



**Superior Court of California  
County of Fresno**

Tamara Beard  
Executive Officer / Clerk / Jury Commissioner  
Sheran Morton ~ Patty Wallace-Rixman  
Assistant Executive Officers

September 23, 2011

Justice Brad Hill  
Chairman, Court Facilities Working Group

Subject: "Options for Moving Forward with SB 1407 Projects Given Fund Reductions"

Dear Justice Hill:

Thank you for this opportunity to comment regarding the possible delay of our criminal courthouse remodel. We understand that given SB 1407 funding reductions some projects will continue to move forward and others will be delayed. **This letter is to strongly urge the Court Facilities Working Group to allow the Fresno County Main Courthouse remodel ("Criminal Courthouse") to continue in its current Stage 4 - Preliminary Plan Phase and begin Stage 5 - Working Drawing Phase in FY 2011-2012.** As you will see in the document below, the renovation project was mis-categorized as it being in Stage 1 – Review Project Scope and not mentioned in any of the OCCM recommended options presented to the Court Facilities Working Group. This mis-categorization is detrimental to the consideration of the project by the working group and should be immediately remedied. The Court does NOT want to scale back the funds or project scope, but rather has worked diligently with the AOC's Stage 4 Preliminary Plans Design Consultants to prioritize the most effective and efficient changes to improve access to and safety of the building. Also, the Criminal Courthouse remodel previously ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> out of the 41 SB 1407 projects in terms of need and urgency and we feel it should remain at the top of the list for projects moving forward in development.

**Request for Appropriate Re-designation to Stage 4 – "Preliminary Plans"**

Per the August 22, 2011 "Options for Moving Forward with SB 1407 Projects Given Fund Reductions" ("Memorandum") from Mr. Lee Willoughby, Director of the OCCM, the Criminal Courthouse Renovation is one of the four projects in the Stage 1 - Review Project Scope Phase. The Memorandum further states that "all funds for the current phase were previously committed and no additional funds are required in FY 2011-2012". We disagree. The renovation project is already in the Stage 4 - Preliminary Plan phase. (Please refer to the attached "Progress Report – Period ending: August 31, 2011".) This renovation project was legislatively authorized \$4.3 million for this Stage 4 - Preliminary Plan phase, not \$1.55 million as stated in the report. The \$1.55 million was actually the amount needed, within the \$4.3 million, to complete a segment within the Stage 4 - Preliminary Plan phase. It will take the full \$4.3 million to take the project through the standard schematic design and design development drawings in FY 2011-2012.

The Criminal Courthouse renovation is no different than any of the other twelve projects appropriately categorized in the Stage 4 - Preliminary Plan phase, but all of those are being recommended for both the

full use of their Stage 4 - Preliminary Plan phase funds and continuing onto the Stage 5 - Working Drawings phase. Our Criminal Courthouse renovation project is scheduled to finish the Stage 4 - Preliminary Plan phase in the fourth quarter of FY 2011-2012 and likewise is scheduled to begin the Stage 5 - Working Drawings phase in the fourth quarter of FY 2011-2012. This schedule is the same as three of the other projects recommended to continue beyond their current Stage 4 - Preliminary Plan phase.

The renovation should have been listed in Section A "Now in Preliminary Plans and Eligible to Move into Working Drawings in FY 11-12" of Attachments A & B of the Memorandum. We request to be appropriately added to all four recommended options presented in Appendix B for the full amount of \$6.142 million for working drawings. Likewise, the project should also be added to Table 1 of the Memorandum in the "Preliminary Plans Remaining Expenditures Needed in FY 2011-2012 to Complete Current Phase" total. By re-categorizing it and stating the renovation Preliminary Plan phase total expenditure needed in its entirety, the "Total Funds Needed in FY 2011-2012 to Proceed into Next Phase" increases from \$179.7 million to \$182.5 million.

Also, the Project Profile included with the Memorandum erroneously states that the "Key Issues" that the Court is considering is that the "Project Cost may be significantly reduced based on review of project scope." Although the Court had originally met with the AOC about possibly reducing the project scope, for fear that upgrades of the seismic and building systems would absorb all available funding with little operational benefit to the Court, the AOC urged the Court to proceed with Stage 4 - Preliminary Plans and move forward. This advice served extremely prudent as the Court quickly learned that the project could not be piecemealed. All of the design priorities were interrelated and integral to the intent of providing better security and access. Additionally, both the OCCM and our Stage 4 design consultants have assured us that the renovation project cost allocation is sufficient to meet both upgrade and operational needs. In other words, we no longer have any uncertainty in the scope or that the project move forward – as recommended by OCCM.

