



# **Meeting Binder for Court Facilities Advisory Committee**

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AUGUST 29, 2019



**JUDICIAL COUNCIL  
OF CALIFORNIA**

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ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION  
FACILITIES SERVICES



Meeting Binder

Court Facilities Advisory Committee

August 29, 2019

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**COURT FACILITIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

**OPEN MEETING AGENDA**

Open to the Public (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 10.75(c)(1))

THIS MEETING IS BEING RECORDED

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**Date:** August 29, 2019

**Time:** Open Session (Open to Public)  
9:30 a.m. – 10:00 a.m. – Registration  
10:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. – Open Session (Open to Public)  
12:30 p.m. – 1:00 p.m. – Anticipated Lunch Break  
1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m. – Open Session (Open to Public)

**Location:** 455 Golden Gate Avenue  
San Francisco, California 94102-3688  
Third-Floor – Malcolm M. Lucas Board Room

**Public Call-In Number:** (877) 820-7831 and enter Passcode: 7004216

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Meeting materials will be posted on the advisory body web page on the California Courts website at least three business days before the meeting.

Agenda items are numbered for identification purposes only and will not necessarily be considered in the indicated order.

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**I. OPEN MEETING (CAL. RULES OF COURT, RULE 10.75(C)(1))**

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**Call to Order, Roll Call and Opening Remarks**

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**II. PUBLIC COMMENT (CAL. RULES OF COURT, RULE 10.75(K)(2))**

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Members of the public requesting to speak during the public comment portion of the meeting must place the speaker's name, the name of the organization that the speaker represents if any, and the agenda item that the public comment will address, on the public comment sign-up sheet. The sign-up sheet will be available at the meeting location at least one hour prior to the meeting start time. The Chair will establish speaking limits at the beginning of the public comment session. While the advisory body welcomes and encourages public comment, time may not permit all persons requesting to speak to be heard at this meeting.

**Written Comment**

In accordance with California Rules of Court, rule 10.75(k)(1), written comments pertaining to any agenda item of a regularly noticed open meeting can be submitted up to one complete business day before the meeting. For this specific meeting, comments should be e-mailed to [cfac@jud.ca.gov](mailto:cfac@jud.ca.gov) or mailed or delivered to 455 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94102, attention: Chris Magnusson. Only written comments received by 5:00 PM on August 28, 2019, will be provided to advisory body members.

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**III. DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ITEMS (ITEM 1)**

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**Item 1**

**Reassessment of Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects  
(Action Required)**

Review of Judicial Council Facilities Services' progress on the reassessment of trial court capital-outlay projects including the following: (1) development of Court Facility Plans for all 58 trial courts, (2) updates to the council's draft *Revision of Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects*, and (3) a draft statewide list of capital projects prioritized on needs-based/cost-based scores per the council's updated draft prioritization methodology. Senate Bill 847 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) revises Government Code section 70371.9 to require the Judicial Council to update its 2008 prioritization methodology as well as to reassess capital projects in its Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan.

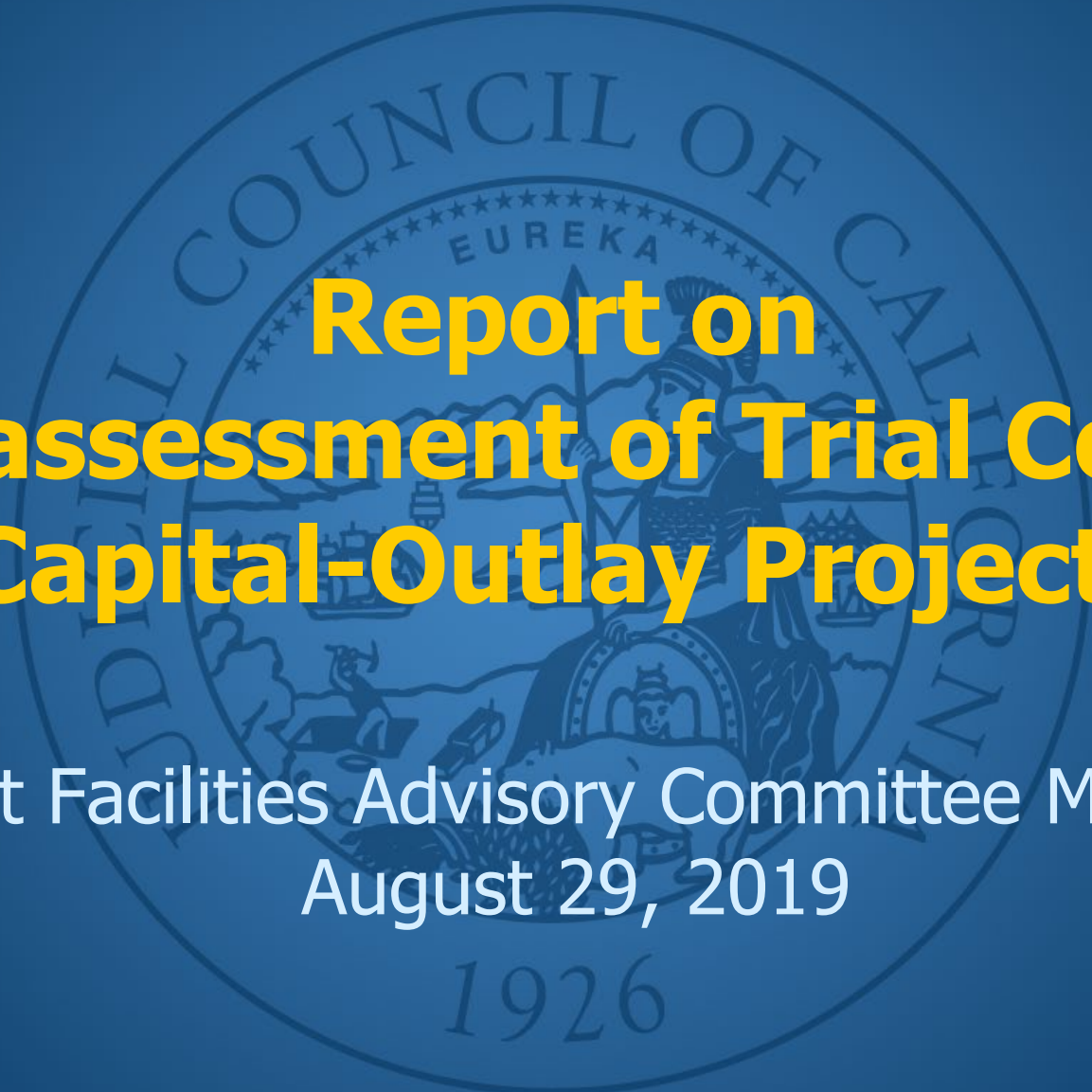
Presenters: Mr. Mike Courtney, Director, Judicial Council Facilities Services  
Ms. Pella McCormick, Deputy Director, Judicial Council Facilities Services

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**IV. ADJOURNMENT OF MEETING**

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**Adjourn**

The background features a large, faint, circular seal of the Judicial Council of California. The seal contains the text "JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA" around the perimeter, "EUREKA" in the center, and the year "1926" at the bottom. The central image of the seal depicts a figure holding a scale of justice, with a book and a gavel nearby.

# **Report on Reassessment of Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects**

Court Facilities Advisory Committee Meeting  
August 29, 2019

1926

# Agenda

- Project Update
- Methodology Formula Revisions (February – August 2019)
- Draft Statewide List of Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects
- Schedule Review
- Recommended Action



# PROJECT UPDATE



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# Progress to Date

## PROJECT SCHEDULE: DECEMBER 2018 – AUGUST 2019

	ACTIVITY	Dec 18	Jan 19	Feb 19	Mar 19	Apr 19	May 19	June 19	July 19	Aug 19
1.	CFAC Authorizes Release of Draft Methodology and Process for Public Comment									
2.	CFAC Approves Draft Methodology, February 21, 2019									
3.	Development of Facility Condition Assessments (213 Assessments, completed by 55 assessors working with JCC Facilities Services staff)									
4.	Development of Court Facility Plans (58 Court Facility Plans, completed by 35 planners working with Court staff)									
5.	Development of Needs- and Cost-Based Scorecards for Proposed Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects (80 proposed projects, submitted by 41 courts)									
6.	CFAC Working Group Meetings to Advise on Process & Identified Issues (12 meetings total - 6 between August & November 2018 and 6 between December 2018 and July 2019)									
6.	Court Review of Facility Condition Assessment, Court Facility Plans and Scorecards									
7.	Development of the Draft Statewide List									





# Court Facility Plans and Projects

- Court Facility Plans and Facility Condition Assessments
  - All 58 Courts participated; Draft Court Facility Plans have been reviewed by the courts & are being finalized
  - 213 Facility Condition Assessments were completed
  - 17 Courts did not propose Capital-Outlay Projects
    - Most of these Courts identified needs that do not translate into Capital-Outlay Projects
    - JCC Facilities Services is compiling information on those projects



# Proposed Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects Summary

41 Courts proposed a total of 80 Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects

- 163 buildings are identified by the courts as affected by the projects (replacement, consolidation, additions/renovations, leases)
- 56 Projects are new construction projects
- 24 Projects are additions to or renovations of existing buildings



# Defining Proposed Projects & Estimating the Size of Buildings

Once the project was defined,

- Square footage for new construction was estimated using a parametric model developed from the historical data of the last 19 JCC constructed projects
- Square footage for additions or renovations was estimated, in conjunction with the planning teams, based on scope & available space
- Unique building types, such as the L.A. Mental Health Court & Orange Collaborative Court, were estimated in other ways
  - If available, JCC developed feasibility studies were used
  - If not available, JCC planning staff & planners used their industry knowledge



# Developing a Conceptual Estimate of the Cost of Projects

JCC Facilities Services and consultants developed a Cost Model utilizing historical data from the most recent 19 JCC constructed projects.

The costs presented today include:

- Hard Construction Costs, including Escalation & Contingency with Location Factors (normalized to Sacramento)
- Design and other soft costs, as well as FF&E
- Project/Owner Contingency (5% for New Construction & 7% for Renovations)
- Land acquisition costs

The Cost Model does not account for all phasing costs or temporary/swing space that might be needed to implement a construction project. Those costs will be developed further if a project is proposed for funding.



# Working Group Summary of Issues & Resolution

1. Scoring of projects where not all of the buildings were assessed.
  - Resolution: At least one building was assessed for every project.
2. Acknowledging local participation via land donations or land swaps in the scoring system.
  - Resolution: An action by the governing body must be taken confirming the donation. If no official action has been taken, the Conceptual Cost Estimate includes the cost of land.
3. Proposing projects in buildings that are not scheduled to transfer title.
  - Resolution: JCC Facilities Services discussed issue with California Dept. of Finance (DOF). DOF concluded that JCC should proceed with the needs-based assessment; funding will be identified as part of the budget.



# Summary of Comments Received during Court Review Period

1. Court Facility Plans – courts submitted corrections to a small number of plans; a few courts changed proposed project scopes or court priorities.
2. Facility Condition Assessments (FCAs) – the most comments received from the courts were related to the building assessments.
  - Corrections to the building descriptions.
  - Concerns that Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Environmental Hazards were not fully assessed and the costs were not included. *Note that scores for these areas are included in the Physical Condition Needs-Based Criteria.*
  - Disagreement with the conclusions of the FCA, including the definition of the condition of the building/FCI Number.
3. Scorecard Review
  - Concerns about which buildings were scored or not scored. Examples: Historic MOU Courthouses were not assessed.
  - Concerns about errors in scoring, which are being reviewed and will be corrected as appropriate.
  - Disagreement about the way the scores are calculated, particularly in Overcrowding and Access to Court Services. For Access to Court Services, scores will be updated upon JCC action.



# **METHODOLOGY FORMULA REVISIONS FEBRUARY – AUGUST 2019**



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# Changes to the Prioritized Groups

Priority Group	February 2019 Draft Version	August 29, 2019 Draft Version
Immediate Need	18.5 – 25 points	16 – 25 points
Critical Need	15.5 – 18 points	13 – 15.9 points
High Need	12.5 – 15 points	10 – 12.9 points
Medium Need	10 – 12 points	7.5 – 9.9 points
Low Need	0 – 9.5 points	0 – 7.4 points

Changes to the points were needed as:

1. Methodology is more refined and points are not limited to increments of 0.5
2. Access to Court Services scores, using November 2018 Report, resulted in a Range of scores of 0 to 2.5 (note that this range may change)





# Summary of Changes to the Needs-Based Criteria

Facility Conditions Index (FCI)	5 Points
Facility Seismic, Fire, Life and Safety (FLS), ADA and Environmental Hazards	5 Points
Security	5 Points
Overcrowding	5 Points
Access to Court Services	5 Points
Total Points for Needs-Based Criteria	25 Points

Criteria highlighted in yellow have been revised



# Summary of Changes to the Cost-Based Criteria

Cost Avoidance or Savings realized through Operational or Organizational Efficiencies	25
Minimization of Increases in Ongoing Security and Operations & Maintenance (O&M) Costs	25
Cost of Project per Court User	25
Total Costs Spent on a Project as of December 31, 2018	25
Total Rating Points for Cost-Based Criteria	100

Criteria highlighted in yellow have been revised



# Physical Condition - Seismic

## Discrepancy Identified in February 2019 Version

- Identified that the Acceptable Risk and Minimal Risk Buildings had the same FEMA Seismic Score but different points were awarded.
- Proposed Version combines Acceptable Risk & Minimal Risk into one category and gives them the same rating points (5 out of 40).



# Physical Condition - Seismic

## February 2019 Draft Version

	Very High Risk	High Risk	Moderate Risk	Acceptable Risk	Minimal Risk
<b>FEMA P-154 Score</b>	Score < 0.6	0.6 < Score < 1.5	1.5 < Score < 2	Score > 2	Score > 2
<b>Rating Points</b>	40	20	10	5	2

## August 29, 2019 Draft Version

	Very High Risk	High Risk	Moderate Risk	Acceptable Risk
<b>FEMA P-154 Score</b>	0.6 and below	0.7 to 1.5	1.6 to 2.4	2.5 and higher
<b>Rating Points</b>	40	20	10	5



# Physical Condition: Fire Life & Safety

## Discrepancy Identified in February 2019 Version

- Buildings of 1–3 stories would benefit from additional points pertaining to items not required by code.
- Low rise buildings are inherently lower risk than mid-to high-rise buildings. Maximum points should be limited to 20 points.



# Physical Condition: Fire Life & Safety

## February 2019 Draft Version

	Highest Risk/Least Safe		Middle Risk		Lowest Risk/Safest
Number of "no" answers to: does the building have automatic fire sprinklers (partial would be considered as "no"), digital fire alarms, smoke control, and site fire-water tank?	4 "no" answers	3 "no" answers	"Yes" to fire sprinklers, but 2 other "no" answers	"Yes" to fire sprinklers, but 1 other "no" answer	"Yes" to all systems
Rating Points	30	24	18	12	0
Building Height: High score = greater risk/taller building	Over 8 stories		4 to 7 stories		1 to 3 stories
Rating Points	10		6		2

## August 29, 2019 Draft Version

	Highest Risk/Least Safe		Middle Risk		Lowest Risk/Safest
Number of "no" answers to: does the building have automatic fire sprinklers (partial would be considered as "no"), digital fire alarms, smoke control *, and site fire-water tank*?	4 "no" answers	3 "no" answers	2 "no" answers	1 "no" answer	0 "no" answers
Rating Points	30	24	18	12	0
<b>* Note that for Buildings 1-3 stories, these items are not applicable</b>					
Building Height: High score = greater risk/taller building	Over 8 stories		4 to 7 stories		1 to 3 stories
Rating Points	10		6		2



# Overcrowding: Simplified the Description

## February 2019 Draft Version

- The Overcrowding criterion is a measure of the difference between current **component gross square feet (CGSF)** of area occupied by a court and the area that the court should occupy.

## August 29, 2019 Draft Version

- The Overcrowding criterion is a measure of the difference between the current area occupied by a court and the area that the court should occupy.



# Access to Court Services

## Data Source Update

### February 2019 Draft Version

- Project team is using data as published in the November 2018 report.

### August 29, 2019 Draft Version

- The November 2018 Preliminary Report is expected to be updated through council action this fall; at that time, scores will be adjusted.
- In addition to the Access to Court Services score, the Cost Avoidance, Minimization of Security and O&M Costs, and Project Cost/Court user will be affected, as those formulas use the AJP and/or AJN in the calculation of the scores.





# Minimization of O&M Costs

## Discrepancy Identified in February 2019

### Draft Version

- The current formula contains inconsistent units – some are in \$s and some are in \$/SF
- The scoring team can make a conversion to \$ for each term allowing them to be added



# Minimization of O&M Costs

## February 2019 Draft Version

The current formula contains inconsistent units – some are in \$s and some are in \$/SF

*Cost/SF of current maintenance + Cost/SF of current utilities + Cost/SF of Deferred Maintenance – Cost/SF of Operating and Maintaining the New Building = Minimization of Increases in Ongoing Operating and Maintenance Costs.*

## August 29, 2019 Draft Version

The scoring team can make a conversion to \$ for each term allowing them to be added

*Cost of current building maintenance + Cost of current building utilities + Cost of building Deferred Maintenance – Cost of Operating and Maintaining the New Building = Minimization of Increases in Ongoing Operating and Maintenance Costs.*



# **DRAFT STATEWIDE LIST OF TRIAL COURT CAPITAL-OUTLAY PROJECTS**



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# Overview of the Needs-Based Criteria

<b>Facility Conditions Index (FCI)</b>	<b>5 Points</b>
<b>Facility Seismic, Fire, Life and Safety (FLS), ADA and Environmental Hazards</b>	5 Points
<b>Security</b>	5 Points
<b>Overcrowding</b>	5 Points
<b>Access to Court Services</b>	5 Points
<b>Total Points for Needs-Based Criteria</b>	25 Points



# Overview of the Cost-Based Criteria

<b>Cost Avoidance or Savings realized through Operational or Organizational Efficiencies</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Minimization of Increases in Ongoing Security and Operations &amp; Maintenance (O&amp;M) Costs</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Cost of Project per Court User</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Total Costs Spent on a Project as of December 31, 2018</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Total Rating Points for Cost-Based Criteria</b>	<b>100</b>

The overall total of 100 available rating points is converted to a 2 point adjustment to the project ranking within a Priority Group.



# Prioritized Groups

Priority Group	August 29, 2019 Draft Version
Immediate Need	16 – 25 points
Critical Need	13 – 15.9 points
High Need	10 – 12.9 points
Medium Need	7.5 – 9.9 points
Low Need	0 – 7.4 points



# Summary of Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects

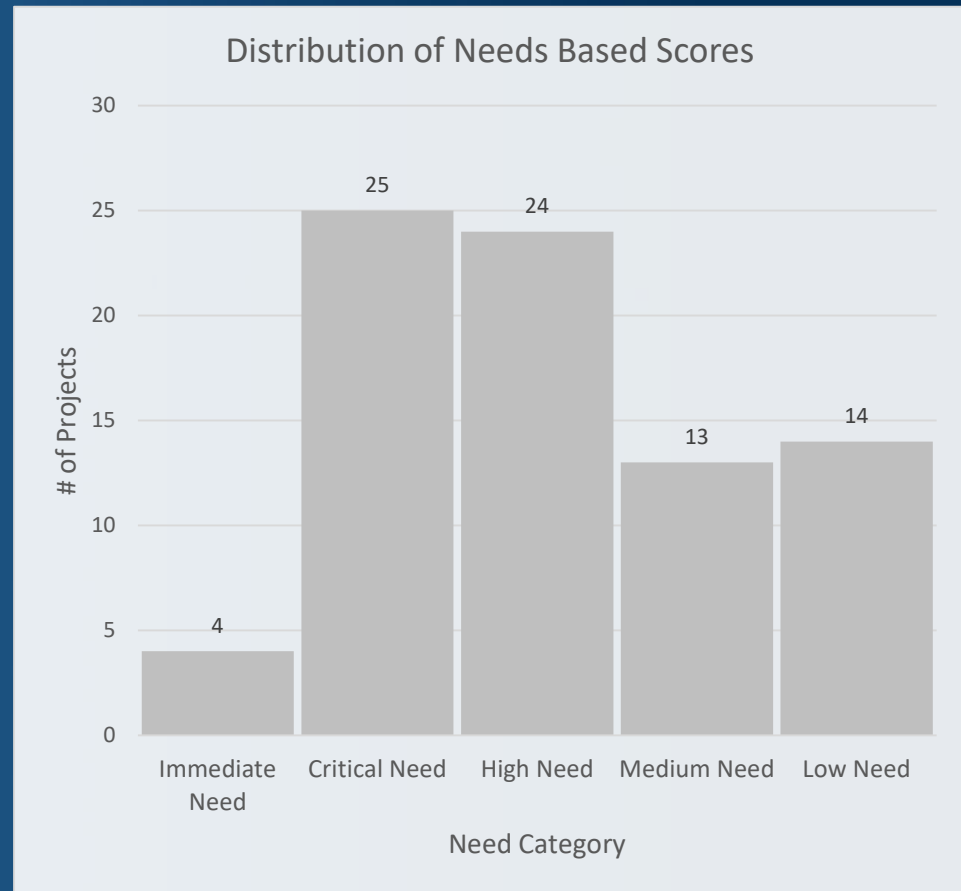
80 total proposed projects identified by 41 courts

Type of Proposed Projects	# of Proposed Projects	Total Estimated Costs of Projects
New Construction	56	\$11,110,200,000
Renovations/Additions	24	\$2,640,300,000
TOTAL	80	\$13,750,500,000



# Distribution of Prioritized Groups using August 29, 2019 Revised Methodology

- 4 Immediate Need
- 25 Critical Need
- 24 High Need
- 13 Medium Need
- 14 Low Need





# Immediate Need Priority Group

County	Project Name	Priority Group	# of Courtrooms	Project Cost (in millions)	Needs Score	Cost Score	Priority Group Score
Lake	New Lakeport Courthouse	Immediate Need	4	\$51.2	19.0	1.0	20.0
San Bernardino	San Bernardino Juvenile Dependency Courthouse Addition and Renovation	Immediate Need	2	\$8.8	16.5	0.6	17.1
Kern	New Ridgecrest Courthouse	Immediate Need	2	\$42.2	16.5	0.4	16.9
San Joaquin	New Tracy Courthouse	Immediate Need	2	\$37.6	16.0	0.4	16.4



