



JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

455 Golden Gate Avenue · San Francisco, California 94102-3688

www.courts.ca.gov

REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

For business meeting on December 16, 2016

Title	Agenda Item Type
Court Facilities: Disposition of Vacant Courthouses	Action Required
Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected	Effective Date
None	December 16, 2016
Recommended by	Date of Report
Facilities Policies Working Group	November 9, 2016
Hon. Douglas P. Miller, Chair	Contact
Hon. Marla O. Anderson, Vice-Chair	Eunice Calvert-Banks, 415-865-4048 eunice.calvert-banks@jud.ca.gov
	Charles Martel, 415-865-4967 charles.martel@jud.ca.gov

Executive Summary

The Firebaugh, Reedley, and Clovis Courthouses in Fresno County and the Avenal and Corcoran Courthouses in Kings County have been permanently closed by their respective courts and are unsuitable to the needs of the judicial branch. To eliminate the Judicial Council's continuing liability and expense in holding permanently closed court facilities and to realize the value of the assets in fair market value dispositions, the Facilities Policies Working Group (FPWG) recommends authorizing and approving the disposition of these facilities. The FPWG further recommends authorizing staff to lease or license all or a portion of the Clovis facility pending its final disposition.

Recommendation

The Facilities Policies Working Group recommends that the Judicial Council, effective December 16, 2016:

1. Authorize and approve the disposition of the state's equity interest in, and title to, the Firebaugh, Reedley, and Clovis court facilities in Fresno County and the Avenal and Corcoran court facilities in Kings County in fair market value transactions;
2. Direct council staff to take all actions necessary to obtain statutory authorization to dispose of the facilities and to draft and negotiate appropriate agreements with prospective transferees;
3. Direct council staff to take all action necessary to lease or license all or a portion of the Clovis facility until such time as it can be permanently disposed of;
4. Delegate to the Administrative Director or his designee the authority to sign real property disposition agreements and any other related necessary documents, contingent on legislative authorization for the disposition of the properties; and
5. Delegate to the Administrative Director or his designee the authority to sign one or more leases or licenses for the Clovis court facility, pending its final disposition.

Previous Council Action

In August 2014, the Trial Court Facility Modification Advisory Committee requested that the Judicial Council declare the three court facilities in Fresno County (Clovis, Reedley, and Firebaugh) to be surplus property. The Judicial Council deferred action on that request.

In April 2015, the Judicial Council declared the San Pedro Courthouse as surplus, with proceeds from its fair market value sale to be deposited in accordance with article III, section 9 of the California Constitution into the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties, and authorized its disposition and sponsorship of legislation to accomplish that goal.

In October 2015, the Judicial Council approved a short-term lease of the Corning Courthouse to the County of Tehama pending the sale of that courthouse to the county.

In December 2015, the Judicial Council approved sponsorship of an alternative proposal to authorize the disposition of the San Pedro Courthouse as nonsurplus property with the proceeds of its sale to be deposited in the Immediate and Critical Needs Account (ICNA).

Rationale for Recommendation

Background

The State of California, acting by and through the Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, is the record title holder for the court facilities in Firebaugh, Reedley, Clovis, Avenal, and Corcoran.¹ Four of the court facilities (Firebaugh, Reedley, Avenal, and Corcoran) are in buildings where occupancy and use was shared with local county government, while in the fifth (Clovis), the court was the exclusive occupant.

Description of court facilities: Fresno County

The Superior Court of Fresno County permanently closed its court facilities in Firebaugh, Reedley, and Clovis to the public on July 30, 2012. Over the past four years, the Fresno superior court has consistently stated that there are no future plans to reopen any of these facilities and is supportive of staff efforts to dispose of them.

The Firebaugh Courthouse is located at 1325 “O” Street, within the City of Firebaugh’s government center, which includes the courthouse, the county library, city administration, and the police department. The court facility is in an 8,190-square-foot, one-story building with a basement and shared parking lot wherein the state holds a 58.02 percent equity interest, with the county holding the remaining 41.98 percent. The court’s space in the building consists of one courtroom, a judge’s chambers, two holding cells, and administrative space. The county uses its space in the building as a satellite office, with intermittent staffing. According to an April 2016 appraisal, the value of the entire building is \$740,000, with the council’s share \$390,000. In fiscal year (FY) 2015–16 the council spent \$42,602.26 as its share of operation and maintenance for this vacated facility.