#### **Justification for Moving Forward to Stage 5: Working Drawings**

When considering which projects to select to proceed with working drawings, only Butte County and Riverside County projects rank higher than the renovation of the Fresno County Criminal Courthouse, per Attachment C of the Memorandum. We urge you to take the state of our aging Criminal Courthouse into consideration. It is in need of significant renovations to address access, safety, security and deferred maintenance to position it for continued use as a courthouse for the next 30 years. Additionally, pursuing the renovation of the courthouse is the most cost-effective solution for meeting the current and long-term needs of the Court and the court users we serve, considering that within the Trial Court Capital Outlay Plan the ranking of a new Criminal Courthouse in Fresno County is very low (number 65 out of 102 total projects) and the designation is in the "medium priority" grouping. In essence, this renovation is essential to extend the usefulness of this building for many, many years to come.

The Fresno Superior Court has one of the highest per capita criminal filings and cases in the State; all of which are heard and/or processed in the criminal courthouse. Our misdemeanor filings are the 8<sup>th</sup> highest in the State, exceeding that in Santa Clara and San Francisco. Our felony filings are the 9<sup>th</sup> highest in the State, exceeding that in San Francisco.

The Criminal Courthouse was categorized in the *Immediate Need Priority Group* and ranked number 3 out of the 41 SB 1407 projects. The four categories utilized to prioritize the projects were Security, Overcrowding, Physical Condition and Access to Court Services. While many of the issues cross over (i.e. security/overcrowding or physical condition/access) listed below are this building's key courthouse deficiencies in each of the four prioritization categories:

## 1. Security

- **Jury Assembly and ACTION Center (Post Conviction Processing) have no security.**  
Currently there is no security screening for either the Jury Assembly or the ACTION Center and access to these areas is isolated from the rest of the building. Should emergencies occur, and they do, the response time for the Sheriff is longer than it should be due to the circuitous route they must take to access these two departments. The ACTION Center works with domestic violence offenders after sentencing, as well as other criminal offenders, when they are often frustrated and angry. The lack of security in this area poses a risk to other court users and staff. Our jurors and jury staff are also left unprotected. Incidents have occurred where non-screened members of the public have entered through the Jury Office into what should be a secure corridor and then found trying to access either the judges' or prisoner elevators.
- **In-custody defendants share a common elevator lobby and back corridor with Judicial Officers, staff and jurors.**  
Currently on criminal trial court floors B1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7, in-custody defendants, many of whom are violent offenders, cross paths with jurors, staff and judicial officers. Not only is this a significant safety risk, but it also creates a constant potential for mistrial.
- **Unusually high gang influence exists in Fresno County.**  
Per the *Threat Assessment of July 2011*, produced by the AOC Office of Emergency Response and Security,  
“the primary gang influence in and around Fresno are Asian and Hispanic criminal street gangs such as Norteños, Sureños, the Bulldogs, and numerous others. There is also a population of Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMG) such as the Hells Angels and Mongols which operate in and around or visit the Fresno Area. In addition to these visible street gangs, Fresno County is also home to less publically visible but no less dangerous anti-government “Constitutionalists,” “sovereign citizens,” white supremacists, and other far right wing extremists. Many of these organizations are affiliated with trans-national drug cartels and/or international organized crime groups and have the ability to access sophisticated weapons and training.”  
The *Threat Assessment* recommends the Trial Court Facilities Standards be met to mitigate these threats. One of the suggestions is to close down the “open air plaza directly below the court building” also known as the breezeway to avoid the placement of explosives within the building envelope. A key design concept under consideration in the Stage 4 - Preliminary Plans phase encloses the breeze way which secures the space, improves entry screening, and includes Jury Assembly within the security screened area.
- **Children and families at risk.**  
For various reasons, the Dependency Courts moved from a separate facility to this criminal courthouse in 2011. In addition to cost savings, the anticipated security upgrades associated with the renovation was a major consideration in moving this

department. Safety is the Court's highest priority in serving the children and families involved in more than 1000 emotionally charged dependency cases each year. Although we have worked to avoid situations where children in Dependency Court come into contact with violent criminals, it is impossible to adequately and safely do so in a shared facility.

