharing arrangement also reduced the potential additional off-site lease costs that would have been incurred to house the 2 new judgeships we have already received by moving forward with a new civil and family courthouse at court's expense. Otherwise, the AOC would have had to lease space at approximately \$433,357 a year to house these new judgeships. We diverted those lease costs, at Court's expense, by using our reserves to pay \$3 million in tenant improvements and absorbing ongoing lease costs of over \$500,000 from our current operations. We planned to remain in the deficient Hall of Justice knowing that a much needed replacement would be forthcoming. We made decisions regarding facility projects in order not to expend dollars replacing or repairing this old Hall of Justice if we could hold out for the next five to six years. If our project continues to be delayed, we will be forced to start considering some of these costly deferred repairs and maintenance projects. Additionally, the County continues to initiate projects within the Hall of Justice which long term won't benefit the Court once we move, yet the AOC continues to be responsible for up to 60% of the County's costs. The longer we stay, the more this arrangement continues, since the transfer agreements give little resistance in declining projects submitted.

As mentioned in previous criteria, Sonoma County's population continues to increase, as well as its gang-related and high security risk cases. Continuing to subject the public to the current security risks is not acceptable and exposes the Court and judicial branch to greater liability. Likewise, the County continues to expend security dollars to attempt to secure our lacking facility and in the process those men and women are exposed to greater risk and harm.

This facility is a seismic level 5 and it is not "if" but "when" the next quake will strike on either of the two active faults in Sonoma County. This facility has aged since the 1960's and it may not withstand another large earthquake. Additionally, with the lack of fire and smoke alarms, we further risk danger to all the occupants, equipment, and records within the courthouse when any emergency requiring evacuation occurs, again subjecting the Court to potential catastrophic liability.

14. Courtroom and courthouse closures

14.1— Courthouse or courtrooms—Sonoma has not yet closed any courtrooms under GC 68106.

14.2—Two courtrooms are currently not used full time, courtroom 11 and courtroom 5. Courtroom 5 is a deficient courtroom. For security reasons, due to pillars in the middle of the room, the courtroom cannot be used except in an emergency. Courtroom 11, due to inherent security risks, is used only when absolutely necessary. Judges from the civil courthouse or from either of the unsecured courtrooms within the Hall of Justice handle

matters that absolutely require security or involve in-custody parties. However, due to the size of Courtroom 11, it also limits the types of cases that can be heard there.

15. Outside the Box Thinking

One option to consider would be to eliminate two courtrooms from our project and keep the two courtrooms (9 and 15) in the jail facility to use as arraignment courts. However, there are downsides to this proposal which would increase ongoing and some one-time costs. It would require some type of remodeling so that persons could enter at this location without having to enter through the shared entrance with the County. Secondly, this would require additional screening costs to operate at the second location. A comprehensive cost-benefit analysis would be required to determine any long term cost savings and benefits gained from this option. This may also allow us to reduce some of the holding cell space in the new courthouse, since the volume of prisoners would be heard in these two courtrooms and leave the existing holding cells at the current jail site. Additional analysis by the space planners and the Sheriff would be required to determine what adjustments could be made to that space.

Remodeling and retrofitting the existing facility is not an option, as this has already been reviewed by the County when trying to look at screening the entire first floor. Retrofitting for earthquake has been determined to be financially prohibitive.

Consideration of retaining courtrooms 9 and 15 as arraignment courts would require further discussion and buy-in from the Sheriff and other justice partners and cannot be fully evaluated prior to the response required for this report. Our court is willing to consider how technology and other operational issues with the jail can be improved, resulting in potential reduction of overall courthouse square footage.

16. Expended Resources

As mentioned in previous sections, the County has spent approximately \$4.7 million and is planning to spend another \$8 million by June 30, 2013 to move the County Fleet Maintenance Operations to a new location as part of the purchase agreement. Many staff hours have gone into the demolition of the old jail, involving coordination, road control, asbestos removal, resurfacing of parking areas, and moving utility lines. The Sheriff and other justice partners have spent time and effort assisting in the initial space design meetings and have additionally begun to work on funding for a new tunnel to the new courthouse. Court staff has spent years working on this project, beginning with the early prioritizations and subsequent reevaluation processes. Judges and court staff were involved in the site acquisition process which took over two years. The court facility manager has dedicated many, many hours working with the County and working with court staff to identify the facility needs going forward, including various space configurations. The AOC, which is providing information separately, has equally spent time on this project, particularly with the difficult site acquisition.

As mentioned above our court has already spent \$3 million in tenant improvements and ongoing lease costs of \$500,000, since 2008-2009 to reduce the likelihood of leasing additional facility space, now a new location, to house the new judgeships we have already received. We preempted potential new costs by building that project, only to buy us time until our new criminal courthouse was completed.

The following photographs depict our Hall of Justice's challenges and deficiencies.

CONCLUSION

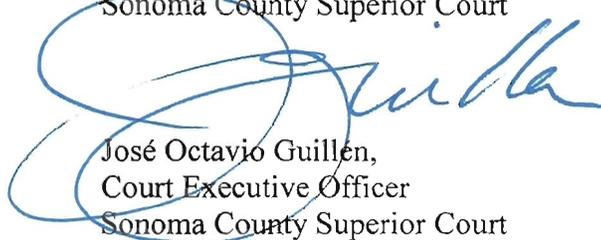
Our Court recognizes that the Court Facilities Working Group and ultimately, the Judicial Council, will need to make difficult decisions about which courthouse construction projects will move forward in light of the drastic reductions made to the Immediate Needs Trust Fund by the Governor. In light of this new fiscal reality, we also know that some of the 31 projects, previously approved by your committee, will need to be reduced further or in some cases cancelled all together. These are very difficult choices to make, since every court on this list is worthy of a new courthouse and your Working Group and very able OCCM staff confirmed those needs. Notwithstanding the demonstrated immediate need by our other sister Courts, Sonoma Court believe is uniquely positioned to move forward. The County and State have already invested almost \$18 million to get this construction project to this phase. Delaying or abandoning this project will be a loss of his substantial investment and effort by all parties involved. It would also mean that the Court and the Judicial Council will continue to operate in a courthouse that is not secure, seismically fit, or efficient to maintain. Aside from our moral obligation to see this project to fruition, continuing to function in this environment exposes our branch and ultimately tax payers of California to liability.