The Reedley Courthouse is located at 815 “G” Street. This court facility is in a 5,888-square-foot, one-story building with a small shared parking lot wherein the state holds a 78.13 percent equity interest and the county holds the remaining 21.87 percent equity interest. The court’s space in the building consists of one courtroom and judges’ chambers, and administrative and storage space. The county’s space in the building is occupied by its agricultural office. According to an April 2016 appraisal, the value of the entire building is \$540,000, with the council’s share \$330,000. In FY 2015–16 the council spent \$15,755 as its share of operation and maintenance for this vacated facility.

¹ The Judicial Council in the past referred to its staff as “the Administrative Office of the Courts.” Rule 10.81(b)(4) of the California Rules of Court provides as follows:

The Judicial Council will continue to perform all duties, responsibilities, functions, or other obligations, and bear all liabilities, and exercise all rights, powers, authorities, benefits, and other privileges attributed to the “Administrative Office of the Courts” or “AOC” arising from contracts, memorandums of understanding, or other legal agreements, documents, proceedings, or transactions. The Judicial Council may be substituted for the “Administrative Office of the Courts” or “AOC” wherever necessary, with no prejudice to the substantive rights of any party.

The Clovis Courthouse is located at 1011 Fifth Street. This court facility is 3,360 square feet in size and holds one courtroom and chambers, one holding cell, and clerk and administrative space. There are six parking stalls on the property. The court occupied 100 percent of this building. According to an April 2016 appraisal, the value of the entire building is \$720,000. In FY 2015–16 the council spent \$65,283 on operation and maintenance for this vacated facility.

Kings County

The Superior Court of Kings County closed the Avenal and Corcoran facilities as of December 18, 2015, when it moved into the new Hanford Courthouse. The court has no need for any of these facilities, and is supportive of staff efforts to dispose of them.

The Avenal Courthouse is located at 501 East Kings Street. This court facility is in a 7,696-square-foot, single-story building with a shared parking lot wherein the state holds a 58.01 percent equity interest and the county holds the remaining 41.99 percent. The court's space in the building consists of one courtroom, two judges' chambers, two holding cells, and administrative and storage space. The county's space in the building is occupied by the county sheriff. According to an April 2016 appraisal, the value of the entire building is \$670,000, with the council's share \$330,000. In FY 2015–16 the council spent \$38,542 as its share of operation and maintenance for this facility, though it should be noted that the court occupied this facility until December 18, 2015.

The Corcoran Courthouse is located at 1000 Chittenden Avenue. This court facility is in a 6,995-square-foot, single-story building with a shared parking lot wherein the state holds an 87.06 percent equity interest, with the county holding the remaining 12.94 percent. The court's space in the building consists of one courtroom and judges' chambers, one room with three holding cells, and administrative and storage space. The county's space is occupied by the county sheriff. According to an April 2016 appraisal, the value of the entire building is \$780,000, with the council's share \$690,000. In FY 2015–16 the council spent \$44,868 as its share of operation and maintenance for this facility, though it should be noted that the court occupied this facility until December 18, 2015.

Once the facilities are disposed of, the judicial branch will realize financial savings on maintenance costs (utilities, landscaping, vandalism prevention/cleanup, etc.). The council and judicial branch as a whole will benefit from a disposition of the court facilities because of the elimination of operations and maintenance costs and liability risks associated with the closed facilities. The judicial branch will also benefit from the dispositions if the Legislature directs that disposition proceeds be deposited into the ICNA or another account within the judicial branch.