- **No cameras in public areas.**

The only cameras at the courthouse view the main exterior entrances, the first floor lobby and the detention area. There are no cameras in the public areas where defendants, accusers, witnesses, families and spectators are often in close proximity. In emotionally charged cases, or in instances where domestic violence or child abuse is alleged, the lack of security monitoring reduces the Court's ability to maintain safety and order effectively. Also, there are no cameras in the public elevators. This limits the Sheriff's response and their visual control is extremely limited. Consequently, many altercations have occurred on the public elevators and then continued onto a floor—all without any Sheriff knowledge until it was too late. This creates volatile situations in our public corridors and outside the courtrooms. Simply stated, the lack of cameras puts the very people who are seeking protection from the Court in more danger.

- **No electronic security measures in place.**

The building lacks any electronic security measures to separate the staff area from public areas. Most staff utilizes the public elevator alongside members of the public, and doorways to enter employee areas are located in very public and visible locations. This leaves the staff and secure corridor (that often leads to Judge's chambers and jury deliberation rooms) very vulnerable.

## 2. Overcrowding

Approximately 3,000 people a day enter the Criminal Courthouse through the main entry lobby.

- **The lobby size is inadequate and undersized.**

The lobby is grossly undersized for a building of this size and with our high volume of traffic. Congestion occurs every morning as the public and employees enter the building and continue through screening. During peak times, long lines form outside the courthouse. (See "Typical Morning Line" diagram on page 10.) Children, victims, witnesses, jurors, and even peace officers must wait in the same lines as criminal defendants or opposing parties well beyond the watchful eye of the deputies. For persons with disabilities, mobility limitations, or certain health issues, standing in lines outside the building for extended periods of time adds physical challenges to an already emotionally uncomfortable situation. Fresno's high temperatures from June to September and extremely cold temperatures from November to February add more stressors.

Once inside, the building has minimal queuing capability and the area available for entry screening only allows for one package X-ray scanning machine and two magnetometers for public entrance. The overcrowding poses a security issue as the congestion makes it difficult for the Sheriff to visually monitor or control the crowd that forms in front of the elevators.

- **The Jury Assembly room does not have restrooms.**

Jurors must use the main lobby restrooms which are across the building breezeway. This incurs the inconvenience of waiting in the security screening lines, which further irritates prospective jurors already annoyed with being summoned. It also compounds the congestion issue in the main lobby.

### 3. Physical Condition

**The building is 50 years old.** Most of the building systems are original and have served beyond their useful life. Renovation work will allow for improved efficiencies by upgrading mechanical, electrical, plumbing and fire life safety. (See Attachment A)

- **The current building does not comply with high-rise safety codes.**

There are NO provisions that comply with the current high-rise life-safety code requirements as such codes were not in effect at the time of the design and construction of the building. At a minimum, stair pressurization would be required in the renovation allowing for fan/duct systems that would provide for safe stairwell egress.

- **Annual maintenance costs exceeds County Facility Payment.**

The AOC spends more in maintenance at this building than with other similar sized courthouses. The AOC spends approximately \$700,000 per year (not including the chiller replacement cost of \$1.3M in 2010) to maintain the Criminal Courthouse PLUS the County invoices the AOC approximately \$226,000 annually for a total of \$926,000. Per the Transfer Agreement the County Facility Payment (CFP) to the AOC, which is supposed to represent the past historical costs for maintenance and repairs, is \$423,321.

Therefore the AOC spends, at minimum, over half a million dollars beyond the CFP each year.

- **Seismic conditions not to code.**

A seismic retrofit is in order as the building is not built to current structural standards or codes. A preliminary retrofit scheme developed in September 2009 highlighted the need for strengthening of concrete elevator core walls, steel columns, and beam-to-column connections for select locations in addition to work on the 8<sup>th</sup> and penthouse levels. These earlier observations appear validated, if not understated, per the current Stage 4 design team's seismic modeling and other information gathering findings.

- **Undersized generator means minimal emergency power backup.**

The current generator does not back up enough of the building load. The current generator ONLY powers the two judges'/prisoner elevators, sump pumps, stair lights, corridor lights, B2 floor courtroom lighting (2 courtrooms), 7<sup>th</sup> floor courtroom lighting (5 courtrooms), and the fire alarm system. In the past year, there have been several power outages that left defendants in the dark within a few feet of witnesses, alleged victims, judicial officers, and court staff. The emergency generator does NOT power any of the public elevators, the remaining 21 courtrooms, clerk's offices, or critical data systems.