The Sonoma County Superior Court appreciates the consideration given by your committee.

Respectfully submitted,



Honorable René Auguste Chouteau,
Presiding Judge
Sonoma County Superior Court



José Octavio Guillén,
Court Executive Officer
Sonoma County Superior Court
600 Administration Dr.
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

Multiple Open Entrances to First Floor Create Security Risks



Non-ADA-Compliant Witness and Jury Boxes



Inadequate Security Screening Stations Create Long Lines at Second Floor,
Creating Inconvenience to Public



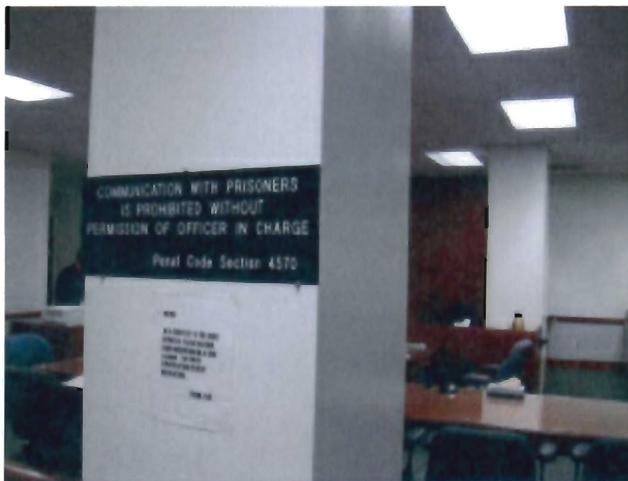
Inadequate screening-Exiting, wandng and entry occur in same place



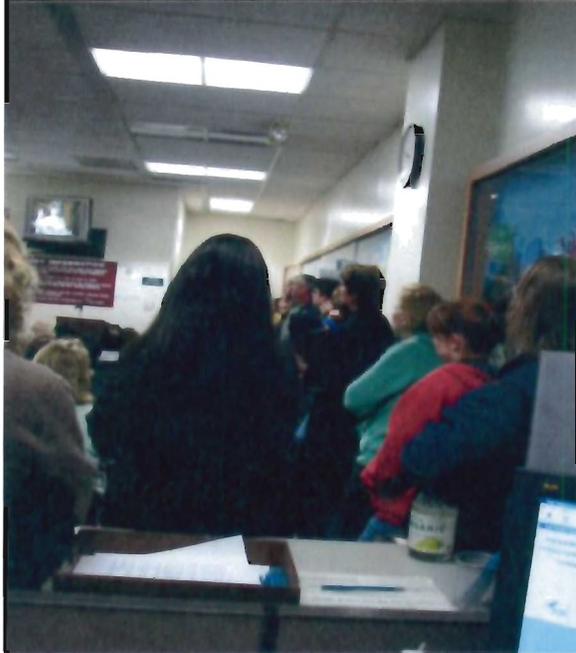
Non-ADA Employee's restroom (only court female restroom on 1st floor)



Column Blocking Judicial Officer's and Sheriff's Sightlines of Public Seating



Undersized and Overcrowded Jury Assembly Room



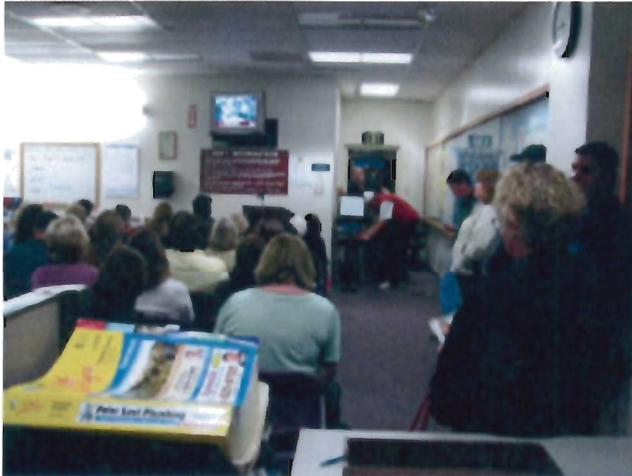
Undersized and Overcrowded Jury Assembly Room



Undersized and overcrowded jury assembly room



Undersized and Overcrowded Jury Assembly Room



Lack of Space Prohibits Supervisors from Having Private Offices
(Workstation with Sliding Door)



FIGURE 13
Storage/Mechanical Room Converted into Makeshift Manager's Office





Using converted conference room off of public lobby for manager office

Only judicial/employee elevator which is often broken and has caused injuries



Inadequate Judicial Chambers-next to courtroom with no screening



File storage leading to only Courthouse breakroom hallways



Ongoing leaks in the public



COURTROOM 5 – Site and operational deficiencies.