Shared use buildings: impact of Joint Occupancy Agreements

The shared occupancy and use of the four shared-use buildings is governed in each case by a Joint Occupancy Agreement (JOA) entered into by the Judicial Council and the county in which the facility is located as part of the courthouse transfer process under the Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002 (as amended; hereafter the Act). Under the JOAs, management of each shared-use

building is assigned to either the Judicial Council or the county and a process is established for sharing the cost of operating and maintaining the buildings, including costs incurred after all or a portion of the building is closed, as required under Government Code section 70343(a)(2).²

In a shared-use building under a JOA, any transfer by either the Judicial Council or county of rights to occupy and use its exclusive-use area, or its equity interest, whether permanent or temporary, must involve the other party. For permanent transfers of the Judicial Council's equity interests in the four shared-use courthouses under consideration in this report, in each case, three scenarios are possible under the JOAs:

1. The county purchases or otherwise acquires the Judicial Council's equity interest in and title to the building.
2. The county has or will vacate its space in the building and allows the Judicial Council, as titleholder, to dispose of the entire property and give the county its share of the proceeds (equal to its percentage equity interest).
3. The county is unwilling to pursue options 1 or 2 and the Judicial Council finds a third party willing to acquire its equity interest in and title to the building. Before completing any such disposition, however, the Judicial Council is required to offer the same terms and conditions to the county. If the county rejects that offer, then a disposition to the third party may proceed, and any such third party would be required to take an assignment of the Judicial Council's rights, duties, and obligations in the JOA. The county must, however, consent to any such assignment. The county may not refuse to give that consent, but it may be made subject to reasonable conditions.

Temporary transfers by a lease or license of a party's exclusive-use area in a shared-use building are also addressed in the JOAs. The JOAs provide that the Judicial Council and county each have the right to lease or license vacant space to the other or to a third party, but before the Judicial Council may enter into a lease or license with a third party, the council must first offer the lease

² All future statutory references are to the Gov. Code unless otherwise noted. Section 70343(a)(2) provides as follows:

(2) Unless otherwise specifically provided by agreement between the Judicial Council and the county, the Judicial Council and the county shall share operation and maintenance costs in a shared use building as follows:

(A) Each entity is responsible for the operation and normal day-to-day maintenance costs of that space in the building exclusively used by the entity.

(B) Each entity shall share the operating and normal day-to-day maintenance costs for the common space in the building based on the proportionate amount of space exclusively used by each entity.

(C) Each entity shall share the major building repairs and maintenance affecting the entire building, including, but not limited to, common areas, based on the proportionate amount of space exclusively used by each entity.

or license to the county on the same terms and conditions.³ Such temporary transfers do not impact the party's respective equity interests in the building.

Legal Authority

Transfer of title to court facility

Every transfer of title to state-owned real property must be specifically authorized by statute.⁴ The language of the authorizing legislation will determine where the proceeds from such transfer will be deposited. On September 23, 2016, the Legislature authorized the sale of the San Pedro Courthouse, with the sales proceeds being deposited into the ICNA.⁵

The San Pedro legislation generally tracks other provisions of the Government Code (§§ 14673.3, 14673.9, 14673.10, and 14673.11) authorizing nonsurplus fair market value dispositions of certain parcels of state-owned real property by the Department of General Services, with proceeds for those sales directed to fund replacement facilities. If the Legislature authorizes the dispositions of the five courthouses under consideration in this report in a manner similar to the San Pedro legislation and those sections of the Government Code cited above, proceeds from those dispositions would be deposited in the ICNA and retained for use by and for the judicial branch. Alternatively, the Legislature may direct that disposition proceeds be deposited into some other account within or outside of the judicial branch.

Temporary transfers of occupancy and use of court facilities by lease or license

Under the Act, the Legislature granted the Judicial Council broad authority over trial court facilities. Specifically, section 70391(a) provides that the Judicial Council shall “[e]xercise 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.” And section 70392(a) provides Judicial Council staff with authority to “provide the ongoing oversight, management, operation, and maintenance of facilities used by the trial courts, if the responsibility for the facility has been transferred to the Judicial Council pursuant to” the Act.

This broad language confers an authority coextensive with that of an owner on the Judicial Council, except where expressly limited by statute. Nothing in the Act or elsewhere expressly prohibits the Judicial Council from entering into an outbound lease or license of all or a portion of a court facility with an unrelated third party while it seeks its permanent disposition duty.

In fact, the Act supports the position that the Judicial Council has the requisite authority under

³ Because these rights to temporarily transfer space are included in the JOAs and under authority of § 70392(a), it has been the consistent practice of council staff to draft and negotiate leases, licenses, and other agreements giving the county or sometimes third parties the right to occupy and use court exclusive-use area in shared-use buildings.