Over the past decade, extreme technology growth has resulted in it being a significant and necessary system within the Court, as both operations and the public rely heavily on electronic services. Most of these outages have occurred during the business day,

resulting in all electronic systems and phone services being unavailable to the public and court staff. The Court Technology Department has to work many hours on resolving issues after each of these outages neglecting all other responsibilities until all systems are available and online again. The greatest impact is felt in operations and in public access, as data systems and services are not available.

#### **4. Access to Court Services**

On a statewide basis, the average court user is confronted with a lack of understanding of court procedures, and due to the current fiscal environment, services to assist them are being cut every day. However, in Fresno County, one can add another obstacle – that of physical access, that is a hindrance to justice.

- **Major entry points not ADA compliant.**

The major public walkway on the west side of the building leading to the main courthouse entrance is not ADA accessible. This disproportionately reduces access to the court for people in mobility devices due to disability or age, including victims of elder abuse. For these vulnerable court users, physical barriers can make the difference between seeking protection from mistreatment or dropping their cases.

- **Restrooms not ADA compliant.**

The only ADA accessible restrooms in this 10-story, 213,687 square foot courthouse are located on the 7<sup>th</sup> floor. Recently, a person in a mobility device became trapped in the men's so called "accessible" restroom. As he was seated on the toilet, his arm became pinned between the wall and the grab bar behind him. In this compromising position, he had to wait for maintenance personnel to open the stall, pull his pants up, and then remove the grab bar from the wall to release his arm. The gentleman was very upset and known as a litigious member of the public.

- **Public counters not ADA compliant.**

Most of the public counters are not ADA compliant. Employees must leave the secure work area, enter the public area of the clerk's office, and assist disabled clientele in the open area. This is not secure for the employee nor does it provide adequate confidentiality to the member of the public in the mobility device.

#### **Summary**

This Court, along with our Stage 4 design team, has worked extremely hard to narrow and prioritize the scope to remedy many of the building deficiencies. The end product will result in a much safer and more accessible building for the public, staff, and judges. The renovation project could be "shovel ready" as it is an existing building. It being immediately ready for renovation places it well ahead of the other SB 1407 projects in the site selection and site acquisition phases of development. Additionally, the courthouse can be renovated without securing costly swing space, allowing the Court to conduct normal daily operations, and without a break in service to the public. The renovation will not require additional security costs as the main footprint and use is the same and the renovation will improve upon security deficiencies.

This renovation will benefit a large percentage of California's population. As the 2010 Census demonstrates, Fresno County continues to explode when it comes to population growth. The 2000 Census showed Fresno County experienced a 19.8% rise over 1990 and in 2010 we saw another

significant rise of 16.4% growth over 2000. Compared to the average State population increase of 10%, this is another indication of our county's fast paced growth. (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010).

This renovation will also improve the public's perception of justice as this Criminal Courthouse IS the visual symbol of justice in our area. In its current state, this facility hinders our ability to adequately serve the people of Fresno County who seek access to justice. It is an outdated, crumbling building truly in immediate need of restoration. The Fresno Superior Court strongly desires to continue and complete the entire Stage 4 - Preliminary Plan phase in the amount of \$4.3 million as was previously authorized by the California Judicial Council and the Legislature. We also request that the renovation be appropriately listed with the other projects in the Stage 4 - Preliminary Plans phase and allowed to enter into the Stage 5 - Working Drawings phase in FY 2011-2012. The Criminal Courthouse is a building truly in immediate need and we urge you to move forward with the renovation plans without delay.