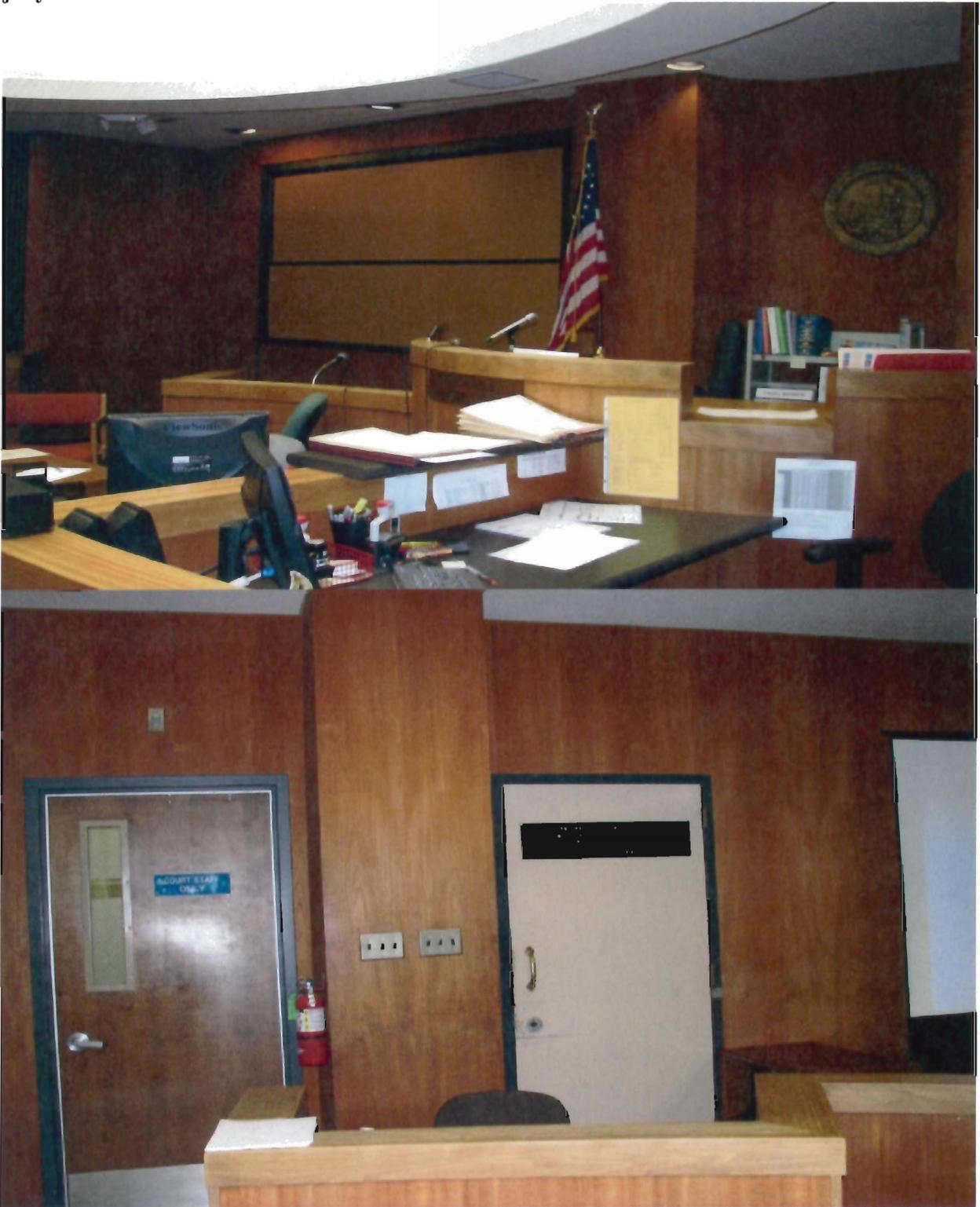
COURTROOM 6 – Prisoners enter from right side, directly behind D.A. and Pub. Def., creating security issues, as they make their way to the jury box on the left side.



COURTROOM 7 – Prisoners enter from right side, directly behind D.A. and Pub. Def., creating security issues, as they make their way to the jury box on the left side.



COURTROOM 8 – While this courtroom contains a holding cell, defendants must navigate across the room in close proximity to court staff, D.A. and Pub.Def. to the jury box.



COURTROOM 8 - continued



COURTROOM 10 – While this courtroom contains a holding cell, defendants must navigate across the room in close proximity to court staff, D.A. and Pub.Def. to the jury box.



COURTROOM 12 – While this courtroom contains a holding cell, defendants must navigate across the room in close proximity to court staff, D.A. and Pub.Def. to the jury box.



Courtroom 12 – continued.



COURTROOM 13 – While this courtroom contains a holding cell, defendants must navigate across the room in close proximity to court staff, D.A. and Pub.Def. to the jury box.



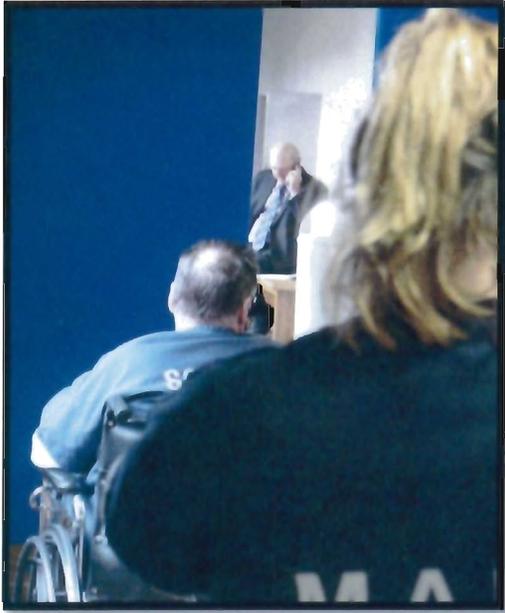
COURTROOM 14 – This is the traffic courtroom which opens to the outside, in an unsecured area. An entry to the right (behind the jury box) leads to the judge’s chambers, traffic division, collections division, Court Administration, Court H.R., and the civil division.