⁴ *People v. Chambers*, (1951) 37 Cal.2d 552.

⁵ Assem. Bill 1900 (Jones-Sawyer; 2016 Stats, ch. 510).

California law to enter into a lease or license of a court facility, and Judicial Council staff may implement that authority by seeking to negotiate such an agreement. The Legislature’s use of the phrase “as an owner would have” to describe the nature and scope of the Judicial Council’s authority over court facilities is significant. Under California’s Civil Code, “[t]he ownership of a thing is the right of one or more persons to possess and use it to the exclusion of others.” (Civ. Code, § 654.) Ownership is qualified when it is shared with one or more persons, when the time of enjoyment is deferred or limited, and when the use is restricted. (Civ. Code, § 680). Otherwise, it is absolute, meaning the owner “has the absolute dominion over it, and may use it or dispose of it according to his pleasure, subject only to general laws.” (Civ. Code, § 679; see Civ. Code, § 678). “Ownership ... is a bundle of rights and privileges,” and an owner may enter into a lease agreement conferring on the tenant the rights of exclusive possession of the property against all the world, including the owner. (*Union Oil Co. v. State Bd. of Equalization* (1963) 60 Cal.2d 441, 447.)

Comments, Alternatives Considered, and Policy Implications

This proposal was not circulated for comment. Staff has received written communication from the Superior Court of Fresno County stating that the three facilities have not been used for court operations since 2012, the court does not intend to resume court operations at any of these court locations, and the court supports the disposition of these facilities (see Attachment A).

Disposition of the two facilities in Kings County has long been contemplated in the planning for the new Hanford Courthouse, which was opened in early 2016. Staff has received written communication from the Superior Court of Kings County stating the court has no interest in or resources available to resume operations at Avenal or Corcoran (see Attachment B).

The alternative to approving disposition of these facilities is for the council to continue to carry the expense and liability of ownership with no real benefit to the judicial branch.

Implementation Requirements, Costs, and Operational Impacts

As noted above, disposition of the four court facilities in the shared-use buildings subject to JOAs will in each case require the active participation of the county in which the facility is located. With respect to the three facilities in Fresno County, in previous correspondence, Fresno County staff has informed Judicial Council staff that the county will decide whether or not it is interested in reacquiring any of the facilities only after the Judicial Council has presented specific terms and conditions from third parties. Following Judicial Council approval of the disposition of the five court facilities, Judicial Council staff will simultaneously (1) work to obtain legislative authorization for such dispositions; (2) identify potential parties interested in acquiring the properties and begin negotiating fair market value transactions subject to that authorizing legislation; and (3) with respect to the Clovis facility and as appropriate with the other four shared-use facilities and subject to the applicable JOAs, negotiate leases or licenses of the facilities pending final dispositions.

Costs will be incurred in the disposition process, including costs of appraisals and title and escrow fees. Any such costs incurred by the council will, however, be offset by the disposition proceeds.

Attachments and Links

1. Attachment A: confirmation from Superior Court of Fresno County supporting disposition
2. Attachment B: confirmation from Superior Court of Kings County supporting disposition
3. Link C: Government Code section 14673.3,
http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=GOV§ionNum=14673.3
4. Link D: Government Code section 14673.9,
http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=GOV§ionNum=14673.9
5. Link E: Government Code section 14673.10,
http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=GOV§ionNum=14673.10
6. Link F: Government Code section 14673.11,
http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=GOV§ionNum=14673.11
7. Link G: Government Code section 70391,
http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=GOV§ionNum=70391
8. Link H: Assembly Bill 1900 (Jones-Sawyer; 2016 Stats., ch. 510)
http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201520160AB1900

From: [Calvert-Banks, Eunice](mailto:Eunice.Calvert-Banks@jud.ca.gov)
To: [Iorga, Hilda](mailto:Hilda.Iorga@jud.ca.gov)
Subject: FW: Disposition of Reedley, Clovis and Firebaugh
Date: Thursday, November 10, 2016 1:37:35 PM