# Critical Need Priority Group (Part 1 of 3)

County	Project Name	Priority Group	# of Court-rooms	Project Cost (in millions)	Needs Score	Cost Score	Priority Group Score
Mendocino	New Ukiah Courthouse	Critical Need	7	\$89.6	15.5	0.8	16.3
Kern	New Mojave Courthouse	Critical Need	3	\$56.8	15.5	0.4	15.9
Sonoma	New Sonoma Civil Courthouse	Critical Need	8	\$135.6	14.9	1.0	15.9
Stanislaus	New Modesto Courthouse Courtroom Renovation	Critical Need	3	\$11.1	15.0	0.6	15.6
Butte	Butte County Juvenile Hall Addition and Renovation	Critical Need	1	\$2.3	15.0	0.6	15.6
Lake	New Clearlake Courthouse	Critical Need	1	\$15.0	15.0	0.4	15.4
Nevada	New Nevada City Courthouse	Critical Need	6	\$93.5	14.8	0.6	15.4
Placer	New Tahoe Area Courthouse	Critical Need	1	\$34.8	15.0	0.4	15.4
Inyo	New Inyo County Courthouse	Critical Need	2	\$43.8	14.6	0.6	15.2
Fresno	New Fresno Courthouse	Critical Need	36	\$482.4	14.0	1.0	15.0



# Critical Need Priority Group (Part 2 of 3)

County	Project Name	Priority Group	# of Court-rooms	Project Cost (in millions)	Needs Score	Cost Score	Priority Group Score
Mariposa	New Mariposa Courthouse	Critical Need	2	\$42.6	14.5	0.4	14.9
Riverside	New Riverside Juvenile Courthouse	Critical Need	5	\$82.3	14.0	0.6	14.6
San Diego	New San Diego Juvenile Courthouse	Critical Need	10	\$133.7	14.0	0.6	14.6
Solano	New Solano Hall of Justice (Fairfield)	Critical Need	12	\$169.4	14.0	0.6	14.6
Monterey	New Fort Ord Courthouse	Critical Need	7	\$146.0	13.9	0.6	14.5
San Luis Obispo	New San Luis Obispo Courthouse	Critical Need	12	\$197.5	14.0	0.4	14.4
San Francisco	New San Francisco Hall of Justice	Critical Need	24	\$522.1	14.0	0.4	14.4
Kern	New Bakersfield Superior Courthouse	Critical Need	33	\$467.3	13.7	0.6	14.3
Plumas	New Quincy Courthouse	Critical Need	3	\$63.2	14.0	0.2	14.2
Orange	New Orange South County Courthouse	Critical Need	16	\$252.2	13.5	0.6	14.1



# Critical Need Priority Group (Part 3 of 3)

County	Project Name	Priority Group	# of Court-rooms	Project Cost (in millions)	Needs Score	Cost Score	Priority Group Score
Contra Costa	New Richmond Courthouse	Critical Need	6	\$115.9	13.5	0.6	14.1
Tulare	New Tulare North County Courthouse	Critical Need	14	\$201.7	13.4	0.6	14.0
Orange	New Orange County Collaborative Courthouse	Critical Need	3	\$113.4	13.0	0.8	13.8
San Diego	San Diego South County Regional Courthouse Renovation	Critical Need	4	\$10.5	13.0	0.6	13.6
Imperial	Winterhaven Branch Courthouse Addition and Renovation	Critical Need	1	\$3.6	13.0	0.6	13.6



# High Need Priority Group (Part 1 of 3)

County	Project Name	Priority Group	# of Court-rooms	Project Cost (in millions)	Needs Score	Cost Score	Priority Group Score
Santa Barbara	New Santa Barbara Criminal Courthouse	High Need	8	\$102.8	12.5	1.2	13.7
El Dorado	New Placerville Courthouse	High Need	6	\$89.4	12.8	0.6	13.4
San Mateo	New San Mateo Northern Branch Courthouse	High Need	5	\$92.2	12.7	0.6	13.3
Santa Cruz	New Santa Cruz Courthouse	High Need	8	\$128.0	11.7	1.0	12.7
San Luis Obispo	New Grover Beach Branch Courthouse	High Need	1	\$18.0	12.3	0.4	12.7
San Bernardino	New Victorville Courthouse	High Need	31	\$395.1	12.1	0.6	12.7
Fresno	Fresno Juvenile Delinquency Courthouse Renovation	High Need	2	\$5.3	11.1	1.6	12.7
Los Angeles	New Eastlake Courthouse	High Need	6	\$122.0	12.1	0.4	12.5
Los Angeles	New Pasadena Courthouse	High Need	17	\$290.5	12.0	0.4	12.4
Riverside	New Palm Springs Courthouse	High Need	9	\$104.1	11.5	0.6	12.1



# High Need Priority Group (Part 2 of 3)

County	Project Name	Priority Group	# of Court-rooms	Project Cost (in millions)	Needs Score	Cost Score	Priority Group Score
Del Norte	New Del Norte County Main Courthouse	High Need	3	\$67.1	11.8	0.2	12.0
Los Angeles	New Santa Clarita Courthouse	High Need	24	\$325.6	11.0	0.6	11.6
Riverside	New Riverside Hall of Justice Annex	High Need	10	\$133.3	11.0	0.6	11.6
San Diego	San Diego North Regional Courthouse Complex Renovation - North Building	High Need	14	\$135.1	11.0	0.6	11.6
Riverside	New Moreno Valley Courthouse	High Need	9	\$114.4	10.9	0.6	11.5
Monterey	New South Monterey County Courthouse	High Need	1	\$27.9	10.9	0.6	11.5
Los Angeles	New West Los Angeles Courthouse	High Need	32	\$429.1	10.7	0.6	11.3
Los Angeles	New Inglewood Courthouse	High Need	30	\$421.1	10.6	0.6	11.2
Los Angeles	New North Central Los Angeles Courthouse	High Need	12	\$210.7	10.5	0.6	11.1
Yuba	New Yuba County Courthouse	High Need	6	\$85.2	10.5	0.6	11.1



# High Need Priority Group (Part 3 of 3)

County	Project Name	Priority Group	# of Court-rooms	Project Cost (in millions)	Needs Score	Cost Score	Priority Group Score
Alameda	New Alameda County Community Justice Center	High Need	57	\$1,073.6	10.3	0.6	10.9
Modoc	New Barclay Justice Center	High Need	2	\$43.1	10.6	0.2	10.8
Los Angeles	Los Angeles Metropolitan Courthouse Renovation	High Need	14	\$215.6	10.0	0.6	10.6
Solano	New Solano Justice Building (Vallejo)	High Need	6	\$109.1	10.0	0.4	10.4



# Medium Need Priority Group (Part 1 of 2)

County	Project Name	Priority Group	# of Courtrooms	Project Cost (in millions)	Needs Score	Cost Score	Priority Group Score
Los Angeles	New Downtown Los Angeles Courthouse (Mosk Replacement)	Medium Need	47	\$731.1	9.7	1.0	10.7
Los Angeles	New West Covina Courthouse	Medium Need	15	\$242.6	9.9	0.6	10.5
Los Angeles	New Van Nuys Courthouse (East/new + West/renovation)	Medium Need	55	\$922.4	9.9	0.6	10.5
San Bernardino	San Bernardino Courthouse Annex Renovation	Medium Need	11	\$46.5	9.7	0.8	10.5
Los Angeles	Chatsworth Courthouse Renovation	Medium Need	7	\$37.7	9.1	1.0	10.1
Merced	New Merced Courthouse Annex	Medium Need	1	\$18.1	9.1	1.0	10.1
San Francisco	San Francisco Civic Center Courthouse Renovation	Medium Need	7	\$44.9	9.2	0.8	10.0
Colusa	Colusa Courthouse Annex Renovation	Medium Need	1	\$17.4	9.1	0.4	9.5
Santa Clara	New Santa Clara Hall of Justice	Medium Need	36	\$602.2	8.7	0.4	9.1
Humboldt	New Eureka Courthouse	Medium Need	9	\$151.3	8.5	0.4	8.9





# Medium Need Priority Group (Part 2 of 2)

County	Project Name	Priority Group	# of Court-rooms	Project Cost (in millions)	Needs Score	Cost Score	Priority Group Score
San Diego	San Diego East County Regional Center Renovation	Medium Need	17	\$169.7	8.0	0.6	8.6
Los Angeles	Foltz Courthouse Renovation	Medium Need	60	\$1,400.9	8.0	0.4	8.4
Los Angeles	Compton Courthouse Renovation	Medium Need	31	\$340.7	7.5	0.6	8.1



# Low Need Priority Group (Part 1 of 2)

County	Project Name	Priority Group	# of Courtrooms	Project Cost (in millions)	Needs Score	Cost Score	Priority Group Score
Ventura	New Ventura East County Courthouse	Low Need	7	\$95.7	6.8	0.6	7.4
Los Angeles	Edelman Courthouse Renovation	Low Need	6	\$112.1	6.4	0.6	7.0
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Mental Health Courthouse	Low Need	4	\$128.5	6.5	0.4	6.9
Los Angeles	New Lancaster Dependency Court	Low Need	6	\$92.6	6.2	0.6	6.8
Riverside	Riverside Southwest Justice Center Renovation	Low Need	1	\$14.9	6.0	0.8	6.8
San Diego	New San Diego Traffic Courthouse	Low Need	4	\$59.2	6.0	0.6	6.6
Santa Barbara	Santa Maria Building G Renovation	Low Need	1	\$5.1	5.5	0.8	6.3
Los Angeles	New Torrance Dependency Court and Traffic Annex	Low Need	7	\$94.2	5.7	0.6	6.3
Butte	Butte County Courthouse Addition and Renovation	Low Need	2	\$20.2	5.0	0.6	5.6
Sacramento	Sacramento Juvenile Courthouse Renovation	Low Need	2	\$11.1	4.5	0.8	5.3



# Low Need Priority Group (Part 2 of 2)

County	Project Name	Priority Group	# of Court-rooms	Project Cost (in millions)	Needs Score	Cost Score	Priority Group Score
Riverside	Banning Justice Center Addition	Low Need	2	\$21.9	4.5	0.6	5.1
Tehama	Tehama Courthouse Renovation	Low Need	2	\$3.0	3.5	0.6	4.1
Yolo	Yolo Superior Court Renovation	Low Need	0	\$0.9	3.0	0.8	3.8
Santa Clara	Santa Clara Family Justice Center Renovation	Low Need	0	\$1.9	2.5	0.8	3.3



# **SCHEDULE REVIEW AND RECOMMENDED ACTION**



JUDICIAL COUNCIL  
OF CALIFORNIA

# Future Activities

## PROJECT SCHEDULE: AUGUST – DECEMBER 2019



JUDICIAL COUNCIL  
OF CALIFORNIA  
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION  
FACILITIES SERVICES

	ACTIVITY	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1.	<b>CFAC Meeting - INITIAL</b> review of (a) progress on Court Facility Plans, (b) Draft Statewide List of Capital Projects with scores, and (c) updated Prioritization Methodology	Aug 29				
2.	<b>Comment Period #2 Begins</b> - courts/public provide questions/comments to JC Staff	Aug 30				
3.	<b>Comment Period #2 Ends</b>		Sept 13			
4.	<b>Posting Date:</b> CFAC 10/1 Meeting Materials		Sept 26			
5.	<b>CFAC Meeting - FINAL</b> review of updates to (a) Court Facility Plans, (b) Statewide List of Capital Projects with scores, and (c) Prioritization Methodology			Oct 1		
6.	<b>Judicial Council Meeting</b> - to approve FINAL Report on the Reassessment of Capital Projects				Nov 14/15	
7.	<b>Submit Final Report</b> on the Reassessment of Capital Projects to the Legislature, as required by SB 847					★



JUDICIAL COUNCIL  
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# Recommended Action

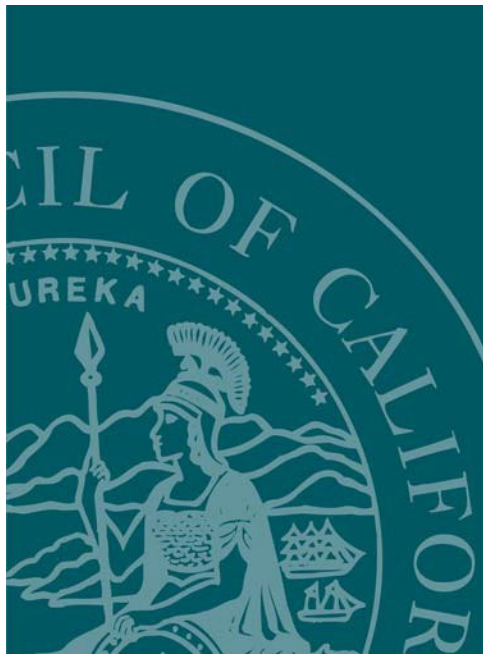
- Staff recommends the committee approve the updated methodology and the *Draft Statewide List of Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects* for circulation for court comment



**QUESTIONS?**



JUDICIAL COUNCIL  
OF CALIFORNIA



# Revision of Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA  
COURT FACILITIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
~~FEBRUARY 21~~AUGUST 29, 2019\*

**\*PLEASE NOTE: This document captures all edits made since it was last reviewed by the CFAC at its meeting on February 21, 2019.**

AS REQUIRED BY 2018 BUDGET ACT TRAILER BILL  
(SB 847: COMMITTEE ON BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW)



JUDICIAL COUNCIL  
OF CALIFORNIA

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION  
FACILITIES SERVICES



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## I. 2018 BUDGET ACT TRAILER BILL (SB 847: COMMITTEE ON BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW): REASSESSMENT OF TRIAL COURT CAPITAL-OUTLAY PLAN

Senate Bill 847 revises Government Code section 70371.9 and requires the Judicial Council of California to reassess projects identified in its update to *Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan and Prioritization Methodology* adopted on October 24, 2008 (see Appendix A). SB 847 provides that other projects may be included for reassessment at the discretion of the Judicial Council and specifies the criteria to be used in the reassessment. The reassessment is to be submitted to the Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review and the Assembly Committee on Budget by December 31, 2019.

SB 847 requires the reassessment to be based on existing criteria along with the newly mandated criteria, necessitating the revision of the current prioritization methodology. The list of prioritized projects to be developed in response to SB 847—referred to as the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan—will be adopted annually by the Judicial Council and submitted to the Department of Finance. Projects can be for new construction or acquisition, renovations, building additions, and conversion of structures to court use.

This reassessment will be conducted by the Judicial Council's Court Facilities Advisory Committee (CFAC) with support from Judicial Council Facilities Services. The CFAC will submit its report and recommended prioritization of court facilities to the Judicial Council in November 2019.

Please note *the following*:

- 1. The reassessment will be expedited due to the legislatively mandated December 2019 deadline. The CFAC may need to update or revise any part of the revised methodology if anomalies are discovered during the reassessment process.*
- 2. The application of this methodology is intended to develop a system for comparing one building to another. It is not intended to survey existing seismic, fire & life safety (FLS), Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), or environmental hazards conditions in judicial branch facilities for compliance with codes, regulations, or requirements. To this end, separate assessments of conditions related to seismic ratings, FLS conditions, ADA requirements, and environmental hazards will be conducted for capital-outlay projects that become authorized for funding.*

## II. CURRENT METHODOLOGY

In October 2008, the Judicial Council issued its *Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects* (Prioritization Methodology). This methodology was utilized to prioritize all new court facility capital-outlay projects and was the basis for those projects authorized under Senate Bills 1407 and 1732. The last projects to be funded utilizing the current methodology were funded in the 2018–19 State Budget.

During the budget deliberation process, the Legislature noted the need to revise the current methodology and reassess all court facilities due to the current methodology's age. Development of a revised prioritization and methodology is a condition of any future funding requests for capital-outlay projects.

A link to the current 2008 Prioritization Methodology can be found here:

<http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/methodology-080124.pdf>

### III. REVISED METHODOLOGY

The revised methodology has been prepared for use in developing a new set of prioritized trial court capital-outlay projects as required by SB 847, and enabling recommendations to the Judicial Council for the submission of funding requests for such projects. Trial court capital-outlay projects are considered those that increase a facility's gross area, such as a building addition, that substantially renovate a major portion of a facility, that comprise a new facility or an acquisition, or that change the use of a facility, such as the conversions from non-court to court use.

Generally, the methodology provides that projects will be scored based on *need* and placed into one of five priority groups. The projects within each priority group will then be ranked based on the scoring of the *cost* criteria identified in SB 847. Needs identified in the methodology inform the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan and the selection of projects proposed for funding.

A point range has been established for each of the five need-based priority groups. For example, projects scoring very high in each of the evaluated criteria will fall into the "Immediate Need" group, ~~they will be considered the first eligible for available funding. Each of the other groups —~~ The Critical, High, Medium, and Low Needs ~~—~~ represents sets of projects that score lower in the various *needs-based* criteria categories. A scale of 25 points, ~~using half-point increments,~~ is used for the total of all *needs-based* criteria. The details of the scoring are described later in this document.

#### Prioritized Groups of Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects:

Immediate Need: ~~168.5~~ – 25 points  
Critical Need: ~~135.5~~ – ~~15.98~~ points  
High Need: ~~102.5~~ – ~~12.95~~ points  
Medium Need: ~~7.510~~ – ~~9.912~~ points  
Low Need: 0 – ~~7.49.5~~ points

*Cost-based* criteria as identified in SB 847 will impact the ranking of the projects within each of the five priority groups identified above.

Terms used in this document are defined in the attached Appendix B.

### IV. REASSESSMENT PROCESS

The process for reassessment of the projects identified in Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan consists of five activities:

1. Revision of the prioritization methodology consistent with SB 847;
2. Assessment of facilities occupied by trial courts, including physical condition assessments, as well as assessments related to security, access to court services, and overcrowding;
3. Development of court facility plans and court needs-based project lists;
4. Application of the prioritization methodology to all projects; and

5. Development of a statewide list of prioritized projects.

## A. Methodology and Scoring

The revised methodology involves a two-step process.

Step 1 identifies (1) the general physical condition of the buildings; (2) needed improvement to the physical condition of buildings to alleviate the risks associated with seismic conditions, fire ~~&~~ life ~~and~~ safety conditions, Americans with Disabilities Act (~~ADA~~) requirements, and environmental hazards; (3) court security features within buildings; (4) access to court services; and (5) overcrowding.

In Step 2, the needs-based criteria and cost-based criteria are then used to rank projects within the priority groups.

In the most essential terms, the methodology can be described as:

- Needs-based criteria = Priority Group
- Needs-based and cost-based criteria = Rank within Priority Group

## B. Needs-Based Physical Conditions Assessments

The physical condition of buildings that house trial court functions will be determined by facility condition assessments (FCA).<sup>1</sup> The FCAs will analyze the building systems and component conditions to determine their remaining useful life and provide the basis for determining a Facility Condition Index (FCI).

The FCI is an industry standard asset management methodology that is used to determine a building's condition at a point in time. Limited strictly to condition, FCIs allow for an equivalent comparative analysis of diverse real estate portfolios.

FCI values are based on a 0–100 percent scale and are derived by dividing the repair costs for a building by its current replacement value. Costs for abatement of environmental hazards or to improve seismic or ADA conditions were not evaluated in the FCAs and therefore not factored into the FCI. Environmental hazards, seismic, and ADA conditions, as well as FLS conditions, are factored into the needs-based scoring of projects under Section V. below.

~~Separate assessments of conditions related to seismic ratings, fire, life and safety conditions, ADA requirements, and environmental hazards will be conducted.~~ Other data sources, as described below, will provide information needed to evaluate security characteristics, conditions that would indicate overcrowding in existing facilities, and access to court services.

## C. Needs-Based Court Facility Plans and Project Lists

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<sup>1</sup> Primarily, facility condition assessments (FCAs) were prepared for state-owned or county-owned buildings where a court's occupied space included courtrooms or operations to support courtrooms. In county-owned facilities, FCAs were not prepared for facilities in which (a) a court's exclusive area was less than 10,000 square feet or (b) a court's share of space equity was less than 20 percent. FCAs were not prepared for facilities that are leased.

The planning process will begin with development of a Court Facility Plan. The plan will be a collaborative process between the court and the Judicial Council planning team that will assess and document how each court intends to operate its facilities to provide judicial services to the public, as well as identify any additional facility needs or deficiencies. The Court Facility Plan will be based on data provided by the planning team to the court including:

- Organization of the court and how court facilities are utilized to ensure public access to services;
- Relevant information and data from the 2002/2003 Statewide Court Facilities Master Plan to support the project updates;
- Authorized judgeships (as defined in the attached Appendix C) for access to services; and
- Relationship of judicial need to facility need.

The planning process will also include an asset management evaluation. The asset management evaluation will identify:

- Opportunities for lease consolidation;
- Building consolidations that would provide future revenue or operating cost savings; and
- Unique real estate and funding opportunities associated with the project.

Information that will be utilized to develop the asset management evaluation will include current leases, closed facilities, and justice partners' plans (e.g., new jail locations, move of county partner functions, etc.).

The Court Facility Plan will articulate the optimum approach for use of court facilities for each court and identify projects that address deficiencies in the needs-based criteria. The Court Facility Plan will be the basis for future project requests for new facilities, facility renovations, replacements and/or consolidations, and will include a list of projects. The projects in the plan will be scored using the criteria in the approved methodology.

Needs-based criteria will be applied to the data generated by the FCA and Court Facilities Plan processes, and will place projects into the priority groups identified above.

#### **D. Needs-Based Statewide Project List**

The Statewide Project List will be developed by consolidating the court project lists. The Statewide Project List will categorize the projects into five groups (Immediate, Critical, High, Medium, Low), in accordance with the approved prioritization methodology.

#### **E. Cost-Based Evaluations: Avoidance, Savings, and Cost Minimization Strategies**

SB 847 requires that projects be assessed considering cost avoidance, cost savings, and cost minimization strategies. Court projects identified in the Court Facility Plans and the project lists will identify costs, savings, and avoidances relative to each project, including:

- The cost avoidance or savings that would be achieved through operational or organizational efficiencies created for the court or the state;
- Ways to minimize increased ongoing costs, including, but not limited to, trial court security and operating and maintenance costs;
- The projected cost of each proposed project, per court user; and
- The total costs spent on the project as of the date of ~~December~~March 31, 20198.

The criterion identified in SB 847 as a *comparison of the cost to repair or renovate the existing facility versus the cost of replacement* will not be scored within the cost-based evaluation. Rather, it will be addressed in the Court Facility Plan and on the project list in terms of the type of project to be pursued (e.g., new construction vs. renovation). Needs-based and cost-based criteria will be used to rank projects within the priority grouping.