Courtroom 14 – continued.



Female and high risk inmates are transported from a “portal” connecting from the jail. The wheelchairs used for transport, and all female prisoners, are transported through the public hallways. This is the view from the jail portal to the first hallway, which is typically crowded with attorneys, out of custody defendants, and members of the public.



The prisoners are transported to each courtroom throughout the HOJ, past the public. Concerns about gang affiliation, mental health issues, and violent propensities are always present, particularly with limited Sheriff security resources.



The front of a wheelchair being used for prisoner transport can be seen through the crowd. The proximity of the public creates a continuing security concern.



DEMOLITION OF OLD COURTHOUSE TO PREPARE SITE FOR ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION



SITE ADJACENT TO COUNTY JAIL (BROWN COLORED FACILITY IN THE BACKGROUND)

ATTACHMENT 1

Sonoma County inmate Tased in attempted courtroom escape

By *PAUL PAYNE*

THE PRESS DEMOCRAT

Published: Friday, August 17, 2012 at 10:11 a.m.

Deputies used a stun gun Friday to subdue a Sonoma County jail inmate who tried to flee the courtroom when his case was called by the judge.

Witnesses said Jesse James Graham, 34, tried to hurdle the wooden barricade separating his seating area from the audience and was immediately brought down by a hit from a Taser.

"He yelled out really loud," said Ken Friedman of Mill Valley, who was in the courtroom accompanying a friend. "It looked like it hurt."

An audience member who tried to stop Graham was hit accidentally with a high-voltage probe. Todd Campbell of Guerneville was sitting up and talking as he was wheeled away by emergency workers.

Graham, a convicted burglar who was in court for a report on his mental competence, suffered no serious injuries and was escorted back to jail, Sgt. Eric Thomson said.

Witnesses said the incident happened just after 9 a.m. as Graham's case was called. There were dozens of people in the courtroom audience.

Graham stood up, then hurdled the three-foot wooden bar like a track star, one witness said.

Deputy Andrew Clark pulled a stun gun and fired once, hitting Graham in the buttocks from about 20 feet away, Thomson said.

A second probe struck Campbell's hand, creating a closed circuit as Campbell tried to grab Graham, Thomson said.

"The deputy was quick," said criminal defense lawyer John LemMon. "He nailed him good and he went down hard."

Attorney Stephen Turer of Santa Rosa, whose spent four decades in courtroom work, also was there.

"In all my years I've never seen that happen," Turer said. "The guy tried to bolt and got caught."

ATTACHMENT 2

Suspected Santa Rosa gang member accused of witness intimidation

By *RANDI ROSSMANN*
THE PRESS DEMOCRAT

Published: Friday, August 17, 2012 at 8:15 a.m.

A suspected gang member who allegedly tried to scare a young woman out of testifying in a gang assault case now is in custody, reported Santa Rosa police.

Earlier in August the man had gone to the workplace of an 18-year-old woman and told her not to testify and threatened her if she did, reported Sgt. Rainer Navarro.

A description of the man and his car helped gang investigators find suspect Justin Holmes, 21, of Santa Rosa.

Gang officers picked up Holmes Thursday at about 3:30 p.m. after they found him by his car on Creek Park Lane.

He was arrested on suspicion of witness intimidation, being an active gang member, committing a crime to help a gang and violating his probation.

Holmes was booked into the Sonoma County Jail. Bail was set at \$1 million.

The woman was a witness to an alleged gang-related assault at Youth Community Park on June 16. Five people were hurt and several were arrested.

They currently are being prosecuted.

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12th suspect wanted in fight at Santa Rosa park arrested

By MARY CALLAHAN
THE PRESS DEMOCRAT

Published: Friday, July 6, 2012 at 2:38 p.m.

A 12th suspect wanted in connection with a June 16 melee at Santa Rosa's Youth Community Park turned himself into law enforcement authorities Thursday night, police said.

Rohnert Park rapper Robert Flett, 26, walked into the Rohnert Park Public Safety Department and was turned over to Santa Rosa police officers and taken to the Sonoma County Jail, authorities said.



COURTESY PHOTO
Robert Flett

Flett was being held Friday on \$150,000 bail after his arrest for suspected felony assault with a deadly weapon, assault likely to produce great bodily injury, fighting in public, violation of probation, and numerous enhancements for suspected gang involvement and other aggravating circumstances, jail personnel said.

Only one more suspect - Santa Rosa resident Rudy Cuevas-Vigil, 20 - is known to be outstanding in connection with the fight that left a 40-year-old man and his adult daughter badly injured, police said.

The fight erupted at the end of a low-rider car show, apparently because of ill feelings between at least some of the suspects and the male victims, stemming from history involving a third party, police Sgt. Ray Navarro, who oversees gang enforcement and investigations for the Santa Rosa Police Department.

Additional interaction at the park sparked an attack on the man and then his daughter, apparently when she tried to intervene, Navarro said.

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10 arrested over beatings after Santa Rosa car show

By [JEREMY HAY](#)

THE PRESS DEMOCRAT

Published: Friday, June 29, 2012 at 7:17 p.m.

Ten people were arrested in connection to a melee in which gang members attacked several members of a family after a low rider car show at a Santa Rosa park, police said Friday.

A 40-year-old man was beaten unconscious and his 18-year-old daughter suffered major injuries to her face in the June 16 incident. Three other family members also were hurt.

"I'm still dizzy and lightheaded," the father, a Santa Rosa man who asked not to be identified, said Friday. "I get up and I still get head rushes. I've got stitches in my nose, cuts in the back of my head from the bottles and cans."

He said the incident stemmed from comments several of the men made about his two daughters. He responded verbally and was then attacked, he said.