From: Morton, Sheran [<mailto:SMorton@fresno.courts.ca.gov>]
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2016 11:04 AM
To: Calvert-Banks, Eunice <Eunice.Calvert-Banks@jud.ca.gov>
Subject: RE: Disposition of Reedley, Clovis and Firebaugh

Good Morning to you too.
The Fresno Superior Court's position has not changed.
Thank you

From: Calvert-Banks, Eunice [<mailto:Eunice.Calvert-Banks@jud.ca.gov>]
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2016 8:57 AM
To: Morton, Sheran <SMorton@fresno.courts.ca.gov>
Subject: Disposition of Reedley, Clovis and Firebaugh

Good morning:

I am working on a report to the Judicial Council to (again) request approval to move forward with the disposition of the Reedley, Clovis and Firebaugh facilities. Over the past several years since the facilities were closed in July 2012 your court has been supportive of this request (see attached letter), and I wanted to confirm that the court's position has not changed. If you could reply to this email confirm that your court does support the disposition of these facilities, I would appreciate it. A copy of your email will be attached to the Judicial Council report.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. I apologize for the short notice, but if you could send back a response today I would greatly appreciate that. Thank you.

Eunice Calvert-Banks, Manager
Real Estate and Facilities Management | Operations and Programs Division
Judicial Council of California
455 Golden Gate Avenue, 8th floor
San Francisco, CA 94102

(415) 865-4048 | eunice.calvert-banks@jud.ca.gov | www.courts.ca.gov



Superior Court of California
County of Fresno

COPY

CHAMBERS OF
JONATHAN B. CONKLIN
Presiding Judge

1100 VAN NESS AVENUE
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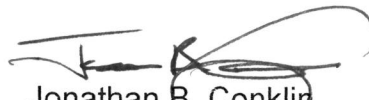
September 17, 2014

Eunice Calvert-Banks, Manager
Real Estate and Facilities Management - Administrative Division
Judicial Council of California
455 Golden Gate Avenue, 8th floor
San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Ms. Calvert-Banks:

I am writing in response to our conference call on September 4, 2014 related to the closure and disposition of the Fresno Court facilities located in Clovis, Reedley, and Firebaugh, which were closed by our Court pursuant to Government Code §68106 and California Rules of Court, Rule 10.620(e), on July 30, 2012. We permanently closed these facilities, after considerable thought and reflection, as was outlined in the attached letter dated May 25, 2012 to then AOC Regional Administrative Director, Ms. Jody Patel. It is our understanding that the County of Fresno maintains a presence at the Firebaugh and Reedley locations. Our Court has no plans in the near or far term to reopen any of these facilities.

Sincerely,



Jonathan B. Conklin
Presiding Judge

JBC:kew



Superior Court of California
County of Fresno

Tamara Beard
Executive Officer / Clerk / Jury Commissioner
Sheran Morton – Patricia Wallace-Rixman
Assistant Executive Officers

May 25, 2012

Ms. Jody Patel, Regional Administrative Director
Administrative Office of the Courts – Judicial Council of California
455 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California, 94102

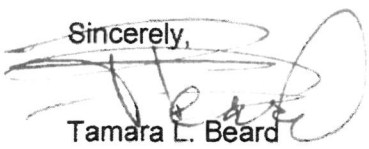
Re: NOTIFICATION PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE §68106

In accordance with Government Code §68106, the Superior Court of California, County of Fresno hereby provides notice of the permanent closure of the Clovis, Coalinga, Firebaugh, Kingsburg, Reedley, Sanger, and Selma branch courts.

As you know, on May 14th of this year, Governor Jerry Brown announced unprecedented and severe funding cuts to the State's judicial branch. Despite the Fresno Superior Court's history of prudent fiscal planning, effective cost-cutting measures, and revenue generating strategies, the Court now faces an immediate deficit of \$5.4 million in the 2012-13 fiscal year that starts on July 1, 2012. Simply stated, this is the most severe fiscal crisis that the Court has ever faced and well beyond anything that could have been anticipated. In light of such a drastic situation and with less than 45 days until the start of the fiscal year, the Court has had to quickly explore options for reducing costs and increase efficiency. Due to the urgency of the situation, it was necessary to make difficult decisions quickly. The Court concluded that closing the branch courts would realize a significant and immediate cost savings and that consolidating these operations into the courts in downtown Fresno area would improve efficiency. Therefore, pursuant to California Government Code §68106, the Superior Court of Fresno County is hereby giving urgent notice that the courts in Coalinga, Firebaugh, Reedley, Sanger, and Selma will close effective July 30, 2012. Clovis and Kingsburg will close effective August 6, 2012. The Court has made the necessary finding of good cause and required urgency to proceed with the closures as provided for in California Rules of Court, Rule 10.620(e). The Court is abiding by all of the procedural requirements set out in rule 10.620 applicable to immediate action.

