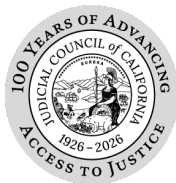


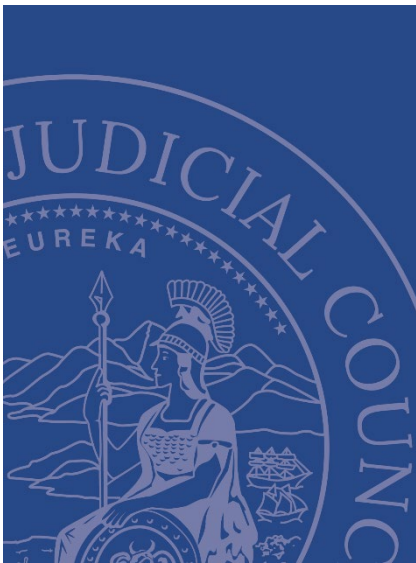
Meeting Materials for the Court Facilities Advisory Committee

OPEN PUBLIC MEETING

MAY 29, 2026



Judicial Council of California
Court Facilities Advisory Committee



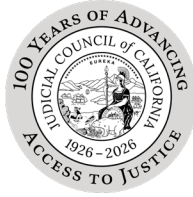
Court Facilities Advisory Committee
Open Public Meeting via Videoconference

May 29, 2026

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2	Draft CFAC Meeting Minutes: ➤ September 25, 2025
3	Courthouse Naming Requests— New Sixth Appellate District and New Ukiah Courthouses: ➤ PowerPoint Slides ➤ Letters ➤ Naming Policy
4	Draft Judicial Branch Five-Year Infrastructure Plan and Capital Outlay Budget Change Proposals (COBCPs) for 2027–28: ➤ PowerPoint Slides ➤ Draft Five-Year Plan ➤ Draft COBCPs
5	Court Facilities Advisory Committee Roster





Judicial Council of California

**COURT FACILITIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE
NOTICE AND AGENDA OF OPEN ELECTRONIC MEETING**

May 29, 2026

12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.

Public Access: jcc.granicus.com/player/event/5528

Open to the public (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 10.75(c) and (e)(1)).

Meeting materials for open portions of the meeting will be posted on the [Court Facilities Advisory Committee](#) webpage on the California Courts website at least three business days before the meeting.

Request for ADA accommodations should be made at least three business days before the meeting and directed to: JCCAccessCoordinator@jud.ca.gov.

Members of the public seeking to make an audio recording of the open meeting portion of the meeting must submit a written request at least two business days before the meeting. Requests can be emailed to cfac@jud.ca.gov.

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

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

Call to Order and Roll Call

Approval of Minutes

Approve minutes of the September 25, 2025, Court Facilities Advisory Committee meeting.

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

This meeting will be conducted by electronic means. As such, the public may make comments in writing, in person, or remotely.

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 emailed to or mailed or delivered to 455 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94102, attention: Chris Magnusson. Only written comments received by 12:00 PM on May 28, 2026, will be provided to advisory body members prior to the start of the meeting.

Remote Public Comment

Members of the public requesting to speak during the public comment portion of the meeting must provide 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. Requests to make a remote public comment must be received by 12:00 PM on May 28, 2026, via email to cfac@jud.ca.gov. 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.

III. DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ITEMS (ITEMS 1–2)

Item 1

Proposals to Name the New Sixth Appellate District Courthouse and the New Ukiah Courthouse for the Superior Court of Mendocino County (Action Required)

Review the requests to name the new sixth appellate district courthouse in Sunnyvale currently in design and the new main courthouse under construction in Ukiah.

Presenter: Mr. Chris Magnusson, Supervisor, Judicial Council Facilities Services

Item 2

Draft Judicial Branch Five-Year Infrastructure Plan and Capital Outlay Budget Change Proposals for Fiscal Year 2027–28 (Action Required)

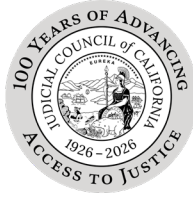
Review of capital projects proposed in the draft *Judicial Branch Five-Year Infrastructure Plan* and *Capital Outlay Budget Change Proposals* (COBCPs) for fiscal year 2027–28. This five-year plan informs capital project funding requests for upcoming and outlying fiscal years. For consideration of funding in the 2027 Budget Act (FY 2027–28), submission of the five-year plan and COBCPs are required in advance of the California Department of Finance's early-August 2026 deadline.

Presenters: Mr. Tamer Ahmed, Director, Judicial Council Facilities Services

Mr. Chris Magnusson, Supervisor, Judicial Council Facilities Services

IV. ADJOURNMENT

Adjourn



Judicial Council of California

**COURT FACILITIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE
MINUTES OF OPEN MEETING**

September 25, 2025

12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.

Public Videocast

Members Present: Hon. Brad R. Hill, Chair
Hon. Eric J. Wersching, Vice-Chair
Hon. Donald Cole Byrd
Mr. Anthony P. Capozzi
Ms. Melissa Fowler-Bradley
Hon. William F. Highberger
Hon. Harry E. Hull, Jr.
Hon. Steven E. Jahr (Ret.)
Hon. Patricia L. Kelly
Ms. Krista LeVier
Hon. Elaine Lu
Hon. David Edwin Power (Ret.)
Hon. Sergio C. Tapia II
Mr. Thomas J. Warwick, Jr.

Members Absent: Hon. JoAnn M. Bicego
Ms. Kyria Martinez
Hon. Gary R. Orozco
Hon. Lisa M. Rogan

Others Present: Hon. Scott B. Cooper, Collaborative Courts Supervising Judge, Superior Court of Orange County
Mr. David H. Yamasaki, Court Executive Officer, Superior Court of Orange County
Ms. Jeanne Chen, FAIA, Principal, Moore Ruble Yudell | Architects & Planners
Mr. Bob Dolbinski, AIA, Associate Principal, Moore Ruble Yudell | Architects & Planners
Mr. Don Yamami, AIA, Associate Principal, Moore Ruble Yudell | Architects & Planners
Mr. Charles J. Short, Courts Planner and President, CTS Business Solutions, LLC
Ms. Danielle Short, Courts Planner, CTS Business Solutions, LLC
Mr. Randy Allenbaugh, Deputy Court Executive Officer of Facilities, Superior Court of Kern County
Mr. Tamer Ahmed, Director, Judicial Council Facilities Services
Mr. Robert Carlson, Manager, Judicial Council Facilities Services
Mr. Jack Collins, Manager, Judicial Council Facilities Services
Ms. Kristin Kerr, Supervising Attorney, Judicial Council Legal Services
Mr. Chris Magnusson, Supervisor, Judicial Council Facilities Services
Ms. Fran Mueller, Deputy Director, Judicial Council Budget Services
Mr. Harry O'Hagin, Principal Manager, Judicial Council Facilities Services
Ms. Deepika Padam, Manager, Judicial Council Facilities Services
Mr. Troy Pennington, Architect, Judicial Council Facilities Services
Ms. Akilah Robinson, Associate Analyst, Judicial Council Facilities Services
Mr. Jagandeep Singh, Deputy Director, Judicial Council Facilities Services
Ms. Maggie Stern, Attorney II, Judicial Council Legal Services
Ms. Sadie Varela, Facilities Analyst, Judicial Council Facilities Services

OPEN MEETING

Call to Order and Roll Call

The chair called the meeting to order at 12:00 p.m., roll was taken, and opening remarks were made. The chair thanked the superior courts of Kern and Orange counties for all their efforts with this item and the members of the Court Facilities Advisory Committee’s (CFAC) Courthouse Cost Reduction Subcommittee (CCRS) for reviewing the item in advance to provide a recommendation to the full committee as noted below under the item’s summary.

Public Videocast

A live videocast of the meeting was made available to the public through the CFAC web page on the California Courts website listed above.

Approval of Minutes

The advisory committee voted—with abstentions of judges Donald Cole Byrd and William F. Highberger, Ex-Officio non-voting members, and Justice Harry E. Hull, Jr.—to approve the minutes of the CFAC meeting held on May 23, 2025, and the minutes of the CCRS meeting held on September 22, 2025. (*Motion: Warwick; Second: Lu*).

DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEMS (ITEM 1)

Item 1

Capital Outlay Projects Review

Summary: The CFAC received a presentation on the reduced building sizes to reduce costs for the *Kern–New East County Courthouse* and *Orange–New Orange County Collaborative Courthouse* projects. This was a follow-up item from the CFAC’s March 2025 meeting, when the reduction of these projects was determined to assist smaller courthouse projects in the range of 1–4 courtrooms to become more cost-effective on a cost-per-square-foot basis to improve likelihood of funding.

In advance of this CFAC meeting, the CCRS reviewed this item at its public meeting on September 22, 2025, recommending the reduced projects’ sizes and budgets proceed to the CFAC for review and to consider approval. This recommendation included amending the Kern project’s building size from approximately 24,000 to 26,000 GSF for purposes of including an additional 2,000 SF in the project’s draft space program for space dedicated to jury services and with the project budget adjusted accordingly.

Mr. Tamer Ahmed introduced the item, stating that Judicial Council Facilities Services staff has worked with the superior courts of Kern and Orange counties in developing the reduced building sizes and that these reduced projects’ sizes and budgets presented to the CFAC are recommended by the CCRS. He indicated the long-term aim is to improve the facilities standards for smaller courthouse projects in the range of 1–4 courtrooms. He noted that this effort, starting in January 2026, would be part of the larger update to the *California Trial Court Facilities Standards* being made through the input of the CFAC’s Facilities Standards Working Group.

Consistent with the [materials](#) (Tabs 3A–C for agenda Item 1), which were posted online for public viewing in advance of the meeting, Mr. Chris Magnusson presented all slides.

Action: The advisory committee—with abstentions of judges Donald Cole Byrd and William F. Highberger, Ex-Officio non-voting members, and Judge Eric J. Wersching—voted to approve the following motion:

1. Based on the CCRS’ recommendation, approve the reduced building sizes and budgets of the future Kern–New East County Courthouse and Orange–New Orange County Collaborative Courthouse projects for updating the Judicial Branch Five-Year Infrastructure Plan and projects’ budget documents for FY 2026–27 for state Department of Finance review.

(Motion: Highberger; Second: LeVier)

A D J O U R N M E N T

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 1:00 p.m.

Approved by the advisory body on _____.

Courthouse Naming Proposals: New Sixth Appellate District Courthouse and New Ukiah Courthouse in Mendocino County

Court Facilities Advisory Committee Meeting
May 29, 2026



Two Naming Proposals for Consideration

- One request from the **Court of Appeal, Sixth Appellate District** to name its new courthouse currently in design.
- One request from the **Superior Court of Mendocino County** to name its new main courthouse currently under construction.
- Typically, naming proposals would be reviewed by the CFAC's Subcommittee on Courthouse Names with recommendation to full committee:
 - Given compliance with the naming policy, these proposals are advanced for full committee review.

New Appellate Courthouse in Sunnyvale

- New Sixth District Appellate Courthouse in Sunnyvale for the Court of Appeal, Sixth Appellate District is currently in design.
- **New Sixth District Appellate Courthouse capital project:**
 - Provides a state-owned building of 2 stories, 50,000 square feet, and 1 courtroom to replace the court's calendar and operations in lease space in downtown San Jose.
 - Project start of construction is estimated for summer 2026.
 - Estimated project completion is fall 2028.

Court of Appeal's Naming Proposal

- Court of Appeal, Sixth Appellate District's request is to name its new courthouse after the naming policy's *location and case type* category:

**California Court of Appeal
Sixth Appellate District**

New Superior Courthouse in Ukiah

- New main courthouse in Ukiah for the Superior Court of Mendocino County is currently under construction.
- **New Ukiah Courthouse capital project:**
 - Provides a state-owned building of 3 stories, 82,000 square feet, and 7 courtrooms to replace the court's calendars and operations in the county-owned Mendocino County Courthouse in downtown Ukiah.
 - Project has been under construction since winter 2025.
 - Estimated project completion is summer 2027.

Mendocino Superior Court's Naming Proposal

- Superior Court of Mendocino County's request is to name its new courthouse after the naming policy's *location and case type* category:

**Superior Court of California
County of Mendocino**

Benefits to Naming Projects in Design or Under Construction

- *New Sixth District Appellate Courthouse* and *New Ukiah Courthouse* have been project placeholder names.
- Providing official names at this time allows each to be incorporated into the signage—with design, fabrication, and installation paid from project budget.
- Each building would have an official name when open for service to the public.

Requested Actions

1. Recommend the naming proposals are submitted to the Judicial Council for review and to consider approval.
2. Delegate to the CFAC Chair and Vice-chair review/approval of the committee's reports to the Judicial Council.

Questions

Questions?



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Court of Appeal
SIXTH APPELLATE DISTRICT
333 WEST SANTA CLARA STREET, SUITE 1060
SAN JOSE, CA 95113

BALTAZAR VAZQUEZ
Clerk/Executive Officer
PHONE
(408) 277-1004
WEBSITE
www.courts.ca.gov/6dca

April 1, 2026

Hon. Brad R. Hill
Administrative Presiding Justice
Court of Appeal, Fifth Appellate District
Chair Court Facilities Advisory Committee

Dear Justice Hill,

Pursuant to the Courthouse Naming Policy adopted by the Judicial Council and revised July 21, 2023, I respectfully submit this naming request for the newly constructed courthouse serving the Court of Appeal Sixth Appellate District. Under Section C.1 of the policy, the Clerk/Executive Officer is expressly authorized to submit courthouse naming requests.

Proposed Courthouse Name:

- *California Court of Appeal, Sixth Appellate District*

This request is submitted under Naming Preference 1, which is the Judicial Council's preferred naming convention and is the most commonly used for both trial and appellate court facilities. This category requires that courthouse names include "Court of Appeal" and "California," along with the appropriate district designation.

The proposed name:

- Conforms to the policy's required structure for appellate courthouse names
- Clearly communicates the courthouse's location and judicial function
- Aids court users and the public in identifying the court's jurisdiction and purpose

Naming the facility *California Court of Appeal, Sixth Appellate District* aligns with the Judicial Council's goal of enhancing public understanding and accessibility of court facilities. The name is consistent with the policy's examples for appellate courthouse naming formats and maintains uniformity with other designated statewide appellate facilities.

We will provide any additional materials needed for your review, including:

- Project details and facility overview
- Architectural or signage compliance information under Section D of the policy
- Any other documentation necessary for evaluation and recommendation

Thank you for your consideration. Please contact me if any further information or materials are needed.

Respectfully,



Baltazar Vazquez
Clerk/Executive Officer
Court of Appeal, Sixth Appellate District
408-494-2559

cc: Mary J. Greenwood, Administrative Presiding Justice, Court of Appeal, Sixth Appellate District
Kim Bobic, Senior Project Manager, Judicial Council of California
Chris Magnusson, Facilities Supervisor, Judicial Council of California



**Superior Court of California
County of Mendocino**

CARLY DOLAN
Presiding Judge

VICTORIA SHANAHAN
Assistant Presiding Judge

KIM TURNER
Court Executive Officer

May 5, 2026

Hon. Brad Hill
Administrative Presiding Justice of the
Court of Appeal, Fifth Appellate District, and
Chair of the Court Facilities Advisory Committee
2424 Ventura Street
Fresno, CA 93721

RE: Request for Approval of Name for Mendocino Courthouse

Dear Justice Hill,

On behalf of the Mendocino County Superior Court and in accordance with the Judicial Council policy on courthouse naming, I write to submit the Court's preferred name for our new main courthouse, located in Ukiah, California. This facility will be a state-of-the-art, LEED certified and fully ADA compliant courthouse with seven courtrooms to adjudicate proceedings in all case types. The judges met last week and have determined that they want the facility to be named:

**Superior Court of California
County of Mendocino**

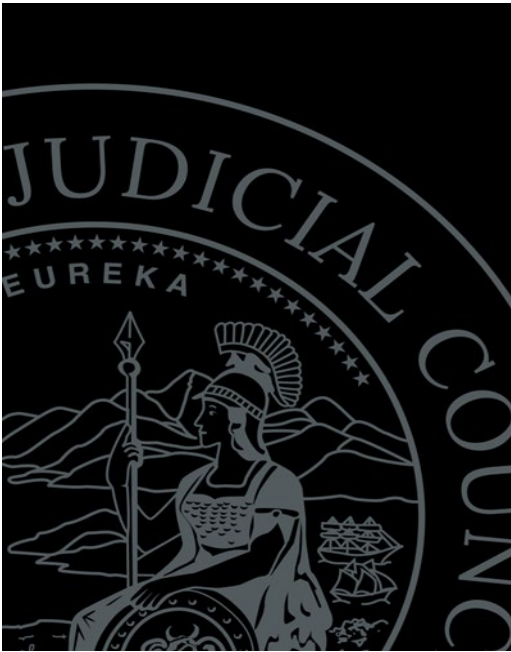
We have just completed our first year of construction on this new facility and are on target to complete the project by July of 2027. We look forward to our ribbon-cutting with great anticipation and would like to extend an invitation to you and all CFAC members to attend this event.

Please let me know if you need further information to grant this request to approve the name of the courthouse.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kim Turner", is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Kim Turner
Court Executive Officer



Courthouse Naming Policy

ADOPTED BY JUDICIAL COUNCIL ON:
MAY 11, 2009

REVISED BY JUDICIAL COUNCIL ON:
JULY 21, 2023



Judicial Council of California

I. Purpose of the Policy

The Judicial Council of California (Judicial Council) is responsible for California's courthouses under the Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002 and related legislation, which also includes responsibility for construction of new courthouses and renovation of existing courthouses. It is the policy of the Judicial Council, acting through the Court Facilities Advisory Committee, Subcommittee on Courthouse Names, through its directives to Judicial Council staff, to name courthouses based on standards. This will provide consistency in identifying courthouses in California.

The naming of courthouses will follow the standards set forth in this policy in naming new courthouses, and in naming existing courthouses—including court facilities that are renovated.

II. Application of Courthouse Naming Standards

The Judicial Council's naming standards will be applied to newly constructed courthouses and renovated courthouses that the Judicial Council has financed—in whole or in part—and to existing courthouses, where the judicial branch is the facility owner or majority tenant.

III. Names for Trial and Appellate Courthouses

A. Definitions

Court facility refers to any building that the local court occupies to provide its main services, its branch services, or other services and operations. As used in this policy, the word *courthouse* is considered interchangeable with this term.