A Marin County man, Carl William Hastie, 27, was arrested immediately after the fight and remains in custody. In raids Thursday around the Bay Area, six more men, a woman and three teenagers were collared, said Santa Rosa Police Sgt. Ray Navarro, who heads the gang enforcement unit.

One of those arrested appeared to belong to the Santa Rosa Style Low Rider Club, which put on the event at Youth Community Park, said Navarro.

"It looks like there's one possible connection between one of the suspects and the car organization," he said. Also, the show's advance publicity had promoted rappers known to be gang members and who were among those arrested, he said.

"We had known gang members come from all over the Bay Area," Navarro said. "There was definitely a correlation" with the show.

One car show organizer said that the fight and its participants were unrelated to the car club or the event, which he described as a family function that featured, besides its cars, sack races and pie eating contests.

"As far as I know, none of the guys from our club have been arrested," said Miguel A. Sanchez of Santa Rosa. He said that the event had "packed up" by the time the fight started.

"If things happened after our show, if something happened between them, that's out of our hands," he said.

Five Santa Rosa men, Anthony Cervantes, 24; Guadalupe Cervantes, 45; Robert Sandoval, 35; Thomas Gallardo, 23; and Juan Tovar, 19; were arrested and booked into Sonoma County Jail. Also, Tavo Collazo, 36, of Union City, and Robert Marques, 26, of Vacaville, were arrested.

Two teenagers were 16 and one was 17; police withheld their identities.

The suspects face felony assault charges, battery charges and gang enhancements. Tovar and Gallardo also were booked on probation violations. Marques also faces weapon possession and possession of stolen property charges.

Police are still investigating and are seeking Robert Flett, 26, of Rohnert Park, and Rudy Cuevas-Vigil, 20, of Santa Rosa on similar warrants.

"We're really looking for help from the community, from anyone who might have been there," Navarro said.

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ATTACHMENT 3

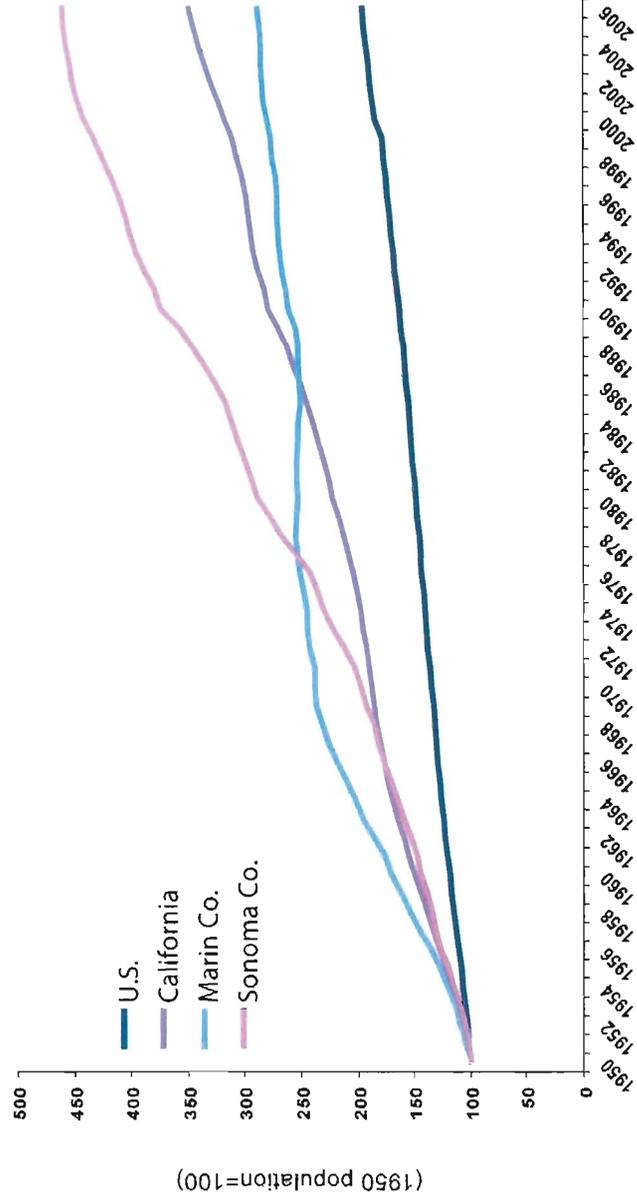
SONOMA COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT
 2012 Courtroom and Calendar Assignments
 (Effective January 3, 2012 and current as of 8/17/12)
 Hall of Justice (HOJ) – 600 Administration Dr., Santa Rosa, CA 95403
 Civil and Family Law Court (CFC) – 3055 Cleveland Ave., Santa Rosa, CA 95403
 Empire College Annex (Empire) – 3035 Cleveland Ave., Santa Rosa, CA 95403
 Juvenile Justice Center (JJC) – 7425 Rancho Los Guilicos Rd., Santa Rosa, CA 95409