Respectfully submitted,

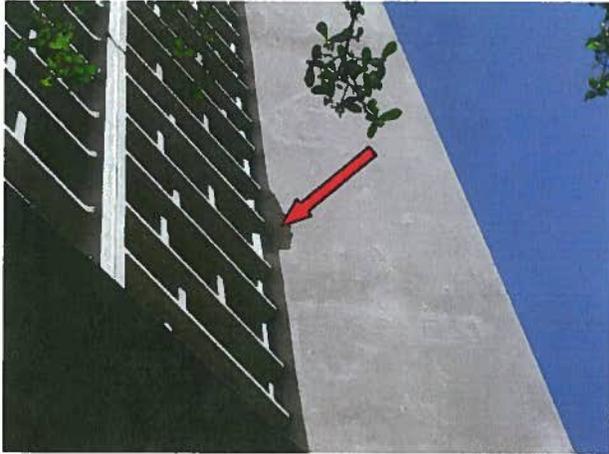


Tamara Beard  
Court Executive Officer  
Fresno Superior Court



## Attachment A – Snapshot of Criminal Courthouse Building Conditions.

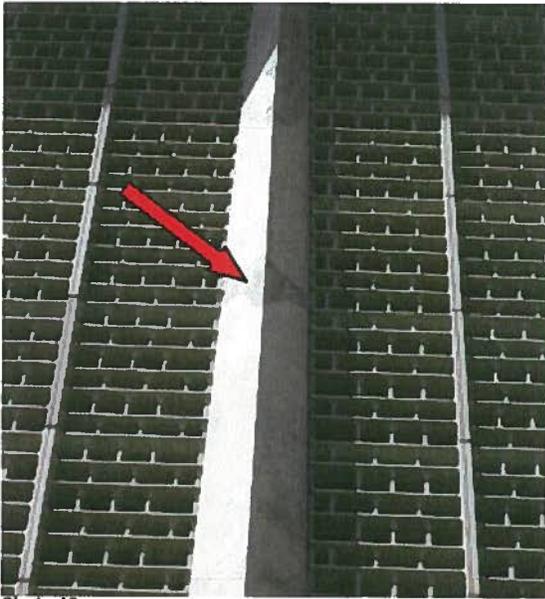
**Exterior – Concrete Sunscreen and Concrete Support –** Concrete spalling continues to occur and should be removed and repaired. Portions have fallen off the building and pose a **safety hazard** to anyone walking near the building. Concrete columns and beams are in poor condition. Temporary repairs continue and are costly. The renovation will provide long term solutions to the concrete deterioration that is growing safety hazard.



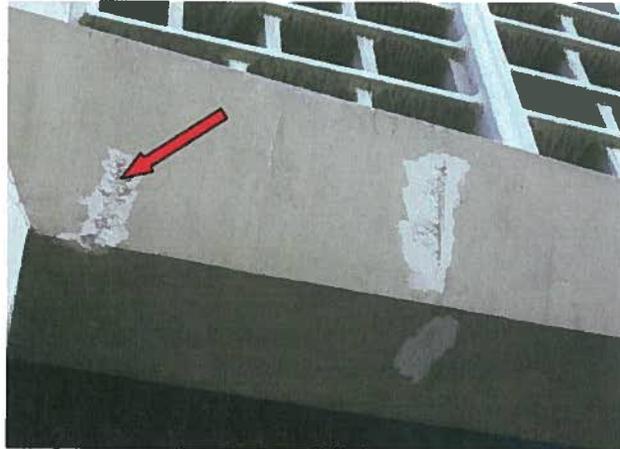
Spalling concrete on column



Temporary concrete column repair



Temporary concrete column repair



Deteriorated concrete on beams

**Exterior – B-1 and B-2** the waterproof membrane has failed in multiple locations and requires replacement. This poses an ongoing maintenance cost due to leaks and damages caused by the leaks.



Water staining on B-2 ceiling

**Accessibility** - Public restrooms are in poor condition. They do not meet current standards for ADA accessibility, water or energy consumption. Floor by floor the fixture count is inadequate. Floors are being replaced piecemeal for health and safety (trip hazard) concerns. Four restrooms have just received new flooring yet the layout of the restrooms could not be changed as completely remodeling the building was cost prohibitive. Therefore these restrooms continue to be inaccessible to persons in mobility devices. Recently, a person in a mobility device became trapped in a so called “accessible” restroom stall on the 7th floor. As he was seated on the toilet, his arm became pinned between the wall and the grab bar behind him. In this compromising position, he had to wait for maintenance personnel to open the stall, pull his pants up, and then remove the grab bar from the wall to release his arm. The gentleman was very upset and is known as a litigious member of the public.



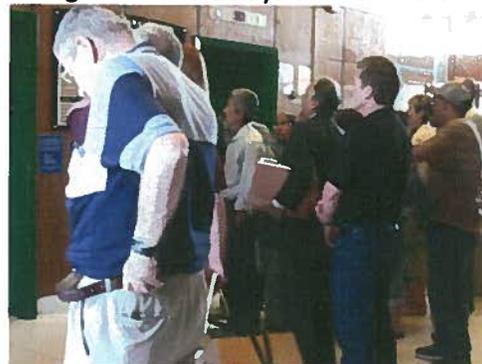
Non-compliant restroom

**Accessibility** – The west ramp is at a 10.25% slope which exceeds the maximum slope allowed of 8.3%. There are no handrails or intermediate landings on the ramps and are non-compliant. The slope of the ramp makes it very difficult or impossible for anyone in a mobility device to access the building. We have had complaints from attorneys and jurors in mobility devices stating they could not access the building from where they had parked.