Court Facilities Advisory Committee (CFAC) is an advisory body to the Judicial Council on all facilities-related matters. The members of this advisory committee are appointed by the Chief Justice of California. The CFAC is charged with providing ongoing oversight of the judicial branch program that manages new construction and renovations for the superior courts and Courts of Appeal throughout the state. It oversees the work of the Judicial Council staff in its management of court facilities statewide and in its effort to implement the judicial branch's capital improvement program.

Subcommittee on Courthouse Names (the subcommittee) is the subcommittee of the CFAC charged with responsibility to review and consider options in naming specific new and existing courthouses. The chair of the Subcommittee on Courthouse Names is appointed by the chair of the CFAC. The members of the subcommittee are appointed by the subcommittee chair. The subcommittee is responsible for recommending to the CFAC names for courthouses and in doing so may consider comments from members of CFAC, or refer requests for naming to the Judicial Council where appropriate. The subcommittee's operating protocols, including the term of each member, will be established by the CFAC.

Case type can include but is not limited to the following caseload identifiers: family law, juvenile, criminal, civil, traffic, probate, small claims, mental health, and drug.

Location of a court facility refers to the building's physical location in either an incorporated (i.e., town or city) or unincorporated (i.e., county or region) geographical area.

B. Naming Standards for Trial and Appellate Courthouses

1. Courthouses will be named based on one of the following two categories:
 - a. Location and case type, which is the category most commonly used; or
 - b. A person, which is a rarely used category.

A courthouse name will not include the name of any business entity, institution, foundation, or other organization, whether for profit or not for profit.

2. An explanation of each category follows. For all name categories, the courthouse name must include “Superior Court” or “Court of Appeal” *and* “California.” In each case, the building name may include the term “Courthouse,” “Justice Center,” or “Hall of Justice.”
 - a. Naming Preference 1: Location and Case Type (Most Commonly Used). It is the preference of the Judicial Council to name courthouses after their location and, if applicable, case type. This convention supports the Judicial Council’s goal of enhancing access to justice because naming courthouses after the location and case type provides users with key information about where the courthouse is located and the type of proceedings conducted within the courthouse.

Examples of courthouse names under the preferred naming standard for trial courts are as follows:

Format Examples	Courthouses	Justice Centers	Halls of Justice
Example 1	El Centro Family Courthouse Superior Court of California County of Imperial	Selma Regional Justice Center Superior Court of California County of Fresno	East County Hall of Justice Superior Court of California County of Alameda
Example 2	El Centro Family Courthouse Superior Court of California Imperial County	Selma Regional Justice Center Superior Court of California Fresno County	East County Hall of Justice Superior Court of California Alameda County

Examples of courthouse names under the preferred naming standard for appellate courts are as follows:

Format Examples	Appellate Courthouse Names
Example 1	State of California Court of Appeal First Appellate District Courthouse
Example 2	California Court of Appeal Fourth Appellate District Division Three
Example 3	State of California Court of Appeal Fifth Appellate District

b. Naming Preference 2: A Person (Rarely Used). Naming a courthouse after a person must be carefully considered to protect the integrity and independence of the judicial branch. A courthouse may be named after a person upon consideration of *all* the following criteria:

- i. The person made recognizable, significant contributions to the state or national justice system.
- ii. There is a rebuttable presumption that the name of a living person or one who died fewer than 10 years before the naming of the courthouse should not be used. Ten years is a reasonable time during which facts bearing upon such a person's character would come to light.

If articulable circumstances exist that ensure full knowledge of the character of a living person or one who died fewer than 10 years before the naming of the courthouse, this presumption may be overcome. An example of such circumstances is if the person's character and reputation were previously investigated, extensively and repeatedly, in connection with the person's prior selection or appointment to position(s) of public service.

- iii. The person, or the estate of the person, or any otherwise related entity deemed to pose a potential conflict of interest by the subcommittee, does not have any case pending before any court, and no such case is reasonably likely to come before any court, in future litigation.
- iv. The naming does not present a potential conflict of interest as may be viewed by the public, government entities, or private businesses.
- v. Consistency with the California Code of Judicial Ethics.

Examples of persons who meet these criteria may include a former Governor of California, a former Chief Justice of California, a former member of the California or United States Supreme Court, a former appellate court justice, a former trial court judge, a former court executive officer, a former president of a state or local bar association, or a former state or federal legislator.

C. **Process for Naming Courthouses**

Courthouses will be named by the following process:

1. Requests for courthouse naming will be submitted to the chair of the subcommittee by the presiding judge or assistant presiding judge, or the court executive officer or the administrative presiding justice, or the clerk/executive officer of the Court of Appeal, or their designee, of the subject court. Concurrently, the chair of the subcommittee will in turn provide the request(s) to the local court or committee as to process and minimum requirements set forth in this policy.

2. The subcommittee will evaluate each proposed name under the standards set forth in this policy.
3. Upon consideration of any request, the chair of the subcommittee will propose requests for names under section 2(a) preference 1, and all requests under section 2(b) preference 2, for consideration by the CFAC.
4. Upon consideration, the CFAC shall present a recommendation on the name of a courthouse to the Judicial Council, which presentation will include the subcommittee's recommendation.
5. Where appropriate, the chair of the subcommittee will be delegated by the chair of CFAC to approve standard courthouse names under section 2(a) of this policy, on behalf of the CFAC of the Judicial Council. This approval shall be subject to ratification by the Judicial Council. Requests for those names must have been duly submitted under C.1 of this policy.

D. Designation of Courthouse Names in Building Signage and Plaques

Signage and plaques on buildings shall designate the duly approved names under this policy subject to the following requirements:

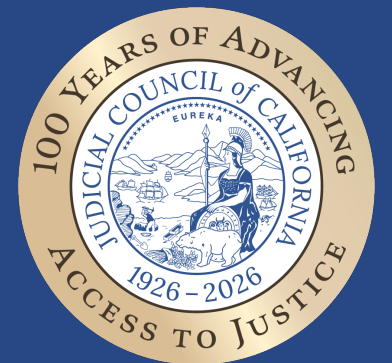
1. Standards: All signage and plaques must comply with the requirements of the *California Trial Court Facilities Standards*¹ and its addenda as pertain to signage, use of seals by courts,² and plaques.
2. Application of courthouse names: Subject to the foregoing, each state trial courthouse shall have reflected in its exterior signage designated under this policy: "Superior Court of California, County of [County name]" and the Great Seal of the State of California.

¹ Judicial Council's *California Trial Court Facilities Standards*, 2020.

² Gov. Code, §§ 68074, 68076 et seq.

DRAFT Judicial Branch Five-Year Infrastructure Plan and Capital Outlay Budget Change Proposals Fiscal Year 2027–28

Court Facilities Advisory Committee Meeting
May 29, 2026



Five-Year Plan and Budget Process

- Requirement of the State Budget process to forecast long-term infrastructure needs.
- Project proposals not considered without a five-year plan.
- Five-year outlook of capital outlay need for trial and appellate court capital projects.
- Updated annually.
- Judicial Council approval required for its submission to the Department of Finance (DOF).

Capital Outlay Budget Change Proposals

- Capital Outlay Budget Change Proposals (COBCPs) are a requirement of the State Budget process to request funding for trial and appellate court capital projects.
- Developed for projects in Budget Year 1 of five-year plan.
 - **Five COBCPs proposed in Budget Year 1 (2027–28).**
- Submitted annually to DOF with the five-year plan.
- Judicial Council approval required for submission to DOF.

Draft Five-Year Plan Overview

- **Based on Jan. Governor’s Proposed Budget for FY 2027–28, with no change from the May Revision.**
- **Adjustments:**
 - All project schedules based on lessons learned.
 - Six projects reduced in square footage to reduce costs.
- **Budget Year 1: 5 Projects** (1 Continuation and 4 New Starts).
 - **Los Angeles–Santa Clarita:** Advances based on need for Performance Criteria funding.
 - **Lake–Clearlake, San Joaquin, Kern, and Placer:** Remain New-Start projects unless funded in the 2026 Budget Act (2026–27).
 - **Budget Year 1 (2027–28) total is \$28.4 million.**

Draft Five-Year Plan Overview, *continued*

- **Budget Years 2–5:** Total of 16 projects.
 - **Solano, Fresno, and Plumas:** In BY 2 for Design-Build phases based on projected completion of Acquisition and Performance Criteria phases.
 - **Nevada:** In BY 3 for Design-Build phase based on schedule.
 - **All Other New-Start Projects:** Remain in similar groups of three from last plan.
- **Total of 21 projects:**
 - 9 remaining Immediate Need trial court projects.
 - 12 (of 27) Critical Need trial court projects.
 - Totals \$3.1 billion in five-year plan.
 - Constructs 291 courtrooms.
- **Maintains sequential order on approved statewide list.**

BY 1 2027–28 Proposed Trial Court Projects

	County	Trial Court Project Name	Courtrooms	Budget Year 1 2027–28 ¹	Phase
Continuation	Los Angeles	New Santa Clarita Courthouse	24	\$ 13,082	D
	Lake	Clearlake Courthouse Renovation	1	1,128	P
New Starts	San Joaquin	New Tracy Courthouse	2	3,732	D
	Kern	New East County Courthouse	3	4,915	AS
	Placer	Tahoe Courthouse Renovation	1	5,493	AS
Total¹			31	\$ 28,350	

Phase Legend: D=Performance Criteria; P=Preliminary Plans; A=Acquisition; S=Study

Table Footnote:

1. Dollars are in thousands.

Five-Year Plan and COBCPs Schedule

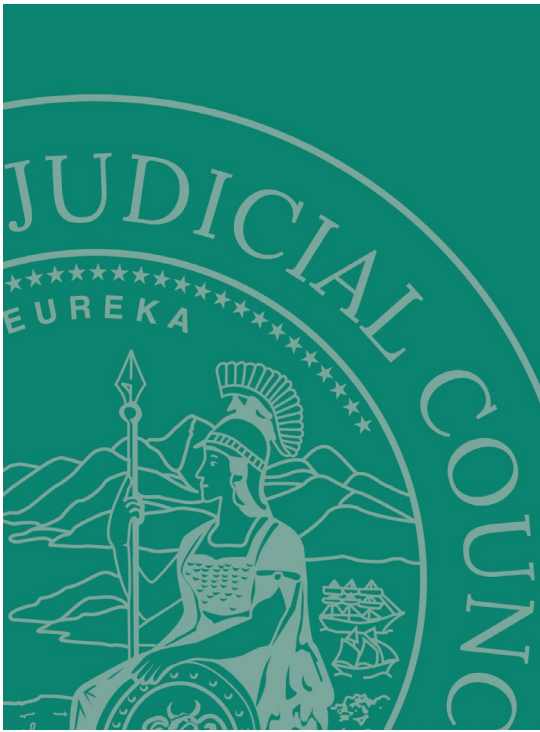
- **July 2026** – Judicial Council to review/consider approving five-year plan and COBCPs for submission to DOF.
- **August 2026** – DOF deadline for 2027–28 five-year plan and COBCPs.

Requested Actions

1. Recommend the draft five-year plan and COBCPs are submitted to the Judicial Council for review and to consider approval.
2. Delegate to the CFAC Chair and Vice-chair review/approval of the committee's report to the Judicial Council.

Questions

Questions?



Judicial Branch Five-Year Infrastructure Plan for Fiscal Year 2027–28

SUPREME COURT OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
SUPERIOR COURTS OF CALIFORNIA
JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

Adopted by the Judicial Council

Submitted to the California Department
of Finance _____



Judicial Council of California

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I. INTRODUCTION

The California judicial branch consists of the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, trial courts, and the Judicial Council. The Lockyer-Isenberg Trial Court Funding Act of 1997 (Assem. Bill 233; Stats. 1997, ch. 850) consolidated the costs of operating California’s trial courts at the state level. The act was based on the premise that state funding of court operations was necessary to provide more uniform standards and procedures, economies of scale, structural efficiency, and access for the public.

Following on this act, the Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002 (Sen. Bill 1732; Stats. 2002, ch. 1082) specified that counties and the state pursue a process that would ultimately result in full state assumption of the financial responsibility and equity ownership of all court facilities. To address maintenance costs in existing court facilities and the renovation or construction of new court facilities, the Trial Court Facilities Act required counties to contribute to the ongoing operation and maintenance of court facilities based on historical expenditures for facilities transferred to the state. The act also established a dedicated revenue stream to the State Court Facilities Construction Fund for the design, construction, or renovation of these facilities.

Recognizing the growing demand to replace California’s aging courthouses, additional legislation was enacted. Senate Bill 1407 (Stats. 2008, ch. 311) authorizes various fees, penalties, and assessments to be deposited in the Immediate and Critical Needs Account (ICNA) to support the construction, renovation, and operation of court facilities, including the payment of rental costs associated with completed capital-outlay projects funded with lease revenue bonds. However, these revenues have been lower than expected, which led to the curtailment of the Judicial Council’s capital program.

On June 27, 2018, when the Budget Act of 2018 was passed, the judicial branch courthouse construction program was allocated \$1.3 billion for the continuing phases of 10 trial court capital-outlay projects in the following counties: Glenn, Imperial, Riverside (in both Indio and midcounty regions), Sacramento, Shasta, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne. This highly encouraging support for the construction program also memorialized a notable change in the program’s source of funding: the sale of lease revenue bonds to finance a project’s construction was backed by the General Fund rather than the ICNA.

Since 2008, SB 1407 projects had relied on the ICNA. In FY 2021–22, for the State Court Facilities Construction Fund (SCFCF)—the other source from which the courthouse construction program is funded—to remain solvent and the Judicial Council to maintain program service levels, the ICNA and SCFCF were combined.

The Judicial Council completed facility master plans for each of the 58 counties in December 2003. Those plans were consolidated into a statewide plan approved by the Judicial Council in February 2004 as the *Trial Court Five-Year Capital-Outlay Plan*, which ranked 201 projects for future development. Changes to this initial statewide plan have been approved

incrementally since 2004. The most recently developed statewide list of trial court capital-outlay projects and the five-year plan for trial court capital-outlay projects are described below.

II. REASSESSMENT OF TRIAL COURT CAPITAL-OUTLAY PROJECTS

Government Code section 70371.9 required the Judicial Council to conduct a reassessment of all trial court capital-outlay projects that had not been fully funded up to and through the Budget Act of 2018 (FY 2018–19) and to submit the report by December 31, 2019, to two legislative committees. This reassessment produced the [Statewide List of Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects](#), prioritized on needs- and cost-based scores from the application of the council’s [Revision of Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects](#).

A. Process

The reassessment of the capital-outlay projects can be summarized by five main endeavors:

1. Revise the prioritization methodology—developing needs- and cost-based criteria to rank projects within priority groups—consistent with Government Code section 70371.9.
2. Assess facilities occupied by trial courts for physical condition, security, access to court services, and overcrowding.
3. Develop court facility plans and court needs-based projects.
4. Apply the prioritization methodology to all projects.
5. Develop a statewide list of prioritized projects.

B. Statewide List of Capital-Outlay Projects

The *Statewide List of Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects* has been developed from the application of the revised prioritization methodology to the capital projects identified by the court facility plans, of which there is one for each county. As defined in the methodology, trial court capital-outlay projects are considered those that *increase a facility’s gross area, such as a building addition; substantially renovate a major portion of a facility; comprise a new facility or an acquisition; or change the use of a facility, such as the conversion from noncourt use to court use.*

Details of the list are as follows:

- There are 80 projects for 41 of the 58 trial courts.
- These 80 projects affect 165 of the approximate total of 430 facilities in the judicial branch’s real estate portfolio.
- The total cost of each need group is Immediate, \$2.3 billion; Critical, \$7.9 billion; High, \$1.3 billion; Medium, \$1.6 billion; and Low, \$100 million.
- Of the 80 projects, 56 are for new construction and 24 are for renovation or addition.

- The total cost for the 56 new construction projects is estimated at \$10.6 billion; the total cost for the 24 renovation or addition projects is estimated at \$2.6 billion.
- The total cost of all 80 projects is estimated at \$13.2 billion.

C. Revision of Prioritization Methodology

The methodology involves a two-step process:¹ Step 1 identifies:

- The general physical condition of the buildings;
- Needed improvement to the physical condition of buildings to alleviate the totality of risks associated with seismic conditions, fire and life safety conditions, Americans with Disabilities Act requirements, and environmental hazards;
- Court security features within buildings;
- Access to court services;
- Overcrowding; and
- Capital-outlay projects that replace or renovate courtrooms in court buildings where there is a risk to court users due to potential catastrophic events.

Step 2 involves applying the needs- and cost-based criteria to rank projects within the priority groups. In the most essential terms, the methodology can be described as:

- Needs-based criteria = priority group; and
- Needs- and cost-based criteria = rank within priority group.

III. INTEGRATING CLIMATE CHANGE INTO PLANNING AND INVESTMENT

The Judicial Council has supported climate adaptation and sustainability practices in the construction, operations, and maintenance of the approximately 430 court facilities that house California’s court system. The council’s capital program focuses on proven design approaches and building elements that can improve court facilities and result in cost-effective, sustainable buildings. Strategies include protecting, conserving, and restoring water resources; installing water reuse systems; and improving energy efficiency. Other strategies include promoting a healthy indoor environment, using environmentally friendly building materials, recycling materials during construction and demolition, and using flexible designs that anticipate future changes and enhance building longevity. The Judicial Council also designs its buildings to achieve at least Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver certification equivalency.

In December 2020, the Judicial Council’s Trial Court Facility Modification Advisory Committee approved a [sustainability plan](#) that focuses primarily on ensuring that new construction practices comply with state sustainability initiatives and help reduce the judicial branch’s impact on

¹ For more detailed information, see Judicial Council of Cal., Advisory Com. Rep., [Court Facilities: Reassessment of Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects](#) (Nov. 5, 2019), agenda item 19-129 of the Judicial Council meeting of Nov. 14, 2019.

climate change. Additional goals include reducing greenhouse gas emissions, energy usage, and utility costs by pursuing energy efficiency measures such as leveraging grant opportunities and third-party financing options; educating staff, key stakeholders, and service providers on specific energy-saving practices and broader sustainability issues; conserving other natural resources through improved data collection and baseline tracking; and improving the power resiliency of the judicial branch’s portfolio through on-site renewable energy generation and storage systems.

IV. EXISTING FACILITIES

The facilities of the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, and trial courts encompass not only the public courtroom spaces but the chambers and workspaces where judicial officers and courtroom staff prepare for proceedings; secure areas, including holding cells; and building support functions. Currently, the Judicial Council administrative facilities are located in San Francisco and Sacramento, with office space totaling approximately 253,000 usable square feet.