Please understand that this decision was not made without significant analyses, contemplation, and debate. Everyone at the Fresno Superior Court understands and regrets that closing the branch courts will be inconvenient for residents who live outside the Fresno metropolitan area. The centralization of Court services in the City of Fresno, however, will provide the opportunity to improve operational efficiency for core court services. The Court will do its best to minimize the overall impact and make the transition as easy as possible. A copy of each public notice is attached.

Sincerely,


Tamara L. Beard
Court Executive Officer

cc: Hon. Gary D. Hoff, Presiding Judge
Hon. Gary Orozco, Assistant Presiding Judge



SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA,
COUNTY OF FRESNO



NOTICE OF COURT CLOSURES

ON THE IMMINENT CLOSURE OF THE CLOVIS, COALINGA, FIREBAUGH, KINGSBURG, REEDLEY, SANGER, AND SELMA BRANCH COURTS

The State of California's fiscal crisis has caused all government agencies to closely examine all operations and expenditures, and to evaluate cost efficiencies and effectiveness, wherever necessary. Despite the Fresno Superior Court's history of prudent fiscal planning, effective cost-cutting measures, and revenue generating strategies, the Court now faces an immediate deficit of \$5.4 million in the 2012-13 fiscal year that starts on July 1, 2012. Simply stated, this is the most severe fiscal crisis that the Court has ever faced and well beyond anything that could have been anticipated. In light of such a drastic situation and with less than 45 days until the start of the fiscal year, the Court has had to quickly explore options for reducing costs and increase efficiency. Due to the urgency of the situation, it was necessary to make difficult decisions quickly. The Court concluded that closing the branch courts would realize a significant and immediate cost savings and that consolidating these operations into the courts in downtown Fresno area would improve efficiency. **Therefore, pursuant to California Rule of Court, Rule 10.620(e) & (f), the Superior Court of Fresno County is hereby giving urgent notice that the courts in Coalinga, Firebaugh, Reedley, Sanger, and Selma will close on July 30, 2012. Clovis and Kingsburg will close effective August 6, 2012.**

The centralization of Court services in the City of Fresno, however, will provide the opportunity to improve operational efficiency for core court services. The Court will do its best to minimize the overall impact and make the transition as easy as possible. Any interested person or entity who wishes to comment in writing may do so by any of the following methods:

E-mail: Infodesk@fresno.courts.ca.gov

-OR-

Correspondence: ATTN: Administration
1100 Van Ness Avenue
Fresno, CA, 93724

As required by California Rule of Court, Rule 10.620 all public input received shall be provided to the person or persons making these difficult decisions.

Bustamante, Mary

From: Monika Newman <mnewman@kings.courts.ca.gov>
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2016 12:03 PM
To: Bustamante, Mary
Cc: Barnes, Steven D.; Lewis, Jeff
Subject: Corcoran and Avenal Courthouses - Permanent Disposition

Good Morning Mary,

On behalf of our Presiding Judge, Steve Barnes and CEO, Jeff Lewis, both agree we have no plans to re-open Corcoran or Avenal Court facilities for business. As such, you have their support to continue with actions as necessary for a permanent disposition of both buildings.

I do have plans to conduct public sales in both Court locations of the remaining furniture items left behind after their official closures last year December and hope to have both facilities cleared out by the first of the year [2017], if not sooner.

Sincerely,

Monika Newman

Deputy Court Administrator - Facilities & Security
Superior Court of the State of California, Kings County
1640 Kings County Drive
Hanford, CA 93230
Office: 559.582.1010, Ext. 6004
Mobile: 559.589.5110