**F. Calculations for Projects Affecting More Than One Existing Facility**

For projects affecting only one building, the ratings of the single building will be used as explained above. In the case of multiple buildings affected by a project, the proportional share of the court-occupied area of each building will be used to determine each criterion’s rating. As shown below, the proportional share of court-occupied area of each building is multiplied by the total of each criterion’s rating to develop the portion of the rating for that building affected by the project. For each criterion, these portions are then summed to develop the total rating as shown in the example below using the needs-based FCI criteria.

Sample FCI rating–Multiple Buildings:

Existing Facility	Facility Area	% of Total	FCI Points	Facility Pt. Contribution
Main Courthouse	80,000	80%	5	5 x 0.8 = 4
Branch Courthouse	20,000	20%	3	3 x 0.2 = 0.6
<b>Total</b>	100,000	100%		4.6

**V. NEEDS-BASED SCORING OF PROJECTS**

Use of the needs-based criteria will enable the placement of every project into one of five priority groups: Immediate Need, Critical Need, High Need, Medium Need, and Low Need. The total points for the needs-based criteria will be 25. The 25 points will be allocated equally as follows, based on the five following criteria:

1.	Facility Condition Index ( <del>FCI</del> )	5 Points
2.	Facility Seismic, Fire <del>&amp;</del> , Life <del>and</del> Safety ( <del>FLS</del> ), ADA, and Environmental Hazards	5 Points
3.	Security	5 Points

4.	Overcrowding	5 Points
5.	Access to Court Services	5 Points
	<b>Total Points for Needs Based Criteria</b>	<b>25 Points</b>

DRAFT

## A. Facility Condition Index (FCI)

FCI is defined as the cost to repair divided by replacement cost; and is represented by a percentage.

Approach:

- A 10-year horizon will be used in applying the FCI; and
- A 5-point scale will be used, and points will be allocated in accordance with the following table:

Points	0	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0
FCI Range %	0	1–5	6–10	11–15	16–20	21–25	26–30	31–35	36–40	41–45	>46

## B. Physical Condition

Seismic, Fire & Life and Safety (FLS), Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and Environmental Hazards will combine to contribute 5 points. These categories will be scored with a total score of 120 rating points, distributed as follows: Seismic 40, FLS 40, ADA 20, and Environmental Hazards 20. The total 120 rating points will be converted to a 5-point scale as will be explained below:

1. **Seismic Rating** is defined as the score calculated using the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) P-154 Rapid Visual Screening of Buildings for Potential Seismic Hazards. FEMA P-154 will be used to establish consistent seismic scores for all ~~213~~196 buildings. FEMA P-154 is a procedure to identify and screen buildings that are potentially seismically hazardous. This tool calculates a score based on the building's structural system, age, visually identifiable deficiencies, seismicity and soil type.

Approach:

- Points will be assigned based on FEMA P-154 scores.
- A 40-rating point scale will be used, and points will be distributed in accordance with the following table:

	Very High Risk	High Risk	Moderate Risk	Acceptable Risk
FEMA P-154 Seismic Score	<del>Score <math>\leq 0.6</math> or below</del>	<del>0.7 to 6 &lt;</del> <del>Score <math>\leq 1.5</math></del>	<del>1.6 to 5 &lt;</del> <del>Score <math>\leq 2.4</math></del>	<del>Score <math>\geq 2.5</math> and higher</del>
Rating Points <sup>1</sup>	40	20	10	5

### Table Footnotes:

1. The rating points listed above may be adjusted downward based upon further evaluation.
- ~~1. Minimal Risk buildings are buildings that have been designed to more recent building codes (newer buildings). The expectation is that these buildings perform better in the case of a seismic event than buildings in the Acceptable Risk category. In the FEMA P-154 system, these buildings are also referred to as "Post-Benchmark Buildings."~~



2. **Fire & Life & Safety** is defined as a combination of FLS systems: automatic fire sprinklers, fire alarms, smoke controlevacuation, and site fire-water tank and building height.

Approach:

- FLS systems will be a checklist of yes/no items based on the number of FLS systems in a building with extra emphasis on inclusion of fire sprinklers.
- Building Height will assume that the greater risk exists in taller buildings, based on fire ladder reach. The purpose of the definition of Highest Risk/Least safe (below) is consistency with the California Building Code, which defines a High-Rise building as more than 75 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access. This definition does not include subterranean levels or open parking garages.
- A 40-rating point scale will be used, and points will be distributed in accordance with the following table:

	Highest Risk/Least Safe		Middle Risk		Lowest Risk/Safest
Number of “no” answers to: does the building have (a) <u>automatic</u> fire sprinklers (partial would be considered as “no”), (b) <u>digital</u> fire alarms, (c) <u>smoke control</u> <u>evacuation</u> , and (d) <u>site fire-<u>water tank</u></u> <sup>1</sup> ?	4 “no” answers	3 “no” answers	<del>“Yes” to fire sprinklers, but 2 other “no” answers</del>	<del>“Yes” to fire sprinklers, but 1 other “no” answer</del>	<del>“Yes” to all systems</del> <u>0 “no” answers</u>
Rating Points	30	24	18	12	0
Building Height: High score = greater risk/taller building	Over 8 stories		4 to 7 stories		1 to 3 stories
Rating Points	10		6		2

**Table Footnote:**

1. These features are not required by code in buildings that are 1–3 stories in height.

3. **Environmental Hazards** include products that contain asbestos or lead, or other hazardous materials such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and may be determined based on the age of the building or other existing data.

Approach:

- Ten rating points will be assigned to buildings that could contain materials made from asbestos-containing materials.

- Ten rating points will be assigned to buildings that could contain materials made from lead or other hazardous materials, such as PCBs.
- A 20–rating point scale will be used, and points will be distributed in accordance with the following table:

<b>Environmental Hazards</b>	<b>Rating Points</b>
Risk of Asbestos Containing Materials	10
Risk of Lead or Other Hazardous Materials (e.g., PCBs)	10
<b>Total Possible Points</b>	<b>20</b>

4. **Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)** accessibility will be determined based on a checklist of yes/no items defined by ADA elements with emphasis on public areas (pathways, toilet rooms, etc.). The application of this methodology is not intended to produce a comprehensive ADA compliance survey. Rather, this scoring effort utilizes a checklist and visual inspection process to identify if accessible public spaces of a specific type exist in an individual building, thus providing a system for comparing one building to another.

Approach:

- Twenty rating points will be assigned based on whether areas are accessible. The more “no” answers, the less accessible the building is, and the more points are provided.
- A 20–rating point scale will be used, and points will be distributed in accordance with the following table:

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Exterior Path of Travel	0	4
Building Entrances	0	4
Interior Accessible Routes; Stairways and Elevators	0	4
Courtroom: Jury Box, Witness Stand, Clerk’s Station, Bench	0	4
Toilet Rooms– Public, Jury Deliberation	0	4
<b>Total Possible Points</b>		<b>20</b>

5. **Conversion of Rating Points:** As a final step, the accumulated physical condition rating points for each project, which can total up to 120, will be converted to the 5-point scale as follows:

Total: 5 Points	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5.0
Total: 120 Rating Points	0–12	13–24	25–36	37–48	49–60	61–72	73–84	85–96	97–108	109–120

### C. Security

The security criterion will be used to identify:

1. **the extent to which judicial/staff circulation paths are separate from those for the public and in-custody individuals.** Judicial/staff circulation refers to the degree of compliance with guidelines for private circulation paths exclusively dedicated to permit the judiciary and staff to enter and move through the facility separate and secure from both the public and in-custody individuals;
2. **the extent to which in-custody circulation paths are also separate.** Secure Circulation refers to the degree of compliance with guidelines for separate, secure means by which in-custody individuals are brought into the facility and moved from holding areas to the courtroom. A secure circulation route is completely separated from areas used by the public and by the judiciary and court staff; **and**
3. **the capacity of the building entrance to accommodate security screening.**

Approach:

- Eighty rating points will be assigned based on whether there is an area at the facility entrance that can adequately accommodate a screening system and judicial/staff circulation and secure circulation is:
  - Deficient: Functional condition fails in one or more major aspects.
  - Marginal: Functional condition has notable deficiencies.
  - Adequate: Functional condition is acceptable or better.
  - Not Applicable: Functional element is not applicable for this facility.
- The 80 rating points will be distributed as defined in accordance with the following table:

Judicial/Staff Circulation	Circulation deficient	Circulation marginal	Circulation adequate or not applicable to this facility
Points	35	17	0
Secure Circulation	Circulation deficient	Circulation marginal	Circulation adequate or not applicable to this facility
Points	35	17	0
Ability to Accommodate Security Screening	No space to provide screening	Space for minimal screening	Space available for screening or not applicable to this facility
Points	10	6	0

The following conversion table will then be applied to the total of the rating points:

Total: 5 Points	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5.0
Total: 80 Rating Points	0–8	9–16	17–25	26–32	33–40	41–48	49–56	57–64	65–72	73–80

## D. Overcrowding

The Overcrowding criterion is a measure of the difference between current ~~component gross square feet (CGSF)~~ of area occupied by a court and the area that the court should occupy, according to the *California Trial Court Facilities Standards*. In this methodology, this criterion is measured by information on current area compared to current standards. Overcrowding ratings range from a low of 0 to a high of 160.

Approach:

- The following calculation is performed to translate the space shortfall into a rating:

Formula	Weight	Rating Scale
$\text{Overcrowding} = \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{\text{Current Area}}{\text{California Trial Court Facilities Standards Area}} \right) \right] \times 160$	160 (in the formula)	0–160

- The following conversion table will then be applied to the total of the rating points:

Total: 5 Points	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5.0
Total: 160 Rating Points	0–16	17–32	33–48	49–64	65–80	81–96	97–113	114–129	130–144	145–160

This criterion measures the extent to which a facility may be physically overburdened by court user traffic impairing court user access. Overcrowding reveals buildings that are overburdened because the space provided—for example in courtrooms, clerk offices, and jury rooms—is substandard.

## E. Access to Court Services

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

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

The ratio between the two will result in a countywide percentage rating for each court reflecting the deficiency in judicial resources. The difference between the AJN and the AJP identifies the relative deficiency in judicial resources or judicial need for a court. The ratio between the judicial need and the AJP defines the relative access to court services.

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

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

For a proposed project involving less than all of the court facilities within a county, there will be a rebuttable presumption that the countywide percentage deficiency and the corresponding points will be assigned to that project.

Like the Overcrowding criterion discussed in Section D. above, Access to Court Services measures the extent to which a facility may be physically overburdened by court user traffic impairing court user access. The access to court services reveals buildings that are overburdened because the caseload justifies more space, including courtrooms, than is available.

## **VI. COST-BASED SCORING OF PROJECTS**

**((PLEASE NOTE PERTAINING TO THIS SECTION: The range of costs are still being identified. Once identified, points will be assigned proportionally.))**

The cost-based scoring is used to rank projects within each of the five needs-based priority groups. Needs-based scoring and the cost-based scoring are entirely separate from one another. When combined, needs-based and cost-based scores do not change the priority group a project is placed in, *only the rank of the project within the priority group*. This is because the prioritization methodology is primarily a needs-based instrument designed to detect physical deficiencies that endanger court users or restrict access to justice. The cost-based factors enable the most effective expenditure of public funds to overcome the physical deficiencies.

Cost-based criteria are scored on a 100-point scale, with the 100 points distributed per the following table:

1.	Cost Avoidance or Savings Realized through Operational or Organizational Efficiencies	25
2.	Minimization of Increases in Ongoing Security, Operations, and Maintenance Costs	25
3.	Cost of Project per Court User	25
4.	Total Costs Spent on a Project as of <del>December</del> <u>March</u> 31, 201 <u>9</u> <del>8</del>	25
	<b>Total Points for Cost-Based Criteria</b>	<b>100</b>

As a final step, the accumulated cost-based rating points for each project, which can total up to 100, will be converted to the 2-point scale as follows:

Total: 2 Points	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0
Total: 100 Rating Points	0–10	11–20	21–30	31–40	41–50	51–60	61–70	71–80	81–90	91–100

As previously stated, in the most essential terms the methodology can be described as:

- Needs-based criteria = Priority Group
- Needs-based and cost-based criteria = Rank within Priority Group

#### **A. Cost Avoidance or Savings Realized Through Operational or Organizational Efficiencies**

The CFAC and Judicial Council Facilities Services will engage with the courts to assess the potential cost avoidance or savings that may be realized based on the implementation of each project. Generally, it is expected that such savings may be realized based on consolidation of multiple facilities into one larger facility and elimination of certain short-term leases in exchange of building a new facility, or a combination of the consolidation of owned facilities and elimination of leases within the same project. Any cost savings due to staff efficiencies related to consolidation or any other factors will be identified by the courts. Cost savings information identified by various courts will be reviewed for general conformance and consistency. Any anomalies will be discussed with the courts for resolution. Any potential anomalies that are not resolved with the courts will be referred to the CFAC for resolution.

The total identified cost avoidance or savings for each project will be “normalized” and converted to Cost Avoidance or Savings per Court User. This conversion will be accomplished taking into consideration the population of the county, the AJPs for the court, and the number of courtrooms that are impacted by the project.

Once the range of cost savings or avoidance per court user per year is identified, the maximum value will be assigned 25 points. Projects with no cost savings or avoidance will be awarded 0 points. All other values will be assigned points in proportion to their savings or avoidance.

## B. Minimization of Increases in Ongoing Security, Operating, and Maintenance Costs

Judicial Council Facilities Services will calculate any potential minimization of increases to court security costs, using existing building security systems data. Minimization of planned increases to security costs is defined as the costs that will be incurred in the existing building(s) if it remains in operation and is not being replaced by an approved project.

Approach:

- The following formula will be used:

Cost (security cameras, access control, fencing and gates) + Screening Equipment Costs =  
Minimization of Increases in Ongoing Security Costs

Judicial Council Facility Services will also calculate any potential for minimization of increases in ongoing operations and maintenance costs. Minimization of increases in ongoing operations and maintenance costs is defined as the cost of operating and maintaining the current facilities if the proposed project does not proceed compared to the cost of operating a new building designed to meet current codes. The delta is the minimization of costs.

Approach:

- The following formula will be used:

Cost /SF-of current building maintenance + Cost /SF-of current building utilities + Cost /SF-of building Deferred Maintenance -- Cost of Operating and Maintaining the New Building =  
Minimization of Increases in Ongoing Operating and Maintenance Costs

The cost values will be converted to minimization of costs per court user. Once the range of cost minimization per court user is identified, the greatest cost minimization value will be awarded 25 points, with zero points awarded to no cost minimization. All values in between will be assigned points in proportion to their cost minimization per court user, rounded to the nearest whole number.

## C. Cost of Project per Court User

The cost per court user is calculated based on the population of the county, the AJP's for the court, and the number of proposed project courtrooms. This value will be adjusted to compensate for counties with minimal population that are awarded the statutory minimum AJP of 2.3. (Note: The judicial branch's smallest courts are statutorily provided with a minimum of two judgeships and are authorized to have at least 0.3 full-time equivalent [FTE] of a federally funded child support commissioner, for a total of 2.3 FTE judicial officers.)

The following formula will be used to determine the cost per court user:

$$\text{Cost per Court User} = \text{Cost} \div \left[ \text{County Population} \times \frac{\# \text{ Project Courtrooms}}{\text{AJP of Entire Court}} \right]$$

Once the range of project cost per court user is determined for all projects, points will be assigned with the lowest cost per court user receiving 25 points and the highest cost per court user receiving 1 point. The rest of the projects will receive points in proportion to their cost per court user, rounded to the nearest whole number.

#### **D. Total Costs Spent on a Project as of ~~December~~ March 31, 20198**

The total costs spent as of ~~December~~ March 31, 20198, on previously authorized projects that were placed on hold will be tabulated from the accounting records.

The maximum dollars spent on a project will be assigned 25 points. Projects that did not incur any expenditure as of that date will get zero points. Projects that had expenditures will be awarded points in proportion to their expenditure, rounded to the nearest whole number.

### **VII. FUNDING PROCESS**

#### **A. Establishment of a Statewide Project List**

The Judicial Council will adopt a list of projects categorized by Priority Group. This list will be reviewed by the CFAC, Executive and Planning Committee, and any other council-appointed body with responsibility for advising the Judicial Council on facility matters. In making a recommendation to the council on this list of projects, the CFAC will follow these principles:

1. Projects will be prioritized on the needs-based program criteria established by this methodology, which ranks the projects into priority groupings. The cost-based criteria will be assigned points and will be used to sort projects within each priority group.

~~2. Those projects in the Immediate Need group shall have priority.~~

~~3-2~~ For submission to the California Department of Finance for consideration of inclusion in the Governor's Budget, the Judicial Council may select projects based on additional economic opportunity considerations. Economic opportunities include, but are not limited to, free or reduced costs of land for new construction, viable financing partnerships or fund contributions by other government entities or private parties that result in lower project delivery costs, cost savings resulting from adaptive reuse of existing facilities, operational efficiencies from consolidation of court calendars and operations, operational savings from sharing of facilities by more than one court, and building operational costs savings from consolidation of facilities.

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



## **B. Changes to Statewide Project List**

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

## **C. Project Phase Adjustments**

The final draft list of project priority groups described above will be reviewed to identify any phased projects. Should the second-phase of a multiphase project fall in a higher priority group than its first phase, staff will switch the group assignment of those projects, in order to correct the phasing discrepancy. As a result, the first-phase project will move to the higher-priority group, and the second-phase project will take the place of the first in its lower-priority group.

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

## **D. No Substitutions of Projects Between Groups**

Substitutions of a court's projects between groups will not be allowed.

## **E. How Requests for Funding Will Be Determined**

Based on the Judicial Council's approved update to the *Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan and Prioritization Methodology* and five-year infrastructure plan, Judicial Council Facilities Services will prepare documentation to request approval of capital-outlay funding through the Judicial Council-approved budget change proposal process.

This process consists of submission of initial funding requests and budget change proposal concepts for consideration of approval and prioritization through the CFAC and the Judicial Branch Budget Committee, and finally the Judicial Council.

## **VIII. PROCESS FOR ADDING OR DELETING PROJECTS IN THE TRIAL COURT CAPITAL-OUTLAY PLAN**

If a court wishes to add or delete projects in the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan, the court may submit a written request including the project name; its description including size, number of courtrooms, and type of calendars planned; and other descriptive information about the project. The request shall be presented to CFAC, which has responsibility for advising the Judicial Council on facility matters for its consideration and direction. At the direction of the Judicial Council, staff will include any changes in the next annual update to the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan.

# Appendices

**Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan Reassessment –  
Required by the 2018 Budget Act Trailer Bill  
(SB 847: Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review)**

The following is required verbatim by Government Code section 70371.9:

- (a) (1) The Judicial Council shall conduct, or contract with an independent contractor to conduct, a reassessment of those projects identified in its Update to Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan and Prioritization Methodology adopted on October 24, 2008, or the most recent version of that update, if any. Other projects may be included for reassessment at the discretion of Judicial Council. The reassessment shall be submitted to the Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review and the Assembly Committee on Budget by December 31, 2019.
- (2) The Judicial Council may exclude from the reassessment those projects that were canceled prior to June 30, 2018, and those that were approved in the Budget Act of 2018.
- (b) A project subject to this section shall be reassessed and ranked, at minimum, on each of the following:
  - (1) The criteria identified in the Update to Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan and Prioritization Methodology adopted on October 24, 2008, or the most recent version of that update, if any.
  - (2) The level of seismic risk, environmental hazards, and other health and safety hazards.
  - (3) The impact on court users, including, but not limited to, the level of public access to court services, such as accessibility to the courthouse.
  - (4) The cost avoidance or savings that would be achieved due to the project through operational or organizational efficiencies created for the court or the state.
  - (5) Ways to minimize increased ongoing costs, including, but not limited to, trial court security and operating and maintenance costs.
  - (6) A comparison of the cost to repair or renovate the existing facility versus the cost of replacement.
  - (7) The projected cost of each proposed project, per court user.
  - (8) The total costs spent on the project as of the date of the assessment.

**Terms in Revision of Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects**

TERM	DEFINITION
1. Access to Court Services	Access to Court Services criterion uses the relative deficiency in judicial resources among the 58 superior courts to measure relative access to current court services. <del>The difference between the AJN and the AJP identifies the relative deficiency in judicial resources or judicial need for a court. The ratio between the judicial need and the AJP defines the relative access to court services: The ratio between countywide Assessed Judicial Need (AJN) and Authorized Judicial Positions (AJP) reflects the deficiency in judicial resources:</del> $(AJN - AJP) / AJP = \text{Deficiency}$
2. Assessed Judicial Needs (AJN)	Assessed Judicial Needs (AJN) is the need for judgeships based on the three-year average filings most recently available. This measure translates current filings into weighted caseload, based on the judicial workload standards adopted by the Judicial Council, and then translates the weighted caseload into an assessment of judgeship needs.
3. Authorized Judicial Position (AJP)	Authorized Judicial Positions (AJP) is the current number of judges, commissioners, and referees authorized under the law for each court. AJP does not account for vacancies or temporary subordinate judicial officers.
4. Composite Score	For projects affecting multiple buildings, the proportional share of the court-occupied area of each building will be used to determine each criterion's rating.
5. Cost-based Criteria	The four criteria used to determine costs are: Cost Avoidance or Savings; Minimization of Ongoing Costs; Project Cost per Court User; and Total Costs on a Project Spent to Date.
6. Cost per Court User	The Cost per Court User is calculated based on the population of the County and the AJP's for the Court and the number of proposed project courtrooms. This value will be adjusted to compensate for Counties with minimal population that are awarded the statutory minimum AJP of 2.3. $\text{Project Costs per Court User} = \text{Cost} / [\text{County Population} \times (\# \text{ Project Courtrooms} / \text{Authorized Assigned Judicial Positions})]$
7. Court Facility Plan	The Court Facility Plan will articulate the optimum approach for use of court facilities for each court and identify projects that address deficiencies in the needs-based criteria. The Court Facility Plan will be the basis for future project requests for new facilities, facility renovations, replacements and / or consolidations and will include a list of projects. The projects in the plan will be scored using the criteria in the approved methodology.
8. Environmental Hazards	Environmental Hazards include products that contain asbestos or lead or other hazardous materials, such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and may be determined based on the age of the building or other existing data.
9. Needs-based Criteria	The four criteria used to determine <i>need</i> are Physical Condition, Security, Overcrowding and Access to Court Services.
10. Normalizing Cost	Normalization of ratings means adjusting values measured on different scales to a notionally common scale. For this Methodology, costs will be normalized to compensate for wide variety of court sizes.
11. Overcrowding	The Overcrowding criterion is a measure of the difference between current <del>component gross square feet (CGSF) of</del> area occupied by a court and the area that the court should occupy, according to the California Trial Court Facilities Standards. In this methodology, this criterion is measured by information on current area compared to current standards.
12. Physical Assessments	Physical Assessments document the physical condition of buildings that house trial court functions. The assessments analyze the building systems and component conditions to determine their remaining useful life and provide the basis for determining a Facility Condition Index (FCI). The FCI is an industry standard asset management methodology that is used to determine a building's condition at a point in time. Limited strictly to condition, FCIs allow for an equivalent comparative analysis of diverse real estate portfolios.
13. Physical Condition	Physical Condition includes Seismic, Fire, & Life and Safety (FLS), Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Environmental Hazards.
14. Priority Groups	Projects will be scored based on need and placed in one of five Priority Groups - Immediate Need, Critical Need, High Need, Medium Need, and Low Need.
15. Security	The security criterion will be used to identify the extent to which judicial and staff circulation paths are separate from those for the public and in-custody individuals; the extent to which in-custody circulation paths are also separate; and the capacity of the building entrance to accommodate security screening.
16. Seismic Risk Rating	<del>Seismic Risk Rating is defined in the Seismic Risk Rating of California Superior Court Buildings Volume 1 and 2, dated October 23, 2017. A Seismic Risk Rating is a tool to gauge the relative risk to life safety, which is indicative of the degree of damage from a seismic event.</del> Seismic Rating is defined as the score calculated using the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) P-154 Rapid Visual Screening of Buildings for Potential Seismic Hazards. FEMA P-154 is a procedure to identify and screen buildings that are potentially seismically hazardous. This tool calculates a score based on the building's structural system, age, visually identifiable deficiencies, seismicity and soil type.
17. Trial Court Capital-Outlay Project	Trial court capital-outlay projects are considered those that increase a facility's gross area, such as a building addition, that substantially renovate a major portion of a facility, that comprise a new facility or an acquisition, or that change the use of a facility, such as the conversions from non-court to court use.