The Supreme Court is located in the Ronald M. George State Office Complex in San Francisco (103,300 square feet) and the Ronald Reagan State Building in Los Angeles (7,600 square feet). The Courts of Appeal are organized into six districts, which operate in nine different locations in approximately 508,000 usable square feet. The Fresno and Riverside appellate courts are housed in standalone, state-owned facilities; the other courts are colocated in other leased or state-owned space. The trial courts are located in all 58 counties, in more than 430 facilities and 2,100 courtrooms covering approximately 16 million square feet of usable area and more than 21 million square feet of space under Judicial Council responsibility and management.

V. DRIVERS OF INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

The primary drivers of court facility needs include providing a safe and secure facility; improving poor functional conditions; addressing inadequate physical conditions, including seismically deficient facilities; and expanding the public’s physical, remote, and equal access to the courts.

VI. PROPOSAL

A. Trial Court Capital-Outlay Project Funding Requests for FY 2027–28

The five-year plan for trial court capital-outlay projects in the table below proposes funding in FY 2027–28 for five projects on the Judicial Council’s approved statewide list of projects as referenced in Appendix A, *Status Report: Immediate and Critical Need Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects*. This proposal is based on funding support in the Governor’s proposed budget for FY 2026–27: \$347.4 million (\$27.1 million General Fund and \$320.3 million Public Buildings Construction Fund) for five active capital-outlay projects for the Superior Courts of Fresno, Nevada, Plumas, San Luis Obispo, and Solano Counties. In January, the Governor’s proposed budget provided a plan to close a shortfall estimated at \$2.9 billion in FY 2026–27, ending with a discretionary reserve of \$4.5 billion. At the same time, after balancing in the

budget year, the state faced a projected deficit in the following fiscal year. The May Revision to the Governor’s Budget released on May 14, 2026, followed through on this commitment—providing for a spending plan that ends with positive year-end balances over the next two fiscal years, while maintaining substantial reserves for both years.

At its public meeting on May 29, 2026, the Judicial Council’s Court Facilities Advisory Committee (CFAC) recommended approval of capital-outlay budget change proposals for the five projects in budget year 1 (FY 2027–28) of this five-year plan, which are shown in the table below.

Consistent with the Governor’s proposed budget for FY 2026–27 (with no adjustment by the May Revision) and the expected outcome of the Budget Act of 2026 (FY 2026–27), the judicial branch’s five-year plan for trial court capital-outlay projects is presented in the following table.

DRAFT

**Five-Year Plan for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	County	Project Name	Courtrooms	BY 1: FY 2027-28	Phase	BY 2: FY 2028-29	Phase	BY 3: FY 2029-30	Phase	BY 4: FY 2030-31	Phase	BY 5: FY 2031-32	Phase
BY 1 Cont.	Los Angeles	New Santa Clarita Courthouse	24	\$ 13,082	D	\$ 679,121	B	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lake	Clearlake Courthouse Renovation	1	\$ 1,128	P	\$ 1,632	W	-	-	\$ 23,593	C	-	-
BY 1 Starts	San Joaquin	New Tracy Courthouse	2	\$ 3,732	D	\$ 69,417	B	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kern	New East County Courthouse	3	\$ 4,915	AS	-	-	-	-	\$ 1,836	D	\$ 71,545	B
	Placer	Tahoe Courthouse Renovation	1	\$ 5,493	AS	-	-	-	-	\$ 1,329	D	-	-
BY 2 Continuation	Solano	New Solano Hall of Justice (Fairfield)	12	-	-	\$ 351,729	B	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Fresno	New Fresno Courthouse	36	-	-	\$ 925,288	B	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Plumas	New Quincy Courthouse	2	-	-	\$ 64,694	B	-	-	-	-	-	-
BY 2 Starts	Contra Costa	New Richmond Courthouse	6	-	-	\$ 18,835	AS	-	-	-	-	\$ 2,058	D
	San Francisco	New San Francisco Hall of Justice	24	-	-	\$ 67,230	AS	-	-	-	-	\$ 14,972	D
	Orange	New Orange County Collaborative Courthouse	4	-	-	\$ 15,581	AS	-	-	-	-	\$ 1,800	D
BY 3 Cont.	Nevada	New Nevada City Courthouse	6	-	-	-	-	\$ 197,541	B	-	-	-	-
	Santa Barbara	New Santa Barbara Criminal Courthouse	8	-	-	-	-	\$ 11,528	D	\$ 235,614	B	-	-
BY 3 Starts	Los Angeles	New Downtown Los Angeles Courthouse (Mosk Replacement)	100	-	-	-	-	\$ 277,393	AS	-	-	-	-
	El Dorado	New Placerville Courthouse	6	-	-	-	-	\$ 8,263	AS	-	-	\$ 2,396	D
	Fresno	Fresno Juvenile Delinquency Courthouse Renovation	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 1,429	PW	\$ 10,736	C
BY 4 Starts	Inyo	New Inyo County Courthouse	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 3,524	AS	-	-
	San Bernardino	New Victorville Courthouse	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 12,140	AS	-	-
BY 5 Starts	Mariposa	New Mariposa Courthouse	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 3,042	AS
	Santa Cruz	New Santa Cruz Courthouse	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 10,760	AS
	San Diego	New San Diego Juvenile Courthouse	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 16,259	AS
-	Totals		291	\$ 28,350	-	\$ 2,193,527	-	\$ 494,725	-	\$ 279,465	-	\$ 133,568	-

Table Legend:
 BY = Budget Year
 S = Study
 A = Acquisition
 P = Preliminary Plans
 W = Working Drawings
 C = Construction
 D = Performance Criteria
 B = Design-Build

B. No Appellate Court Capital-Outlay Project Funding Requests for FY 2027–28

The active Court of Appeal—New Sixth Appellate District Courthouse project is fully funded; therefore, no funding is requested nor five-year plan presented for appellate court capital-outlay projects. This project was authorized in the Budget Act of 2023 (FY 2023–24) for \$2.8 million General Fund for its performance criteria phase and in the Budget Act of 2024 (FY 2024–25) for \$89.5 million Public Buildings Construction Fund for its design-build phase.

A permanent location is needed for the Sixth Appellate District of the Court of Appeal, which handles cases from the counties of Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz from a leased facility. The court decides over 900 appeals annually, in addition to disposing of 500 writ petitions.

Since it was established in 1984, the Sixth Appellate District has adjudicated cases out of leased space in a commercial office building in downtown San Jose in Santa Clara County. With the court's lease expiring in the near term and the impending significant rate increases in a highly competitive rental market with limited vacancy making relocation an inevitability, a feasibility study was developed. The study compared the costs of continuing the long-term lease with construction of a permanent building on a state-owned property available for redevelopment in the city of Sunnyvale in Santa Clara County.

At the Court Facilities Advisory Committee's public meeting on May 26, 2022, the feasibility study and its findings were presented and discussed. Subsequently, at the committee's public meeting on June 17, 2022, the committee included costs for a capital-outlay project in this five-year plan for construction of a new courthouse on the state-owned property in Sunnyvale based on the economic, public service, and operational benefits. The updated feasibility study and findings presented at that meeting are available under tab 3 of the [meeting materials](#). Additional information on this project is available on its [webpage](#).

**Appendix A:
Status Report: Immediate and Critical Need Trial Court
Capital-Outlay Projects (July 17, 2026)**

DRAFT

Status Report: Immediate and Critical Need Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects



County	Project Name	Priority Group	Courtrooms	Group Score	Funding Status
Immediate Need					
Lake	New Lakeport Courthouse	Immediate Need	4	22.0	Fully funded; funding authorized in 2021 Budget Act (FY 2021–22).
Mendocino	New Ukiah Courthouse	Immediate Need	7	19.2	Fully funded; funding authorized in 2021 and 2022 Budget Acts.
Nevada	New Nevada City Courthouse	Immediate Need	6	18.6	Partially funded; initial funding authorized in 2023 Budget Act (FY 2023–24).
Butte	Butte County Juvenile Hall Addition and Renovation	Immediate Need	1	18.6	Fully funded; funding authorized in 2021 and 2025 Budget Acts.
Monterey	New Fort Ord Courthouse	Immediate Need	7	18.5	Fully funded; funding authorized in 2021 and 2023 Budget Acts.
Lake	Clearlake Courthouse Renovation	Immediate Need	1	17.9	Unfunded; proposed for initial funding in FY 2027–28. Project changed from new construction to renovation.
San Bernardino	San Bernardino Juvenile Dependency Courthouse Addition and Renovation	Immediate Need	2	17.6	Fully funded; funding authorized in 2021 and 2023 Budget Acts.
Solano	New Solano Hall of Justice (Fairfield)	Immediate Need	12	17.6	Partially funded; initial funding authorized in 2022 Budget Act (FY 2022–23).
Fresno	New Fresno Courthouse	Immediate Need	36	17.5	Partially funded; initial funding authorized in 2022 Budget Act (FY 2022–23).
Kern	New Ridgecrest Courthouse	Immediate Need	2	17.4	Withdrawn at the court's request/court may make future request to restore.
Plumas	New Quincy Courthouse	Immediate Need	2	17.2	Partially funded; initial funding authorized in 2022 Budget Act (FY 2022–23).
Stanislaus	New Modesto Courthouse Courtroom Renovation	Immediate Need	3	17.1	Fully funded; funding authorized in 2020 Budget Act (FY 2020–21).
Los Angeles	New Santa Clarita Courthouse	Immediate Need	24	17.0	Partially funded; initial funding authorized in 2022 Budget Act (FY 2022–23).
San Luis Obispo	New San Luis Obispo Courthouse	Immediate Need	12	16.9	Fully funded; funding authorized in 2022, 2025, and 2026 Budget Acts.
San Joaquin	New Tracy Courthouse	Immediate Need	2	16.9	Unfunded; proposed for initial funding in FY 2027–28.
Kern	New Mojave Courthouse	Immediate Need	3	16.4	Consolidated into New East County Courthouse.
Kern	New East County Courthouse	Immediate Need	3	16.4	Unfunded; proposed for initial funding in FY 2027–28.
Placer	Tahoe Courthouse Renovation	Immediate Need	1	16.4	Unfunded; proposed for initial funding in FY 2027–28. Project changed from new construction to renovation.
Critical Need					
Contra Costa	New Richmond Courthouse	Critical Need	6	16.1	Unfunded; proposed for initial funding in FY 2028–29.
San Francisco	New San Francisco Hall of Justice	Critical Need	24	15.9	Unfunded; proposed for initial funding in FY 2028–29.
Orange	New Orange County Collaborative Courthouse	Critical Need	4	15.8	Unfunded; proposed for initial funding in FY 2028–29.
Santa Barbara	New Santa Barbara Criminal Courthouse	Critical Need	8	15.7	Unfunded; proposed for initial funding in FY 2029–30.
Los Angeles	New Downtown Los Angeles Courthouse (Mosk Replacement)	Critical Need	100	15.5	Unfunded; proposed for initial funding in FY 2029–30. Project increased from 47 to 100 courtrooms, rescored from 15.3 to 15.5, and moved up in Critical Need Group.

County	Project Name	Priority Group	Courtrooms	Group Score	Funding Status
Critical Need, continued					
El Dorado	New Placerville Courthouse	Critical Need	6	15.4	Unfunded; proposed for initial funding in FY 2029–30.
Fresno	Fresno Juvenile Delinquency Courthouse Renovation	Critical Need	2	15.2	Unfunded; proposed for initial funding in FY 2030–31.
Inyo	New Inyo County Courthouse	Critical Need	2	15.2	Unfunded; proposed for initial funding in FY 2030–31.
San Bernardino	New Victorville Courthouse	Critical Need	31	15.2	Unfunded; proposed for initial funding in FY 2030–31.
Mariposa	New Mariposa Courthouse	Critical Need	2	14.9	Unfunded; proposed for initial funding in FY 2031–32.
Santa Cruz	New Santa Cruz Courthouse	Critical Need	9	14.7	Unfunded; proposed for initial funding in FY 2031–32.
San Diego	New San Diego Juvenile Courthouse	Critical Need	10	14.6	Unfunded; proposed for initial funding in FY 2031–32.
Riverside	New Riverside Juvenile Courthouse	Critical Need	5	14.6	Unfunded; proposal to be determined.
Tulare	New Tulare North County Courthouse	Critical Need	14	14.6	Unfunded; proposal to be determined.
Los Angeles	New West Covina Courthouse	Critical Need	15	14.5	Unfunded; proposal to be determined.
Los Angeles	New Eastlake Courthouse	Critical Need	6	14.5	Unfunded; proposal to be determined.
Kern	New Bakersfield Superior Courthouse	Critical Need	33	14.4	Unfunded; proposal to be determined.
Sonoma	New Sonoma Civil Courthouse	Critical Need	8	14.4	Unfunded; proposal to be determined.
San Luis Obispo	New Grover Beach Branch Courthouse	Critical Need	1	14.2	Unfunded; proposal to be determined.
Alameda	New Alameda County Community Justice Center	Critical Need	57	14.1	Unfunded; proposal to be determined.
Imperial	Winterhaven Branch Courthouse Addition and Renovation	Critical Need	1	14.1	Unfunded; proposal to be determined.
Los Angeles	Los Angeles Metropolitan Courthouse Renovation	Critical Need	14	14.1	Unfunded; proposal to be determined.
Los Angeles	New North Central Los Angeles Courthouse	Critical Need	12	14.1	Unfunded; proposal to be determined.
Riverside	New Palm Springs Courthouse	Critical Need	9	13.6	Unfunded; proposal to be determined.
Orange	New Orange South County Courthouse	Critical Need	16	13.6	Unfunded; proposal to be determined.
Los Angeles	Foltz Courthouse Renovation	Critical Need	60	13.4	Unfunded; proposal to be determined.

Notes:

1. The Los Angeles - New West Los Angeles Courthouse was reduced from 32 to 20 courtrooms, rescored from 16.6 to 13.3, and moved from Immediate Need to High Need Group.
2. The Los Angeles - New Inglewood Courthouse was reduced from 30 to 13 courtrooms, rescored from 16.3 to 8.7, and moved from Critical Need to Medium Need Group.
3. The Los Angeles - New Van Nuys Courthouse (East/new + West/renovation) was reduced from 55 to 42 courtrooms, rescored from 15.4 to 10.7, and moved from Critical Need to High Need Group.
4. The Los Angeles - Chatsworth Courthouse Renovation was reduced from 7 to 6 courtrooms, rescored from 14.9 to 3.8, and moved from Critical Need to Low Need Group.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Capital Outlay Budget Change Proposal (COBCP) - Cover Sheet

DF-151 (REV 07/21)

Fiscal Year 2027–28	Business Unit 0250	Department Judicial Branch	Priority No. 01
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Budget Request Name 0250-XXX-COBCP-2027-GB	Capital Outlay Program ID 0165	Capital Outlay Project ID 0000089
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Project Title

Los Angeles County—New Santa Clarita Courthouse

Project Status and TypeStatus: New ContinuingType: Major Minor**Project Category (Select one)**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CRI (Critical Infrastructure)	<input type="checkbox"/> WSD (Workload Space Deficiencies)	<input type="checkbox"/> ECP (Enrollment Caseload Population)	<input type="checkbox"/> SM (Seismic)
<input type="checkbox"/> FLS (Fire Life Safety)	<input type="checkbox"/> FM (Facility Modernization)	<input type="checkbox"/> PAR (Public Access Recreation)	<input type="checkbox"/> RC (Resource Conservation)

Total Request (in thousands) \$ 13,082	Phase(s) to be Funded Performance Criteria	Total Project Cost (in thousands) \$ 734,341
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Budget Request Summary

The Judicial Council of California requests \$13,082,000 General Fund for the Performance Criteria phase of the New Santa Clarita Courthouse in Los Angeles County. The project will provide construction of a new, 24-courtroom courthouse of approximately 278,000 square feet (SF) in the city of Santa Clarita. The estimated total project cost is \$734,341,000. The project includes secure parking for judicial officers and surface parking spaces. The project will require acquisition of a site of approximately 4.5 acres. The project will use a design-build delivery method. The project will replace three existing buildings (two in Santa Clarita and one in Sylmar) and allow redeployment of filings/caseload from Santa Clarita that are currently being processed at other courthouses.

Requires Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Code Section(s) to be Added/Amended/Repealed Not Applicable	CCCI 10135
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Requires Provisional Language <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Budget Package Status <input type="checkbox"/> Needed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Needed <input type="checkbox"/> Existing
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Impact on Support Budget

One-Time Costs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Swing Space Needed	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Future Savings	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Generate Surplus Property	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Future Costs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

If proposal affects another department, does other department concur with proposal? Yes No
Attach comments of affected department, signed and dated by the department director or designee.

Prepared By Tamer Ahmed	Date 8/3/2026	Reviewed By Angela Cowan	Date 8/3/2026
Chief Deputy Director Robert Oyung	Date 8/3/2026	Administrative Director Michelle Curran	Date 8/3/2026

Department of Finance Use Only

Principal Program Budget Analyst <small>Click or tap here to enter text.</small>	Date submitted to the Legislature
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A. COBCP Abstract:

Los Angeles County—New Santa Clarita Courthouse: \$13,082,000 for Performance Criteria. The project includes the construction of a new, 24-courtroom courthouse of approximately 278,000 SF in the city of Santa Clarita. The project includes secure parking for judicial officers and surface parking spaces. The project will require acquisition of a site of approximately 4.5 acres. Total project costs are estimated at \$734,341,000, including Acquisition (\$42,138,000), Performance Criteria (\$13,082,000), and Design-Build (\$679,121,000). The design-build amount includes \$568,980,000 for the construction contract, \$17,070,000 for contingency, and \$93,071,000 for other project costs. Acquisition began in June 2022 and will conclude in September 2027. Performance Criteria is scheduled to begin in September 2027 and will be approved in November 2028. Design-Build is scheduled to begin in April 2029 and will be completed in January 2036.

Due to insufficient resources in the Immediate and Critical Needs Account, the Judicial Council, at its meeting on August 26, 2016, made a policy decision to place some projects on hold until proper funding could be restored. The impact of the Judicial Council direction to this project was to immediately stop the project in the Acquisition phase until funding is restored. The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$41,749,000 for Acquisition. The estimated total project cost of \$734,341,000 includes \$389,000 in Acquisition expenditures incurred under the prior authority.

B. Purpose of the Project:

Problem: The existing condition and capacity of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County Courthouse facilities were evaluated under Senate Bill 847, which revised Government Code section 70371.9 and required the Judicial Council of California to reassess projects identified in its *Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan and Prioritization Methodology* adopted on October 24, 2008. The [Reassessment of Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects](#), which is the basis for the *Judicial Branch Five-Year Infrastructure Plan*, was submitted to the Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review and the Assembly Committee on Budget in December 2019.