<u>Criminal Felony Departments</u>			
Courtroom 1	HOJ	Judge Dana Simonds (Supervising)	D-H Felony Trials
Courtroom 3	HOJ	Judge Kenneth Gross (APJ)	Sh-Z Felony Trials
Courtroom 4	HOJ	Judge Gary Medvigy	A-C Felony Trials
Courtroom 10	HOJ	Judge Virginia Marcoida	N-Se Felony Trials
Courtroom 13	HOJ	Judge Jamie Thistlethwaite	I-M Felony Trials
<u>Criminal ECR Department</u>			
Courtroom 9	HOJ	Judge Robert LaForge	Early Case Resolution (Felonies)
<u>Criminal Misdemeanor Departments</u>			
Courtroom 6	HOJ	Judge Peter Ottenweller	Om-Z Misdemeanors
Courtroom 7	HOJ	Judge Patrick Broderick	Ge-Ol Misdemeanors
Courtroom 8	HOJ	Judge Bradford DeMeo	A-Ga Misdemeanors
<u>Traffic Department</u>			
Courtroom 14	HOJ	Comm Lawrence Ornell	Adult/Juv Traffic/Civil Harassment
<u>Drug Court/DUI Ct/DUI Compliance</u>			
Courtroom 15	HOJ	Judge René Chouteau (PJ)	Drug Court/Unlawful Detainers
<u>DV/DUI Court/DUI Compliance/FACT</u>			
Courtroom 2	HOJ	Judge Shelly Averill	DV/DUI/FACT
<u>Juvenile Dependency Department</u>			
Courtroom 12	HOJ	Comm Anthony Wheeldin	Juv Dep/Gdnship/Adoptions
<u>Misc. Hearings</u>			
Courtrooms 5 and 11	HOJ	Assigned Judges/Commissioner Ornell	Felonies, Civil Harassment
<u>Civil Departments</u>			
Courtroom 16	Empire	Judge Elliot Daum	Civil Trials
Courtroom 17	Empire	Judge Gary Nadler	Civil Trials
Courtroom 18	CFC	Judge Mark Tansil	Civil Trials
Courtroom 19	CFC	Judge Arthur Wick (Supervising)	Civil Trials
<u>Family Law Departments</u>			
Courtroom 20	CFC	Comm Louise Bayles-Fightmaster	DCSS/Child Support
Courtroom 21	CFC	Judge Robert Boyd	Cases 34-66 (Family Law)
Courtroom 22	CFC	Judge James Bertoli	Cases 67-99 (Family Law)
Courtroom 23	CFC	Judge Nancy Shaffer (Supervising)	Cases 00-33 (Family Law)
<u>Juvenile Delinquency Departments</u>			
Courtroom 24	JJC	Judge Raima Ballinger (Supervising)	Juvenile Delinquency
Courtroom 25	JJC	Judge Allan D. Hardcastle	Juvenile Delinquency

ATTACHMENT 3.1

POPULATION GROWTH

POPULATION GROWTH COMPARISONS U.S., CALIFORNIA, MARIN AND SONOMA COUNTIES



ATTACHMENT 4

Jury Summary Report

Date: 8/16/12

Time: 9:39 AM

From :07/07/09 To :06/29/10

Judge	Type	Trial No.	Jurors	Alternates	No. Days	Cancel Reas.	Sent
Jurisdiction : SUPERIOR							
WICK - ARTHUR WICK	CRI	SCR-566689	12	1	6		69
WICK - ARTHUR WICK	CRI	SCR-566808		0	1		65
WICK - ARTHUR WICK	CRI	SCR-549235	12	2	25		249
WICK - ARTHUR WICK	CRI	SCR-557846	12	2	8		49
WICK - ARTHUR WICK	CRI	SCR-558208	12	2	6		46
WICK - ARTHUR WICK	CRI	SCR-553387	12	2	7		56
Totals for : SUPERIOR	Average No Days Criminal : 9.04		Trials Cancelled : 1				

Average No Days Civil : 11.07

Total Trials Civil: 28

Crim:92

Jury Summary Report

Date: 8/16/12

Time: 9:39 AM

From :07/07/09 To :06/29/10

Judge	Type	Trial No.	Jurors	Alternates	No. Days	Cancel Reas.	Sent
Jurisdiction : SUPERIOR							
ANTO - LAWRENCE ANTOLINI	CRI	SCR 537745	12	4	76		845
ANTO - LAWRENCE ANTOLINI	CRI	SCR 538745		0	1		
ANTO - LAWRENCE ANTOLINI	CRI	SCR 538745A		0	1		
ANTO - LAWRENCE ANTOLINI	CRI	SCR 561692	12	3	10		61
ANTO - LAWRENCE ANTOLINI	CRI	SCR-516906	12	3	7		125
ANTO - LAWRENCE ANTOLINI	CRI	SCR-526473	14	1	30		550
ANTO - LAWRENCE ANTOLINI	CRI	SCR-545515	12	3	29		302
AVER - SHELLY J. AVERILL	CRI	SCR-564588	12	2	12		60
BEAU - DEAN BEAUPRE	CRI	SCR-560042		0	22		67
BEAU - DEAN BEAUPRE	CRI	SCR-540984	12	1	10		56
BERT - JAMES BERTOLI	CIV	SPR 80646	12	1	2		44
BERT - JAMES BERTOLI	CIV	SPR 81628	12	1	1		40
BERT - JAMES BERTOLI	CIV	SPR-56939		0	1		40
BERT - JAMES BERTOLI	CIV	SPR-76117		0	1		40
BOYD - ROBERT BOYD	CIV	SCV-243133	12	2	13		71
BOYD - ROBERT BOYD	CIV	SCV-243659	12	2	29		75
BOYD - ROBERT BOYD	CIV	SCV-245169		0	1		69
BOYD - ROBERT BOYD	CIV	SCV-240805	12	2	13		82
BOYD - ROBERT BOYD	CIV	SCV-241238	12	2	17		100
BOYD - ROBERT BOYD	CIV	SCV-241840	12	2	16		110
CHOU - RENE AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU	CIV	SCV 240221	12	2	15		99
CHOU - RENE AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU	CIV	SCV 240496	12	2	13		100
CHOU - RENE AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU	CIV	SCV 242956	12	1	2		100
CHOU - RENE AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU	CRI	SCR-527351	12	4	27		277
CHOU - RENE AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU	CRI	SCR-500010	12	1	4		122
CONG - JULIE CONGER	CRI	SCR-533070	12	3	19		203
CONG - JULIE CONGER	CRI	SCR-558566	12	1	2		57
CONG - JULIE CONGER	CRI	SCR-559129		0	1		74
CONG - JULIE CONGER	CRI	SCR-559293	12	2	5		67
CONG - JULIE CONGER	CRI	SCR-568718	12	2	6		77
DAUM - ELLIOT DAUM	CIV	SCV 243775	12	2	7		68
DAUM - ELLIOT DAUM	CIV	SCV-242286	12	2	19		100
DAUM - ELLIOT DAUM	CIV	SCV-242617	12	2	10		98
DAUM - ELLIOT DAUM	CIV	SCV-242785	12	4	46		150
DENE - CYNTHIA DENENHOLZ	CRI	SCR-577373		0	1	S	65
DENE - CYNTHIA DENENHOLZ	CRI	SCR-561391		0	1		55
DENE - CYNTHIA DENENHOLZ	CRI	SCR-561544		0	1		53
DENE - CYNTHIA DENENHOLZ	CRI	SCR-562387	14	0	4		60