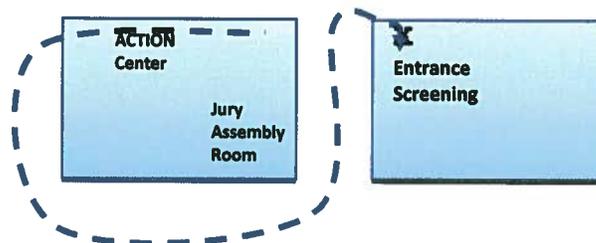


West side ramp looking out from courthouse

**Elevators** – Vertical transportation is composed of a high number of maintenance intensive components and sub-components that negatively impact reliability and operational consistency. Elevators are often at capacity and wait times are long, causing overcrowding and congestion in an already undersized main lobby. When reviewing recent work orders, at least one public elevator requires repairs one out of every five working days. This leads to further overcrowding and congestion and delays of court start.



Typical Morning Congestion in front of Main Lobby Public Elevators



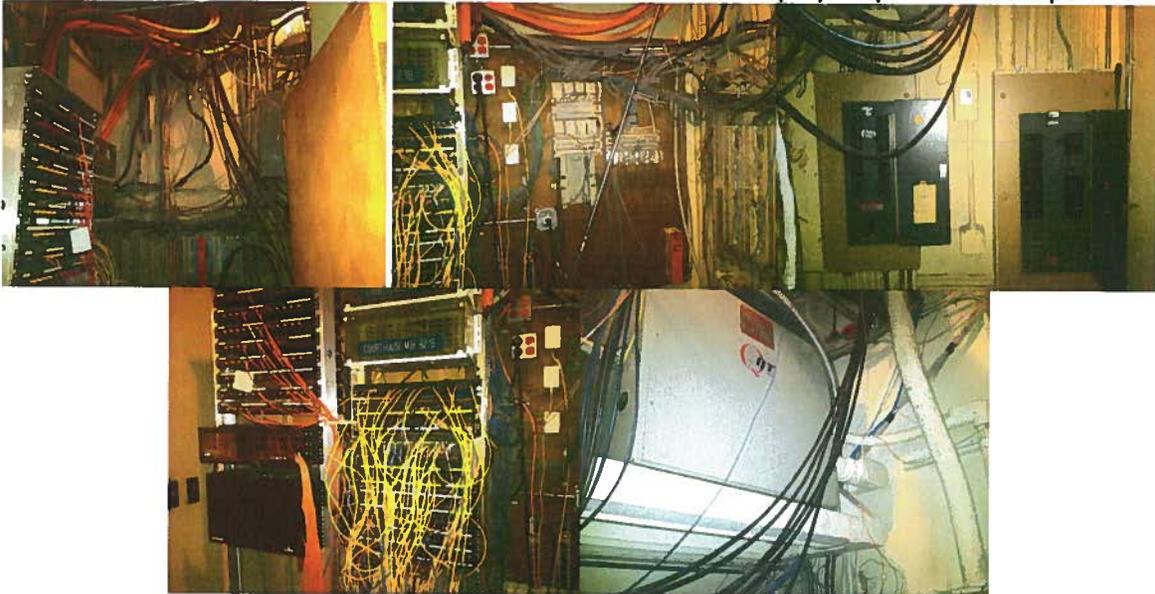
Typical morning line

**8<sup>th</sup> Floor water intrusion** – There is a large continuous opening between the low slope canopy roof and bottom of the copper roof that exposes the exterior building wall to wind driven rain. There are failed sealant joints, shrunken gaskets and cracks in the cement plaster.