The infrastructure plan project rankings were established through a detailed and systematic analysis of the following criteria:

- The general physical condition of the building
- Needed improvement to the physical condition of buildings to alleviate the totality of risks associated with seismic conditions, fire and life safety conditions, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements, and environmental hazards
- Court security features within buildings
- Access to court services
- Overcrowding
- Projects that replace or renovate courtrooms in court buildings where there is a risk to court users due to potential catastrophic events

Through this assessment process, Los Angeles County courthouse facilities affected by this project were determined to be deficient in all categories. This project is ranked in the Immediate Need priority group and consequently is one of the highest-priority trial court capital-outlay projects for the judicial branch.

Program Need: The New Santa Clarita Courthouse will accomplish the following needed improvements to the superior court and enhance its ability to serve the public:

- Provide a modern, accessible, safe, and efficient courthouse with an adequate number of courtrooms to serve the city of Santa Clarita.
- Provide a full-service justice hub for the North Valley District—the fastest-growing region of Los Angeles County.
- Enhance the public’s access to justice by consolidating court operations and services, relieving the current space shortfall, increasing security, and replacing the court’s space in an inadequate and obsolete buildings.

- Allow the court to operate in a facility with adequate space for greater functionality than in current conditions in multiple locations, including:
 - Safe and secure internal circulation that maintains separate zones for the public, staff, and in-custody defendants;
 - Secure, dedicated in-custody sally port to the courthouse and secure in-custody holding areas;
 - Adequate visitor security screening and queuing in the entrance area;
 - Attorney–client interview and jury deliberation rooms;
 - Adequately sized spaces for the clerk’s office, self-help, and family court services, which improves public service;
 - ADA accessible spaces;
 - Adequate staff workstations and meeting spaces;
 - Jury assembly, with capacity for typical jury pools; and
 - A facility with a dependable physical infrastructure.
- Realize court operational efficiencies from improved space adjacencies through consolidation of operations and services for improved public service.
- Avoid future expenditures of over \$6.6 million in deferred maintenance and needed security refresh.
- Replace Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) P-154-rated High-Risk seismically deficient buildings.

The Superior Court of Los Angeles County is divided into 12 districts (Central, East, West, North, North Central, North Valley, Northeast, Northwest, South, South Central, Southeast, and Southwest) with full-service operations in all litigation types, except for juvenile dependency, probate, and mental health, in each district. Administrative functions and certain civil case types are centralized and headquartered in the Central District in the civic center of downtown Los Angeles, and optional venue filing rules place a disproportionate amount of the family, civil, and criminal caseload in the Central District. Caseload originating within each district is assigned to one or more courthouses in the district, except as just noted. Each district should have the capacity to address the caseload that originates in that district (but allowing for the extra burdens placed on the Central District for certain cases countywide).

Santa Clarita is located in the North Valley District, which is the fastest-growing region of Los Angeles County. Four courthouses serve this district, including the Santa Clarita Courthouse, Chatsworth Courthouse, San Fernando Courthouse, and Sylmar Juvenile Courthouse.

The Superior Court of Los Angeles County occupies 45 buildings (see Attachment A) in approximately 8 million SF of space.

Infrastructure Deficiencies in Facilities Affected by Project: The project will replace the county-owned Santa Clarita Courthouse and Administrative Center (four courtrooms) and Sylmar Juvenile Courthouse (five courtrooms). The court-occupied space in these county-owned facilities will be vacated by the court and surrendered to the county with the potential to offset project costs. The project will also allow redeployment of Santa Clarita filings/caseload—currently processed at other North Valley and Central District courthouses—back to their original Santa Clarita jurisdiction. This redeployment will aid in the court’s goal of providing all case types and services in Santa Clarita as a full-service justice hub for addressing the district’s rapid population growth.

The findings of the infrastructure reassessment are summarized below for the facilities affected by this project.

1. Santa Clarita Courthouse and Administrative Center (county-owned)

2019 Assessment Data

Year Built	1972
Number of Courtrooms	4
10-Year Facility Condition Index (FCI)	Poor Condition
FEMA P-154 Seismic Rating	High-Risk Seismic Rating
Deferred Maintenance	\$4,629,894
Annual Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Costs	\$46,119
Security System Refresh Costs	\$111,426

The Santa Clarita Courthouse, located at 23747 West Valencia Boulevard in the city of Santa Clarita, is a county-owned courthouse of approximately 32,000 SF. The building is a single-story structure with a partial basement and is connected to the Santa Clarita Administrative Center, which is also county owned and approximately 21,000 SF. Between these two buildings, the superior court occupies approximately 21,000 SF. These buildings are located on a county campus with a variety of justice partners and other county services, such as the Department of Health Services, the Santa Clarita Public Library, the Santa Clarita Department of Building and Safety, the District Attorney, the Public Defender, and the Alternate Public Defender. While immediate proximity to these agencies is beneficial, court space is limited.

The facilities require a full range of life cycle upgrades typical of buildings over 50 years old. The 2019 FEMA P-154 seismic assessment found the Santa Clarita Courthouse to be a high-risk, seismically deficient facility. The 2019 Seismic Renovation Feasibilities Study Project report recommended the courthouse for baseline seismic renovations with an estimated retrofit cost of \$12.9 million.

The courthouse has three courtrooms for hearing criminal and traffic matters, and the attached Santa Clarita Administrative Center building has one courtroom. These facilities are inadequate to handle the demands of the rapidly growing North Valley community.

2. Sylmar Juvenile Courthouse (county-owned)

2019 Assessment Data

Year Built	1978
Number of Courtrooms	5
10-Year Facility Condition Index (FCI)	Poor Condition
FEMA P-154 Seismic Rating	High-Risk Seismic Rating
Deferred Maintenance	\$1,900,746
Annual O&M Costs	\$27,781
Security System Refresh Costs	\$4,386

The Sylmar Juvenile Courthouse, located at 16350 Filbert Street in the city of Sylmar, is a county-owned courthouse of approximately 37,000 SF. The superior court occupies approximately 11,000 SF. The remaining space includes a juvenile probation intake and detention center function. There are no additional court, family, or juvenile services (other than probation/detention) at this location.

The courthouse, which is connected to the juvenile detention facility, has five courtrooms for hearing juvenile justice matters. Holding is limited to the adjacent juvenile detention center, resulting in a lack of holding for in-custody adults who are parties to juvenile cases. The style of the courthouse is open, resulting in some circulation via open breezeway (to and from courtrooms). There are no separate paths of circulation; staff and in-custody juveniles and adults use the same corridor to travel to and

from courtrooms. The 2019 FEMA P-154 seismic assessment found the courthouse to be a high-risk, seismically deficient facility.

3. Stanley Mosk Courthouse (Judicial Council–owned)

2019 Assessment Data

Year Built	1957
Number of Courtrooms	100
10-Year Facility Condition Index (FCI)	Poor Condition
FEMA P-154 Seismic Rating	Very-High-Risk Seismic Rating
Deferred Maintenance	\$63,867,821
Annual O&M Costs	\$2,732,844
Security System Refresh Costs	\$325,522

The Stanley Mosk Courthouse is located at 111 North Hill Street in the civic center of downtown Los Angeles. It was constructed in 1957 and is a nine-story, steel-framed structure located across the Grand Park plaza from the county’s Hall of Administration building. This Judicial Council–owned facility is approximately 736,000 SF. The 2019 FEMA P-154 seismic assessment found the Stanley Mosk Courthouse to be a very-high-risk, seismically deficient facility. The building infrastructure is at or beyond its useful life.

C. Relationship to the Strategic Plan:

The Judicial Council, as the policymaking body for the judicial branch, has the following responsibilities and authorities with regard to court facilities, in addition to any other responsibilities or authorities established by law:

- Exercise full responsibility, jurisdiction, control, and authority as an owner would have over trial court facilities the title of which is held by the state, including but not limited to the acquisition and development of facilities.
- Exercise the full range of policymaking authority over trial court facilities, including but not limited to planning, construction, acquisition, and operation, to the extent not expressly otherwise limited by law.
- Establish policies, procedures, and guidelines for ensuring that the courts have adequate and sufficient facilities, including but not limited to facilities planning, acquisition, construction, design, operation, and maintenance.
- Allocate appropriated funds for court facilities maintenance and construction.
- Prepare funding requests for court facility construction, repair, and maintenance.
- Implement the design, bid, award, and construction of all court construction projects, except as delegated to others.
- Provide for capital-outlay projects that may be built with funds appropriated or otherwise available for these purposes according to an approved five-year infrastructure plan for each court.

The provision of this capital-outlay request is directly related to the judicial branch’s strategic plan Goal VI: Branchwide Infrastructure for Service Excellence. By providing the trial courts with the facilities required to carry out the judiciary’s constitutional functions, the proposed project immediately addresses this goal. In addition, the proposed project supports the Judicial Council’s commitment to Goal I: Access, Fairness, Diversity, and Inclusion; Goal IV: Quality of Justice and Service to the Public; and Goal VII: Adequate, Stable, and Predictable Funding for a Fully Functioning Branch.

D. Alternatives:

Alternative 1: Build a New, 24-Courtroom Courthouse

This alternative will construct a new, 24-courtroom courthouse of approximately 278,000 SF in the city of Santa Clarita. The estimated total project cost is \$734,341,000. The project will require acquisition of a site of approximately 4.5 acres. The project includes secure parking for judicial officers and surface parking spaces.

Advantages:

- This option will provide a modern, accessible, safe, and efficient courthouse with an adequate number of courtrooms to serve the city of Santa Clarita.
- This option will replace antiquated and functionally deficient facilities, realizing court operational efficiencies from improved space adjacencies through consolidation of operations and services for improved public service.
- The North Valley District will have a full-service justice hub for addressing its rapid population growth.
- The court will be able to vacate and surrender to the county the existing court-occupied space in the county-owned Santa Clarita Courthouse and Administrative Center and Sylmar Juvenile Courthouse.
- Compliance with modern regulatory safety, seismic, and accessibility standards improves access to justice and enhances public service and court operational efficiency.
- Los Angeles County residents of the North Valley District will have access to basic services not currently provided.
- This alternative avoids future expenditure of over \$6.6 million for deferred maintenance and needed security system refresh.
- Facilities with FEMA P-154 High-Risk seismic ratings will be removed from service.

Disadvantage:

This alternative requires authorization of funds for site acquisition and related soft costs, design, and construction.

Alternative 2: Renovate Existing Courthouses

The existing Santa Clarita Courthouse (four courtrooms) and Sylmar Juvenile Courthouse (five courtrooms) will be renovated and reconfigured to improve the space and more closely align with Judicial Council standards. A detailed estimate was not prepared for this alternative because preliminary investigations deemed the solution impracticable. Implementation of this alternative is constrained by site configuration, county ownership of the buildings, and disruption to court and county operations. A renovation without a sizable expansion does not remedy overcrowding.

Advantage:

This option will improve security, correct infrastructure deficiencies, and more closely align the renovated court space with Judicial Council standards.

Disadvantages:

- The county holds the title for the Santa Clarita and Sylmar Juvenile Courthouses. The Judicial Council has no right to renovate or expand on the site without the cooperation and collaboration of the county.
- The Santa Clarita Courthouse is located within a county administrative center, and the Sylmar Juvenile Courthouse is integrated into a county juvenile detention center. Under the

Joint Occupancy Agreements, the costs of facility modifications and renovations are shared between the county and state.

- The building infrastructure systems are not separated into county and state components. Upgrading infrastructure within the court's space will likely affect the infrastructure systems building-wide and will necessitate renovations in county-exclusive areas.
- The Santa Clarita Courthouse was recommended for a baseline seismic upgrade, which was projected to cost \$12.9 million in 2019. A baseline retrofit will not address operational and spatial deficiencies.
- This alternative will be disruptive to court and county operations and incur costs for swing space while renovations are ongoing.
- A renovation project without a sizable expansion does not remedy overcrowding.

Alternative 3: Defer This Project

Advantage:

This alternative requires no additional commitment of resources.

Disadvantages:

- This is an urgently needed project. The existing facilities do not provide proper security, are overcrowded, and are in deteriorating physical condition. Delay of this project limits the court's ability to consolidate existing operations for enhanced public service and staff efficiency.
- Delay of this project limits the court's ability to modernize its existing operations for enhanced public service and staff efficiency in a full-service justice hub for the North Valley District.
- This alternative requires a future expenditure of over \$6.6 million for unaddressed deferred maintenance and needed security system refresh.
- This option leaves facilities in service with FEMA P-154 High-Risk seismic ratings.

E. Recommended Solution:

1. Which alternative and why?

The recommended option is Alternative 1: Build a New, 24-Courtroom Courthouse. This alternative provides the best solution for the superior court and for the benefit of residents of the North Valley District, the fastest-growing region of Los Angeles County.

2. Detailed scope description.

The project will provide construction of a new, 24-courtroom courthouse of approximately 278,000 SF in the city of Santa Clarita. In addition to multipurpose courtrooms suitable for all case types, chambers, and administrative space, major space components include central holding, jury assembly, family court services, and self-help. The project includes secure parking for judicial officers and surface parking spaces. The project will require acquisition of a site of approximately 4.5 acres.

3. Basis for cost information.

Estimated total project costs are based on conceptual space program and three-page estimate.

4. Factors/benefits for recommended solution other than the least expensive alternative.

The recommended option will accomplish the following needed improvements to the superior court and enhance its ability to serve the public:

- Increase the public's access to justice by providing a modern, safe, and accessible courthouse.

- Relieve the current space shortfall, increase security, and replace inadequate and obsolete buildings to modernize court operations and services in the North Valley District of Los Angeles County.
- Improve operational efficiencies by improving space adjacencies and providing spaces in alignment with Judicial Council standards.
- Avoid future expenditure of over \$6.6 million for deferred maintenance and needed security system refresh.
- Remove facilities from service with FEMA P-154 High-Risk seismic ratings.

5. Complete description of impact on support budget.

Impact on the trial court operation budgets for fiscal year (FY) 2027–28 will not be material. It is anticipated that this project will affect trial court operation budgets in fiscal years beyond the current year.

Impact on the sheriff security funding for FY 2027–28 will not be material. It is anticipated that this project will affect sheriff security budgets in future fiscal years.

It is anticipated that there will be ongoing costs of \$1.5 million for Judicial Council–funded O&M and security. The county facility payments established under Government Code section 70353 with the transfer of each county facility replaced by this project will be used to partially offset ongoing O&M costs of the new facility.

As additional programmatic workload and funding drive the need for additional administrative funding, an administrative overhead cost has been included in each capital-outlay budget change proposal. The additional funding of \$91,000 will be used to support successful implementation of this request.

6. Identify and explain any project risks.

Any construction project carries risk of increased scope due to discovery of unknown subsurface site conditions throughout the design and construction process that can alter the projected construction cost. These risks can be mitigated or minimized by concurrently developing a prioritized itemization of project features that can be reduced in scope, alternatively approached, or eliminated without affecting the building functionality. The priority list should be updated at the completion of each stage of the design process in connection with the preparation and review of the updated estimates. Some risk is inherent with transfer of real property from one entity to another regarding schedule and ancillary appropriation timing for funds. Risk is always inherent in the construction and ownership of real property and improvements. Standard risk management procedures are used to control or delegate these risks.

The risks associated with not developing a replacement court facility, as responsibility for the facilities it will replace has transferred to the state, are equally compelling. Given the existing physical conditions and practical limitations of improving these facilities, they will generate liabilities for the state the longer they remain unaddressed.

7. List requested interdepartmental coordination and/or special project approval (including mandatory reviews and approvals, e.g., technology proposals).

Interagency cooperation will be required among state, county, and local jurisdictional authorities for successful completion of this project. The project will be reviewed by the State Fire Marshal, the Board of State and Community Corrections for compliance with corrections standards, and the Division of the State Architect for fire and life safety and accessibility. The State Fire Marshal will perform inspections, required by the California Building Code for fire and life safety, during the construction phase.

F. Consistency With Government Code Section 65041.1:

Does the recommended solution (project) promote infill development by rehabilitating existing infrastructure and how? Explain.

The recommended solution does not include the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure. Rehabilitating the existing structure is disruptive and costly due to the lack of suitable swing space. The Judicial Council has no right to renovate or expand the Santa Clarita Courthouse or Sylmar Juvenile Courthouse without the cooperation and collaboration of the county.

Does the project improve the protection of environmental and agricultural resources by protecting and preserving the state's most valuable natural resources? Explain.

The branch is committed to selecting sites with no or least impact to these resources by using previously developed land with existing infrastructure. This project will complete a thorough and responsible California Environmental Quality Act process.

Does the project encourage efficient development patterns by ensuring that infrastructure associated with development, other than infill, supports efficient use of land and is appropriately planned for growth? Explain.

The Judicial Council has established a Project Advisory Group (of representatives from the local court) to develop site selection criteria that address proximity to public transportation, availability of existing infrastructure, and proximity and relationship to other land uses and current development patterns.