Jury Summary Report

Date: 8/16/12

Time: 9:39 AM

From :07/07/09 To :06/29/10

Judge	Type	Trial No.	Jurors	Alternates	No. Days	Cancel Reas.	Sent
Jurisdiction : SUPERIOR							
DENE - CYNTHIA DENENHOLZ	CRI	SCR-564126	12	2	5		70
DENE - CYNTHIA DENENHOLZ	CRI	SCR-537334	12	2	6		71
DWIC - DIANE WICK	CRI	SCR-58193	12	2	5		52
GIOR - RAYMOND GIORDANO	CIV	SCV 243681		0	1		59
GNOS - KENNETH GNOSS	CRI	SCR-572883	12	2	7		109
GNOS - KENNETH GNOSS	CRI	SCR-31209	12	2	3		93
GNOS - KENNETH GNOSS	CRI	SCR-498567	12	4	22		355
GNOS - KENNETH GNOSS	CRI	SCR 554645		0	24		121
GNOS - KENNETH GNOSS	CRI	SCR 498567	12	3	23		220
GNOS - KENNETH GNOSS	CRI	SCR 536222	12	4	35		218
GNOS - KENNETH GNOSS	CRI	SCR-558914	12	3	17		182
GNOS - KENNETH GNOSS	CRI	SCR-531632	12	2	10		131
GNOS - KENNETH GNOSS	CRI	SCR-556132	12	2	5		74
GUYN - GAYLE GUYNUP	CRI	SCR-568019	12	2	4		74
HAYD - CHARLES W. HAYDEN	CRI	SCR-480669	12	2	4		60
JOY - STEPHANY JOY	CRI	SCR-554981		0	2		45
JOY - STEPHANY JOY	CRI	SCR-563920	12	1	4		55
JOY - STEPHANY JOY	CRI	SCR-575135	12	1	4		56
JOY - STEPHANY JOY	CRI	SCR-575691	12	1	3		59
MARC - VIRGINIA MARCOIDA	CRI	SCR-576188	12	2	7		71
MARC - VIRGINIA MARCOIDA	CRI	SCR-567772		0	1		68
MARC - VIRGINIA MARCOIDA	CRI	SCR-573803	12	2	6		95
MARC - VIRGINIA MARCOIDA	CRI	SCR-573838	12	2	7		67
MARC - VIRGINIA MARCOIDA	CRI	SCR-568240	12	2	6		47
MARC - VIRGINIA MARCOIDA	CRI	SCR-563350		0	1		58
MARC - VIRGINIA MARCOIDA	CRI	SCR-558324	12	2	6		51
MARC - VIRGINIA MARCOIDA	CRI	SCR-527743	12	2	9		126
MEDV - GARY MEDVIGY	CRI	SCR-527888	12	1	4		124
MEDV - GARY MEDVIGY	CRI	SCR-536118	12	1	7		65
MEDV - GARY MEDVIGY	CRI	SCR-536827	12	2	7		152
MEDV - GARY MEDVIGY	CRI	SCR- 543165	12	2	12		113
MEDV - GARY MEDVIGY	CRI	SCR-557495	12	1	9		112
MEDV - GARY MEDVIGY	CRI	SCR-553908	12	2	5		70
MEDV - GARY MEDVIGY	CRI	SCR-554417	12	2	9		95
MEDV - GARY MEDVIGY	CRI	SCR-554422	12	2	23		167
MEDV - GARY MEDVIGY	CRI	SCR-565495	12	1	4		85
NADL - GARY NADLER	GRJ	JAN 2010	19	2	5		65
OWEN - KNOEL OWEN	CRI	SCR-554740	12	1	3		58