# **The Need for New Judgeships in the Superior Courts: Preliminary 2018 Update of the Judicial Needs**

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REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE UNDER  
GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION  
69614(C)(1) & (3)

NOVEMBER 2018



JUDICIAL COUNCIL  
OF CALIFORNIA

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WORKLOAD ASSESSMENT  
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

## **JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA**

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*Chief Justice of California and  
Chair of the Judicial Council*

**Martin Hoshino**  
*Administrative Director,  
Judicial Council*

### **ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION**

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**Leah Rose-Goodwin**  
*Manager, Office of Court Research*

**Kristin Greenaway**  
*Supervising Research Analyst, Office of Court Research*

**Khulan Erdenebaatar**  
*Research Analyst, Office of Court Research  
Primary Author of Report*

## **Access to Justice Requires Having Sufficient Judicial Resources**

Government Code section 69614(c)(1) requires the Judicial Council to report to the Legislature and the Governor on or before November 1 of every even-numbered year on the need for new judgeships in each superior court, using the uniform criteria for the allocation of judgeships described in Government Code section 69614(b). Government Code section 69614(c)(3) requires the Judicial Council to report on the status of the conversion of additional subordinate judicial officer (SJO) positions to family or juvenile assignments.

The public's right to timely access to justice is contingent on having adequate judicial resources in every jurisdiction. The number of judgeships authorized and funded by the Legislature has not kept pace with workload in all California trial courts, leaving some with serious shortfalls—as high as 45 percent—between the number of judgeships needed and the number that have been authorized and filled.

Securing resources to meet the workload-based need for new judgeships has been a top priority for the Judicial Council for many years.

It should be noted that this report is based on data collected for the 2011 judicial workload study. An update to the judicial workload study is currently in progress and will result in new caseweights and other model parameters that will reflect current case processing practices. Because of this, an interim update to this preliminary 2018 report will be issued in fall 2019 once the study has been completed, the case weights have been approved, and the workload need for judges can be computed on the basis of the updated weights and other model parameters.

## **Quantifying the Need for New Judgeships in the Superior Courts**

California is a pioneer in the measurement of judicial workload-based need, having been the first state to use a weighted caseload methodology to assess the need for judicial officers, beginning in 1963.<sup>1</sup> Since then, weighted caseload has become a nationally accepted methodology for measuring judicial workload. The current methodology used to assess the need for judicial officers in the superior courts is based on a time study conducted in 2010, in which over 500 judicial officers in 15 courts participated. The time study findings resulted in the development of a set of caseweights that quantify the amount of case processing time needed for different case types, taking into account the full range of possible case processing outcomes and their relative probability of occurrence. The caseweights that resulted from the 2010 time study were approved by the Judicial Council in December 2011.

The caseweights are used to estimate judicial officer need by multiplying each caseweight by a three-year rolling average of filings for that case type and dividing by the available time in minutes that judicial officers have to hear cases. The result is expressed in full-time equivalent (FTE) judicial positions.

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<sup>1</sup> Harry O. Lawson and Barbara J. Gletne, *Workload Measures in the Court* (National Center for State Courts, 1980).

## **Judicial Workload Measures Must be Updated to Reflect Current Case Processing Need**

California continues to have a critical need for judges, particularly in the Inland Empire which has shown a need for new judgeships for a sustained period of time. However, as previously noted, the figures in this report may not accurately represent the current degree of judicial need because the caseweights used in the current iteration of the judicial needs assessment are based on data collected in 2010. Therefore, the caseweights may not reflect new judicial workload resulting from legislative and other policy changes that have occurred since then. Some of the issues identified by judicial officers that have affected judicial workload since 2010 include, but are not limited to, the following:

- AB 109: criminal justice realignment (effective October 2011): judicial officers now have probation oversight of certain offenders, resulting in increased hearings and supervision;
- Proposition 47 (effective November 2014): changes the weights of the felony and misdemeanor workload; many jurisdictions have reported that changes in the law have eliminated incentives to complete misdemeanor drug treatment programs. With fewer people getting treatment, more are cycling rapidly through the system. A companion issue reported is that more defendants have trailing cases or multiple cases.
- Increase in the number of identified mentally-ill offenders, use of diversion programs and collaborative-type courts. While these measures improve outcomes, they require more judicial supervision and court monitoring.
- Increased use of juvenile diversion programs which have resulted in lower filings, but leave behind in the system the juveniles hardest to reach and who have committed the most serious crimes.
- New protections for non-minor dependents, which have increased the number of juveniles in the social services and court system (AB 12 and AB 212- effective 2012), as well as more juveniles receiving court supervision under special immigrant juvenile status (effective 2014, expanded 2015).
- Expanded use of court interpreters covering more casetypes, resulting in better outcomes for litigants, but more time required in the courtroom.

Such changes may also impact the practices of the court's justice partners, which can, in turn, have unintended consequences for court workload. Although filings have been declining, the workload associated with some types of filings has increased—due to, for example, the need to hold more hearings, more complex cases coming before the court (e.g., increasing mental health and substance abuse issues, larger numbers of defendants with multiple cases), or staff shortages causing some workload to fall on judicial officers. On the other hand, judicial workload in other areas not affected by such law and policy changes may have declined since 2010. The net impact of workload increases vs. decreases is unknown and may vary by jurisdiction depending on each court's unique mix of cases.



## 2018 Statewide Judicial Need Shows a Critical Need for New Judgeships

Consistent with reports submitted in previous years, the 2018 Judicial Needs Assessment shows a shortage of judges relative to the workload needs in California’s trial courts. Table 1, which summarizes the statewide judicial need compared to available resources based on a three-year average of filings from fiscal years 2014–15 through 2016–17, shows that 1,929.9 FTE judicial officers are needed statewide. Although the statewide assessed judicial need has been declining in recent years, many courts, particularly in the Inland Empire, continue to experience chronic judicial officer shortage (see Appendix A). In 2018, two highly impacted courts, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, received two judgeships each, which were reallocated from the superior courts of Alameda and Santa Clara Counties.<sup>2</sup> In addition, the Budget Act of 2018 gave the Superior Court of the County of Riverside two newly funded judgeships.<sup>3</sup> Despite these changes, Riverside and San Bernardino courts continue to have a large unmet need for new judgeships.

Table 1 shows the total assessed statewide need for judicial officers has declined by 118.7, or 6 percent, since the 2016 Judicial Needs Assessment.

**Table 1. Statewide Need for Judicial Officers, 2016 and 2018 Judicial Needs Assessments**

Year	Authorized Judicial Positions (AJP) <sup>a</sup>	Authorized and Funded Judgeships and Authorized SJO Positions	Assessed Judicial Need (AJN)
2016	2,010.1	1,960.1	2,048.6
2018 <sup>b</sup>	2,004.1	1,956.1	1,929.9
<b>Change (2016 to 2018)</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>-118.7</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes the 48 judgeships that were authorized by AB 159 (Stats. 2007, ch. 722) but never funded or filled. AB 159 originally authorized 50 judgeships, but 2 were funded in 2018 and allocated to the Superior Court of Riverside County. See Stats. 2018, ch. 45, § 6.

<sup>b</sup> AJP changed since the last assessment because, in 2016–17, the Superior Court of Santa Clara County had 5 FTE SJO reductions. In addition, the 2018 assessment includes a correction in the number of authorized positions; the 2016 AJN assessment had reported only 3 of the 4 SJO reductions at the Superior Court of Contra Costa County.

<sup>2</sup> Assem. Bill 103; Stats. 2017, ch. 17, § 22.

<sup>3</sup> Stats. 2018, ch. 45, § 6. These two judgeships are part of the 50 unfunded judgeships authorized by AB 159 (Stats. 2007, ch. 722).

## **127 Judicial Officers Needed Statewide to Meet Workload Demand**

Judicial need is calculated by taking the difference between the assessed judicial need in each court and the number of authorized/funded positions in each court. The assessed judicial need in each court compared to the number of authorized and filled positions is shown in Appendix B. Calculating the *statewide* need for judgeships is not as simple as subtracting the statewide number of authorized and funded positions from the statewide assessed judicial need. This is because the net statewide calculations of judicial need do not accurately identify the court's need for new judgeships because judgeships are not allocated at the statewide level but are allocated to individual trial courts. By way of illustration, the branch's smallest courts are statutorily provided with a minimum of two judgeships and are authorized to have at least 0.3 FTE of a federally funded child support commissioner, for a total of 2.3 FTE judicial officers. This statutory minimum applies even though the workload need in those courts may translate to a much smaller number of judge FTEs. As Appendix A shows, under a pure workload analysis, two of California's two-judge courts—Alpine and Sierra Counties—would need only 0.2 FTE judicial officers but have 2.3 FTE authorized positions. These courts thus show a negative number in the need for new judicial officers. This negative number does not and should not offset the 36 judicial officers that Riverside County needs to meet its workload-based need.

In other words, the fact that some courts may have more authorized positions than assessed judicial need under a pure application of the weighted caseload methodology does not take away from the needs in other courts. As a result, a net calculation of need, adding these positives and negatives, would provide an artificially low estimate of judicial need in California courts.

Therefore, the actual statewide need for new judgeships is calculated by adding the judicial need among only the courts that have fewer judgeships than their workload demands. Judicial officer FTE need—the difference between the assessed judicial need and the authorized judicial positions—is rounded down to the nearest whole number to arrive at the number of judgeships needed for each court.<sup>4</sup> For example, Tulare County has a judicial officer FTE need of 2.6, which rounds down to 2 new judgeships needed based on workload.

Based on the 2018 Judicial Needs Assessment, 17 courts need new judgeships, for a total need of 127 judges (Table 2). The need estimate does not include judicial vacancies resulting from retirements, elevations, or other changes that have not yet been filled.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Per the Judicial Council policy adopted in 2014, an exception is made for courts with judicial FTE need of more than 0.8, but less than 1. For such courts, their actual judicial officer FTE need is reported without any rounding down. In 2018, there were no courts with judicial officer FTEs in the range of 0.8 and 1. See Judicial Council of Cal., Advisory Com. Rep., *Judicial Workload Assessment: 2014 Update of Judicial Needs Assessment and Proposed Revision to Methodology Used to Prioritize New Judgeships* (Nov. 7, 2014), [www.courts.ca.gov/documents/jc-20141212-itemT.pdf](http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/jc-20141212-itemT.pdf).

<sup>5</sup> Judicial vacancies are reported monthly at [www.courts.ca.gov/15893.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/15893.htm).

**Table 2. Need for New Judgeships, by Court**

	A	B	C	D
Court	Authorized and Funded Judicial Positions	2018 Assessed Judicial Need	Number of Judgeships Needed* AJN – AJP (B – A)	% Judicial Need over AJP (C / A)
Imperial	11.3	12.3	1.0	9
Tehama	4.3	5.4	1.0	23
Merced	12.0	13.2	1.0	8
Sutter	5.3	6.6	1.0	19
Humboldt	8.0	9.4	1.0	13
Shasta	12.0	14.4	2.0	17
Kings	8.6	11.0	2.0	23
Tulare	23.0	25.6	2.0	9
Placer	14.5	17.4	2.0	14
Ventura	33.0	36.3	3.0	9
Stanislaus	24.0	28.2	4.0	17
San Joaquin	33.5	38.6	5.0	15
Fresno	49.0	56.9	7.0	14
Kern	43.0	53.5	10.0	23
Sacramento	72.5	84.3	11.0	15
Riverside	80.0	116.2	36.0	45
San Bernardino	88.0	126.2	38.0	43
			<b>127.0</b>	

\* Rounded down to the nearest whole number.

### **Status of Conversion of Additional SJO Positions to Family and Juvenile Assignments**

As directed by Government Code section 69614(c)(3), this report also addresses the implementation of conversions of additional SJO positions (above the 16 authorized per year) that result in judges being posted to family or juvenile assignments previously held by SJOs.<sup>6</sup>

Conversions of additional positions were authorized for fiscal year 2011–12 (Gov. Code, § 69616), and under this authority four SJO positions were converted to judgeships—one each in the superior courts of Alameda (June 2012), Los Angeles (January 2012), Orange (January 2012), and Sacramento (March 2012) Counties. The courts that converted those positions have confirmed that those family and juvenile calendars are now presided over by judges.

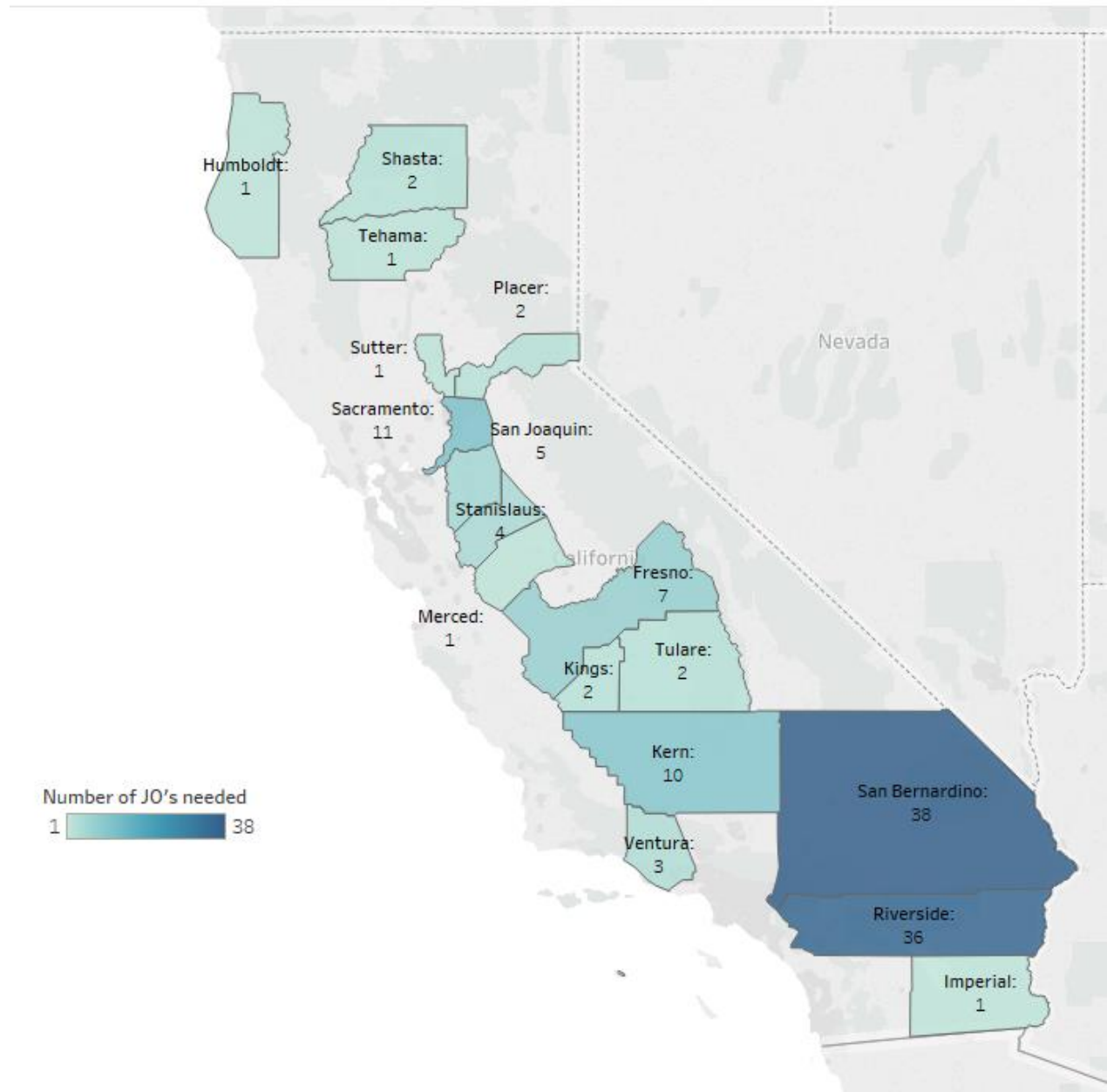
<sup>6</sup> As authorized by Gov. Code, § 69615(c)(1)(C).

Conversions of 10 additional positions have been authorized since fiscal year 2013–14 (Gov. Code, §§ 69617–69619.6), but no additional SJO positions above the 16 authorized per year have been converted under this authority.

### **Lack of Adequate Judicial Resources Is a Barrier to Access to Justice**

The public’s right to timely access to justice should not be contingent on the resource levels in the county in which they reside or bring their legal disputes. All Californians deserve to have the proper number of judicial officers for the workload in their jurisdiction. This report highlights the critical and ongoing need for new judgeships in the superior courts.

## Appendix A. Judicial Need Map



## Appendix B. Assessed Judicial Need Compared to Authorized Positions

<b>Court</b>	<b>A</b> <b>Authorized and Funded Judicial Positions<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>B</b> <b>2018 Assessed Judicial Need</b>	<b>C</b> <b>AJN – AJP (B – A)</b>	<b>D</b> <b>% Judicial Need over AJP (C / A)<sup>b</sup></b>
Riverside	80	116.2	36.2	45
San Bernardino	88	126.2	38.2	43
Kings	8.6	11.0	2.4	28
Tehama	4.33	5.4	1.1	25
Kern	43	53.5	10.5	24
Sutter	5.3	6.6	1.3	24
Shasta	12	14.4	2.4	20
Placer	14.5	17.4	2.9	20
Stanislaus	24	28.2	4.2	18
Humboldt	8	9.4	1.4	17
Sacramento	72.5	84.3	11.8	16
Fresno	49	56.9	7.9	16
San Joaquin	33.5	38.6	5.1	15
Amador	2.3	2.6	0.3	14
Lake	4.7	5.3	0.6	14
San Benito	2.3	2.6	0.3	13
Tulare	23	25.6	2.6	11
Ventura	33	36.3	3.3	10
Merced	12	13.2	1.2	10
Imperial	11.3	12.3	1.0	9
Calaveras	2.3	2.4	0.1	5
Yuba	5.33	5.4	0.1	2
Madera	9.3	9.4	0.1	1
Butte	13	13.0	0.0	0
San Luis Obispo	15	14.6	-0.4	-2
Sonoma	23	22.4	-0.6	-3
Lassen	2.3	2.2	-0.1	-3
Tuolumne	4.75	4.6	-0.2	-3
Contra Costa	42	39.6	-2.4	-6
Orange	144	135.0	-9.0	-6
Solano	23	21.5	-1.5	-6
Alameda	83	77.1	-5.9	-7
Los Angeles	585.25	533.3	-52.0	-9
Santa Barbara	24	21.8	-2.2	-9
Santa Cruz	13.5	12.2	-1.3	-9
Monterey	21.2	19.1	-2.1	-10
Yolo	12.4	10.9	-1.5	-12
Napa	8	7.0	-1.0	-12
El Dorado	9	7.8	-1.2	-13
San Mateo	33	28.6	-4.4	-13
San Diego	154	132.3	-21.7	-14
Mendocino	8.4	7.0	-1.4	-16
Del Norte	2.8	2.3	-0.5	-18
Marin	12.7	10.1	-2.6	-21
San Francisco	55.9	43.8	-12.1	-22
Glenn	2.3	1.8	-0.5	-22
Santa Clara	82	62.2	-19.8	-24
Colusa	2.3	1.5	-0.8	-34

<b>Court</b>	<b>A</b> <b>Authorized and Funded Judicial Positions<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>B</b> <b>2018 Assessed Judicial Need</b>	<b>C</b> <b>AJN – AJP (B – A)</b>	<b>D</b> <b>% Judicial Need over AJP (C / A)<sup>b</sup></b>
Siskiyou	5	3.1	-1.9	-37
Trinity	2.3	1.4	-0.9	-39
Nevada	7.6	4.5	-3.1	-40
Inyo	2.3	1.4	-0.9	-41
Plumas	2.3	1.2	-1.1	-50
Mono	2.3	0.9	-1.4	-59
Mariposa	2.3	0.9	-1.4	-61
Modoc	2.3	0.8	-1.5	-66
Sierra	2.3	0.2	-2.1	-90
Alpine	2.3	0.2	-2.1	-93

<sup>a</sup> Authorized judicial positions include both judgeships and subordinate judicial officer positions. Authorized judgeships consist of those codified in Government Code sections 69580–69611 plus the 50 judgeships that were authorized and funded with SB 56 (Stats. 2006, ch. 390), but not the 48 judgeships that were authorized with AB 159 but never funded.

<sup>b</sup> Percentages shown here slightly differ from the percentages shown in Table 2, Need for New Judgeships. Percentages in Appendix B are calculated based on the actual differences between AJN and AJP, whereas the percentages in Table 2 are based on rounded-down differences between AJN and AJP, as explained on pages 4–5.