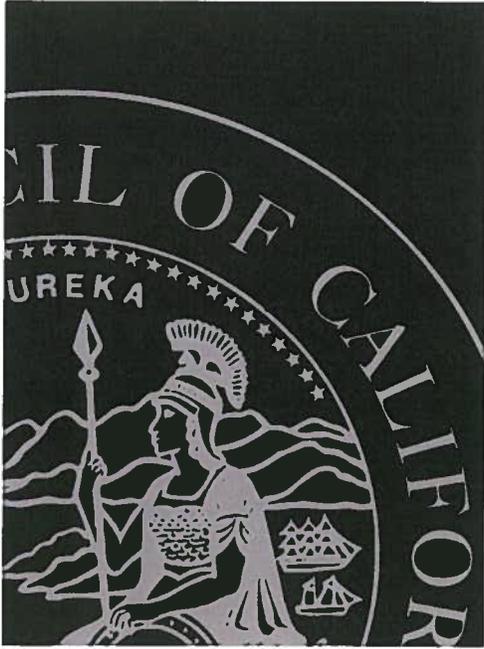


Water Damage on Roof Access Walls

**Electrical** – The transformers are original to the building and at full capacity or overloaded. The panel boards are fully used and have few if any spare circuits. The electrical rooms at each floor are congested. We must limit the amount of items plugged into wall outlets as many times appliances (for Jury Deliberation Rooms) trip breakers and leave courtrooms and employee spaces without power.



B-2 Electrical Room



# Progress Report

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RENOVATE FRESNO COUNTY  
COURTHOUSE  
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA  
COUNTY OF FRESNO

PERIOD ENDING: AUGUST 31, 2011

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE  
OF THE COURTS  
OFFICE OF COURT CONSTRUCTION  
AND MANAGEMENT

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PROJECT MANAGER  
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**1. Project Description:**

The project consists of the renovation of the existing Fresno County Courthouse. The building contains approximately 213,687 Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF) of which 153,887 square feet is exclusively occupied by the Superior Court. When the County vacates the 8th floor, the Court will then occupy approximately 167,000 square feet. The scope of work includes modification and reconfiguration of public lobby, entrance security screening, and jury assembly; secured holding; administrative spaces; and support spaces. The project also would provide as required, upgrades for accessibility, seismic safety, and fire and life safety. Work will be completed in phases while the building is occupied.

**2. Current Phase Summary:**

The Program Definition Phase for the project consists of 2 stages:

- Stage 1: Investigations
- Stage 2: Scope and Option Development

The Stage 1 investigations are complete and a draft report has been issued to the leaders of each project group for distribution. The desired feedback from the review of the draft is confirmation of the accuracy of the existing conditions observed and presented regarding the building and immediate grounds.

This report, once confirmed as an accurate assessment of the facility, will become a “working document“ that will continue to develop in Stage 2 which is the development of as many scope and priority options that can be accomplished within the available construction budget.

During the period the hazardous materials survey of the facility was completed and its results will become a key component of the development of the Stage 1 assessment and subsequent Stage 2 scope development. The original report delivery was delayed due to a request to do additional testing on exterior plaster samples that were showing anomalies in the presence of asbestos on the exterior column cladding.

During this period the design team has concurrently started the development of a variety of possible scope options for consideration by the project team in early September. This will be the first step in defining the ultimate scope of the project.

### 3. Program

The following tables summarize the total area of the building as designed per phase compared to the building gross area (BGSF) of the project as authorized.

PROGRAM				
Authorized BGSF			Programming	
a	b	c=b/a	d	e=d-b
No. of Courtrooms	Currently Authorized BGSF	BGSF/Courtroom	Program BGSF	Program Variance
25	200,000	8,000	N/A	N/A

DESIGN PHASES					
Schematic Design (SD)		Design Development (DD)		Working Drawings (WD)	
f	g=f-b	h	i=h-b	j	k=j-b
Current SD PGA <sup>1</sup>	SD Variance	Current DD PGA	DD Variance	Current WD PGA	WD Variance
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

<sup>1</sup> PGA Project Gross Area as calculated using Procedure 3.11.

### 4. Cost:

The current Total Project cost estimate is \$111,361,000. The following is a summary of the legislatively authorized amount and the current cost estimate for each phase.

a	b	c	d	e	f=d-e
Phase	Original Authorized Amount FY 09-10	Previously Authorized Amount FY 09-10	Current Authorized Amount FY 11-12 <sup>1</sup>	Current Estimate	Variance
Acquisition	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Preliminary Plans	\$4,302,000	\$4,302,000	\$4,302,000	\$4,302,000	\$0
Working Drawings	\$6,142,000	\$6,142,000	\$6,142,000	\$6,142,000	\$0
Construction	\$100,917,000	\$100,917,000	\$102,904,000	\$102,904,000	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$111,361,000</b>	<b>\$111,361,000</b>	<b>\$113,348,000</b>	<b>\$113,348,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Project costs based on approved FY 2011-2012 budget act. Increase for market conditions, CCCI.