Jury Summary Report

Date: 8/16/12

Time: 9:39 AM

From :07/07/09 To :06/29/10

Judge	Type	Trial No.	Jurors	Alternates	No. Days	Cancel Reas.	Sent
Jurisdiction : SUPERIOR							
OWEN - KNOEL OWEN	CRI	SCR-551044	12	2	4		84
OWEN - KNOEL OWEN	CRI	SCR-573719	12	1	3		64
RICH - ANDRIA RICHEY	CRI	SCR-574957	12	2	4		73
RICH - ANDRIA RICHEY	CRI	SCR-571853	12	2	4		65
RICH - ANDRIA RICHEY	CRI	SCR-566934	12	2	4		67
RICH - ANDRIA RICHEY	CRI	SCR-575664		0	1		55
RICH - ANDRIA RICHEY	CRI	SCR-557685	12	2	3		55
RICH - ANDRIA RICHEY	CRI	SCR-534750	12	2	6		65
RUSH - ELAINE RUSHING	CIV	MCV-205454		0	1		63
RUSH - ELAINE RUSHING	CIV	SCV 239575	12	2	10		80
RUSH - ELAINE RUSHING	CIV	SCV-242514		0	1		65
RUSH - ELAINE RUSHING	CIV	SCV-241704	12	2	31		112
RUSH - ELAINE RUSHING	CIV	SCV-243548	12	1	3		83
SHAF - NANCY CASE SHAFFER	CRI	SCR-568560	12	2	6		52
SHAF - NANCY CASE SHAFFER	CRI	SCR-564857	12	2	8		52
SHAF - NANCY CASE SHAFFER	CRI	SCR 565390	12	2	16		91
SHAF - NANCY CASE SHAFFER	CRI	SCR 581549	12	2	5		57
SHAF - NANCY CASE SHAFFER	CRI	SCR-550939	12	1	4		60
SHAF - NANCY CASE SHAFFER	CRI	SCR-561457	12	1	6		45
SHAF - NANCY CASE SHAFFER	CRI	SCR-560794	12	2	9		64
SIMO - DANA BEERNINK SIMONDS	CRI	SCR 9373 / 1553	12	2	13		135
SIMO - DANA BEERNINK SIMONDS	CRI	SCR-504968A	12	2	12		211
SIMO - DANA BEERNINK SIMONDS	CRI	SCR-567877	12	2	6		75
SIMO - DANA BEERNINK SIMONDS	CRI	SCR-577449		0	2		101
SIMO - DANA BEERNINK SIMONDS	CRI	SCR-577449A	12	2	10		159
TANS - MARK TANSIL	CIV	SCV 234700	12	2	11		132
TANS - MARK TANSIL	CIV	SCV 243632	12	1	10		76
TANS - MARK TANSIL	CIV	SCV-241843	12	3	18		97
TANS - MARK TANSIL	CIV	SCV-241980	12	1	6		68
TANS - MARK TANSIL	CIV	SCV-242684	12	2	12		96
WICK - ARTHUR WICK	CRI	SCR-568139	12	2	17		116
WICK - ARTHUR WICK	CRI	SCR-564797	12	2	6		65
WICK - ARTHUR WICK	CRI	SCR-568408		0	1		65
WICK - ARTHUR WICK	CRI	SCR-512403		0	1		65
WICK - ARTHUR WICK	CRI	SCR-525428	12	3	26		155
WICK - ARTHUR WICK	CRI	SCR-539396		0	1		80
WICK - ARTHUR WICK	CRI	SCR-541949	12	2	10		126
WICK - ARTHUR WICK	CRI	SCR-565551	12	3	8		71

Jury Trials, by County and Type of Proceeding
Fiscal Year 2009–10

Superior Courts
Table 3

COUNTY	Total (A)	Felony (B)	Misdemeanor (C)	PI/PD/WD Unlimited Civil (D)	Other Unlimited Civil (E)	Limited Civil (F)	Probate and Mental Health (G)
STATEWIDE	11,047	6,016	3,404	758	642	190	37
Sierra	(i) 1	(i) 0	(i) 1	0	(i) 0	(i) 0	(i) 0
Siskiyou	14	8	4	1	1	0	0
Solano	124	80	33	5	6	0	0
Sonoma	92	53	22	9	6	0	2
Stanislaus	286	129	139	6	8	4	0
Sutter	34	23	5	4	2	0	0
Tehama	6	5	1	0	0	0	0
Trinity	12	7	5	0	0	0	0
Tulare	156	89	56	8	3	0	0
Tuolumne	24	11	9	2	2	0	0
Ventura	326	107	179	20	8	11	1
Yolo	111	79	31	0	0	1	0
Yuba	20	8	8	1	1	1	1

Column Key:

(B) Includes trials for defendants whose felony charges were reduced to misdemeanors before the start of trial.

Notes:

(i) Incomplete data; reports were submitted for less than a full year.

0 or — The court reported that no cases occurred or the court did not submit a report in this category.

ATTACHMENT 5

B F. Sisk Courthouse
 15 Courtrooms
 192,000 Sq. Ft.
 180 Assigned Staff

Facilities Department		
Clocks - So Far		5,567.84
Power Strips		3,690.17
Half Round Trash Cans		2,725.28
First Aid Kits		1,880.24
Door Stops		73.56
After-hours Drop Box		1,958.00
Outdoor Seating		3,108.59
Janitor Closet Shelving		2,100.00
File Shelving Step ladders		12,507.00
Ladders		977.86
Round Hallway trash Cans		7,600.00
AED's		14,152.58
JDR Refrigerators		1,534.12
Breakroom Refrigerators		4,795.99
JDR TV's w/ DvD		6,026.32
JDR Microwaves		1,281.36
Flags and flag Poles for Ctrrms.		5,664.08
Exterior Trash Cans		6,242.91
Floor Mats, Forms Holders, Misc. Office		11,223.00
Stantions, Deliniators,		9,653.00
Date Stamps		6,400.00
	Total Facilities	109,161.90

Est. Move Cost 150,000.00

Technology Department		
Network & Phones		1,545,413.00
Servers & Storage		395,624.00
Desktops		345,683.00
Printers		40,620.00
DocketCall		52,330.00
Monitoring Systems		12,000.00
A/V Equipment		67,520.00
FTR		115,388.00
Circuits (Connectivity - one time)		7,179.00
Est. miscellaneous cables & Items		14,000.00
Est. Move Costs (labor)		110,000.00
Est. Xerox Copier Move Costs		4,500.00
	Total Technology	2,710,257.00

Total one-time costs 2,819,418.90

Ongoing Costs		
Ongoing Costs-Esimated		
Janitorial	Estimated Increase	85,000.00
Utilities	maybe decreases but unknown due to LEED building and more efficient operations than the old county buildings	?

Others too difficult to determine at this time