# DRAFT Statewide List of Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects

County	Project Name	Priority Group	Court-rooms	Project Cost (in millions)	Needs Score	Cost Score	Priority Group Score
<b>Immediate Need</b>							
Lake	New Lakeport Courthouse	Immediate Need	4	\$51.2	19.0	1.0	20.0
San Bernardino	San Bernardino Juvenile Dependency Courthouse Addition and Renovation	Immediate Need	2	\$8.8	16.5	0.6	17.1
Kern	New Ridgecrest Courthouse	Immediate Need	2	\$42.2	16.5	0.4	16.9
San Joaquin	New Tracy Courthouse	Immediate Need	2	\$37.6	16.0	0.4	16.4
<b>Critical Need</b>							
Mendocino	New Ukiah Courthouse	Critical Need	7	\$89.6	15.5	0.8	16.3
Kern	New Mojave Courthouse	Critical Need	3	\$56.8	15.5	0.4	15.9
Sonoma	New Sonoma Civil Courthouse	Critical Need	8	\$135.6	14.9	1.0	15.9
Stanislaus	New Modesto Courthouse Courtroom Renovation	Critical Need	3	\$11.1	15.0	0.6	15.6
Butte	Butte County Juvenile Hall Addition and Renovation	Critical Need	1	\$2.3	15.0	0.6	15.6
Lake	New Clearlake Courthouse	Critical Need	1	\$15.0	15.0	0.4	15.4
Nevada	New Nevada City Courthouse	Critical Need	6	\$93.5	14.8	0.6	15.4
Placer	New Tahoe Area Courthouse	Critical Need	1	\$34.8	15.0	0.4	15.4
Inyo	New Inyo County Courthouse	Critical Need	2	\$43.8	14.6	0.6	15.2
Fresno	New Fresno Courthouse	Critical Need	36	\$482.4	14.0	1.0	15.0
Mariposa	New Mariposa Courthouse	Critical Need	2	\$42.6	14.5	0.4	14.9
Riverside	New Riverside Juvenile Courthouse	Critical Need	5	\$82.3	14.0	0.6	14.6
San Diego	New San Diego Juvenile Courthouse	Critical Need	10	\$133.7	14.0	0.6	14.6
Solano	New Solano Hall of Justice (Fairfield)	Critical Need	12	\$169.4	14.0	0.6	14.6
Monterey	New Fort Ord Courthouse	Critical Need	7	\$146.0	13.9	0.6	14.5
San Luis Obispo	New San Luis Obispo Courthouse	Critical Need	12	\$197.5	14.0	0.4	14.4
San Francisco	New San Francisco Hall of Justice	Critical Need	24	\$522.1	14.0	0.4	14.4
Kern	New Bakersfield Superior Courthouse	Critical Need	33	\$467.3	13.7	0.6	14.3
Plumas	New Quincy Courthouse	Critical Need	3	\$63.2	14.0	0.2	14.2
Orange	New Orange South County Courthouse	Critical Need	16	\$252.2	13.5	0.6	14.1
Contra Costa	New Richmond Courthouse	Critical Need	6	\$115.9	13.5	0.6	14.1
Tulare	New Tulare North County Courthouse	Critical Need	14	\$201.7	13.4	0.6	14.0
Orange	New Orange County Collaborative Courthouse	Critical Need	3	\$113.4	13.0	0.8	13.8
San Diego	San Diego South County Regional Courthouse Renovation	Critical Need	4	\$10.5	13.0	0.6	13.6
Imperial	Winterhaven Branch Courthouse Addition and Renovation	Critical Need	1	\$3.6	13.0	0.6	13.6
<b>High Need</b>							
Santa Barbara	New Santa Barbara Criminal Courthouse	High Need	8	\$102.8	12.5	1.2	13.7
El Dorado	New Placerville Courthouse	High Need	6	\$89.4	12.8	0.6	13.4
San Mateo	New San Mateo Northern Branch Courthouse	High Need	5	\$92.2	12.7	0.6	13.3
Santa Cruz	New Santa Cruz Courthouse	High Need	8	\$128.0	11.7	1.0	12.7
San Luis Obispo	New Grover Beach Branch Courthouse	High Need	1	\$18.0	12.3	0.4	12.7
San Bernardino	New Victorville Courthouse	High Need	31	\$395.1	12.1	0.6	12.7
Fresno	Fresno Juvenile Delinquency Courthouse Renovation	High Need	2	\$5.3	11.1	1.6	12.7
Los Angeles	New Eastlake Courthouse	High Need	6	\$122.0	12.1	0.4	12.5
Los Angeles	New Pasadena Courthouse	High Need	17	\$290.5	12.0	0.4	12.4
Riverside	New Palm Springs Courthouse	High Need	9	\$104.1	11.5	0.6	12.1



**High Need, continued**

Del Norte	New Del Norte County Main Courthouse	High Need	3	\$67.1	11.8	0.2	12.0
Los Angeles	New Santa Clarita Courthouse	High Need	24	\$325.6	11.0	0.6	11.6
Riverside	New Riverside Hall of Justice Annex	High Need	10	\$133.3	11.0	0.6	11.6
San Diego	San Diego North Regional Courthouse Complex Renovation - North Building	High Need	14	\$135.1	11.0	0.6	11.6
Riverside	New Moreno Valley Courthouse	High Need	9	\$114.4	10.9	0.6	11.5
Monterey	New South Monterey County Courthouse	High Need	1	\$27.9	10.9	0.6	11.5
Los Angeles	New West Los Angeles Courthouse	High Need	32	\$429.1	10.7	0.6	11.3
Los Angeles	New Inglewood Courthouse	High Need	30	\$421.1	10.6	0.6	11.2
Los Angeles	New North Central Los Angeles Courthouse	High Need	12	\$210.7	10.5	0.6	11.1
Yuba	New Yuba County Courthouse	High Need	6	\$85.2	10.5	0.6	11.1
Alameda	New Alameda County Community Justice Center	High Need	57	\$1,073.6	10.3	0.6	10.9
Modoc	New Barclay Justice Center	High Need	2	\$43.1	10.6	0.2	10.8
Los Angeles	Los Angeles Metropolitan Courthouse Renovation	High Need	14	\$215.6	10.0	0.6	10.6
Solano	New Solano Justice Building (Vallejo)	High Need	6	\$109.1	10.0	0.4	10.4

**Medium Need**

Los Angeles	New Downtown Los Angeles Courthouse (Mosk Replacement)	Medium Need	47	\$731.1	9.7	1.0	10.7
Los Angeles	New West Covina Courthouse	Medium Need	15	\$242.6	9.9	0.6	10.5
Los Angeles	New Van Nuys Courthouse (East/new + West/reno)	Medium Need	55	\$922.4	9.9	0.6	10.5
San Bernardino	San Bernardino Courthouse Annex Renovation	Medium Need	11	\$46.5	9.7	0.8	10.5
Los Angeles	Chatsworth Courthouse Renovation	Medium Need	7	\$37.7	9.1	1.0	10.1
Merced	New Merced Courthouse Annex	Medium Need	1	\$18.1	9.1	1.0	10.1
San Francisco	San Francisco Civic Center Courthouse Renovation	Medium Need	7	\$44.9	9.2	0.8	10.0
Colusa	Colusa Courthouse Annex Renovation	Medium Need	1	\$17.4	9.1	0.4	9.5
Santa Clara	New Santa Clara Hall of Justice	Medium Need	36	\$602.2	8.7	0.4	9.1
Humboldt	New Eureka Courthouse	Medium Need	9	\$151.3	8.5	0.4	8.9
San Diego	San Diego East County Regional Center Renovation	Medium Need	17	\$169.7	8.0	0.6	8.6
Los Angeles	Foltz Courthouse Renovation	Medium Need	60	\$1,400.9	8.0	0.4	8.4
Los Angeles	Compton Courthouse Renovation	Medium Need	31	\$340.7	7.5	0.6	8.1

**Low Need**

Ventura	New Ventura East County Courthouse	Low Need	7	\$95.7	6.8	0.6	7.4
Los Angeles	Edelman Courthouse Renovation	Low Need	6	\$112.1	6.4	0.6	7.0
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Mental Health Courthouse	Low Need	4	\$128.5	6.5	0.4	6.9
Los Angeles	New Lancaster Dependency Court	Low Need	6	\$92.6	6.2	0.6	6.8
Riverside	Riverside Southwest Justice Center Renovation	Low Need	1	\$14.9	6.0	0.8	6.8
San Diego	New San Diego Traffic Courthouse	Low Need	4	\$59.2	6.0	0.6	6.6
Santa Barbara	Santa Maria Building G Renovation	Low Need	1	\$5.1	5.5	0.8	6.3
Los Angeles	New Torrance Dependency Court and Traffic Annex	Low Need	7	\$94.2	5.7	0.6	6.3
Butte	Butte County Courthouse Addition and Renovation	Low Need	2	\$20.2	5.0	0.6	5.6
Sacramento	Sacramento Juvenile Courthouse Renovation	Low Need	2	\$11.1	4.5	0.8	5.3
Riverside	Banning Justice Center Addition	Low Need	2	\$21.9	4.5	0.6	5.1
Tehama	Tehama Courthouse Renovation	Low Need	2	\$3.0	3.5	0.6	4.1
Yolo	Yolo Superior Court Renovation	Low Need	0	\$0.9	3.0	0.8	3.8
Santa Clara	Santa Clara Family Justice Center Renovation	Low Need	0	\$1.9	2.5	0.8	3.3

# DRAFT Statewide List of Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects

County	Project Name	Priority Group	Court-rooms	Project Cost (in millions)	FCI	Physical Condition	Security	Over-crowding	Access to Court Services	Needs Score	Cost Avoidance	Minimization	Project Cost per Court User	Costs Spent To Date	Total Cost Points	Cost Score	Priority Group Score
<b>Immediate Need</b>																	
Lake	New Lakeport Courthouse	Immediate Need	4	\$51.2	5.00	4.50	5.00	3.50	1.00	19.0	3.82	3.10	16.78	25.00	48.70	1.0	20.0
San Bernardino	San Bernardino Juvenile Dependency Courthouse Addition and Renovation	Immediate Need	2	\$8.8	5.00	0.50	5.00	3.50	2.50	16.5	0.00	3.42	23.81	0.00	27.23	0.6	17.1
Kern	New Ridgecrest Courthouse	Immediate Need	2	\$42.2	5.00	1.86	4.32	3.77	1.50	16.5	2.58	1.58	16.16	0.00	20.32	0.4	16.9
San Joaquin	New Tracy Courthouse	Immediate Need	2	\$37.6	5.00	2.50	4.00	3.50	1.00	16.0	0.00	1.43	17.78	0.00	19.21	0.4	16.4
<b>Critical Need</b>																	
Mendocino	New Ukiah Courthouse	Critical Need	7	\$89.6	4.00	3.50	5.00	3.00	0.00	15.5	0.00	4.30	14.12	15.44	33.86	0.8	16.3
Kern	New Mojave Courthouse	Critical Need	3	\$56.8	3.00	2.00	4.50	4.50	1.50	15.5	0.00	0.38	17.11	0.12	17.61	0.4	15.9
Sonoma	New Sonoma Civil Courthouse	Critical Need	8	\$135.6	5.00	4.00	3.83	2.05	0.00	14.9	18.06	7.98	18.15	0.00	44.19	1.0	15.9
Stanislaus	New Modesto Courthouse Courtroom Renovation	Critical Need	3	\$11.1	2.50	2.00	5.00	4.50	1.00	15.0	5.78	0.00	23.97	0.00	29.75	0.6	15.6
Butte	Butte County Juvenile Hall Addition and Renovation	Critical Need	1	\$2.3	3.00	2.50	5.00	4.50	0.00	15.0	0.00	0.01	24.24	0.00	24.25	0.6	15.6
Lake	New Clearlake Courthouse	Critical Need	1	\$15.0	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	1.00	15.0	0.00	4.49	15.32	0.00	19.81	0.4	15.4
Nevada	New Nevada City Courthouse	Critical Need	6	\$93.5	3.27	3.23	5.00	3.27	0.00	14.8	3.62	2.61	14.22	2.35	22.80	0.6	15.4
Placer	New Tahoe Area Courthouse	Critical Need	1	\$34.8	2.00	2.50	5.00	4.50	1.00	15.0	0.00	0.22	13.53	0.00	13.75	0.4	15.4
Inyo	New Inyo County Courthouse	Critical Need	2	\$43.8	2.50	3.00	5.00	4.07	0.00	14.6	25.00	1.86	0.03	0.60	27.49	0.6	15.2
Fresno	New Fresno Courthouse	Critical Need	36	\$482.4	2.50	4.00	4.81	1.66	1.00	14.0	9.94	1.91	19.40	11.29	42.54	1.0	15.0
Mariposa	New Mariposa Courthouse	Critical Need	2	\$42.6	2.50	2.50	5.00	4.50	0.00	14.5	10.14	2.52	0.00	0.00	12.66	0.4	14.9
Riverside	New Riverside Juvenile Courthouse	Critical Need	5	\$82.3	2.50	1.00	5.00	3.00	2.50	14.0	0.00	0.60	20.39	0.00	20.99	0.6	14.6
San Diego	New San Diego Juvenile Courthouse	Critical Need	10	\$133.7	4.00	2.00	5.00	3.00	0.00	14.0	0.00	1.25	19.69	0.00	20.94	0.6	14.6
Solano	New Solano Hall of Justice (Fairfield)	Critical Need	12	\$169.4	3.00	4.00	5.00	2.00	0.00	14.0	0.00	3.13	18.55	0.00	21.68	0.6	14.6
Monterey	New Fort Ord Courthouse	Critical Need	7	\$146.0	4.00	3.50	5.00	1.44	0.00	13.9	9.23	1.65	16.14	0.00	27.02	0.6	14.5
San Luis Obispo	New San Luis Obispo Courthouse	Critical Need	12	\$197.5	3.50	2.50	4.50	3.50	0.00	14.0	0.71	1.59	17.19	0.00	19.49	0.4	14.4
San Francisco	New San Francisco Hall of Justice	Critical Need	24	\$522.1	4.50	3.00	4.50	2.00	0.00	14.0	0.00	3.58	12.54	0.00	16.12	0.4	14.4
Kern	New Bakersfield Superior Courthouse	Critical Need	33	\$467.3	2.66	3.34	4.65	1.54	1.50	13.7	4.95	1.39	19.22	0.00	25.56	0.6	14.3
Plumas	New Quincy Courthouse	Critical Need	3	\$63.2	2.50	4.50	5.00	2.00	0.00	14.0	0.00	2.06	2.45	1.38	5.89	0.2	14.2
Orange	New Orange South County Courthouse	Critical Need	16	\$252.2	3.50	3.00	5.00	2.00	0.00	13.5	1.98	1.78	18.85	0.00	22.61	0.6	14.1
Contra Costa	New Richmond Courthouse	Critical Need	6	\$115.9	3.50	3.50	5.00	1.50	0.00	13.5	0.00	2.35	18.87	0.00	21.22	0.6	14.1
Tulare	New Tulare North County Courthouse	Critical Need	14	\$201.7	2.50	3.00	4.84	2.04	1.00	13.4	0.76	1.15	18.96	0.00	20.87	0.6	14.0
Orange	New Orange County Collaborative Courthouse	Critical Need	3	\$113.4	3.00	3.50	4.51	1.98	0.00	13.0	0.00	25.00	9.60	0.00	34.60	0.8	13.8
San Diego	San Diego South County Regional Courthouse Renovation	Critical Need	4	\$10.5	4.00	2.00	5.00	2.00	0.00	13.0	0.00	4.79	24.33	0.00	29.12	0.6	13.6
Imperial	Winterhaven Branch Courthouse Addition and Renovation	Critical Need	1	\$3.6	5.00	2.00	2.00	3.50	0.50	13.0	0.00	1.50	23.43	0.00	24.93	0.6	13.6
<b>High Need</b>																	
Santa Barbara	New Santa Barbara Criminal Courthouse	High Need	8	\$102.8	3.00	3.00	4.50	2.00	0.00	12.5	14.01	2.18	19.09	25.00	60.28	1.2	13.7
El Dorado	New Placerville Courthouse	High Need	6	\$89.4	3.17	2.27	5.00	2.33	0.00	12.8	3.31	2.06	18.90	3.48	27.75	0.6	13.4
San Mateo	New San Mateo Northern Branch Courthouse	High Need	5	\$92.2	4.50	2.33	4.50	1.33	0.00	12.7	4.28	5.37	18.09	0.00	27.74	0.6	13.3
Santa Cruz	New Santa Cruz Courthouse	High Need	8	\$128.0	2.44	3.00	4.66	1.64	0.00	11.7	25.00	2.16	18.08	0.00	45.24	1.0	12.7
San Luis Obispo	New Grover Beach Branch Courthouse	High Need	1	\$18.0	1.50	3.00	4.56	3.22	0.00	12.3	0.00	0.81	16.41	0.00	17.22	0.4	12.7
San Bernardino	New Victorville Courthouse	High Need	31	\$395.1	2.15	2.71	2.53	2.25	2.50	12.1	0.00	0.37	20.66	0.00	21.03	0.6	12.7
Fresno	Fresno Juvenile Delinquency Courthouse Renovation	High Need	2	\$5.3	2.21	3.00	3.71	1.21	1.00	11.1	25.00	25.00	24.27	0.00	74.27	1.6	12.7
Los Angeles	New Eastlake Courthouse	High Need	6	\$122.0	2.50	3.00	3.45	3.13	0.00	12.1	0.00	1.23	14.56	0.17	15.96	0.4	12.5
Los Angeles	New Pasadena Courthouse	High Need	17	\$290.5	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	12.0	0.00	3.83	16.30	0.00	20.13	0.4	12.4
Riverside	New Palm Springs Courthouse	High Need	9	\$104.1	1.50	1.50	3.00	3.00	2.50	11.5	0.00	0.18	21.90	0.00	22.08	0.6	12.1
Del Norte	New Del Norte County Main Courthouse	High Need	3	\$67.1	3.00	1.50	5.00	2.29	0.00	11.8	3.03	3.23	3.98	0.00	10.24	0.2	12.0

**High Need, continued**

Los Angeles	New Santa Clarita Courthouse	High Need	24	\$325.6	2.05	4.38	2.59	2.02	0.00	11.0	0.00	5.91	18.19	1.19	25.29	0.6	11.6
Riverside	New Riverside Hall of Justice Annex	High Need	10	\$133.3	3.50	2.00	2.50	0.50	2.50	11.0	0.00	3.57	21.36	0.00	24.93	0.6	11.6
San Diego	San Diego North Regional Courthouse Complex Renovation - North Building	High Need	14	\$135.1	1.50	2.50	5.00	2.00	0.00	11.0	0.00	1.80	21.30	0.00	23.10	0.6	11.6
Riverside	New Moreno Valley Courthouse	High Need	9	\$114.4	3.50	2.00	2.41	0.50	2.50	10.9	4.73	3.97	21.55	0.00	30.25	0.6	11.5
Monterey	New South Monterey County Courthouse	High Need	1	\$27.9	4.00	1.50	2.74	2.69	0.00	10.9	1.13	3.10	12.98	8.56	25.77	0.6	11.5
Los Angeles	New West Los Angeles Courthouse	High Need	32	\$429.1	2.32	4.31	2.15	1.90	0.00	10.7	0.00	6.50	18.27	0.00	24.77	0.6	11.3
Los Angeles	New Inglewood Courthouse	High Need	30	\$421.1	2.23	4.16	2.31	1.90	0.00	10.6	0.00	6.30	17.94	0.00	24.24	0.6	11.2
Los Angeles	New North Central Los Angeles Courthouse	High Need	12	\$210.7	3.04	2.83	2.96	1.63	0.00	10.5	0.00	3.35	16.05	2.39	21.79	0.6	11.1
Yuba	New Yuba County Courthouse	High Need	6	\$85.2	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	0.50	10.5	3.23	1.49	16.34	0.00	21.06	0.6	11.1
Alameda	New Alameda County Community Justice Center	High Need	57	\$1,073.6	2.90	2.59	3.61	1.18	0.00	10.3	8.66	2.14	16.67	0.00	27.47	0.6	10.9
Modoc	New Barclay Justice Center	High Need	2	\$43.1	3.00	2.50	2.98	2.15	0.00	10.6	2.04	4.90	0.00	0.00	6.94	0.2	10.8
Los Angeles	Los Angeles Metropolitan Courthouse Renovation	High Need	14	\$215.6	5.00	3.00	1.50	0.50	0.00	10.0	0.00	10.77	17.21	0.00	27.98	0.6	10.6
Solano	New Solano Justice Building (Vallejo)	High Need	6	\$109.1	4.50	2.50	2.50	0.50	0.00	10.0	0.00	3.74	16.56	0.00	20.30	0.4	10.4

**Medium Need**

Los Angeles	New Downtown Los Angeles Courthouse (Mosk Replacement)	Medium Need	47	\$731.1	2.00	4.50	1.77	1.46	0.00	9.7	25.00	2.67	17.12	0.00	44.79	1.0	10.7
Los Angeles	New West Covina Courthouse	Medium Need	15	\$242.6	3.84	3.12	1.72	1.18	0.00	9.9	0.00	6.02	16.79	0.00	22.81	0.6	10.5
Los Angeles	New Van Nuys Courthouse (East/new + West/renovation)	Medium Need	55	\$922.4	2.36	3.90	1.83	1.83	0.00	9.9	0.00	4.72	16.47	0.00	21.19	0.6	10.5
San Bernardino	San Bernardino Courthouse Annex Renovation	Medium Need	11	\$46.5	3.00	2.50	1.19	0.50	2.50	9.7	10.08	1.59	23.86	0.00	35.53	0.8	10.5
Los Angeles	Chatsworth Courthouse Renovation	Medium Need	7	\$37.7	1.88	3.53	2.01	1.64	0.00	9.1	0.00	25.00	22.58	0.00	47.58	1.0	10.1
Merced	New Merced Courthouse Annex	Medium Need	1	\$18.1	2.27	0.73	4.78	0.83	0.50	9.1	13.51	13.92	18.24	0.00	45.67	1.0	10.1
San Francisco	San Francisco Civic Center Courthouse Renovation	Medium Need	7	\$44.9	3.50	2.00	2.72	0.98	0.00	9.2	2.83	12.33	21.65	0.00	36.81	0.8	10.0
Colusa	Colusa Courthouse Annex Renovation	Medium Need	1	\$17.4	2.50	1.00	2.33	3.30	0.00	9.1	0.00	6.50	8.48	0.00	14.98	0.4	9.5
Santa Clara	New Santa Clara Hall of Justice	Medium Need	36	\$602.2	2.83	2.34	1.84	1.67	0.00	8.7	0.00	1.35	18.87	0.00	20.22	0.4	9.1
Humboldt	New Eureka Courthouse	Medium Need	9	\$151.3	2.00	3.00	0.50	2.03	1.00	8.5	0.00	1.77	16.13	0.00	17.90	0.4	8.9
San Diego	San Diego East County Regional Center Renovation	Medium Need	17	\$169.7	1.50	2.00	4.00	0.50	0.00	8.0	0.00	2.44	21.15	0.00	23.59	0.6	8.6
Los Angeles	Foltz Courthouse Renovation	Medium Need	60	\$1,400.9	1.50	3.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	8.0	0.00	1.61	12.95	0.00	14.56	0.4	8.4
Los Angeles	Compton Courthouse Renovation	Medium Need	31	\$340.7	2.00	3.00	0.50	2.00	0.00	7.5	0.00	1.85	19.57	0.00	21.42	0.6	8.1