DRAFT

Attachment A

Superior Court of Los Angeles County—Facilities List

	Name	City	No. of Courtrooms	Type	Owner	Year Built
1.	Catalina Courthouse	Avalon	1	Courthouse	Leased	1961
2.	San Fernando Courthouse	San Fernando	16	Courthouse	County	1984
3.	Santa Clarita Courthouse	Santa Clarita	3	Courthouse	County	1972
4.	Alfred J. McCourtney Juvenile Courthouse	Lancaster	3	Courthouse	County	1960
5.	Sylmar Juvenile Courthouse	Sylmar	4	Courthouse	County	1978
6.	Compton Courthouse	Compton	31	Courthouse	Judicial Council	1978
7.	Los Padrinos Juvenile Courthouse	Downey	3	Courthouse	County	1976
8.	Norwalk Courthouse	Norwalk	21	Courthouse	County	1969
9.	Bellflower Courthouse	Bellflower	6	Courthouse	County	1989
10.	Downey Courthouse	Downey	9	Courthouse	County	1989
11.	Whittier Courthouse	Whittier	7	Courthouse	Judicial Council	1972
12.	Santa Monica Courthouse	Santa Monica	15	Courthouse	Judicial Council	1950
13.	Santa Monica Courthouse Annex	Santa Monica	3	Courthouse	Judicial Council	2005
14.	Beverly Hills Courthouse	Beverly Hills	6	Courthouse	Judicial Council	1970
15.	Malibu Courthouse	Malibu	0	Vacant	County	1970
16.	Airport Courthouse	Los Angeles	14	Multi-use	County	1999
17.	County Records Center	Los Angeles	0	Multi-use	County	1962
18.	Central Arraignment Courthouse	Los Angeles	4	Courthouse	County	1976
19.	Van Nuys Courthouse - East	Van Nuys	19	Courthouse	Judicial Council	1960
20.	Van Nuys Courthouse - West	Van Nuys	23	Courthouse	Judicial Council	1989
21.	Chatsworth Courthouse	Chatsworth	10	Courthouse	County	2002
22.	Michael D. Antonovich Antelope Valley Courthouse	Lancaster	22	Courthouse	County	2003

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	Name	City	No. of Courtrooms	Type	Owner	Year Built
23.	Torrance Courthouse	Torrance	17	Courthouse	Judicial Council	1967
24.	Torrance Courthouse Annex	Torrance	2	Multiuse	Judicial Council	1969
25.	South Bay Muni Court Jury Assembly Trailer	Torrance	0	Modular	Judicial Council	1999
26.	South Bay Municipal Traffic Court Trailer	Torrance	0	Modular	Judicial Council	1991
27.	Inglewood Juvenile Courthouse	Inglewood	3	Courthouse	County	1977
28.	Inglewood Courthouse	Inglewood	10	Courthouse	County	1977
29.	Burbank Courthouse	Burbank	7	Courthouse	County	1952
30.	Glendale Courthouse	Glendale	7	Courthouse	Judicial Council	1956
31.	Alhambra Courthouse	Alhambra	8	Courthouse	County	1974
32.	Pasadena Courthouse	Pasadena	19	Courthouse	County	1950
33.	Stanley Mosk Courthouse	Los Angeles	99	Courthouse	Judicial Council	1957
34.	Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center	Los Angeles	61	Courthouse	Judicial Council	1972
35.	El Monte Courthouse	El Monte	6	Courthouse	Judicial Council	1974
36.	Edmund D. Edelman Children's Courthouse	Monterey Park	25	Courthouse	Judicial Council	1992
37.	Eastlake Juvenile Courthouse	Los Angeles	5	Courthouse	County	1954
38.	Hollywood Courthouse	Hollywood	3	Courthouse	County	1986
39.	Metropolitan Courthouse	Los Angeles	14	Courthouse	County	1972
40.	East Los Angeles Courthouse	East Los Angeles	7	Courthouse	County	1987
41.	Pomona Courthouse—South	Pomona	20	Courthouse	Judicial Council	1969
42.	Pomona Courthouse—North	Pomona	7	Courthouse	County	1958
43.	West Covina Courthouse	West Covina	11	Courthouse	County	1969
44.	Governor George Deukmejian Courthouse	Long Beach	30	Courthouse	Judicial Council	2013
45.	Spring Street Courthouse	Los Angeles	24	Courthouse	Leased	1940

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Capital Outlay Budget Change Proposal (COBCP) - Cover Sheet

DF-151 (REV 07/21)

Fiscal Year 2027–28	Business Unit 0250	Department Judicial Branch	Priority No. 02
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Budget Request Name 0250-XXX-COBCP-2027-GB	Capital Outlay Program ID 0165	Capital Outlay Project ID 0014205
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Project Title

Lake County—Clearlake Courthouse Renovation

Project Status and TypeStatus: New ContinuingType: Major Minor**Project Category (Select one)**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CRI (Critical Infrastructure)	<input type="checkbox"/> WSD (Workload Space Deficiencies)	<input type="checkbox"/> ECP (Enrollment Caseload Population)	<input type="checkbox"/> SM (Seismic)
<input type="checkbox"/> FLS (Fire Life Safety)	<input type="checkbox"/> FM (Facility Modernization)	<input type="checkbox"/> PAR (Public Access Recreation)	<input type="checkbox"/> RC (Resource Conservation)

Total Request (in thousands) \$ 1,128	Phase(s) to be Funded Preliminary Plans	Total Project Cost (in thousands) \$ 26,353
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Budget Request Summary

The Judicial Council of California requests \$1,128,000 General Fund for the Preliminary Plans phase of the renovation of the existing Clearlake Courthouse in Lake County. The proposed project is for the renovation of approximately 8,500 square feet (SF) at the existing Clearlake Courthouse in the city of Clearlake. The project includes secure parking for judicial officers. The estimated total project cost is \$26,353,000. The project will use the construction-manager-at-risk delivery method.

Requires Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Code Section(s) to be Added/Amended/Repealed Not Applicable	CCCI 10135
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Requires Provisional Language <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Budget Package Status <input type="checkbox"/> Needed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Needed <input type="checkbox"/> Existing
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Impact on Support Budget

One-Time Costs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Swing Space Needed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Future Savings	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Generate Surplus Property	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Future Costs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

If proposal affects another department, does other department concur with proposal? Yes No

Attach comments of affected department, signed and dated by the department director or designee.

Prepared By Tamer Ahmed	Date 8/3/2026	Reviewed By Angela Cowan	Date 8/3/2026
Chief Deputy Director Robert Oyung	Date 8/3/2026	Administrative Director Michelle Curran	Date 8/3/2026

Department of Finance Use Only

Principal Program Budget Analyst Click or tap to enter a date.	Date submitted to the Legislature Click or tap to enter a date.
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A. COBCP Abstract:

Lake County—Clearlake Courthouse Renovation: \$1,128,000 for Preliminary Plans phase. The project is a renovation of the existing 8,500 SF Clearlake Courthouse in the city of Clearlake. The project includes secure parking for judicial officers. Total project costs are estimated at \$26,353,000, including Preliminary Plans (\$1,128,000), Working Drawings (\$1,632,000), and Construction (\$23,593,000). The construction amount includes \$17,081,000 for the construction contract, \$854,000 for contingency, \$673,000 for architectural and engineering services, and \$4,985,000 for other project costs. The Preliminary Plans phase is scheduled to begin in July 2027 and is scheduled to be completed in January 2029. Working Drawings is scheduled to begin in January 2029 and is scheduled to be approved in March 2030. Construction is scheduled to begin in September 2030 and is scheduled to be completed in September 2032.

B. Purpose of the Project:

Problem: The existing condition and capacity of the Lake County courthouse facilities were evaluated under Senate Bill 847, which revised Government Code section 70371.9 and required the Judicial Council of California to reassess projects identified in its *Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan* and prioritization methodology adopted on October 24, 2008. The [Reassessment of Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects](#), which is the basis for the *Judicial Branch Five-Year Infrastructure Plan*, was submitted to the Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review and the Assembly Committee on Budget in December 2019.

The infrastructure plan project rankings were established through a detailed and systematic analysis of the following criteria:

- The general physical condition of the building
- Needed improvement to the physical condition of buildings to alleviate the totality of risks associated with seismic conditions, fire and life safety conditions, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements, and environmental hazards
- Court security features within buildings
- Access to court services
- Overcrowding
- Projects that replace or renovate courtrooms in court buildings where there is a risk to court users due to potential catastrophic events.

Through this assessment process, Lake County courthouse facilities affected by this project were determined to be deficient in all categories. This project is ranked in the Immediate Need priority group and consequently is one of the highest-priority trial court capital-outlay projects for the judicial branch.

Program Need: The Clearlake Courthouse Renovation will accomplish the following needed improvements to the superior court and enhance its ability to serve the public:

- Provide an accessible, safe, and efficient branch courthouse for jury trials, family court services, and various case types including traffic, child support (Department of Child Support Services), small claims, unlawful detainers, and infractions.
- Improve security, relieve overcrowding, and improve operational efficiency and customer service.
- Allow the court to operate in a facility with adequate space for greater functionality than in current conditions, including:
 - Adequate visitor security screening and queuing in the entrance area;
 - Adequate courtroom and public waiting areas;
 - Attorney–client interview and jury deliberation rooms;
 - Multiuse space for self-help, family court services, and jury assembly;
 - Public service improvements, including renovated spaces for clerk’s office and self-help area;
 - ADA accessible spaces;

- o Improved circulation paths to separate in-custody defendants from the public, judicial officers, and staff; and
- o Dependable physical infrastructure.

The Superior Court of Lake County provides court services from two geographic locations: the city of Lakeport on the northwestern side of Clear Lake and the city of Clearlake on the south side of the lake. Lakeport is the county seat and where most of the county justice partner agencies are located, including the jail, which is approximately six miles north of the main courthouse. The Lakeport Courthouse serves as the main courthouse, houses the court’s administration, and offers most case types, such as civil, criminal, family law, juvenile, mental health, restraining orders, and appeals. The Clearlake Courthouse functions as a branch courthouse. Records are stored in a leased facility in Lakeport.

The court occupies three buildings. The facilities are summarized in the table below.

	Name	City	Number of Courtrooms	Type	Owner	Year Built
1	Lakeport Courthouse	Lakeport	4	Multiuse	County	1968
2	Clearlake Courthouse	Clearlake	1	Courthouse	Judicial Council	1974
3	Gateway Business Park	Lakeport	0	Warehouse	Lease	2008
4	Lakeport Boulevard	Lakeport	0	Land	Judicial Council	N/A

Infrastructure Deficiencies in Facilities Affected by Project: The project will renovate the existing Clearlake Courthouse in the city of Clearlake.

1. Clearlake Courthouse (Judicial Council–owned)

2019 Assessment Data

Year Built	1974
Number of Courtrooms	1
10-Year Facility Condition Index (FCI)	Poor Condition
Federal Emergency Management Agency P-154 Seismic Rating	High-Risk Seismic Rating
Deferred Maintenance	\$1,815,600
Annual Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Costs	\$39,833
Security System Refresh Costs	Not Assessed

The Clearlake Courthouse is located at 7000-A South Center Drive in the city of Clearlake. It is a one-story, 8,456 SF building that is owned by the Judicial Council. The Lake court exclusively occupies 100 percent of the square footage. This courthouse hears various case types, including traffic, child support (Department of Child Support Services), small claims, unlawful detainers, and infractions. The building is overcrowded and has numerous functional and security issues that include an undersized courtroom with inefficient layout, no separate circulation for judicial officers and staff, undersized entrance security screening area, poor functional adjacencies, ADA noncompliance, and a lack of fire alarm and sprinkler systems. The facility has minimal space for weapons screening. The facility has approximately \$1.8 million in deferred maintenance.

C. Relationship to the Strategic Plan:

The Judicial Council, as the policymaking body for the judicial branch, has the following responsibilities and authorities with regard to court facilities, in addition to any other responsibilities or authorities established by law:

- Exercise full responsibility, jurisdiction, control, and authority as an owner would have over trial court facilities for which title is held by the state, including but not limited to the acquisition and development of facilities.
- Exercise the full range of policymaking authority over trial court facilities, including but not limited to planning, construction, acquisition, and operation, to the extent not expressly otherwise limited by law.
- Establish policies, procedures, and guidelines for ensuring that the courts have adequate and sufficient facilities, including but not limited to facilities planning, acquisition, construction, design, operation, and maintenance.
- Allocate appropriated funds for court facilities maintenance and construction.
- Prepare funding requests for court facility construction, repair, and maintenance.
- Implement the design, bid, award, and construction of all court construction projects, except as delegated to others.
- Provide for capital-outlay projects that may be built with funds appropriated or otherwise available for these purposes according to an approved five-year infrastructure plan for each court.

The provision of this capital-outlay request is directly related to the judicial branch's strategic plan Goal VI: Branchwide Infrastructure for Service Excellence. By providing the trial courts with the facilities required to carry out the judiciary's constitutional functions, the proposed project immediately addresses this goal. In addition, the proposed project supports the judicial branch's commitment to Goal I: Access, Fairness, Diversity, and Inclusion; Goal IV: Quality of Justice and Service to the Public; and Goal VII: Adequate, Stable, and Predictable Funding for a Fully Functioning Branch.

D. Alternatives:

Alternative 1: Renovation of Existing Courthouse

The existing Clearlake Courthouse would be renovated and reconfigured to improve the space and more closely align with Judicial Council facilities standards. The estimated total project cost is \$26,353,000. The project includes secure parking for judicial officers.

Advantages:

- This option improves a Judicial Council-owned asset for long-term service to the public and eliminates project costs for site acquisition.
- Access to justice and public service will improve.
- This alternative enhances court operational efficiency.
- Renovation will achieve compliance with modern regulatory safety, seismic, and accessibility standards.
- Renovation of existing facility is more sustainable and allows for less of an environmental impact.
- This option improves the back half of the building (former sheriff substation) by removing shear walls and concrete roof to convert jail facility space to space usable for court operations.

Disadvantages:

- This alternative requires authorization of funds for design and construction.
- The potential exists for unforeseen conditions such as structural issues and hazard material abatement.
- The 40-year expected life cycle of a renovation is less than that of new construction.

Alternative 2: New One-Courtroom Courthouse

This alternative would construct a new, one-courtroom courthouse of approximately 11,000 SF in the city of Clearlake to replace the existing facility. The estimated total project cost is \$32,410,000. The project would require acquisition of a site of approximately 2.0 acres. The project includes secure parking for judicial officers.

Advantages:

- This option provides a durable, safe, and maintainable facility with a 50-year lifespan.
- New construction would be most aligned with modern regulatory safety, seismic, and accessibility standards.
- Higher-quality systems could be obtained, which reduces O&M and renewal costs.

Disadvantages:

- The project would require acquisition of a site of approximately 2.0 acres.
- This alternative requires authorization of funds for acquisition, design, and construction.
- The estimated total project cost, including all phases for acquisition, preliminary plans, working drawings, and construction, is higher than a renovation.

Alternative 3: Defer This Project

Advantage:

- No additional commitment of resources is required.

Disadvantages:

- This is an urgently needed project. The existing facility does not provide basic services to Lake County residents due to overcrowding; lack of proper security; noncompliance with ADA requirements; lack of space for adequately sized visitor security screening and queuing in the entrance area, courtroom, and self-help; no rooms for attorney-client interviews or jury assembly; and no secure judicial parking.
- Delay of this project limits the court's ability to serve the public.

E. Recommended Solution:

1. Which alternative and why?

The recommended option is Alternative 1: Renovation of Existing Courthouse. This alternative provides the best solution for the superior court and for Lake County residents.

2. Detailed scope description.

The project will renovate approximately 8,500 SF of the existing Clearlake Courthouse in the city of Clearlake. The project includes secure parking for judicial officers.

3. Basis for cost information.

Estimated total project costs are based on conceptual space program and three-page estimate.

4. Factors/benefits for recommended solution other than the least expensive alternative.

The recommended option will accomplish the following needed improvements to the superior court and enhance its ability to serve the public:

- Increase the public's access to justice by providing a modern, safe, and accessible courthouse.

- Relieve the current space shortfall, increase security, and renovate an inadequate building in Lake County.
- Improve operational efficiencies by improving space adjacencies and providing spaces more closely aligned with Judicial Council facility standards.

5. Complete description of impact on support budget.

Impact on the trial court operation budgets for fiscal year (FY) 2027–28 will not be material. It is anticipated that this project will affect trial court operations budgets in fiscal years beyond the current year.

Impact on the sheriff security funding for FY 2027–28 will not be material. It is anticipated that this project will affect sheriff security budgets in future fiscal years.

It is anticipated that there will be ongoing costs of \$50,000 for Judicial Council–funded O&M. The county facility payments established under Government Code section 70353 with the transfer of each county facility replaced by this project will be used to partially offset ongoing O&M costs of the renovated facility.

As additional programmatic workload and funding drive the need for additional administrative funding, an administrative overhead cost has been included in each capital-outlay budget change proposal. The additional funding of \$33,000 will be used to support successful implementation of this request.

The renovation project will be extensive such that the court will be unable to operate in the existing courthouse during construction. Therefore, swing space is needed to house existing court operations for service to the public to continue while the existing courthouse is being renovated. The plan for swing space is to either accommodate existing operations within the New Lakeport Courthouse, which is currently under construction and estimated to complete in 2026, or within leased space through submission of a future, support budget change proposal prior to the start of the renovation work.

6. Identify and explain any project risks.

Any construction project carries risk of increased scope due to discovery of unknown conditions throughout the design and construction process that can alter the projected construction cost. These risks can be mitigated or minimized by concurrently developing a prioritized itemization of project features that can be reduced in scope, alternatively approached, or eliminated without affecting the building functionality. The list should be updated at the completion of each stage of the design process in connection with the preparation and review of the updated estimates. Risk is always inherent in the construction and ownership of real property and improvements. Standard risk management procedures are used to control or delegate these risks.

The risks associated with not developing a replacement court facility, as responsibility for the facilities it will replace has transferred to the state, are equally compelling. Given the existing physical conditions and practical limitations of improving these facilities, they will generate liabilities for the state the longer they remain unaddressed.

7. List requested interdepartmental coordination and/or special project approval (including mandatory reviews and approvals, e.g. technology proposals).

Interagency cooperation will be required among state, county, and local jurisdictional authorities for successful completion of this project. The project will be reviewed by the State Fire Marshal, the Board of State and Community Corrections for compliance with corrections standards, and the Division of the State Architect for fire and life safety and accessibility. The State Fire Marshal will perform inspections, required by the California Building Code for fire and life safety, during the construction phase.

F. Consistency With Government Code Section 65041.1:

Does the recommended solution (project) promote infill development by rehabilitating existing infrastructure and how? Explain.

The recommended solution involves the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure. The rehabilitation of the existing courthouse is less costly than construction of a new courthouse facility.

Does the project improve the protection of environmental and agricultural resources by protecting and preserving the state's most valuable natural resources? Explain.

The branch is committed to selecting sites with no or least impact to these resources by using previously developed land with existing infrastructure. This project will complete a thorough and responsible California Environmental Quality Act process.

Does the project encourage efficient development patterns by ensuring that infrastructure associated with development, other than infill, supports efficient use of land and is appropriately planned for growth? Explain.

The Judicial Council will establish a Project Advisory Group that will consist of representatives from the local court, the county (including personnel from county administration, district attorney, public defender, sheriff, etc.), the local community, and local bar association.

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Capital Outlay Budget Change Proposal (COBCP) - Cover Sheet
 DF-151 (REV 07/21)

Fiscal Year 2027–28	Business Unit 0250	Department Judicial Branch	Priority No. 03
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Budget Request Name 0250-XXX-COBCP-2027-GB	Capital Outlay Program ID 0165	Capital Outlay Project ID 0010916
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Project Title
 San Joaquin County—New Tracy Courthouse

Project Status and Type
 Status: New Continuing Type: Major Minor

Project Category (Select one)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CRI <i>(Critical Infrastructure)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> WS4D <i>(Workload Space Deficiencies)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> ECP <i>(Enrollment Caseload Population)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> SM <i>(Seismic)</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> FLS <i>(Fire Life Safety)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> FM <i>(Facility Modernization)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> PAR <i>(Public Access Recreation)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> RC <i>(Resource Conservation)</i>

Total Request (in thousands) \$ 3,732	Phase(s) to be Funded Performance Criteria	Total Project Cost (in thousands) \$ 73,149
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Budget Request Summary

The Judicial Council of California requests \$3,732,000 General Fund for the Performance Criteria phase of the New Tracy Courthouse in San Joaquin County. The proposed new courthouse project will provide construction of a new, two-courtroom courthouse of approximately 23,000 square feet (SF) in the city of Tracy. This project returns court service to Tracy for improving public service to the south San Joaquin County communities. The project includes demolition of four existing court facilities and secure parking for judicial officers and surface parking spaces. The estimated total project cost is \$73,149,000. The project will use the design-build delivery method. The project will replace four existing court facilities on the Judicial Council–owned site.