**5. Schedule:**

Please note that until the initial programming is completed, the schedule is subject to significant adjustment, due to the complex nature of this renovation in place project.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k=h-f	l=i-g
	Original Authorized Schedule		Previously Authorized Schedule		Current Authorized Schedule		Current Schedule			Variance	
	FY 09-10		FY09-10		FY 11-12 <sup>2</sup>					(in calendar days)	
Phase	Start Date	Finish Date	Start Date	Finish Date	Start Date	Finish Date	Start Date	Finish Date	% Comp	Start Date	Finish Date
Acquisition	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Preliminary Plans & DD	7/9/10	8/3/10	7/9/10	8/3/10	3/17/11	2/10/12	5/4/11	5/25/12	20%	48	105
Working Drawings & Approval to Bid	8/4/11	6/8/12	8/4/11	6/8/12	2/11/12	10/8/12	5/28/12	1/26/13	0%	107	110
Bid & Contract Award Approval	6/11/12	10/1/12	6/11/12	10/1/12	10/9/12	1/1/13	1/27/13	4/20/13	0%	110	108
Construction	10/2/12	10/22/15	10/2/12	10/22/15	1/2/13	9/30/15	4/21/13	1/4/16	0%	109	127
Move In*	10/23/15	11/26/15	10/23/15	11/26/15	10/1/15	10/31/15	1/4/16	2/4/16	0%	95	97

\* Building will be occupied during renovation construction activities. "Move-in" phase is for final phase move back

**6. Key Issues:**

- a. Determine if/when to conduct recommended destructive testing for structural investigation.
- b. Initiate Project Advisory Group meeting to debrief them on program and project status. Have been holding pending budget cut decisions and potential delay to project.
- c. Determine whether to amend CEQA if want to pursue a more flexible approach in the design options.

**7. Activities Completed this Period:**

- a. Stage 1 of the Program Definition Phase is completed. This stage developed a draft report that defined the baseline (existing) program, projected departmental needs, an assessment of the physical conditions of the existing structure and grounds, and an operational and spatial assessment of the facility. This report will be a working document which will continue to develop and will be the basis

<sup>2</sup> Project schedule based on approved FY 2011-2012 budget act.

for the second stage of program definition. That stage will be developing the scope of work for a design which will address as many project needs and priorities as possible within the available budget.

- b. Completed threat assessment as component for Stage 1 facility assessment.
- c. Commenced Stage 2 of the Program Definition Phase - initial options to test adjacencies and scope limitations was prepared and review with the court.

**8. Activities Scheduled for Next Period:**

- a. Court provides feedback on the first round of options of the Program Definition Phase Stage 2; architect and planner develop second round of options.

**9. Project Milestones:**

- a. Complete Stage 1 and 2 of Program Definition Phase by mid- October 2011.

**10. Progress Photographs and Drawings:**

Not applicable at this time.

**11. Additional Information:**

For questions, comments or additional information, please contact:

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**12. Distribution of this Report:**

Hon. Gary D. Hoff, Presiding Judge, Superior Court of Fresno County  
Hon. Gary R. Orozco, Asst. Presiding Judge, Superior Court of Fresno County  
Tamara Lynn Beard, Court Executive Officer, Superior Court of Fresno County  
Jody Patel, Regional Administrative Director, AOC Northern/Central Regional Office  
Lee Willoughby, Director, OCCM  
Ernie Swickard, Assistant Director, OCCM Design and Construction  
Robert Emerson, Assistant Director, OCCM Business and Planning  
Burt Hirschfeld, Assistant Director, OCCM Real Estate and Asset Management  
James Mullen, Senior Manager, OCCM Risk Management  
Kelly Quinn, Senior Manager, OCCM Business and Planning  
Eunice Calvert-Banks, Manager, OCCM Real Estate and Asset Management  
Gisele Corrie, Financial Manager, OCCM Business and Planning  
Laura Sainz, Manager, OCCM Real Estate and Asset Management  
Jim Stephenson, Manager, OCCM Design and Construction  
Angela Guzman, Supervising Budget Analyst, OCCM Business and Planning  
Lynette Stephens, Budget Analyst, OCCM Business and Planning  
Dianne Barry, Attorney, AOC Office of the General Counsel  
Nancy Taylor, Attorney, AOC Office of the General Counsel  
Jacqueline Wong-Hernandez, Senior Governmental Affairs Analyst, AOC Office of Governmental Affairs  
Nick Barsetti, Security Coordinator, AOC Emergency, Response and Security  
Teresa Ruano, Communications Specialist, AOC Executive Office Programs, Office of Communications

\* \* End of Progress Report \* \*