**Low Need**

Ventura	New Ventura East County Courthouse	Low Need	7	\$95.7	1.91	2.32	0.68	1.41	0.50	6.8	0.00	5.20	20.52	0.00	25.72	0.6	7.4
Los Angeles	Edelman Courthouse Renovation	Low Need	6	\$112.1	2.06	1.68	0.95	1.75	0.00	6.4	0.00	8.52	15.44	0.00	23.96	0.6	7.0
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Mental Health Courthouse	Low Need	4	\$128.5	2.00	2.50	0.50	1.50	0.00	6.5	0.00	2.72	8.25	0.00	10.97	0.4	6.9
Los Angeles	New Lancaster Dependency Court	Low Need	6	\$92.6	2.00	1.62	1.04	1.50	0.00	6.2	0.00	8.10	17.19	0.00	25.29	0.6	6.8
Riverside	Riverside Southwest Justice Center Renovation	Low Need	1	\$14.9	1.50	1.00	0.50	0.50	2.50	6.0	0.00	13.93	20.87	0.00	34.80	0.8	6.8
San Diego	New San Diego Traffic Courthouse	Low Need	4	\$59.2	3.00	1.50	1.00	0.50	0.00	6.0	0.00	4.92	19.08	0.00	24.00	0.6	6.6
Santa Barbara	Santa Maria Building G Renovation	Low Need	1	\$5.1	3.00	1.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	5.5	0.00	10.16	22.92	0.00	33.08	0.8	6.3
Los Angeles	New Torrance Dependency Court and Traffic Annex	Low Need	7	\$94.2	2.10	1.53	0.50	1.57	0.00	5.7	0.00	7.14	18.24	0.00	25.38	0.6	6.3
Butte	Butte County Courthouse Addition and Renovation	Low Need	2	\$20.2	1.50	2.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	5.0	0.00	5.85	20.01	0.00	25.86	0.6	5.6
Sacramento	Sacramento Juvenile Courthouse Renovation	Low Need	2	\$11.1	2.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	4.5	0.00	9.95	23.02	0.00	32.97	0.8	5.3
Riverside	Banning Justice Center Addition	Low Need	2	\$21.9	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50	4.5	0.00	0.83	22.09	0.00	22.92	0.6	5.1
Tehama	Tehama Courthouse Renovation	Low Need	2	\$3.0	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.50	3.5	0.00	2.05	24.51	0.00	26.56	0.6	4.1
Yolo	Yolo Superior Court Renovation	Low Need	0	\$0.9	0.50	1.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	3.0	0.00	7.30	25.00	0.00	32.30	0.8	3.8
Santa Clara	Santa Clara Family Justice Center Renovation	Low Need	0	\$1.9	0.50	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	2.5	2.38	8.41	24.72	0.00	35.51	0.8	3.3



## *City of Greenfield*

PO Box 127 / 599 El Camino Real  
Greenfield, CA 93927  
☎ 831-674-5591 📠 831-674-3149  
[www.ci.greenfield.ca.us](http://www.ci.greenfield.ca.us)

August 28, 2019

The Honorable Tani G. Cantul-Sakaue  
Chief Justice of California  
Judicial Council of California  
455 Golden Gate Avenue  
San Francisco, CA 94102-3688

Dear Chief Justice Cantul-Sakaue:

As the mayor of the city of Greenfield, I am writing this letter to implore the Judicial Council to consider selecting our community to be added to the list of future courthouses to be built in the state of California.

A decade ago, our Superior Court made a promise to my city that the next time an opportunity for the construction of a courthouse arose, recognizing my community's desperate need for access to justice, they would advocate for it be built in Greenfield.

Naively, we trusted them and took them at their word. Because of this commitment, our blue-collar community came together and pulled resources together to make this dream a reality.

From providing land for the courthouse to allocating up to \$10 million for its construction, despite not being a wealthy community, we made these investments because the residents of our region do not have access to the most basic of American principles—justice. In fact, to get to the nearest courthouse in our community, our residents spend countless hours taking public transportation just to access the court system.

Despite this reality, rather than keeping their word and providing our community with relief, our local Superior Court has instead made it clear to us that they are more interested in securing a new facility that will have gorgeous views of the Pacific Ocean.

Although we can understand that want, when that want takes precedence over a community desperately in need of access to justice, it is a clear indicator that our local judges have

completely forgotten that they are public servants being looked too to support those in need of assistance.

For that reason, I am seeking relief from the Judicial Council, as you are in a position to provide our community with much needed access to justice.

In the near future, I would very much like the opportunity to provide you with a tour of our community.

On behalf of the city of Greenfield, I thank you in advance for your time.

Respectfully,



Lance Walker  
Mayor

cc: Judicial Council of California  
Monterey County Supervisor Luis Alejo  
Monterey County Supervisor Chris Lopez  
Monterey County Presiding Judge Lydia Villarreal



*Superior Court*  
State of California  
County of Lake  
255 N. Forbes Street  
Lakeport, California 95453  
707-263-2374

MICHAEL S. LUNAS

\_\_\_\_\_  
PRESIDING JUDGE

\_\_\_\_\_  
KRISTA D. LEVIER

\_\_\_\_\_  
COURT EXECUTIVE/CLERK  
JURY COMMISSIONER

August 27, 2019

Justice Brad Hill  
Court Facilities Advisory Committee  
c/o Chris Magnusson  
Judicial Council of California  
455 Golden Gate Avenue, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
San Francisco, CA 94102

Re: Draft Changes to Revision of Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court  
Capital-Outlay Projects

Dear Justice Hill and Committee Members:

We appreciate the time Judicial Council staff has spent to conduct this reassessment. We are not surprised to see that our New Lakeport Courthouse continues to be ranked as one of the worst in the state. For that reason, this project was authorized to move forward back in 2008 by SB1407 and the Judicial Council purchased land in 2011. Our comments today relate to the proposed changes to the Revision of Prioritization for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects. Specifically, the removal of language on page 2 and 14 related to the Immediate Need projects being considered first for funding. We are extremely concerned that removal of this language will minimize the usefulness of the entire ranking processes, will allow lower scored projects to be funded before Immediate Need ranked projects, and limit the chances of funding a project in a small, poor county. The purpose of the reassessment was to ensure that projects with the highest need were being funded, as the last update had been done more than 10 years prior. The Prioritization Methodology provides objective needs based criteria on which the Judicial Council, the Legislature and Governor can base funding decisions. Why would we not follow it?

If the language on page 15, number 2, is eliminated, it could be interpreted to allow any project that has an "economic opportunity" to be given priority for funding regardless of their need based priority group. A small, poor county certainly is less likely to have an economic opportunity available, aside from perhaps the consolidation of court facilities. It is not appropriate for a project in the Critical Need (or lower) category to be funded over an Immediate

Need project simply because the court is in an affluent county where land donation or other financial incentives are available to the project.

We ask that the language referenced remain. For convenience, attached are page 2 and 15 with the language in question identified.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "ML", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Michael S. Lunas  
Presiding Judge

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "K LeVier", with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

Krista LeVier  
Court Executive Officer

### III. REVISED METHODOLOGY

The revised methodology has been prepared for use in developing a new set of prioritized trial court capital-outlay projects as required by SB 847, and enabling recommendations to the Judicial Council for the submission of funding requests for such projects. Trial court capital-outlay projects are considered those that increase a facility's gross area, such as a building addition, that substantially renovate a major portion of a facility, that comprise a new facility or an acquisition, or that change the use of a facility, such as the conversions from non-court to court use.

Generally, the methodology provides that projects will be scored based on *need* and placed into one of five priority groups. The projects within each priority group will then be ranked based on the scoring of the *cost* criteria identified in SB 847. Needs identified in the methodology inform the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan and the selection of projects proposed for funding.

A point range has been established for each of the five need-based priority groups. For example, projects scoring very high in each of the evaluated criteria will fall into the "Immediate Need" group, they will be considered the first eligible for available funding. Each of the other groups — The Critical, High, Medium, and Low Needs — represents sets of projects that score lower in the various *needs-based* criteria categories. A scale of 25 points, using half point increments, is used for the total of all *needs-based* criteria. The details of the scoring are described later in this document.

#### Prioritized Groups of Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects:

Immediate Need: ~~168.5~~ – 25 points  
Critical Need: ~~135.5~~ – ~~15.98~~ points  
High Need: ~~102.5~~ – ~~12.95~~ points  
Medium Need: ~~7.510~~ – ~~9.912~~ points  
Low Need: 0 – ~~7.49.5~~ points

*Cost-based* criteria as identified in SB 847 will impact the ranking of the projects within each of the five priority groups identified above.

Terms used in this document are defined in the attached Appendix B.

### IV. REASSESSMENT PROCESS

The process for reassessment of the projects identified in Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan consists of five activities:

1. Revision of the prioritization methodology consistent with SB 847;
2. Assessment of facilities occupied by trial courts, including physical condition assessments, as well as assessments related to security, access to court services, and overcrowding;
3. Development of court facility plans and court needs-based project lists;
4. Application of the prioritization methodology to all projects; and



Once the range of project cost per court user is determined for all projects, points will be assigned with the lowest cost per court user receiving 25 points and the highest cost per court user receiving 1 point. The rest of the projects will receive points in proportion to their cost per court user, rounded to the nearest whole number.

**D. Total Costs Spent on a Project as of ~~December~~ March 31, 2019**

The total costs spent as of ~~December~~ March 31, 2019, on previously authorized projects that were placed on hold will be tabulated from the accounting records.

The maximum dollars spent on a project will be assigned 25 points. Projects that did not incur any expenditure as of that date will get zero points. Projects that had expenditures will be awarded points in proportion to their expenditure, rounded to the nearest whole number.

**VII. FUNDING PROCESS**

**A. Establishment of a Statewide Project List**

The Judicial Council will adopt a list of projects categorized by Priority Group. This list will be reviewed by the CFAC, Executive and Planning Committee, and any other council-appointed body with responsibility for advising the Judicial Council on facility matters. In making a recommendation to the council on this list of projects, the CFAC will follow these principles:

1. Projects will be prioritized on the needs-based program criteria established by this methodology, which ranks the projects into priority groupings. The cost-based criteria will be assigned points and will be used to sort projects within each priority group.

~~2. Those projects in the Immediate Need group shall have priority.~~

~~3.2.~~ For submission to the California Department of Finance for consideration of inclusion in the Governor's Budget, the Judicial Council may select projects based on additional economic opportunity considerations. Economic opportunities include, but are not limited to, free or reduced costs of land for new construction, viable financing partnerships or fund contributions by other government entities or private parties that result in lower project delivery costs, cost savings resulting from adaptive reuse of existing facilities, operational efficiencies from consolidation of court calendars and operations, operational savings from sharing of facilities by more than one court, and building operational costs savings from consolidation of facilities.

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



# The Superior Court

111 NORTH HILL STREET  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012  
CHAMBERS OF  
KEVIN C. BRAZILE  
PRESIDING JUDGE

TELEPHONE  
(213) 633-0400

August 23, 2019

The Honorable Brad R. Hill, Chair  
Court Facilities Advisory Committee  
455 Golden Gate Avenue  
San Francisco, California 94102-3688

**Subject: Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles Comments to Proposed  
Prioritization of Trial Court Capital Outlay Projects**

Dear Justice Hill:

The proposed scoring methodology (PSM) intended to prioritize capital outlay projects does not provide accurate or reliable results for the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles (Court). It does not work to serve the needs of the people in Los Angeles County due to the complexity of providing justice in the largest unified trial court in the United States, and the largest county in the state of California. It serves a constituency of over 10 million people, a population larger than 43 of the 50 states, larger than half of the 28 countries in the European community and three times the size of the next largest county in California.

The Court serves an area encompassing 88 cities, 140 unincorporated areas, and more than 90 law enforcement agencies. The Court's portfolio includes 40 courthouses totaling over seven million square feet, which are in 12 judicial Districts throughout the county's 4,752 square miles. All but one of these facilities suffer from a significant backlog of deferred maintenance as a result of years of underfunding as well as other significant and inherent deficiencies. Anchoring this portfolio is the largest civil courthouse in the nation, Stanley Mosk Courthouse (Mosk), and the largest criminal courthouse in the nation, Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center (Foltz). This uniqueness coupled with insufficient funding to address and maintain these courthouses is not reflected in the scoring parameters and results in a formula which misses key elements of our needs. Therefore, the Court believes it is necessary to utilize either an alternate scoring tool to capture the complexity of providing justice in Los Angeles County or recommend a separate funding allocation methodology to address these complex and critical elements. The following comments will document how the current algorithm misses critical attributes of the Courts needs and the reasons why the projects proposed are a highly efficient use of scarce public funds.

### **THE PSM FAILS TO ADEQUATELY VALUE SEISMIC RISK, POPULATION DENSITY, AND THE EFFECT ON COURT OPERATIONS**

The population density of Los Angeles County should be a significant factor in the methodology since remediation of a seismic and fire-life safety hazard in a building used by thousands of persons daily has more benefit than a replacement of a courthouse used by only dozens of persons daily. The proposed formula, particularly its crucial needs-scoring components, does not adequately account for the number of people in a building which are at risk nor the JCC's liability for such. A multiplier for all the needs rankings should be applied to take into account the number of people each building serves in terms of actual occupants on an average working day.

The JCC's decision to rely on FEMA-154 ratings for seismic vulnerability negatively impacts the projects Los Angeles County has established as a top priority. The FEMA ratings consider only the probability of failure but not the impacts associated with those risks. For example, the tiny one-courtroom Clearlake Courthouse has seismic deficiencies as does the 99-courtroom Stanley Mosk Courthouse. Yet, the Clearlake Courthouse project ranks significantly higher than Mosk. If the existing Clearlake Courthouse was rendered unusable, its operations could easily be absorbed elsewhere. If the 99-courtroom Stanley Mosk Courthouse was rendered inoperable, and its operations would have to be accommodated elsewhere, the ramifications would be felt statewide. This is a serious flaw in the ranking system and must be addressed.

### **THE PSM FAILS TO ALLOT SUFFICIENT CREDIT FOR THIS COURT'S INTEGRATED STRATEGIC PLAN**

As the most populous County in California, Los Angeles County contains an extensive portfolio of court buildings that perform as part of an integrated network of services that is greater than the sum or assessed value of its parts. Within this interconnected system, individual courthouses vary dramatically in size, case types heard, and operational requirements. From an operational perspective, that means their priority needs, and impact to court services does not have a direct correlation to local building conditions.

In general terms, the JCC's scoring methodology focuses on conditions and performance of buildings in the portfolio on a stand-alone basis, with individual courthouses reviewed independently. This allows identification of the poorest performing building. For the many counties moving towards a single service-delivery point or a very small number of operating locations, the algorithm adopted in response to the Trailer Bill mandate has value. However, it does not account for the role of a given courthouse within the county it serves when there are multiple interrelated facilities involved. The majority of projects proposed by Los Angeles County include multiple facilities, particularly in regard to the effort to find a viable path forward to replace one of the most seismically deficient courthouses in the state (also the

largest courthouse in the state in terms of courtroom count), i.e. the Stanley Mosk Courthouse which supports central family, probate and civil dockets, and all executive administrative operations for the county, in downtown Los Angeles. It is prudent to evaluate multiple projects as a single endeavor for scoring purposes when attempting to balance the needs and caseloads of the largest trial court in the nation while also trying to overhaul a haphazardly rundown portfolio comprehensively. However, the scoring mechanisms appear to penalize projects with such complexity by awarding lower scores as component parts are evaluated in isolation.

The proposed scoring methodology does not specifically consider the Courts strategic facility planning efforts, particularly the multi-part effort to find a path forward to replace Mosk using existing land assets.

Acquiring a site, especially in a populated urban area, is a challenging, time-consuming, and costly task. Yet, a proposed project which solves this problem, such as the Mosk Replacement Project or the Torrance Dependency Project, received insufficient credit for the cost savings and efficiencies of an innovative approach in utilizing existing resources, even though this is of great benefit to the project schedule and budget.

When facilities in Los Angeles County were closed, the caseloads for these buildings were transferred to other courthouses which increased the congestion in the remaining open courthouses. These closures placed additional operational and maintenance burdens on centralized buildings like Mosk and Foltz that further elevate their critical importance to the overall health and long-term resilience of the courthouses in Los Angeles County. Yet, the significance of these facilities is not reflected in the proposed scoring methodology. This issue must also be addressed.

The proposed algorithm is incapable of rewarding projects that take advantage of existing resources that are in good condition. For example, the proposed Chatsworth Project ranks very low, yet it is the most efficient use of taxpayer dollars since it maximizes the use of existing facilities. It defies logic that such economically prudent projects would be ranked so low.

#### **THE PSM FAILS TO FULLY CREDIT ONGOING CONSOLIDATION ACTIVITY IN LOS ANGELES THAT HAS RESULTED IN SUBSTANTIAL COST SAVINGS**

Over the past several years, Los Angeles County has allowed the JCC to reduce their portfolio by the divesting of underused properties. This included San Pedro, West Los Angeles, Kenyon, and the Mental Health courthouses. In 2012, we also allowed Huntington Park Courthouse to be closed. Additionally, in 2008, the Court allowed the San Pedro Annex and Redondo Beach Annex to be shuttered. These actions have saved the JCC hundreds of thousands of dollars in maintenance and upkeep costs and provided an infusion of funds into the ICNA. The proposed scoring methodology does not consider the savings the JCC realized by the divesting of the

underused properties, and it does not provide an adjustment for these savings to scores assigned to projects proposed by Los Angeles County. This issue must be addressed. Leased facilities (that do not eventually become JCC-owned facilities) should not receive ratings. These facilities are temporary solutions since there is no way of knowing if these leases can or will be renewed. The current ranking system includes Spring Street and Central Civil West courthouses in the Mosk evaluation, which reduced the score of the Mosk Replacement Project. The prioritization narrative encouraged such consolidations, yet the methodology failed to reward them. Instead, the Court appears to have been penalized for its proactive savings efforts.

#### **THE PSM USE OF NUMBER OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS AS A MAJOR COMPONENT IN A FACILITIES ANALYSIS UNFAIRLY INVERTS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NUMBERS**

There is no correlation between the condition of facilities and the need to replace them, to the number of judicial officers. There is no history of the Governor/Legislature providing new judgeships on an ongoing basis. As a result, the current formula is significantly flawed as it may promote the construction of new/modern courthouses with excess space to serve judicial officers that do not exist, while discounting the needs of existing courthouses that are fully staffed with judicial officers with large caseloads and who are extremely busy providing a high level of service to the citizens. Therefore, the use of the number of judicial officers as part of this facilities methodology appears to invert the significance of the number of judicial officers.

#### **THE COURT'S SECURITY ASSESSMENT INFORMATION REQUIRES FURTHER REVIEW AND SUPPLEMENTATION**

Due to the number of courthouses within Los Angeles County and the lack of time to provide consistent and uniform responses regarding security, we were unable to confirm and coordinate the information provided by local court management prior to the due date. The Court is working on confirming the security data reported in the survey and will provide updated information by August 28, 2019, so the Committee has the correct information about the serious security gaps for the Los Angeles County courthouses. Many of our urban-based courthouses lack fully functional segregated circulation systems and are far from safe for the public, court and county employees and other Court users.

#### **THE PSM DOES NOT ACCURATELY CAPTURE THE CONDITIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE FACILITY PORTFOLIO IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY**

The average age of a courthouse in Los Angeles County is over 44 Years. Consider that for much of the last quarter of this average life span upgrades and maintenance to building systems were either deferred or minimally performed due to the pending transfers of the facilities from the county to the state and/or due to the lack of funding related to a lengthy state budget crisis.

Building systems were routinely run to the point of failure. Some systems were shut down or taken offline. As a result of this practice, Los Angeles County currently accounts for approximately 50% of the JCC's facility modification expenditures, even though the Los Angeles County portfolio is approximately 30% of the State total by area. The TCFMAC allocates resources based on objective needs criteria, which illustrates their recognition that the Court is disproportionately burdened with a backlog of deferred facility maintenance issues. Recognizing and appreciating this magnitude of investment that can only address maintenance and "run to fail" issues from the inadequacy of maintenance funding, if left unabated will leave the JCC with a substantial deferred maintenance burden, and chronic system failures that will continue to consume greater than 50% of the maintenance and TCFMAC modification funds due to the level of disrepair. This is not adequately reflected in the scoring criteria.

In summary, the ranking algorithm does not work for the multi-faceted populous courthouse facilities in Los Angeles County. Therefore, the Court believes it is necessary to utilize either an alternate or augmented scoring tool to capture the complexities around providing access to justice to the 10 million citizens within Los Angeles County or recommend a separate funding allocation methodology to address these critical issues.

Thank you for considering our comments. We realize this is a complicated process that requires many factors to be evaluated and the time constraints created by the Trailer Bill. We intend to send a representative to the Court Facilities Advisory Committee meeting on August 29, 2019, recognizing the importance of this effort by the Judicial Council to present a reasonable slate of capital projects to the Legislature for funding.