Requires Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Code Section(s) to be Added/Amended/Repealed	CCCI 10135
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Requires Provisional Language <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Budget Package Status <input type="checkbox"/> Needed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Needed <input type="checkbox"/> Existing
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Impact on Support Budget

One-Time Costs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Swing Space Needed <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Future Savings <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Generate Surplus Property <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Future Costs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

If proposal affects another department, does other department concur with proposal? Yes No
Attach comments of affected department, signed and dated by the department director or designee.

Prepared By Tamer Ahmed	Date 8/3/2026	Reviewed By Angela Cowan	Date 8/3/2026
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Chief Deputy Director Robert Oyung	Date 8/3/2026	Administrative Director Michelle Curran	Date 8/3/2026
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Department of Finance Use Only	
Principal Program Budget Analyst <small>Click or tap here to enter text.</small>	Date submitted to the Legislature

A. COBCP Abstract:

San Joaquin County—New Tracy Courthouse: \$3,732,000 for Performance Criteria. The project includes the construction of a new, two-courtroom courthouse of approximately 23,000 SF in the city of Tracy. The project includes secure parking for judicial officers and surface parking spaces. Total project costs are estimated at \$73,149,000, including Performance Criteria (\$3,732,000) and Design-Build (\$69,417,000). The design-build amount includes \$58,800,000 for the construction contract, \$1,764,000 for contingency, and \$8,853,000 for other project costs. Performance Criteria is scheduled to begin in July 2027 and will be approved in November 2028. Design-Build is scheduled to begin in April 2029 and will be completed in May 2034.

B. Purpose of the Project:

Problem: The existing condition and capacity of the Superior Court of San Joaquin County facilities were evaluated under Senate Bill 847, which revised Government Code section 70371.9 and required the Judicial Council of California to reassess projects identified in its *Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan* and prioritization methodology adopted on October 24, 2008. The [Reassessment of Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects](#), which is the basis for the *Judicial Branch Five-Year Infrastructure Plan*, was submitted to the Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review and the Assembly Committee on Budget in December 2019.

The infrastructure plan project rankings were established through a detailed and systematic analysis of the following criteria:

- The general physical condition of the building
- Needed improvement to the physical condition of buildings to alleviate the totality of risks associated with seismic conditions, fire and life safety conditions, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements, and environmental hazard
- Court security features within buildings
- Access to court services
- Overcrowding
- Projects that replace or renovate courtrooms in court buildings where there is a risk to court users due to potential catastrophic events

Through this assessment process, San Joaquin County courthouse facilities affected by this project were determined to be deficient in all categories. This project is ranked in the Immediate Need priority group and consequently is one of the highest-priority trial court capital-outlay projects for the judicial branch.

Program Need: The New Tracy Courthouse will accomplish the following needed improvements to the superior court and enhance its ability to serve the public:

- Provide an accessible, safe, and efficient courthouse for returning court service to Tracy for improving public service to the south San Joaquin County communities.
- Enhance the public's access to justice by relieving the current space shortfall, increasing security, and replacing inadequate and obsolete buildings in San Joaquin County.
- Allow the court to operate in a facility with adequate space for greater functionality than in current conditions, including:
 - Safe and secure internal circulation that maintains separate zones for the public, judicial officers and staff, and in-custody defendants;
 - Secure, dedicated in-custody sally port to the courthouse and secure in-custody holding areas;
 - Adequate visitor security screening and queuing in the entrance area;
 - Attorney-client interview rooms;
 - An adequately sized self-help area;
 - Jury assembly with capacity for typical jury pools;
 - ADA accessible spaces;

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COBCP - Narrative

DF-151 (REV 07/21)

- o Adequate staff workstations and meeting spaces; and
- o Facility with dependable physical infrastructure.
- Improve public safety by replacing facilities that are noncompliant with contemporary fire and life safety and ADA codes.
- Restructure operations and functions to optimize use of court facilities.
- Replace four facilities in poor condition that have aging systems.
- Repurpose a Judicial Council–owned site for infill development and eliminate project costs for site acquisition.
- Avoid future expenditure of approximately \$2 million for deferred maintenance and needed security system refresh.

The Superior Court of San Joaquin County uses a decentralized model, with full-service operations in Stockton and branch locations in Manteca, Lodi, French Camp, and Tracy, in a total of approximately 350,000 SF of space. Stockton and Lodi serve north county communities, while Manteca has served the south county communities. French Camp is a juvenile court that serves the entire county. The four Tracy court facilities have been vacant for several years.

The main courthouse is located in the city of Stockton, the county seat. The Stockton courthouse handles all case types and all jury trials for the county except for juvenile delinquency case matters. The French Camp facility is the juvenile delinquency court; it has three courtrooms and is connected to juvenile hall and the county probation department. The Lodi branch court has one courtroom and handles criminal matters (such as felony arraignments, preliminary hearings, misdemeanor arraignments, and pretrial conferences). The Manteca branch courthouse handles criminal, civil, and traffic matters. The Tracy branch court facilities were closed in 2011 owing to budget constraints from the recession and have not reopened due to needed replacement.

	Name	City	Number of Courtrooms	Type	Owner	Year Built
1	Stockton Courthouse	Stockton	28 (plus 1 unfinished)	Courthouse	Judicial Council	2017
2	French Camp Juvenile Justice Center	French Camp	3	Jail	County	1982
3	Manteca Branch Courthouse	Manteca	2	Courthouse	Judicial Council	1965
4	Lodi Department 2	Lodi	0	Courthouse	Judicial Council	1968
5	Lodi Department 1	Lodi	1	Office	Lease	2005
6	Tracy Branch Courthouse	Tracy	1	Courthouse/ Vacant	Judicial Council	1968
7	Tracy Modular 1 (Support)	Tracy	0	Modular/ Vacant	Judicial Council	1986
8	Tracy Modular 2 (Courtroom)	Tracy	1	Modular/ Vacant	Judicial Council	1986
9	Tracy Agricultural Building	Tracy	0	Storage/ Vacant	Judicial Council	1960

The project will replace the four Tracy branch court facilities: Tracy Branch Courthouse, Tracy Modular 1 (Support), Tracy Modular 2 (Courtroom), and Tracy Agricultural Building.

1. Tracy Branch Courthouse (Judicial Council–owned)

2019 Assessment Data

Year Built	1968
Number of Courtrooms	1
10-Year Facility Condition Index (FCI)	Poor Condition
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) P-154 Seismic Rating	Acceptable-Risk Seismic Rating
Deferred Maintenance	\$1,989,960
Annual Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Costs	\$22,597
Security System Refresh Costs	Not Assessed

Located at 475 East 10th Street in the city of Tracy, the Tracy Branch Courthouse is approximately 7,000 SF in size and is owned and managed by the Judicial Council. The building is in poor condition, with aging systems that are at or beyond their useful lives. This facility lacks many modern elements required to function effectively and efficiently, has significant fire and life safety deficiencies, and needs significant structural and technological upgrades. The facility has in-custody holding but minimal space for weapons screening and lacks separate and secure circulation paths dedicated to separate in-custody defendants from the public, jurors, judicial officers, and staff. Owing to budget cuts and the need for replacement, this facility has been vacant since 2011.

2. Tracy Modular 1: Support (Judicial Council–owned)

2019 Assessment Data

Year Built	1986
Number of Courtrooms	None
10-Year Facility Condition Index (FCI)	Not Assessed
FEMA P-154 Seismic Rating	Not Assessed
Deferred Maintenance	Not Assessed
Annual O&M Costs	\$13,133
Security System Refresh Costs	Not Assessed

Tracy Modular 1 (Support) is located on the Tracy campus at 475 East 10th Street in the city of Tracy. It is approximately 1,000 SF in size and is owned and managed by the Judicial Council. The modular unit previously served as administrative space. The modular is in poor condition with aging systems. Owing to budget cuts and the need for replacement, this facility has been vacant since 2011.

3. Tracy Modular 2: Courtroom (Judicial Council–owned)

2019 Assessment Data

Year Built	1986
Number of Courtrooms	1
10-Year Facility Condition Index (FCI)	Not Assessed
FEMA P-154 Seismic Rating	Not Assessed
Deferred Maintenance	Not Assessed
Annual O&M Costs	\$13,133
Security System Refresh Costs	Not Assessed

Tracy Modular 2 (Courtroom) is located on the Tracy campus at 475 East 10th Street in the city of Tracy. It is approximately 1,000 SF in size and is owned and managed by the Judicial Council. The modular unit previously served as a courtroom. The modular is in poor condition with aging systems. Owing to budget cuts and the need for replacement, this facility has been vacant since 2011.

4. Tracy Agricultural Building (Judicial Council–owned)

2019 Assessment Data

Year Built	1960
Number of Courtrooms	None
10-Year Facility Condition Index (FCI)	Not Assessed
FEMA P-154 Seismic Rating	Not Assessed
Deferred Maintenance	Not Assessed
Annual O&M Costs	Not Assessed
Security System Refresh Costs	Not Assessed

The Tracy Agricultural Building is located on the Tracy campus at 475 East 10th Street in the city of Tracy. It is a single-story building approximately 2,000 SF in size that served as storage space and is owned and managed by the Judicial Council. The building is in poor condition with aging systems. Owing to budget cuts and need for replacement, this facility has been vacant since 2011.

Infrastructure Deficiencies in Facilities Affected by Project: The four existing Tracy branch facilities—Tracy Branch Courthouse, Tracy Modular 1 Support), Tracy Modular 2 (Courtroom), and Tracy Agricultural Building—are too inadequate and obsolete to be returned to public service. The project will use the existing site of these facilities to demolish each deteriorated and vacant building to construct a single, modern courthouse building.

C. Relationship to the Strategic Plan:

The Judicial Council, as the policymaking body for the judicial branch, has the following responsibilities and authorities with regard to court facilities, in addition to any other responsibilities or authorities established by law:

- Exercise full responsibility, jurisdiction, control, and authority as an owner would have over trial court facilities for which title is held by the state, including but not limited to the acquisition and development of facilities.
- Exercise the full range of policymaking authority over trial court facilities, including but not limited to planning, construction, acquisition, and operation, to the extent not expressly otherwise limited by law;
- Establish policies, procedures, and guidelines for ensuring that the courts have adequate and sufficient facilities, including but not limited to facilities planning, acquisition, construction, design, operation, and maintenance.
- Allocate appropriated funds for court facilities maintenance and construction.
- Prepare funding requests for court facility construction, repair, and maintenance.
- Implement the design, bid, award, and construction of all court construction projects, except as delegated to others.
- Provide for capital-outlay projects that may be built with funds appropriated or otherwise available for these purposes according to an approved five-year infrastructure plan for each court.

The provision of this capital-outlay request is directly related to the judicial branch’s strategic plan Goal VI: Branchwide Infrastructure for Service Excellence. By providing the trial courts with the facilities required to carry out the judiciary’s constitutional functions, the proposed project immediately addresses this goal. In addition, the proposed project supports the judicial branch’s commitment to Goal I: Access, Fairness, Diversity, and Inclusion; Goal IV: Quality of Justice and Service to the Public; and Goal VII: Adequate, Stable, and Predictable Funding for a Fully Functioning Branch.

D. Alternatives:

Alternative 1: Build a New, Two-Courtroom Courthouse

This alternative will construct a new, two-courtroom courthouse of approximately 23,000 SF in the city of Tracy. The project will include secure parking for judicial officers and surface parking spaces. The estimated total project cost is \$73,149,000. The project includes the demolition of four existing court facilities on the Judicial Council–owned site.

Advantages:

- This alternative enhances the public’s access to justice by providing a modern, safe, and secure courthouse for returning court service to Tracy for improving public service to the south county communities, relieving the current space shortfall, increasing security, and replacing inadequate and obsolete buildings in San Joaquin County.
- A new courthouse will provide multipurpose courtrooms suitable for all case types as well as space for jury assembly, central holding, and self-help services.
- The court will be able to operate in a facility with adequate space for greater functionality than what had been provided by the existing Tracy Branch court facilities—alleviating overcrowding in staff areas, providing adequate space for security screening and lobby areas and separate paths of circulation for in-custody defendants from the public and judges and staff, and addressing the lack of jury assembly space and deliberation rooms.
- This option restructures operations and functions to optimize the use of court facilities.
- A Judicial Council–owned site will be repurposed for infill development, eliminating project costs for site acquisition.
- New construction avoids future expenditure of approximately \$2 million for deferred maintenance and needed security system refresh.

Disadvantage:

- This alternative requires authorization of funds for design and construction.

Alternative 2: Renovation of Existing Court Facilities

The four existing Tracy branch court facilities—Tracy Branch Courthouse, Tracy Modular 1 (Support), Tracy Modular 2 (Courtroom), and Tracy Agricultural Building—will be renovated, reconfigured, and expanded to accommodate the programmatic needs of the court. Detailed estimates were not prepared for this alternative as preliminary investigations deemed the solution requiring multiple projects impracticable and not cost-effective. Multiple renovation projects would be required, without remedying the space shortfall.

Advantage:

- This option will improve court security, correct infrastructure deficiencies, and more closely align with Judicial Council standards.

Disadvantages:

- Compared to Alternative 1, this alternative requires authorization of funds for design and construction of multiple projects, making it not cost-effective.
- As renovation of the two modular buildings is not practical, given their poor condition with aging systems, replacement would be required.
- This option maintains four separate buildings, disallowing the consolidation of separated operations into a single building for improved public service on the existing site.
- Operational restructuring and efficiency gains would not be possible.
- Multiple renovation projects without sizable expansions do not remedy the space shortfall.

Alternative 3: Defer This Project

Advantage:

- This option requires no additional commitment of resources.

Disadvantages:

- Southern San Joaquin County has a large population (approximately one-third of the county) that continues to grow at a faster rate than any other part of the county, is the least well-served region, and why improving service here is the court's top priority.
- Poor public transportation options and long travel times (from increasing traffic congestion) make it difficult for the public to travel from south county communities to Stockton, Manteca, or Lodi.
- Existing court facilities in Tracy are in very poor condition with aging systems beyond their useful lives, have been closed since 2011 owing to budget constraints from the recession, and have not reopened due to needed replacement through a new construction capital project.
- Delay of this project impedes returning court service to Tracy for improving public service to the south county communities.
- This alternative does not allow for restructuring of existing operations and efficiency gains.
- Approximately \$2 million in expenditures are needed to address deferred maintenance and needed security system refresh.

E. Recommended Solution:

1. Which alternative and why?

The recommended solution is Alternative 1: Build a New, Two-Courtroom Courthouse. This alternative provides the best solution for the superior court and for San Joaquin County residents.

2. Detailed scope description.

The proposed new courthouse project will provide construction of a new, two-courtroom courthouse of approximately 23,000 SF in the city of Tracy. This project returns court service to Tracy for improving public service to the south San Joaquin County communities. Space will be provided for multipurpose courtrooms suitable for all case types, jury assembly, central holding, and self-help services. The project includes secure parking for judicial officers and surface parking spaces. The project includes the demolition of four existing court facilities on the Judicial Council-owned site. The project will relieve the current space shortfall; improve security, accessibility, and safety; and allow the court to improve its service to south county residents for operational efficiency.

3. Basis for cost information.

Estimated total project costs are based on a conceptual space program and three-page estimate.

4. Factors/benefits for recommended solution other than the least expensive alternative.

The recommended option is the best solution for the superior court and will accomplish the following needed improvements to enhance its ability to serve the public:

- Enhance the public's access to justice by providing a modern, safe, and secure courthouse to return court service to Tracy for improving public service to the south San Joaquin County communities.
- Allow the court to operate in a facility with adequate space for greater functionality than in current conditions—alleviating overcrowding in staff areas, providing adequate space for security screening and lobby areas and separate paths of circulation for in-custody

defendants from the public and judges and staff, and addressing the lack of jury assembly space and jury deliberation rooms.

- Restructure operations and functions to optimize the use of court facilities.
- Improve operational efficiencies, allowing the court to operate effectively and efficiently.
- Repurpose a Judicial Council–owned site for infill development and eliminate project costs for site acquisition.
- Replace four vacant and obsolete facilities.

5. Complete description of impact on support budget.

Impact on the trial court operation budgets for fiscal year (FY) 2027–28 will not be material. It is anticipated that this project will affect trial court operations budgets in fiscal years beyond the current year.

Impact on the sheriff security funding for FY 2027–28 will not be material. It is anticipated that this project will affect sheriff security budgets in future fiscal years.

It is anticipated that there will be ongoing costs of \$120,000 for Judicial Council–funded O&M and security. The county facility payments established under Government Code section 70353 with the transfer of each county facility replaced by this project will be used to partially offset ongoing O&M costs of the new facility.

Because additional programmatic workload and funding drive the need for additional administrative funding, an administrative overhead cost has been included in each capital-outlay budget change proposal. The additional funding of \$72,000 will be used to support successful implementation of this request.

6. Identify and explain any project risks.

Any construction project carries risk of increased scope due to discovery of unknown subsurface site conditions throughout the design and construction process that can alter the projected construction cost. These risks can be mitigated or minimized by concurrently developing a prioritized itemization of project features that can be reduced in scope, alternatively approached, or eliminated without affecting the building functionality. The list should be updated at the completion of each stage of the design process in connection with the preparation and review of the updated estimates. Risk is always inherent in the construction and ownership of real property and improvements. Standard risk management procedures are used to control or delegate these risks.

The risks associated with not developing a replacement court facility, as responsibility for the facilities it will replace has transferred to the state, are equally compelling. Given the existing physical conditions and practical limitations of improving these facilities, they will generate liabilities for the state the longer they remain unaddressed.

7. List requested interdepartmental coordination and/or special project approval (including mandatory reviews and approvals, e.g., technology proposals).

Interagency cooperation will be required among state, county, and local jurisdictional authorities for successful completion of this project. The updated drawings will be reviewed by the State Fire Marshal, the Board of State and Community Corrections for compliance with corrections standards, and the Division of the State Architect for fire and life safety and accessibility. The State Fire Marshal will perform inspections, required by the California Building Code for fire and life safety, during the construction phase.

F. Consistency With Government Code Section 65041.1:

Does the recommended solution (project) promote infill development by rehabilitating existing infrastructure and how? Explain.

The recommended solution does not include the rehabilitation of existing buildings but does include repurposing a Judicial Council–owned site for infill development. Rehabilitating multiple existing buildings on the existing site is impracticable and not cost-effective, as they have been vacant for more than a decade (since 2011) owing to their poor condition and aging systems. Replacement of these inadequate and obsolete buildings through site redevelopment, which eliminates project costs for site acquisition, is the only viable solution.

Does the project improve the protection of environmental and agricultural resources by protecting and preserving the state’s most valuable natural resources? Explain.

The project will be on the site of the existing Tracy branch court facilities. The branch is committed to selecting sites with no or least impact to these resources by using previously developed land with existing infrastructure. This project will complete a thorough and responsible California Environmental Quality Act process.

Does the project encourage efficient development patterns by ensuring that infrastructure associated with development, other than infill, support efficient use of land and is appropriately planned for growth? Explain.

The Judicial Council will establish a Project Advisory Group that will consist of representatives from the local court, the county (including personnel from county administration, district attorney, public defender, sheriff, etc.), the city (including personnel from city management and planning), the local community, and local bar association.

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Capital Outlay Budget Change Proposal (COBCP) - Cover Sheet

DF-151 (REV 07/21)

Fiscal Year 2027–28	Business Unit 0250	Department Judicial Branch	Priority No. 04
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Budget Request Name 0250-XXX-COBCP-2027-GB	Capital Outlay Program ID 0165	Capital Outlay Project ID 0010918
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Project Title

Kern County—New East County Courthouse

Project Status and TypeStatus: New ContinuingType: Major Minor**Project Category (Select one)**

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CRI
(Critical Infrastructure) | <input type="checkbox"/> WSD
(Workload Space Deficiencies) | <input type="checkbox"/> ECP
(Enrollment Caseload Population) | <input type="checkbox"/> SM
(Seismic) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FLS
(Fire Life Safety) | <input type="checkbox"/> FM
(Facility Modernization) | <input type="checkbox"/> PAR
(Public Access Recreation) | <input type="checkbox"/> RC
(Resource Conservation) |

Total Request (in thousands) \$ 4,915	Phase(s) to be Funded Acquisition	Total Project Cost (in thousands) \$ 78,296
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Budget Request Summary

The Judicial Council of California requests \$4,915,000 General Fund for the Acquisition phase of the New East County Courthouse in Kern County. The proposed new courthouse project will provide construction of a new, three-courtroom courthouse of approximately 26,000 square feet (SF) in the Tehachapi or Mojave area. The project includes secure parking for judicial officers and surface parking spaces. The estimated total project cost is \$78,296,000. The project will require acquisition of a site of approximately 3.6 acres. The project will use the design-build delivery method. The project will replace and consolidate three existing facilities.

Requires Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Code Section(s) to be Added/Amended/Repealed	CCCI 10135
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Requires Provisional Language <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Budget Package Status <input type="checkbox"/> Needed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Needed <input type="checkbox"/> Existing
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Impact on Support Budget

- | | |
|--|---|
| One-Time Costs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Swing Space Needed <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| Future Savings <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | Generate Surplus Property <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| Future Costs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |

If proposal affects another department, does other department concur with proposal? Yes No

Attach comments of affected department, signed and dated by the department director or designee.

Prepared By Tamer Ahmed	Date 8/3/2026	Reviewed By Angela Cowan	Date 8/3/2026
Chief Deputy Director Robert Oyung	Date 8/3/2026	Administrative Director Michelle Curran	Date 8/3/2026

Department of Finance Use Only

Principal Program Budget Analyst <small>Click or tap here to enter text.</small>	Date submitted to the Legislature
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A. COBCP Abstract:

Kern County—New East County Courthouse: \$4,915,000 for Acquisition. The project includes the construction of a new, three-courtroom courthouse of approximately 26,000 SF in the Tehachapi or Mojave area. The project includes secure parking for judicial officers and surface parking spaces. Total project costs are estimated at \$78,296,000, including Acquisition (\$4,915,000), Performance Criteria (\$1,836), and Design-Build (\$71,545). The design-build amount includes \$56,008,000 for the construction contract, \$1,680,000 for contingency, and \$13,857,000 for other project costs. Acquisition is scheduled to begin in July 2027 and complete in December 2030. The Performance Criteria is scheduled to begin in December 2030 and will be approved in December 2031. Design-Build is scheduled to begin in May 2032 and will be completed in April 2037.

B. Purpose of the Project:

Problem: The existing condition and capacity of the Superior Court of Kern County facilities were evaluated under Senate Bill 847, which revised Government Code section 70371.9 and required the Judicial Council of California to reassess projects identified in its *Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan* and prioritization methodology adopted on October 24, 2008. The [Reassessment of Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects](#), which is the basis for the *Judicial Branch Five-Year Infrastructure Plan*, was submitted to the Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review and the Assembly Committee on Budget in December 2019.

The infrastructure plan project rankings were established through a detailed and systematic analysis of the following criteria:

- The general physical condition of the building
- Needed improvement to the physical condition of buildings to alleviate the totality of risks associated with seismic conditions, fire and life safety conditions, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements, and environmental hazard
- Court security features within buildings
- Access to court services
- Overcrowding
- Projects that replace or renovate courtrooms in court buildings where there is a risk to court users due to potential catastrophic events

Through this assessment process, Kern County courthouse facilities affected by this project were determined to be deficient in all categories. This project is ranked in the Immediate Need priority group and consequently is one of the highest-priority trial court capital-outlay projects for the judicial branch.

Program Need: The New East County Courthouse will accomplish the following needed improvements to the superior court and enhance its ability to serve the public:

- Provide an accessible, safe, and efficient courthouse to serve most of the eastern county communities.
- Enhance the public's access to justice by relieving the current space shortfall, increasing security, and replacing inadequate and obsolete buildings in Kern County.
- Allow the court to operate in a facility with adequate space for greater functionality than in current conditions, including:
 - Safe and secure internal circulation that maintains separate zones for the public, judicial officers and staff, and in-custody defendants;
 - Secure, dedicated in-custody sally port to the courthouse and secure in-custody holding areas;
 - Adequate visitor security screening and queuing in the entrance area;
 - Attorney-client interview rooms;
 - An adequately sized self-help area;

- Jury assembly with capacity for typical jury pools;
- ADA accessible spaces;
- Adequate staff workstations and meeting spaces; and
- A facility with dependable physical infrastructure.
- Improve public safety by replacing facilities that are noncompliant with current fire and life safety and ADA codes.
- Consolidate operations and functions to optimize use of court facilities.
- Vacate three facilities, with court-occupied space in the Mojave court buildings that could be surrendered back to the county.
- Avoid future expenditure of approximately \$900,000 for deferred maintenance.

The Superior Court of Kern County occupies 18 buildings in eight cities in Kern County. Court facilities are located in Bakersfield (county seat), Mojave, Ridgecrest, Delano, Shafter, Lamont, Taft, and Lake Isabella. Refer to Attachment A for a complete listing of Kern court facilities. The superior court uses a regional service model with operations in four divisions: Metro, North, East, and South. The Metro Division in Bakersfield provides full-service operations, while the outlying divisions handle most case types for their respective constituents except serious criminal matters and probate cases. Main administrative functions are housed in Bakersfield.

The project will replace and consolidate the three Mojave facilities: the Main Courthouse, the County Administration Building, and the Superior Court Modular.

Name	City	Number of Courtrooms	Type	Owner	Year Built
Mojave Main Court Facility	Mojave	1	Multiuse	County	1974
Mojave County Administration Building	Mojave	1	Multiuse	County	1978
Mojave Superior Court Modular	Mojave	1	Modular	County	NA

Infrastructure Deficiencies in Facilities Affected by Project: The project will replace the court-occupied space in the county-owned Mojave facilities: the Main Courthouse, the County Administration Building, and the Superior Court Modular. The findings of the infrastructure reassessment are summarized below for the facilities affected by this project.

1. Mojave Main Court Facility (county-owned)

2019 Assessment Data

Year Built	1974
Number of Courtrooms	1
10-Year Facility Condition Index (FCI)	Poor Condition
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) P-154 Seismic Rating	High-Risk Seismic Rating
Deferred Maintenance	\$899,885
Annual Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Costs	\$26,278
Security System Refresh Costs	Not Assessed

The Mojave Main Court Facility, at 1773 Mojave–Barstow Highway in the town of Mojave, is a single-story building of approximately 12,000 SF that is owned and managed by the county. The Kern court exclusively occupies approximately 4,600 SF, sharing the building with a sheriff’s substation and justice partners. All case types are heard at this location except for juvenile and probate.

2. Mojave County Administration Building (county-owned)

2019 Assessment Data	
Year Built	1978
Number of Courtrooms	1
10-Year Facility Condition Index (FCI)	Not Assessed
FEMA P-154 Seismic Rating	Not Assessed
Deferred Maintenance	Not Assessed
Annual O&M Costs	\$15,424
Security System Refresh Costs	Not Assessed

Located at 1775 Mojave–Barstow Highway in the town of Mojave, the Mojave County Administration Building is a single-story building of approximately 8,500 SF that is owned and managed by the county. The Kern court exclusively occupies approximately 2,800 SF, sharing the building with justice partners. All case types are heard at this location except for juvenile and probate. The building does not provide a jury assembly room, which requires all jurors to assemble in the adjacent Mojave Main Court facility. Jury deliberation is held in the staff breakroom due to a lack of dedicated jury deliberation space.

3. Mojave Superior Court Modular (county-owned)

2019 Assessment Data	
Year Built	Unknown
Number of Courtrooms	1
10-Year Facility Condition Index (FCI)	Not Assessed
FEMA P-154 Seismic Rating	Not Assessed
Deferred Maintenance	Not Assessed
Annual O&M Costs	Not Assessed
Security System Refresh Costs	Not Assessed

This county-owned modular building is approximately 1,000 SF of courtroom/courtroom support space located adjacent to the Mojave Main Court Facility and Mojave County Administration Building.

C. Relationship to the Strategic Plan:

The Judicial Council, as the policymaking body for the judicial branch, has the following responsibilities and authorities with regard to court facilities, in addition to any other responsibilities or authorities established by law:

- Exercise full responsibility, jurisdiction, control, and authority as an owner would have over trial court facilities for which title is held by the state, including but not limited to the acquisition and development of facilities.
- Exercise the full range of policymaking authority over trial court facilities, including but not limited to planning, construction, acquisition, and operation, to the extent not expressly otherwise limited by law.
- Establish policies, procedures, and guidelines for ensuring that the courts have adequate and sufficient facilities, including but not limited to facilities planning, acquisition, construction, design, operation, and maintenance.
- Allocate appropriated funds for court facilities maintenance and construction.
- Prepare funding requests for court facility construction, repair, and maintenance.
- Implement the design, bid, award, and construction of all court construction projects, except as delegated to others.
- Provide for capital-outlay projects that may be built with funds appropriated or otherwise available for these purposes according to an approved five-year infrastructure plan for each court.

The provision of this capital-outlay request is directly related to the judicial branch's strategic plan Goal VI: Branchwide Infrastructure for Service Excellence. By providing the trial courts with the facilities required to carry out the judiciary's constitutional functions, the proposed project immediately addresses this goal. In addition, the proposed project supports the judicial branch's commitment to Goal I: Access, Fairness, Diversity, and Inclusion; Goal IV: Quality of Justice and Service to the Public; and Goal VII: Adequate, Stable, and Predictable Funding for a Fully Functioning Branch.

D. Alternatives:

Alternative 1: Build a New, Three-Courtroom Courthouse

This alternative will construct a new, three-courtroom courthouse of approximately 26,000 SF in the Tehachapi or Mojave area. The project will include secure parking for judicial officers and surface parking spaces. The estimated total project cost is \$78,296,000. The project will require acquisition of a site of approximately 3.6 acres.

Advantages

- This option enhances the public's access to justice by providing a modern, safe, and secure courthouse to serve most of the eastern county communities, relieving the current space shortfall, increasing security, and replacing inadequate and obsolete buildings in Kern County.
- A new courthouse will provide multipurpose courtrooms suitable for all case types as well as space for jury assembly, central holding, self-help, and family law services.
- The court will be able to operate in a facility with adequate space for greater functionality than in current conditions—alleviating overcrowding in staff areas, providing adequate space for security screening and lobby areas and separate paths of circulation for in-custody defendants from the public and judges and staff, and addressing the lack of jury assembly space and jury deliberation rooms.
- Operations and functions can be consolidated to optimize use of court facilities by vacating three facilities with court-occupied space in the Mojave court buildings that could be surrendered back to the county.
- This alternative avoids future expenditure of approximately \$900,000 for deferred maintenance.

Disadvantage:

- This alternative requires authorization of funds for site acquisition, design, and construction.

Alternative 2: Renovation of Existing Courthouses

The three existing Mojave facilities (the Main Courthouse, the County Administration Building, and the Superior Court Modular) will be renovated, reconfigured, and expanded to accommodate the programmatic needs of the court. Detailed estimates were not prepared for this alternative; preliminary investigations deemed the solution requiring multiple projects impracticable and not cost-effective. Implementation of this alternative is further constrained by county ownership of all three buildings as well as by disruption to court and county operations. Multiple renovation projects would be required, yet without sizable expansions, the projects would still not remedy overcrowding.

Advantage:

This option will improve court security, correct infrastructure deficiencies, and more closely align the renovated court space with Judicial Council standards.

Disadvantages:

- Compared to Alternative 1, this alternative requires authorization of funds for acquisition, design, and construction of multiple capital-outlay projects, making it not cost-effective.
- The county holds title to the three Mojave facilities. The Judicial Council has no right to renovate or expand on these sites without cooperation and collaboration with and compensation to the county.
- This option does not allow for consolidation or efficiency gains.
- Multiple renovation projects without sizable expansions do not remedy overcrowding.
- This alternative will be disruptive to court operations and incur costs for swing space while renovations are ongoing.

Alternative 3: Defer This Project

Advantage:

- No additional commitment of resources is required.

Disadvantages:

- This is an urgently needed project. The existing facilities do not provide proper security, are severely overcrowded, are in deteriorating physical condition, and impede the court's ability to operate effectively and efficiently.
- Delay of this project limits the court's ability to provide enhanced public service and staffing efficiency.
- This option does not allow for consolidation of existing operations or efficiency gains.
- Approximately \$900,000 is needed to address deferred maintenance.

E. Recommended Solution:

1. Which alternative and why?

The recommended solution is Alternative 1: Build a New, Three-Courtroom Courthouse. This alternative provides the best solution for the superior court and for Kern County residents.

2. Detailed scope description.

The proposed new courthouse project will provide construction of a new, three-courtroom courthouse of approximately 26,000 SF in the Tehachapi or Mojave area. Space will be provided for multipurpose courtrooms suitable for all case types, jury assembly, central holding, self-help, and family law services. The project includes secure parking for judicial officers and surface parking spaces. The project will require acquisition of a site of approximately 3.6 acres.

The proposed New East County Courthouse will replace and consolidate the three Mojave facilities: the Main Courthouse, the County Administration Building, and the Superior Court Modular. These facilities are inadequate for public service and for the operational needs of the court. Square footage constraints have resulted in insufficient space for security screening and lobby waiting areas, lack of jury assembly and jury deliberation space, overcrowding of public and staff areas, and no separate paths of circulation for in-custody defendants from the public and judges and staff. These deficiencies pose a safety and security risk to all facility users. The project will relieve these deficiencies including current space shortfall; improve security, accessibility, and safety; and allow the court to colocate functions for operational efficiency.

3. Basis for cost information.

Estimated total project costs are based on a conceptual space program and three-page estimate.

4. Factors/benefits for recommended solution other than the least expensive alternative.

The recommended option is the best solution for the superior court and will accomplish immediately needed improvements to enhance its ability to serve the public:

- Provide an accessible, safe, and efficient courthouse to serve most of the eastern county communities.
- Enhance the public's access to justice by consolidating court operations into one location.
- Relieve severe overcrowding and increase security.
- Improve operational efficiencies, allowing the court to operate effectively and efficiently.
- Consolidate functions and optimize the use of court facilities.
- Vacate three non-state-owned facilities, allowing the possibility of court-occupied space to be surrendered back to the county.

5. Complete description of impact on support budget.

Impact on the trial court operation budgets for fiscal year (FY) 2027–28 will not be material. It is anticipated that this project will affect trial court operations budgets in fiscal years beyond the current year.

Impact on the sheriff security funding for FY 2027–28 will not be material. It is anticipated that this project will affect sheriff security budgets in future fiscal years.

It is anticipated that there will be ongoing costs of \$231,000 for Judicial Council-funded O&M and security. The county facility payments established under Government Code section 70353 with the transfer of each county facility replaced by this project will be used to partially offset ongoing O&M costs of the new facility.

As additional programmatic workload and funding drive the need for additional administrative funding, an administrative overhead cost has been included in each capital-outlay budget change proposal. The additional funding of \$42,000 will be used to support successful implementation of this request.

6. Identify and explain any project risks.

Any construction project carries risk of increased scope due to discovery of unknown subsurface site conditions throughout the design and construction process that can alter the projected construction cost. These risks can be mitigated or minimized by concurrently developing a prioritized itemization of project features that can be reduced in scope, alternatively approached, or eliminated without affecting the building functionality. The prioritized list should be updated at the completion of each stage of the design process in connection with the preparation and review of the updated estimates. Some risk is inherent with transfer of real property from one entity to another regarding schedule and ancillary appropriation timing for funds. Risk is always inherent in the construction and ownership of real property and improvements. Standard risk management procedures are used to control or delegate these risks.

The risks associated with not developing a replacement court facility, as responsibility for the facilities it will replace has transferred to the state, are equally compelling. Given the existing physical conditions and practical limitations of improving these facilities, they will generate liabilities for the state the longer they remain unaddressed.

7. List requested interdepartmental coordination and/or special project approval (including mandatory reviews and approvals, e.g., technology proposals).

Interagency cooperation will be required among state, county, and local jurisdictional authorities for successful completion of this project. The updated drawings will be reviewed by the State Fire Marshal, the Board of State and Community Corrections for compliance with corrections standards, and the Division of the State Architect for fire and life safety and accessibility. The State Fire Marshal will perform inspections, required by the California Building Code for fire and life safety, during the construction phase.

F. Consistency With Government Code Section 65041.1:

Does the recommended solution (project) promote infill development by rehabilitating existing infrastructure and how? Explain.