Sincerely,



KEVIN C. BRAZILE  
Presiding Judge

KCB:rm

- c: Hon. Eric C. Taylor, Assistant Presiding Judge, Los Angeles Superior Court  
Sherri R. Carter, Executive Officer/Clerk of Court, Los Angeles Superior Court  
Jeremy Cortez, Chief Deputy, Finance & Administration, Los Angeles Superior Court  
Allen Leslein, Director, Facilities Services & Capital Projects, Los Angeles Superior Court  
Mike Courtney, Director, Facilities Services, Judicial Council of California  
Pella McCormick, Deputy Director, Facilities Services, Judicial Council of California

# MONTEREY COUNTY



## THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Supervisor Luis A. Alejo – District 1  
Supervisor Chris Lopez – District 3

168 W. Alisal Street  
Salinas, CA 93901  
831-755-5066  
cttb@co.monterey.ca.us

August 28, 2019

Attention: Chris Magnusson, Facilities Supervisor  
Judicial Council of California  
Court Facilities Advisory Committee  
455 Golden Gate  
Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94102

**RE: Court Facilities Advisory Committee Meeting: Discussion Item 1 – Draft Reassessment of Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects**

Dear Mr. Magnusson:

We write you as individual Board of Supervisors serving Monterey County and appreciate the opportunity to submit public comments to the Court Facilities Advisory Committee regarding the August 29, 2019 agenda discussion item 1 – “Reassessment of Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects.”

We understand the 2018-19 enacted State Budget included funding for the top ten active Judicial Branch Courthouse Construction Program projects, and directed the Judicial Council to re-evaluate and re-rank all 190 court project that were included on the list. The Judicial Council’s draft “Revision of Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects,” and draft statewide list of capital projects prioritized on needs-based/cost-based scores per the council’s updated draft prioritization methodology, are deeply concerning. The previous ranking list included the “New South Monterey County Courthouse,” or Greenfield Courthouse project, as number 24 out of 27. The project was one of ten on the “indefinitely-delayed” list due to a lack of State funding. The City of Greenfield and the County of Monterey, in collaboration with the Courts, worked diligently to come up with ways to fund a portion of the project locally, lower the overall cost of the project, and position the project for construction in a timely manner. The City has dedicated the land for the project. We have reduced the overall project cost from the original estimate of \$49 million, to \$33 million, by tightening the scope of the project. In addition, the City of Greenfield has committed to fund up to \$10 million toward the project, a significant matching amount. Once full funding is secured, the project is positioned to begin construction quickly and is shovel ready.

The project is extremely important to the community and surrounding neighborhoods in Greenfield. This project is an important priority for the County, as our community members face extreme access-to-justice issues, with the next closest courthouse being located on the other side of our large county boundaries. For residents of South Monterey County that could mean a 1.5 hour drive each way (3 hours total) to the Aguajito Courthouse in Monterey that handles all civil and family law cases, including obtaining temporary restraining orders. There is an expected growth in population as well, with 16,000 – 20,000 new residents expected in the next 10 years.

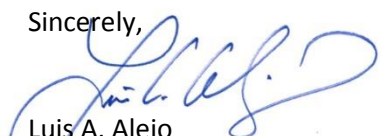
The draft statewide list of capital projects pushed the New South Monterey County Courthouse down the list to #45 of 80 total projects. Even more concerning is that a newly planned courthouse project proposed by the Courts that would be located in Seaside, called the “New Fort Ord Courthouse” is prioritized for funding as #19 on the draft list, above the

New South Monterey County Courthouse. We have provided a side-by-side comparison chart of factors that should be consideration for funding the New South Monterey County Courthouse prior to the New Fort Ord Courthouse.

SOUTH MONTEREY COUNTY COURTHOUSE	FORT ORD COURTHOUSE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waiting over 10 YEARS after promise made</li> <li>• In 2009-10, Superior Court made 4 South County cities compete and go through selection process</li> <li>• Greenfield was ranked #24 of 27 on the original list of court construction projects in 2012</li> <li>• There is an actual Memorandum of Understanding between Greenfield &amp; Judicial over land donated for court (worth \$4-5M) since 2010</li> <li>• Greenfield contributing up to \$10M or 1/3 costs</li> <li>• Reduced project costs from \$49M to only \$33M</li> <li>• Court would be located in most disadvantaged region of the county</li> <li>• Lack of access to justice &amp; court services due to long distance</li> <li>• Original 3-courtroom Project (but Court recently &amp; unilaterally listed as a 1-courtroom w NO input from public)</li> <li>• Simple, basic Courthouse modeled after Los Banos Courthouse</li> <li>• BROAD &amp; STRONG COMMUNITY SUPPORT: Letters received from Monterey County, Salinas, Soledad, Greenfield, Gonzales, King City, SEIU Local 521, Salinas Valley Chamber &amp; Growers Shippers Assn</li> <li>• South County has no courthouse at all after King City Courthouse was closed in 2013</li> <li>• Superior Court promised in 2013 to continue to champion for the Greenfield Courthouse</li> <li>• South Monterey County is expected to have significant population and housing growth</li> <li>• Went through a competitive selection process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Just came up last August 2018 or months ago</li> <li>• In 2018, Superior Court unilaterally selected Seaside as a courthouse site with no process, competition or community input on site selection</li> <li>• NEVER on any prior list of court projects</li> <li>• NO Agreement for land</li> <li>• NO local contribution</li> <li>• Very expensive project of over \$150M (over 5 times the cost of Greenfield)</li> <li>• Court here would be located in most affluent region of the county</li> <li>• Already 2 courthouses on the Peninsula in Monterey &amp; Marina</li> <li>• Court just listed as a 7-courtroom project (but previously touted being a 10-courtroom project)</li> <li>• Luxurious courthouse proposal overlooking the ocean</li> <li>• LITTLE SUPPORT, only Seaside after being approached by the Court itself</li> <li>• Court made up reasons to justify a new Seaside Courthouse, including seismic concerns. Yet, Judicial County study never brought an engineer to actually inspect the current Monterey Courthouse</li> <li>• Today, Superior Court judges and staff spearheaded to get a new Seaside project to the top of the new priority list with little public transparency</li> <li>• Very little growth is expected on the Monterey Peninsula</li> <li>• Did not go through a competitive selection process</li> </ul>

We appreciate your consideration of our comments and concerns, and look forward to working with the Judicial Council to ensure our County has the infrastructure and facilities necessary to provide equitable justice for all. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact the County's representatives at Nossaman, Ashley Walker or Jennifer Capitolo at 916-442-8888.

Sincerely,



Luis A. Alejo  
Board of Supervisors – District 1



Chris Lopez  
Board of Supervisors – District 3



CC: Judicial Council Court Facilities Advisory Committee Members  
Senator Bill Monning  
Senator Anna Caballero  
Assemblymember Mark Stone  
Assemblymember Robert Rivas





SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA  
COUNTY OF MONTEREY

240 Church Street, Salinas, California 93901 - (831) 775-5400  
[www.monterey.courts.ca.gov](http://www.monterey.courts.ca.gov)

LYDIA M. VILLARREAL  
*Presiding Judge*  
2018 - 2020

JULIE R. CULVER  
*Asst. Presiding Judge*

CHRIS RUHL  
*Court Executive Officer*

August 15, 2019

Michael Courtney  
Director, Facilities Services  
Judicial Council of California  
[Mike.courtney@jud.ca.gov](mailto:Mike.courtney@jud.ca.gov)

**Via Email**

**RE: Comments on Draft Court Facility Plan (CFP) and Capital Project Needs-Based and Cost-Based Scorecards – Monterey**

Dear Mr. Courtney:

Thank you very much for the opportunity to comment on the above documents. We also appreciate all of the work you and your staff have done to create these documents and to move the statewide prioritization process to this point.

Monterey County Superior Court has proposed two projects – a Monterey Courthouse replacement and a new South Monterey Courthouse. Both are addressed separately below. We have reviewed the CFP and the scorecards. In that review, we have identified several significant errors and/or omissions that directly impact the scores assigned to the Monterey County Court's proposed projects. After correcting the noted errors, we request that the needs-based score for the **Monterey replacement be adjusted to 16.5**, and the **South County courthouse score be adjusted to 13.7**.

**I. Monterey Courthouse Replacement (Fort Ord)**

a. Physical Condition

Monterey County Superior Court (MCSC) suggests the following corrections to the Facility Condition Assessment (FCA or Facility Assessment) under the Fire & Life Safety category:

1. MCSC has four (4) "no" answers to the fire suppression questions.

- a. There is no automatic sprinkler system. There is no automated fire sprinkler system to protect staff and the public while they evacuate, before the firefighters arrive. (Please see page 130 of the Facility Assessment.) The fire suppression system is a fire hose system which can only be used by firefighters.
- b. There is no digital fire alarm.
- c. There is no smoke control.
- d. There is no on-site water tank.



Figure 1 - Fire Hose inside the B Level public hallway

The absence of these **fire suppression tools provides 30 points.**

2. The **height of our building is four (4) stories.** Each story in the building is above ground. It is hard to discern four floors from the front of the building due to the courthouse being built on a slope. Due to the slope, the public entrance is located on what is labeled as the first floor; however, it is in reality the second floor. If one were to walk a few paces from the front of the building, one would see that the building is on a slope and there are accessible windows and doors on the level below the public entrance. Authorized personnel access the building from the rear of the building on the “B” level (lower level). Authorized persons may also enter on the sides of the building on the “B” level to access county offices. Almost every wall on the “B” level has large windows and there are several points to exit directly outside. The “B” level has windows and doors that are accessible and viewable to anyone outside the building. One does not need to enter the building on another floor to then access the “B” level, as would be the case if the “B” level were a basement. There are three floors above the “B” level.



Figure 2 – B Level Entrance



Figure 3- B Level Entrance

Significantly, if there is a fire, firefighters would need a ladder that can reach four floors, plus the roof. If a courtroom on the top floor of the courthouse required access by a ladder, anything short of a

four story ladder would be inadequate, and possibly tragic. The attached photos were taken of our courthouse showing the four stories. A building with **four (4) stories provides 6 points.**

The Monterey Superior Court agrees with the determinations in the other categories: *Americans with Disabilities Act*: The courtrooms do not have ADA accessible jury boxes, witness stands, or benches. The jury deliberation rooms do not have accessible toilets. The public restrooms on floors two, three or four do not have ADA accessible restrooms. **8 points.**

Our court was determined to be a Very High Risk in the JCC *Seismic* study. **40 points.** The court has *asbestos and lead* throughout the building. **20 points.**

The total points in **Physical Condition should be 104, for a conversion to 4.5 points.**

b. Overcrowding

The court requests that the **JCC use the published methodology for calculating Overcrowding** for this project. The published, transparent and proper calculation is logical and captures the need of a project as a whole.

The overcrowding methodology contained in the “Revision of Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects” is a straightforward calculation that uses the current area and compares it to the California Trial Court Facilities standard area to determine overcrowding. It is as follows:

$$\text{Overcrowding} = [1 - \text{Current Area} / \text{California Trial Court Facilities Standards Area}] * 160$$

The above published calculation is not the calculation that was used to determine Overcrowding on the Project Needs-Based Scorecard (the “Scorecard”). Based on the published calculation for Overcrowding, the New Fort Ord Courthouse would have received a score of 2.5 as opposed to the 1.4 shown on the draft Scorecard.

Applying the published formula to the proposed Monterey replacement yields the following:

$$\text{Overcrowding} = [1 - \text{Current Area} / \text{California Trial Court Facilities Standards Area}] * 160$$

Current Area= 40423 sq. ft. (33463 Monterey, 5791 Annex, 1179 Juvenile)  
 Trial Court Facilities Standard Area = 70000 sq. ft. (10,000 per courtroom)

Court	Courtrooms	Current Total Sq. Ft.	Facility Standard Area	Score	Points
Monterey Project	7	40423	70,000 sq. ft.	67.6046	<b>2.5</b>

The unpublished methodology that was used on the Scorecard differed from the published original in one key way. Undersized courtrooms currently in use are weighted differently

(and less) than adequate courtrooms currently in use. The result of this weighting serves to “punish” courts that have been using undersized facilities. By way of example, a juvenile court occupying a small physical footprint accounts for only 3% of the score in our particular circumstance when it is one of 7 courtrooms being scored. If we looked at each courtroom equally, the courtrooms would each account for roughly 14% of the overcrowding score. In effect, current highly overcrowded small courtrooms are further undervalued because the weighting further minimizes their impact on the Scorecard.

Each courtroom is equally important. The published Overcrowding criteria is the appropriate way to recognize this.

The project should have an **Overcrowding score of 2.5** rather than 1.4.

c. Access

The scores for Access are expected to be adjusted using the revised Assessed Judicial Need expected to be approved by the Judicial Council soon. The revised AJN will show a need of approximately one judicial FTE for Monterey, resulting in a rating of approximately 5% and **.5 points**.

In addition, on April 11, 2019 this court submitted an Argument to Rebut the Presumption Regarding our Access to Court Services score. That argument is attached for reference. (**Exhibit 1**)

d. Facility Condition Index (FCI)

The Monterey County Superior Court does not have any corrections to FCI for the Monterey Courthouse. However, the MCSC would like to highlight the County of Monterey’s plans for the Monterey Courthouse, which provides additional context.

Monterey County, owner of the Monterey Courthouse, projected in its Capital Improvement Program in 2017 that the cost to renovate the courthouse will be \$66,863,637. The County projects it will have the necessary funds in fiscal year 2021-22. (Please see **Exhibit 3** in the Exhibit Package.) Per the Joint Occupancy Agreement for the Monterey Courthouse (#27-C1), the Judicial Council of California’s Monterey Share of project costs is 50.14 percent of all facility improvements in common areas, including operational preventive maintenance work. Assuming costs have not increased since this estimate, and assuming the JCC will pay for at least 50.14% of these costs, **the percentage cost in fiscal year 2021-22 to renovate will be over \$33 million**. The County’s estimate presumes the work can be done with containment and phasing. Please see the 2007 Asbestos Survey Report for the Monterey Courthouse (**Exhibit 4** in the Exhibit Package). (According to the Court Building Renovation Feasibility Study Project Report, October 12, 2018, the cost of phased construction is \$90 a sq. ft. The cost of renovating with temporary relocation is \$220 per sq. ft.) It is very unlikely that the project work to renovate the Monterey Courthouse can be accomplished in phases because of the asbestos.

When the Salinas courthouse was renovated in the early 2000's, the estimated cost was projected to be \$17 million. Because of the asbestos and other issues, the final cost was over \$65 million. The \$65 million does not include settlement agreements with individuals exposed to asbestos during the renovation of the occupied facility. Because of repeated high asbestos exposures, requiring repeated emergency evacuation of the courthouse, the court moved into trailers. Court staff, sheriff deputies, visiting attorneys and one judge – over 150 in all – sued for asbestos exposure.

When assessing the need for a replacement courthouse, this proposed expenditure by the County is necessary to anticipate financial impacts to the court, as well as to evaluate the potential costs.

e. Cost-Based Scorecard

The Cost-Based Scorecard lists a total project cost of \$146 million. The JCC Project Budgeting Model that itemizes the project costs shows a land acquisition cost of \$48.5 million.

A resolution from the City of Seaside indicates the City's intention to convey the proposed courthouse site under "terms of sale which shall convey property necessary for the Family Justice Center upon price and terms beneficial and financially feasible to the State of California and the court system."

f. Conclusion

Based on the above, we request an adjustment to the Needs-Based Scorecard from a score of **14.4 to a score of 16.5**. We would request an **increase to the Cost-Based score** to reflect the reduction in the total estimated project cost as a result of the nominal site acquisition cost.

**II. New South County Courthouse (Greenfield)**

a. Overcrowding

The court incorporates by reference the comments regarding Overcrowding for the Monterey Replacement project, above. In applying the published and transparent formula for calculating Overcrowding, the score for this project would be 115.64. This yields an **Overcrowding score of 4.0**.

b. Access

The scores for Access are expected to be adjusted using the revised Assessed Judicial Need expected to be approved by the Judicial Council soon. The revised AJN will show a need of approximately one judicial FTE for Monterey, resulting in a rating of approximately 5% and **.5 points**.

In addition, on April 11, 2019 this court submitted an Argument to Rebut the Presumption Regarding our Access to Court Services score. That argument is attached for reference. (**Exhibit 1**)

c. Prior (2006) Ranking

In 2006/2008, under a different Methodology for the Trial Court Capital- Outlay, the Greenfield Courthouse replacement received a higher ranking. Based on the 2006/2008 Methodology, the JCC prioritized the Greenfield Courthouse. The high ranking was based, in part, on the economic opportunity provided by the donation of land by the City of Greenfield. In 2012, when funding was no longer available, the Greenfield Courthouse was placed on Indefinite Delay. The south county population has been waiting for this courthouse. The Monterey County Superior Court asks that you take this into consideration in your current ranking.

d. Physical Condition

Monterey County Superior Court (MCSC) suggests the following corrections to the Facility Condition Assessment (FCA or Facility Assessment) for the King City Courthouse under the Fire & Life Safety category:

*Americans with Disabilities Act:* The courtrooms do not have ADA accessible jury boxes, witness stands, or benches. The jury deliberation room does not have accessible toilets. The public restrooms are not ADA accessible. 8 points.

The total points in this category should be 58; the conversion remains at **2.5**.

e. Cost-Based Scorecard

Total Spent as of 3/31/19: The JCC incurred substantial costs on the design of the proposed Greenfield courthouse before the project was put on indefinite hold in 2012. We estimate those costs to have been at least \$1 million. The JCC would have the precise cost figures. We raise this point because it is difficult to discern from the Cost-Based Scorecard and the Cost-Based Scorecard Notes whether, or to what extent, those incurred costs were taken into account in scoring this project.

CDCR Operational Cost Savings: Referring to information from Ann Ludwig, as of this date the court is unable to provide documentation from CDCR confirming their annual operational cost savings. We will seek to obtain and provide that documentation from the CDCR as soon as possible.

f. Conclusion

Based on the above, we request an adjustment to the **Needs-Based Scorecard from a score of 11.9 to a score of 13.7**. We request an increase to the Cost-Based Scorecard to reflect the total spent as of 3/31/19, in case the JCC costs have not yet been taken into account.

### III. Court Facility Plan

Attached to this letter you will also find a spreadsheet that sets forth in detail the errors, omissions, and suggested changes to the CFP and the scorecards (**Exhibit 2**). A separate Exhibit Package will be sent by overnight mail that will include this cover letter, Exhibits 1 and 2, and the following additional Exhibits:

Exhibit 3: County of Monterey Capital Improvement Program – 5 Year Plan 2018-2023

Exhibit 4: Environmental Report – Monterey

Exhibit 5: Environmental Report – King City

Exhibit 6: Seismic Assessment – King City

### IV. Conclusion

**For all of the above reasons, the court requests the needs-based score for the Monterey replacement be increased to 16.5, the South County courthouse score be increased to 13.7, and the cost-based scores for both projects be increased as outlined above.**

Once again, thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,



Lydia M. Villarreal  
Presiding Judge  
Monterey County Superior Court





SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA  
COUNTY OF MONTEREY

240 Church Street, Salinas, California 93901 - (831) 775-5400  
[www.monterey.courts.ca.gov](http://www.monterey.courts.ca.gov)

LYDIA M. VILLARREAL  
*Presiding Judge*  
2018 - 2020

JULIE R. CULVER  
*Asst. Presiding Judge*

CHRIS RUHL  
*Court Executive Officer*

April 11, 2019

Mike Courtney  
Director, Facilities Services  
Judicial Council of California

**Via Email**

**RE: Access to Court Services Criterion – Rebuttal of Presumption – Monterey Superior Court**

Dear Mr. Courtney:

Thank you for the opportunity to present our rebuttal to the presumption concerning the Needs-Based factor of Access to Court Services in the Revised Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects. We proffer our rebuttal in connection with this court's proposal to consolidate several court facilities, most notably the Monterey Courthouse, into a new courthouse facility on the former Fort Ord.

The Feb. 21, 2019 "Revision of Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects" sets forth five major needs-based criteria for scoring proposed capital-outlay projects. The fifth of those is "Access to Court Services". Under that criterion, the methodology provides:

For a proposed project involving less than all of the court facilities within a county, there will be a **rebuttable presumption** that the countywide percentage deficiency and the corresponding points will be assigned to that project.

**Like the Overcrowding criterion discussed in Section D above, Access to Court Services measures the extent to which a facility may be physically overburdened by court user traffic impairing court user access. The access to court services reveals buildings that are overburdened because the caseload justifies more space, including courtrooms, than is available.**

*(Revision of Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects, sec. V.E, p. 11 (emphasis added).)*<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> We make the following assumptions about this rebuttable presumption: It shifts the burden of proof to the court. Usually the standard is a preponderance of the evidence (sometimes called 51%).

The Monterey Court proposes a project to replace the current Monterey Courthouse by closing and consolidating that courthouse with other current facilities into one new facility. While a significant portion of our case types will be heard in the proposed new facility, the project involves less than all of the court facilities in Monterey County.

As explained below, the Monterey Courthouse is a building that is significantly “overburdened because the caseload justifies more space, including courtrooms, than is available.” In this case, the caseload justifies much more space than is available. The Monterey facility houses our Civil, Family and Probate Divisions. The Salinas facility houses our Criminal Division.

In late 2018, in response to the recent changes and new constraints in the Assigned Judges Program (AJP), the Monterey Court undertook a painstaking internal assessment of the judicial workload of this court. That internal assessment was intended to provide a basis for reallocating judicial assignments to better reflect workload, and to maximize this court’s efficiency in its use of available judicial resources.

The assessment included calculating the total annual judicial time spent in this court (in minutes), based on our most recent year case filings (broken down by individual JBSIS case types) and the 2011 judicial caseweights for each case type (see attached). The calculation yielded an average case-related judge year value of 76,326 minutes for each judicial officer in this court.<sup>2</sup> That figure is very close to the 77,400-minute figure currently used for the judge year value in calculating the Assessed Judicial Need (AJN) for California superior courts. (See attached excerpt from the 2001 AJN report.) We recently confirmed with Leah Rose-Goodwin in the Office of Court Research that 77,400 is still the figure being used to calculate AJN.<sup>3</sup>

Using the data generated from the above assessment, we calculated the judicial workload for the case types heard at the Monterey Courthouse. The attached spreadsheet sets forth that calculation. Using the 77,400-minute judge year value figure, the caseload at the Monterey Courthouse currently requires **7.1** judicial positions. That is consonant with the court’s current judicial assignments, under which the caseload is heard by some percentage of eight (8) different judicial officers in Monterey. However, the Monterey courthouse *only* has **five (5)** courtrooms. **Thus, the Monterey courthouse is clearly “overburdened because the caseload justifies more space, including courtrooms, than is available”.** This is not an adjustable problem, as there is a lack of space in other courthouses miles away.

Not surprisingly given the above numbers, the substantial shortage of courtrooms in Monterey presents several negative consequences. For example:

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<sup>2</sup> We would be happy to provide background information and documents that set forth the detailed basis for the assessment if you would find it helpful.

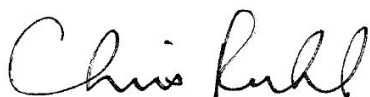
<sup>3</sup> In making these calculations, we have estimated a judicial caseweight of 497 minutes for Complex Civil cases. That estimate is derived by comparing the difference between the current Resource Assessment Study (RAS) Complex Civil and Unlimited Civil caseweights, with the average of the current Unlimited Civil judicial caseweights. Per Leah Rose-Goodwin, the Workload Assessment Advisory Committee (WAAC) is still determining what judicial caseweight to assign to Complex Civil cases; but she anticipates it will likely fall somewhere between the average Unlimited Civil caseweight (186) and the Asbestos caseweight (628).

1. Judicial officers have to split their calendars. For example, one family law commissioner has to trail some of her cases on the Family Law calendar in Monterey to be heard in Marina. This is a challenge as we must stagger the trailed cases around the schedule in Marina. This can cause confusion for litigants regarding which courthouse to appear in.
2. The Civil Complex Law and Motion calendar is generally heard in Monterey on a single day in order not to conflict with that department's other case types. However, if there is a Monday holiday, then the complex civil calendar will conflict with the priority Unlawful Detainer matters regularly scheduled in that department. This results in the Complex calendar being moved to another department on the same day, which causes confusion for the litigants and CourtCall. If the other regularly calendared departments have a trial going out, then the Complex calendar will trail the Unlawful Detainers, which can take up a good part of the day. If, in a complex case, there is a request for extended argument, the hearing on that matter is then moved to the Salinas courthouse. All Complex Civil trials are tried in our Salinas Criminal Courthouse due to the lack of space in Monterey. Typically, this means the Complex Civil judge must find a courtroom that is not being used on that particular day or week by the regularly scheduled department.
3. As another example of the problem, one of our civil judges, who does not have her own courtroom, had a civil jury trial. During the civil jury trial, each day she, her jury, and the attorneys had to move to a courtroom that was not being used that particular day. At the end of each day, an announcement was made directing the jurors where to report the next day. One of the exhibits in that trial was a tree. The trial attorney had to move the tree from courtroom to courtroom. He asked the bailiff to move it for him; but rules restrict bailiffs from moving trees. At one point the attorney wanted to know what was wrong with our court that we could not keep a trial in a single courtroom. The problem was that **the Monterey courthouse is clearly "overburdened because the caseload justifies more space, including courtrooms, than is available"**. Again, this is not an adjustable problem as there is a lack of space in other courthouses miles away.

We contend we have rebutted the presumption, supported by the above workload data and anecdotal experiences, and have established the basis to assess the Monterey Courthouse's access deficiency separately from the county wide percentage deficiency in determining the Access to Court Services score for our proposed project to replace that courthouse.

Thank you and CFAC for the opportunity to offer this submission. We would be happy to discuss this further with you, and/or provide any additional information concerning the above.

Sincerely,



Chris Ruhl  
Executive Officer  
Superior Court of California, County of Monterey

## 2011 Judicial Officer Workload Study Case Types and Caseweights

Case Types	2011 DRAFT Caseweights (minutes)
Felony	177
Misdemeanor – Traffic	8
Misdemeanor – Non-Traffic	29
Infractions	1.10
Asbestos	628
Unlimited Civil – Motor Vehicle	142
Unlimited Civil – Other PI	246
Unlimited Civil – Other	170
Lower Court Appeals	152
Limited (Without UD)	8
Unlawful Detainer	11
Small Claims	12
Probate	106
Mental Health	144
Dissolution/Separation	100
Other Family Law	46
Juvenile Dependency	269
Juvenile Delinquency	106

**Exhibit 1: Recommended Workload Standards (minutes)**

<u>Case Type</u>	<u>Workload Standard</u>
Probate	52
Family (divorce and dissolution)	84
Juv. Dependency	224
Juv. Delinquency	60
Mental Health	148
Other Civil Petition	70
Motor Vehicle Torts	79
Oth. Personal Injury Torts	390
Other Civil Complaints	70
Appeals from Lower Courts	95
Criminal Habeas Corpus	37
Other Civil (<\$25k)	21
Unlawful Detainer	16
Small Claims	15
Felony	197
Class A & C Misdemeanor	43
Class B & D Misdemeanor	5
Infractions	1.06

Workload assessment is essentially a study of supply and demand. How does the workload demand generated by different types of cases compare to the supply of judge time available to do the work? Three fundamental pieces of information are needed to answer this question: 1) case filings; 2) the judge year value; and 3) individual case workload standards.

1. Filings data was collected and compiled by the AOC for all 58 counties. FY 1999-2000 filing data was used to determine filings for the different case types.
2. The case-related judge year value is an estimate of the average amount of time a judge has available each year to process his or her workload. This value is reached after careful consideration of the typical number of days per year and hours per day that a judge should be available for case related work.

First, WAPC determined that judges have available, on average, 215 days per year for case resolution, which was reached by removing weekends and applying a standard deduction for vacation, sick leave, and participation in judicial conference and education programs from the calendar year. California's choice of a 215-day judge year places the state at the average point of the 25 states that have established an "official judge year."

Second, a distinction is made between case related and non-case related work during the eight-hour workday (nine hours less an hour for lunch). Like other states, California judicial officers are assumed to spend an average of six hours a day on case specific responsibilities and two hours per day on non-case related administration, community activities, travel, etc.

These standards (215 days per year and 8 hours per day) result in a total work year of 103,200 minutes, which breaks down into a case-related judge year value of 77,400 minutes (215 days, 6 hours per day) and a non-case-related judge year value of 25,800 minutes (215 days, 2 hours per day). The case-related judge year value of 77,400 minutes establishes a standard for each judicial officer in California that is above the national norm, but within the range of other states' case-related judge year value.

3. Individual case workload standards, shown above in Exhibit 1, represent the average amount of time sufficient for judges to resolve each type of case in an efficient and effective manner.

The number of judges needed to process a particular type of case in a reasonable way is derived by combining information on the number of case filings, the specific workload standard, and the judge year value. For example, assume there were 14,880 probate cases filed in California. Judge need is determined by applying the probate workload standard to the filing total ( $52 \times 14,880$ ) and dividing by the case-related judge year standard (77,400 minutes per year). The calculation  $((52 \times 14,880) / 77,400) = 10$  judges) shows that 10 judicial officers are needed to resolve 14,880 probate cases.

Each workload standard is constructed by compiling information on three distinct case event categories: pretrial time, trial time, and post-trial time. It is possible to assess the validity and reasonableness of each workload standard by examining this event-level information. Exhibit 2 on the following page, for example, shows how the probate workload standard is broken into these various categories of work. Similar tables for the remaining case types are shown in the full report prepared by the NCSC.

## Monterey Judicial Caseload Filings

Case Type	Case Weight	Filings - 2016	Filings - 2017	Filings - 2018	fiscal 16-17	fiscal 17-18	Average
Civil Lmtd	8	2774	3323	3381	3025	3186	3138
Auto/Tort Unlmt	142	172	209	192	192	202	193
PI/PD Unltd	246	125	138	154	160	150	145
Other Civil Unlmt	170	1160	1109	1141	1076	1155	1128
Complex Civil	497	14	35	45	24	30	30
SC Appeal	152	14	28	30	17	36	25
Family	100	1431	1263	1232	1366	1239	1306
Family Petitions	46	1161	1226	1149	1282	1161	1196
Probate	106	547	549	547	520	579	548
<b>Total</b>		<b>7398</b>	<b>7880</b>	<b>7871</b>	<b>7662</b>	<b>7738</b>	<b>7710</b>

## Judicial Workload in minutes

Case Type	Case Weight	Filings - 2016	Filings - 2017	Filings - 2018	fiscal 16-17	fiscal 17-18	Average
Civil Lmtd	8	22192	26584	27048	24200	25488	25102
Auto/Tort Unlmt	142	24424	29678	27264	27264	28684	27463
PI/PD Unltd	246	30750	33948	37884	39360	36900	35768
Other Civil Unlmt	170	197200	188530	193970	182920	196350	191794
Complex Civil	497	6958	17395	22365	11928	14910	14711
SC Appeal	152	2128	4256	4560	2584	5472	3800
Family	100	143100	126300	123200	136600	123900	130620
Family Petitions	46	53406	56396	52854	58972	53406	55007
Probate	106	57982	58194	57982	55120	61374	58130
<b>Total Minutes</b>		<b>538140</b>	<b>541281</b>	<b>547127</b>	<b>538948</b>	<b>546484</b>	<b>542396</b>

## Calculations

Standard minutes per year per judge: 77,400

Category	Column1	Filings - 2016	Filings - 2017	Filings - 2018	fiscal 16-17	fiscal 17-18	Average
Judicial minutes per courtroom	5 courtrooms	107628	108256	109425	107790	109297	108479
<b>Per Judge</b>	5 Judges	107628	108256	109425	107790	109297	108479
	6 judges	89690	90214	91188	89825	91081	90399
	7 judges	76877	77326	78161	76993	78069	77485
	8 judges	67268	67660	68391	67369	68311	67800
<b>Total Minutes per judge (6.8 current Judges in Monterey)</b>	6.8	79138.2	79600.1	80459.9	79257.1	80365.3	79764.1
<b>Judicial Need</b>	Total minutes/ 77,400 minute standard	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.0

Judicial Officer	Monterey %
Anderson	1
Hayes	1
Lavorato	1
Matcham	1
Vallarta	1
Culver	0.8
Villarreal	0.4
Stoner	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.8</b>

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**  
**County of Nevada**



LINDA J. SLOVEN,  
*Presiding Judge*

THOMAS M. ANDERSON, *Judge*

CANDACE S. HEIDELBERGER,  
*Judge*

JASON LACHANCE,  
*Commissioner*

B. SCOTT THOMSEN,  
*Assistant Presiding Judge*

ROBERT L. TAMIETTI, *Judge*

S. ROBERT TICE-RASKIN, *Judge*

JASON B. GALKIN,  
*Court Executive Officer*

**201 Church Street**  
**Nevada City, CA 95959**  
**(530) 265-1311**

To the members of the Court Facilities Advisory Committee:

The Court has reviewed the initial Project Needs-Based Scorecard for the Project entitled “New Nevada City Courthouse” with Project ID “P29-N-01”. In reviewing the information contained therein as well as the supporting documents, several issues have been identified that the Court believes merit further review and reconsideration. By way of comments for review by the Court Facilities Advisory Committee, below are some of the items that the Court believes should be considered prior to score finalization:

1. The Project contemplates new construction at the “Cement Hill/SR49” location. This location had previously been reviewed and several issues were identified with the land, including its status as wetlands and proximity to the water table. After the last assessment was done on this location, Nevada County considered purchasing the property and discovered that the owner desired far more than the property’s assessed value. In addition, the previous assessment had contemplated several alternatives including replacing or remodeling the existing site. Finally, there may be new or different properties currently available that were not available when the initial assessment was done in 2011.
2. There are significant shortcomings in the Facility Condition Index (FCI) analysis for both the historic courthouse and the courthouse annex. The historic courthouse assessment excludes a significant portion of the building which has been abandoned because it is condemned. Instead of this square footage being accounted for as currently in a “failed” state, it was excluded entirely. This is true of condemned space attached to the courthouse annex as well. Ironically, items like doors or shower heads in or connecting to condemned areas *were* included. Obviously, not including failed components or systems significantly reduces the overall cost of needed repairs within a 10 year timeline. Condemned space should not be similarly scored with unoccupied space as it is currently in a “failed” state.
3. The FCI for the historic courthouse listed its elevator as having a remaining useful life of 25 years, though that elevator is quickly approaching being 100 years old. Parts for the elevator are not readily available, and most recently when a power transformer malfunctioned several years ago a new one had to be custom built from scratch by Otis along with a crane being needed to remove and install the replacement. That elevator, which is the exclusive means of ADA access to every floor but the first, was decommissioned for months during the process. With a unit cost of 3.7 million dollars, its age, the difficulty of acquiring replacement parts or repairing, and the fundamental



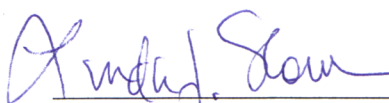
impact on access it has, this item should not be listed as both being in “Good” condition and having a remaining useful life of 25 years. There is at least one office space where flooring replacement or repair has been deferred in the annex and it was not included in the FCI.

4. With regard to calculations for Overcrowding and Physical Condition – each score is lower than prior assessments that were done of the facility. It is unclear whether the same conditions were identified by this analysis and the last analysis. One would likely expect that physical condition to degrade over time rather than improve barring substantial and significant repairs and replacements. It is unclear whether the methodology for assessing these items has changed significantly, the items assessed has changed, or a combination of both. In addition, at the time this letter was drafted, no breakdown of the analysis for scoring the Physical Condition has been provided to the Court. There is no way for the Court to confirm or identify shortcomings in the Physical Conditional analysis without access to the underlying information used to score the same. There is no way for the Court to verify whether the Physical Condition analysis includes (as the FCI clearly excluded) the significant costs of currently necessary ADA improvements amounting to at least 2.7 million dollars.

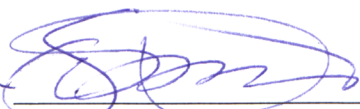
This list of items that requires review and consideration should not be seen as exhaustive, but rather a list of issues that could have a relatively large impact on the assignment of a “Prioritization Category” as a “Critical Need” instead of an “Immediate Need” as well as the vetting of potential locations for the project.

The Court believes strongly that there is a dire need for this project and is committed to its success. Many years of effort between the Judicial Council, the Court, and the community have been spent vetting and considering various methods of addressing that need. Any steps forward should ensure that due consideration is given to those past efforts. The Court is ready to see this long overdue project come to fruition and is looking forward to proceeding with the projects next steps. The Court will provide any information and input necessary or beneficial to assist in achieving that goal.

Sincerely,



Linda J. Sloven  
Presiding Judge



B. Scott Thomsen  
Assistant Presiding Judge



Jason B. Galkin  
Court Executive Officer



**W. SAMUEL HAMRICK, JR.**  
Court Executive Officer

**ALAN K. COUNTS**  
Chief Deputy of Administration

Executive Office  
4050 Main Street  
Riverside, CA 92501  
Telephone 951-777-3173  
Fax 951-777-3164

## Superior Court of California County of Riverside

**Via email**

August 15, 2019

Chris Magnusson  
Facilities Supervisor  
Facilities Services | Administrative Division  
Judicial Council of California  
455 Golden Gate Avenue, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
San Francisco, CA 94102-3688

**Re: Court Facility Plan and Capital Project Needs-based Scorecard – Riverside Superior Court**

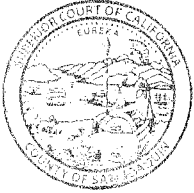
Dear Mr. Magnusson,

Please find attached the Riverside Superior Court's response and review of the Court Facility Plans and Capital Project Needs-based scorecards. We appreciate having the opportunity to comment on these documents.

One area we feel needs further careful consideration and discussion is the Access to Court Services criteria used to identify a court's ability to provide access to justice. Using the most recent Assessed Judicial Need numbers, under the current scoring method the highest number of points allotted to a court in this category would be a 3.5. With Riverside Superior Court (44) and San Bernardino (57) having a need for just over 100 judges scoring a 3.5 and 3 respectively. In essence, this diminishes the criteria, as it is not possible to score 5 points in this category. We would ask the CFAC to reconsider this factor and adjust it so that the Access to Court Services criteria has equal footing with the other categories used in the scoring methodology.

Sincerely,

Alan Counts  
Chief Deputy of Administration



**Superior Court of California, County of San Joaquin**

180 E. Weber Avenue, Ste 1306J

Stockton, CA 95202

Telephone: (209) 992-5695

August 28, 2019

Honorable Brad Hill, Chair  
Court Facilities Advisory Committee  
Judicial Council of California  
455 Golden Gate Avenue  
San Francisco, CA 94102

Via email at [cfac@jud.ca.gov](mailto:cfac@jud.ca.gov)

Re: Draft Revision of Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects

Dear Justice Hill and Court Facilities Advisory Committee (CFAC) Members:

The Superior Court of San Joaquin County truly appreciates the work of all of the CFAC members, Judicial Council staff and the various consultants that were engaged to work with the courts on this important project. We fully recognize getting to this point in the process was no small undertaking.

We have reviewed the draft Revision of Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects as well as the prior drafts and revisions of this document. We note that perhaps the most significant change in the revision is the proposed elimination of language located on pages 2 and 15. This language specifically refers to those projects that fall within the Immediate Need category. The proposed revisions call for removal of "they will be considered the first eligible for available funding" found on page 2 and "Those projects in the Immediate Need group shall have priority" which is on page 15. In the first two drafts and revisions of this Prioritization Methodology document dated December 7, 2018 and February 21, 2019, each contained the same verbiage and to this point had not been proposed to be removed. In fact, the power point presentation of December 7, 2018 also made special note of this provision. It seems interesting now that the ranking of projects has been completed, this reference to funding the Immediate Need category of projects is proposed to be removed.

To this point in time, using the Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects has produced a list of projects that are based on the physical condition of our courthouses using information and data that are supported. We recognize the need for economic opportunity is consistent with SB 847, however, perhaps this criterion should be considered after funding of the projects based on need. In fact, this is noted in the power point presentation on page 9, "DOF concluded that JCC should proceed with the needs-based assessment; funding will be identified as part of the budget."

Honorable Brad Hill, Chair  
Court Facilities Advisory Committee  
Judicial Council of California  
August 28, 2019  
Page 2

Our courthouses are the cornerstone for which we are responsible for dispensing fair and equal justice. We acknowledge you have difficult decisions to make and ask that you carefully consider our comments.

Respectfully,



Linda L. Lofthus  
Presiding Judge



Rosa Junqueiro  
Court Executive Officer

1100 Anacapa Street  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101  
(805) 882-4550

**SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA**  
**COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA**  
**DARREL E. PARKER**  
EXECUTIVE OFFICER – JURY COMMISSIONER – CLERK OF THE COURT

312 East Cook Street  
Santa Maria, CA 93454  
(805) 614-6636

August 28, 2019

Hon. Brad Hill, Chair  
Judicial Council of California  
Court Facilities Advisory Committee  
455 Golden Gate Avenue  
San Francisco, CA 94102-3688

RE: Santa Barbara County Criminal Courts Building

Dear Justice Hill:

Thank you for your concerted efforts to complete a comprehensive reassessment of courthouse construction projects in California. This has been an impressive endeavor under a challenging timeline. I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the process and the Santa Barbara Criminal Courthouse project in particular.

We are obviously disappointed to learn the Criminal Courthouse proposed for Santa Barbara, previously designated as an *“Immediate and Critical Need”*, has been reassessed as only a *“High”* need. There is one scoring area in particular I would like to direct your attention.

The *“Access to Court Services”* score for our project is zero. The Santa Barbara County Superior Court has an authorized judicial position equivalent of 24 judicial positions. Under the existing Judicial Workload Study analysis our current assessed need is 22 judicial position equivalents. Under the proposed Judicial Workload Study, which will be before the Judicial Council for adoption in September, the Santa Barbara County Superior Court’s assessed need will be 24. Under the current scoring methodology it results in zero points in the *Access to Court Services* category, however, the description associated with Authorized Judicial positions under that heading includes the following sentence, *“AJP does not account for vacancies or temporary subordinate judicial officers.”* When it comes to vacant judgeships, this conclusion appears to be fair. One would assume that the Governor will appoint a judge in the near term. When it is applied to vacant subordinate judicial officers, reconsideration should be given to allocating points in this category.

During the last economic crisis, our court, along with many others, made tough fiscal decisions. This included freezing subordinate judicial officer positions in order to pay salary and benefits for our remaining court employees. We have become dependent upon those vacancies in order to make payroll. We do not have the means of refilling those positions, nor those support positions normally associated with a judicial officer, i.e., courtroom clerk, court reporter, back office staff. A look at our budget will reveal an inability to fill those vacant commissioner positions now or in the future. In analyzing those vacancies, in light of the *access to court services* score, our court is 10% below our 2018 assessed judicial need and, therefore, should be allocated an additional .5 points under the

Hon. Brad Hill, Chair  
Court Facilities Advisory Committee  
August 28, 2019  
Page 2 of 2  
RE: Santa Barbara County Criminal Courts Building

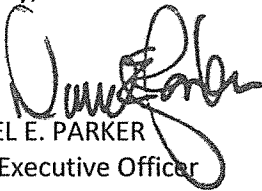
proposed methodology. The result would be a new score of 13 points, moving the Santa Barbara County Superior Court into the "Critical Need" category.

Any increases in funding received since that time have either been directed towards specific areas, which limits our discretionary use, or has gone to negotiated salary increases for employees who endured years without an increase.

Substantial land acquisition and architectural work have already been completed on our project. The Santa Barbara Criminal Court's proposed location is "land-ready." Additional economic opportunity exists through a partnership with the County of Santa Barbara who has been a good-faith participant exploring creative uses of real estate in downtown Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara County has recently moved to replace an adjacent Probation Building providing a new opportunity to reduce costs of the proposed criminal courts building.

Thank you for considering my comments regarding the re-assessment analysis. We look forward to a decision by the Court Facilities Advisory Committee.

Sincerely,



DARREL E. PARKER  
Court Executive Officer

DEP:ct

c: Chris Magnusson, Facilities Supervisor

# **Court Facilities Advisory Committee**

As of August 6, 2019

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Attorney at Law

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Derivi Castellanos Architects  
Former State Architect of California

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**Mr. Val Toppenberg**

Consultant  
Former Redevelopment Director for the  
City of West Sacramento and the City of Merced

**Ms. Melissa Fowler-Bradley**

Court Executive Officer  
Superior Court of California,  
County of Shasta

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Judge of the Superior Court of California,  
County of San Diego

**Hon. William F. Highberger**

Judge of the Superior Court of California,  
County of Los Angeles

**Mr. Thomas J. Warwick, Jr.**

Attorney at Law

# **Court Facilities Advisory Committee**

As of August 6, 2019

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Mr. Stephan Castellanos, FAIA  
Hon. Keith D. Davis  
Ms. Melissa Fowler-Bradley  
Hon. William F. Highberger  
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Mr. Stephen Nash  
Hon. Gary R. Orozco  
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### **Subcommittee on Courthouse Names**

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Hon. Jeffrey W. Johnson  
Hon. Gary R. Orozco  
Hon. David Edwin Power (Ret.)  
Mr. Thomas J. Warwick, Jr.