The recommended solution does not include the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure. Rehabilitating multiple existing buildings is impracticable and not cost-effective. Such efforts are further constrained by county ownership of all three buildings as well as by disruption to court and county operations and the lack of suitable swing space.

Does the project improve the protection of environmental and agricultural resources by protecting and preserving the state's most valuable natural resources? Explain.

The branch is committed to selecting sites with no or least impact to these resources by using previously developed land with existing infrastructure. This project will complete a thorough and responsible California Environmental Quality Act process.

Does the project encourage efficient development patterns by ensuring that infrastructure associated with development, other than infill, support efficient use of land and is appropriately planned for growth? Explain.

The Judicial Council will establish a Project Advisory Group to develop site selection criteria that address proximity to public transportation, availability of existing infrastructure, and proximity and relationship to other land uses and current development patterns. The Project Advisory Group will consist of representatives from the local court, the county (including personnel from county administration, district attorney, public defender, sheriff, etc.), the city (including personnel from city management and planning), the local community, and local bar association.

DRAFT

Attachment A

Superior Court of Kern County—Facilities List

ID	Building Name	Address	Type
15-A1	Bakersfield Superior Court	1315 Truxtun Avenue, 1415 Truxtun Avenue, and 1661 L Street, Bakersfield, CA	Courthouse
15-A2	Bakersfield Superior Court Modular	1415 Truxtun Avenue, Bakersfield, CA	Modular
15-B1	Bakersfield Justice Building	1215 Truxtun Avenue, Bakersfield, CA	Multiuse
15-C1	Bakersfield Juvenile Justice Center	2100 College Avenue, Bakersfield, CA	Multiuse
15-D1	Delano/North Kern Court	1122 Jefferson Street, Delano, CA	Courthouse
15-D2	1022 12th Avenue	1022 12th Avenue, Delano, CA	Courthouse
15-E1	Shafter/Wasco Courts Building	325 Central Valley Highway, Shafter, CA	Courthouse
15-F1	Taft Courts Building*	311 North Lincoln Street, Taft, CA	Courthouse
15-F2	Taft Superior Court Modular*	311 North Lincoln Street, Taft, CA	Modular
15-G1	East Kern Court—Lake Isabella*	7046 Lake Isabella Boulevard, Lake Isabella, CA	Multiuse
15-H1	Arvin/Lamont Branch Court	12022 Main Street, Lamont, CA	Courthouse
15-I1	Mojave—Main Court Facility	1773 State Highway 58, Mojave, CA	Multiuse
15-I2	Mojave—County Administration Building	1775 State Highway 58, Mojave, CA	Multiuse
15-I3	Mojave Superior Court Modular	1773 State Highway 58, Mojave, CA	Modular
15-J1	Ridgecrest—Main Courthouse	132 East Coso Street, Ridgecrest, CA	Courthouse
15-J2	Ridgecrest—Division B Courthouse	420 North China Lake Boulevard, Ridgecrest, CA	Courthouse
15-K1	3131 Arrow Street	3131 Arrow Street, Bakersfield, CA	Courthouse
15-Q1	Truxtun Tower	1430 Truxtun Avenue, Bakersfield, CA	Office

Note: * Currently, the court is not providing service from this facility.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Capital Outlay Budget Change Proposal (COBCP) - Cover Sheet

DF-151 (REV 07/21)

Fiscal Year 2027–28	Business Unit 0250	Department Judicial Branch	Priority No. 05
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Budget Request Name 0250-XXX-COBCP-2026-GB	Capital Outlay Program ID 0165	Capital Outlay Project ID 0012589
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Project Title

Placer County—Tahoe Courthouse Renovation

Project Status and TypeStatus: New ContinuingType: Major Minor**Project Category (Select one)**

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CRI
(Critical Infrastructure) | <input type="checkbox"/> WSD
(Workload Space Deficiencies) | <input type="checkbox"/> ECP
(Enrollment Caseload Population) | <input type="checkbox"/> SM
(Seismic) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FLS
(Fire Life Safety) | <input type="checkbox"/> FM
(Facility Modernization) | <input type="checkbox"/> PAR
(Public Access Recreation) | <input type="checkbox"/> RC
(Resource Conservation) |

Total Request (in thousands) \$ 5,493	Phase(s) to be Funded Acquisition	Total Project Cost (in thousands) \$ 27,967
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Budget Request Summary

The Judicial Council of California requests \$5,493,000 General Fund for the Acquisition phase of the existing Tahoe Courthouse in Placer County. The proposed renovation project includes renovating approximately 7,200 square feet (SF) of the existing, 11,301 SF, Tahoe Courthouse building. The project will require acquisition of the existing courthouse building on the Placer County Burton Creek Campus in Tahoe City. The project includes secure parking for judicial officers. The estimated total project cost is \$27,967,000. The project will use the design-build delivery method.

Requires Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Code Section(s) to be Added/Amended/Repealed Click or tap here to enter text.	CCCI 10135
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Requires Provisional Language <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Budget Package Status <input type="checkbox"/> Needed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Needed <input type="checkbox"/> Existing
---	--

Impact on Support Budget

- | | |
|--|---|
| One-Time Costs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Swing Space Needed <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| Future Savings <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | Generate Surplus Property <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| Future Costs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |

If proposal affects another department, does other department concur with proposal? Yes No

Attach comments of affected department, signed and dated by the department director or designee.

Prepared By Tamer Ahmed	Date 8/3/2026	Reviewed By Angela Cowan	Date 8/3/2026
Chief Deputy Director Robert Oyung	Date 8/3/2026	Administrative Director Michelle Curran	Date 8/3/2026

Department of Finance Use Only

Principal Program Budget Analyst Click or tap here to enter text.	Date submitted to the Legislature Click or tap to enter a date.
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A. COBCP Abstract:

Placer County—Tahoe Courthouse Renovation: \$5,493,000 for Acquisition phase. The project is a renovation of the existing Tahoe Courthouse. The project will acquire the existing two-story, 11,301 SF courthouse, which has a footprint of approximately 7,200 SF on the existing Placer County Burton Creek Campus in Tahoe City. The project includes secure parking for judicial officers. Total project costs are estimated at \$27,967,000, including Acquisition (\$5,493,000), Performance Criteria (\$1,329,000), and Design-Build (\$21,145,000). The design-build amount includes \$14,594,000 for the construction contract, \$1,022,000 for contingency, and \$5,529,000 for other project costs. The Acquisition phase is scheduled to begin in July 2027 and is scheduled to be completed in March 2031. Performance Criteria is scheduled to begin in March 2031 and is scheduled to be approved in March 2032. Design-Build is scheduled to begin in August 2032 and scheduled to be completed in July 2037.

Due to insufficient resources in the Immediate and Critical Needs Account, the Judicial Council at its meeting on October 26, 2012, made a policy decision to place some projects on hold until proper funding could be restored. The impact of the Judicial Council direction to this project was to stop the project in the Acquisition phase. On June 27, 2023, through action of the Judicial Council's Court Facilities Advisory Committee, the project was changed from new construction to a renovation.

B. Purpose of the Project:

Problem: The existing condition and capacity of the Placer County Courthouse facilities were evaluated under Senate Bill 847, which revised Government Code section 70371.9 and required the Judicial Council of California to reassess projects identified in its *Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan* and prioritization methodology adopted on October 24, 2008. The [Reassessment of Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects](#), which is the basis for the *Judicial Branch Five-Year Infrastructure Plan*, was submitted to the Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review and the Assembly Committee on Budget in December 2019.

The infrastructure plan project rankings were established through a detailed and systematic analysis of the following criteria:

- The general physical condition of the building
- Needed improvement to the physical condition of buildings to alleviate the totality of risks associated with seismic conditions, fire and life safety conditions, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements, and environmental hazards
- Court security features within buildings
- Access to court services
- Overcrowding
- Projects that replace or renovate courtrooms in court buildings where there is a risk to court users due to potential catastrophic events

Through this assessment process, Placer County Courthouse facilities affected by this project were determined to be deficient in all categories. This project is ranked in the Immediate Need priority group and consequently is one of the highest-priority trial court capital-outlay projects for the judicial branch.

Program Need: The Tahoe Courthouse Renovation will accomplish the following needed improvements to the superior court and enhance its ability to serve the public:

- Provide an accessible, safe, and efficient branch courthouse for all case types.
- Improve security, relieve overcrowding, and improve operational efficiency and customer service.
- Allow the court to operate in a facility with adequate space for greater functionality than in current conditions, including:
 - Adequate visitor security screening and queuing in the entrance area;
 - Adequate courtroom and public waiting areas;
 - Attorney-client interview and jury deliberation rooms;

- o Public service improvements, including renovated spaces for clerk’s office and self-help area;
- o ADA accessible spaces;
- o Adequate staff workstations and meeting spaces; and
- o Dependable physical infrastructure.

The Superior Court of Placer County uses a centralized service model, with full-service operations centralized in the Hon. Howard G. Gibson Courthouse in Roseville. In Auburn, the county seat, the Historic Courthouse serves most case types, including occasional jury trials. The Tahoe Courthouse is a branch courthouse in Tahoe City, which serves all case types.

The court occupies five buildings. The facilities are summarized in the table below.

	Name	City	Number of Courtrooms	Type	Owner	Year Built
1	Historic Courthouse	Auburn	6	Courthouse	County	1894
3	Juvenile Hall	Auburn	0	Jail	County	1999
4	Tahoe Courthouse	Tahoe City	1	Multiuse	County	1959
5	Hon. Howard G. Gibson Courthouse	Roseville	9	Courthouse	Judicial Council	2008
6	Placer County Arraignment Court Facility	Roseville	1	Courthouse	Judicial Council	2018

Infrastructure Deficiencies in Facilities Affected by Project: The project will renovate the existing Tahoe Courthouse in Tahoe City. The county’s portion of the building will be acquired by the Judicial Council of California and included in the renovation project.

1. Tahoe Courthouse (county-owned)

2019 Assessment Data

Year Built	1959
Number of Courtrooms	1
10-Year Facility Condition Index (FCI)	Poor Condition
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) P-154 Seismic Rating	Acceptable Seismic Rating
Deferred Maintenance	\$279,924
Annual Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Costs	\$5,369
Security System Refresh Costs	Not Assessed

The Tahoe Courthouse is located at 2501 North Lake Boulevard in Tahoe City. It is two stories, 11,301 SF, and has a footprint of approximately 7,200 SF on the existing county-owned and -managed Placer County Burton Creek Campus. The Placer court exclusively occupies approximately 2,100 SF, sharing the building with justice partners. This branch courthouse hears all case types, including criminal, family law, juvenile, traffic, and civil. The building is overcrowded, with numerous functional and security issues that include an undersized courtroom with an inefficient layout, undersized entrance security screening area, poor functional adjacencies, and ADA noncompliance. The facility has minimal space for weapons screening. The facility has approximately \$280,000 in deferred maintenance.

C. Relationship to the Strategic Plan:

The Judicial Council, as the policymaking body for the judicial branch, has the following responsibilities and authorities with regard to court facilities, in addition to any other responsibilities or authorities established by law:

- Exercise full responsibility, jurisdiction, control, and authority as an owner would have over trial court facilities for which title is held by the state, including but not limited to the acquisition and development of facilities.
- Exercise the full range of policymaking authority over trial court facilities, including but not limited to planning, construction, acquisition, and operation, to the extent not expressly otherwise limited by law.
- Establish policies, procedures, and guidelines for ensuring that the courts have adequate and sufficient facilities, including but not limited to facilities planning, acquisition, construction, design, operation, and maintenance.
- Allocate appropriated funds for court facilities maintenance and construction.
- Prepare funding requests for court facility construction, repair, and maintenance.
- Implement the design, bid, award, and construction of all court construction projects, except as delegated to others.
- Provide for capital-outlay projects that may be built with funds appropriated or otherwise available for these purposes according to an approved five-year infrastructure plan for each court.

The provision of this capital-outlay request is directly related to the judicial branch's strategic plan Goal VI: Branchwide Infrastructure for Service Excellence. By providing the trial courts with the facilities required to carry out the judiciary's constitutional functions, the proposed project immediately addresses this goal. In addition, the proposed project supports the judicial branch's commitment to Goal I: Access, Fairness, Diversity, and Inclusion; Goal IV: Quality of Justice and Service to the Public; and Goal VII: Adequate, Stable, and Predictable Funding for a Fully Functioning Branch.

D. Alternatives:

Alternative 1: Renovation of Existing Courthouse

The existing Tahoe Courthouse would be renovated and reconfigured to improve the space. The estimated total project cost is \$27,967,000. The project would require acquisition of the existing facility. The project includes secure parking for judicial officers.

Advantages:

- This option improves access to justice and public service.
- Court operational efficiency will be enhanced.
- Renovation would make the courthouse compliant with modern regulatory safety, seismic, and accessibility standards.
- Renovation of an existing facility is more sustainable and allows for less of an environmental impact.

Disadvantages:

- This alternative requires authorization of funds for site acquisition, design, and construction.
- The potential exists for unforeseen conditions such as structural issues and hazardous material abatement.
- Thirty-year expected life cycle is less than that of new construction.

Alternative 2: New, One-Courtroom Courthouse

This alternative would construct a new, one-courtroom courthouse of approximately 7,200 SF in the Tahoe City area to replace the existing facility. The estimated total project cost is \$30,342,000. The project would require acquisition of a site of approximately 1.5 acres. The project includes secure parking for judicial officers.

Advantages:

- New construction provides durable, safe, and maintainable facility with a 50-year lifespan.
- This option is most aligned with modern regulatory safety, seismic, and accessibility standards.
- A new courthouse allows for an opportunity to obtain higher-quality systems, which reduces O&M and renewal costs.
- This alternative provides greater design flexibility and interior layout.

Disadvantage:

- The estimated total project cost, including all phases for acquisition, performance criteria, and design-build, is higher than a renovation.

Alternative 3: Defer This Project

Advantage:

- No additional commitment of resources is required.

Disadvantages:

- This is a needed project. The existing facility does not provide basic services to Placer County residents due to overcrowding; lack of proper security; noncompliance with ADA requirements; lack of space for adequately sized visitor security screening and queuing in the entrance area, courtroom, and self-help; and no attorney-client interview rooms or secure judicial parking.
- Delay of this project limits the court's ability to serve the public.

E. Recommended Solution:

1. Which alternative and why?

The recommended option is Alternative 1: Renovation of Existing Courthouse. This alternative provides the best solution for the superior court and for Placer County residents.

2. Detailed scope description.

The renovation project includes renovating approximately 7,200 SF of the existing, 11,301 SF, Tahoe Courthouse building. The project will require acquisition of the existing courthouse building on the Placer County Burton Creek Campus in Tahoe City. The project includes secure parking for judicial officers.

3. Basis for cost information.

Estimated total project costs are based on conceptual space program and three-page estimate.

4. Factors/benefits for recommended solution other than the least expensive alternative.

The recommended option will accomplish the following needed improvements to the superior court and enhance its ability to serve the public:

- Increase public access to justice by providing a modern, safe, and accessible courthouse.
- Relieve the current space shortfall, increase security, and renovate an inadequate building in Placer County.
- Improve operational efficiencies by improving space adjacencies and providing spaces in alignment with Judicial Council facility standards.

5. Complete description of impact on support budget.

Impact on the trial court operation budgets for fiscal year (FY) 2027–28 will not be material. It is anticipated that this project will affect trial court operations budgets in fiscal years beyond the current year.

Impact on the sheriff security funding for FY 2027–28 will not be material. It is anticipated that this project will affect sheriff security budgets in future fiscal years.

It is anticipated that there will be ongoing costs of \$50,000 for Judicial Council–funded O&M. The county facility payments established under Government Code section 70353 with the transfer of each county facility replaced by this project will be used to partially offset ongoing O&M costs of the renovated facility.

As additional programmatic workload and funding drive the need for additional administrative funding, an administrative overhead cost has been included in each capital-outlay budget change proposal. The additional funding of \$42,000 will be used to support successful implementation of this request.

The renovation project will be extensive such that the court will be unable to operate in the existing courthouse during construction. Therefore, swing space is needed to house existing court operations for service to the public to continue while the existing courthouse is being renovated. Swing space is proposed to be provided in the new Tahoe Justice Center (planned for construction on the existing Placer County Burton Creek Campus) for the court to operate during construction.

6. Identify and explain any project risks.

Any construction project carries risk of increased scope due to discovery of unknown conditions throughout the design and construction process that can alter the projected construction cost. These risks can be mitigated or minimized by concurrently developing a prioritized itemization of project features that can be reduced in scope, alternatively approached, or eliminated without affecting the building functionality. The list should be updated at the completion of each stage of the design process in connection with the preparation and review of the updated estimates. Some risk is inherent with transfer of real property from one entity to another regarding schedule and ancillary appropriation timing for funds. Risk is always inherent in the construction and ownership of real property and improvements. Standard risk management procedures are used to control or delegate these risks.

The risks associated with not developing a replacement court facility, as responsibility for the facilities it will replace has transferred to the state, are equally compelling. Given the existing physical conditions and practical limitations of improving these facilities, they will generate liabilities for the state the longer they remain unaddressed.

7. List requested interdepartmental coordination and/or special project approval (including mandatory reviews and approvals, e.g., technology proposals).

Interagency cooperation will be required among state, county, and local jurisdictional authorities for successful completion of this project. The project will be reviewed by the State Fire Marshal, the Board of State and Community Corrections for compliance with corrections standards, and the Division of the State Architect for fire and life safety and accessibility. The State Fire Marshal will perform inspections, required by the California Building Code for fire and life safety, during the construction phase.

F. Consistency With Government Code Section 65041.1:

Does the recommended solution (project) promote infill development by rehabilitating existing infrastructure and how? Explain.

The recommended solution involves the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure. The rehabilitation of the existing courthouse is less costly than construction of a new courthouse facility.

Does the project improve the protection of environmental and agricultural resources by protecting and preserving the state's most valuable natural resources? Explain.

The judicial branch is committed to selecting sites with no or least impact to these resources by using previously developed land with existing infrastructure. This project will complete a thorough and responsible California Environmental Quality Act process.

Does the project encourage efficient development patterns by ensuring that infrastructure associated with development, other than infill, supports efficient use of land and is appropriately planned for growth? Explain.

The Judicial Council will establish a Project Advisory Group that will consist of representatives from the local court, the county (including personnel from county administration, district attorney, public defender, sheriff, probation department, etc.), the local community, and local bar association.

DRAFT

Court Facilities Advisory Committee

As of May 29, 2026

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Court Facilities Advisory Committee

As of May 29, 2026

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