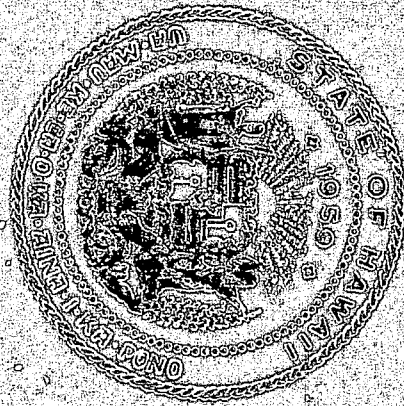


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HAWAII JUDICIAL SYSTEM MASTER PLAN



Volume IV

Executive Summary and Capital Improvements Plan

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HAWAII JUDICIAL SYSTEM MASTER PLAN

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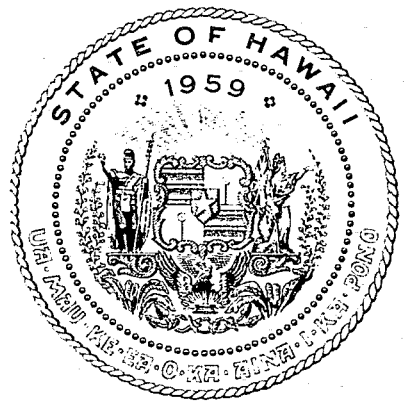
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ACQUISITIONS

Volume IV

Executive Summary and Capital Improvements Plan

Carter Goble Associates, Inc.
January 1989

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Judicial Facilities Task Force Members

The Honorable Tany Hong, Co-chairman
District Court Judge, First Judicial Circuit

Mr. Clyde Namuo, Co-chairman
Chief Clerk, First Circuit Court

Mr. Jeffrey Agader
Administrative Fiscal Director

Mr. Gregory Sugimoto
Planning and Statistics Director

Mr. Kenneth Nakamatsu
Personnel Director

Mr. Stanley Shin
*Department of Accounting and General Services,
Public Works Division*

Ms. Liesje Cattaneo
Adult Probation Division

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MASTER PLAN INTRODUCTION

The Hawaii Judicial System Master Plan involves four major tasks documented in a four-volume final report consisting of:

Volume I - *Court Workload and Judgeship Forecasts.*

Volume II - *Judicial System Space Standards and Design Guidelines.*

Volume III - *Evaluation of Existing Judicial Facilities.*

Volume IV - *Executive Summary and Capital Improvements Plan.*

The Master Plan, which commenced in early 1988, and which concluded at the end of the year, was intended to provide a systematic analysis of the State's judicial facility needs through the turn of the century.

Volume I *lays the foundation for the development of a Capital Improvements Plan by analyzing the historic increases in population, court workloads, and judicial personnel. The broad - based forecasts which result allow the State to improve or construct judicial facilities in response to anticipated growth needs.*

Volume II *develops goals for the effective and efficient operation of the Judicial System, and offers facility space standards and design guidelines to support those goals. The standards and guidelines provide a yardstick against which existing facilities can be measured, and also provide consistent guidance for the future renovation or construction of judicial facilities.*

Volume III *evaluates the State's existing judicial facilities according to criteria of spatial, operational, and physical adequacy. The facility scores which result from the evaluation enable the State to systematically identify the facilities most in need of improvement.*

Volume IV *briefly summarizes the work of the first three volumes and blends the assessment of future growth and the evaluation of existing facilities into a cohesive plan for capital improvements. The plan provides for the strategic construction of new facilities, or for the improvement of existing facilities, according to the priority of needs.*

Introduction

Chapter 1 Court Workload and Judgeship Forecasts

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION**INTRODUCTION**

The State Judicial System Master Plan was developed in order to provide a strategic and systematic response to growth. Growth in the Judicial System is a function of increases and shifts in population, urban density, and changes in the pace and complexity of litigation. The consequences of growth are seen in terms of increasing volumes of cases and people moving through judicial facilities, and in changing operational practices. Facilities become overcrowded or operationally obsolete, or changes in population density leave some facilities under-utilized while other facilities carry a double burden. The development of a strategic plan which attempts to predict growth; which evaluates existing facilities for functional space utilization, operational adequacy, and physical adequacy; and which responds to future growth needs and current shortfalls in a consistent and systematic manner is believed to be the best method for dealing with long-term facility capital expenditures.

The Master Plan which is briefly summarized in this volume, and which culminates in the development of a Capital Improvements Plan, relies heavily on the strategy cited above. The succeeding chapters illustrate the forecasts of future court workloads and judges, the recommended space standards and design guidelines, and the evaluation of existing facilities. The final section deals with a variety of topics including a prioritized list of capital improvement projects which the State should be prepared to accomplish during the next several years in order to appropriately respond to existing and future needs.

By developing analytically-based methodologies to predict future workloads and judges, and by using consistent criteria to evaluate the capabilities of existing facilities to serve current and future needs, it is believed that the State will possess not only a roadmap for the future, but a tool for flexibly responding to the changing needs and circumstances of the next several decades.

COURT WORKLOAD AND JUDGESHIP FORECASTS
VOLUME I SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The section which follows briefly summarizes the detailed forecasts of Volume I. Illustrated are projected Statewide population growth, Statewide forecasts for filings in the Circuit, Family and District Courts, and Statewide forecasts for judges in the Circuit, Family and District Courts.

It should be noted, that for the purpose of the Master Plan, the forecasts are intended to be mainly descriptive rather than prescriptive in nature. Although some judgment is necessarily exercised in determining future disposition rates which judges are likely to handle, the purpose of the analysis is to attempt to describe the judicial facilities which might be required to address future workloads rather than to prescribe to the Legislature a particular number of future judicial positions which should be funded.

A detailed discussion of methodology is included in Volume I. To briefly summarize, however, it is believed that future filings (caseload) can be projected with some accuracy. Those caseloads can then be translated into judgeships required through an analysis of average disposition rates per judge. Finally, facilities can then be examined to determine their ability to accommodate future caseload and judgeship levels.

Figure 1 illustrates the growth in the State's population between 1973 and 1987 -- the historical data period. Essentially, Statewide population has grown from about 851,600 in 1973 to about 1,087,900 in 1987. This is an increase of approximately 236,300 people, or about 28 percent over the 15-year period.

Projected population is expected to be about 1,359,500 in 2005 according to the State's Department of Business and Economic Development. That is an increase of approximately 271,600 people, or about 25 percent over the 19-year period.

COURT WORKLOAD AND JUDGESHIP FORECASTS
Volume I Summary

It is, therefore, believed that although the rate of growth will slow slightly, in terms of the impact that the increased number of people will exert on the demand for Judicial services, the future forecast period will resemble the historical data period. And that implies increases in filings at all Statewide jurisdictional levels.

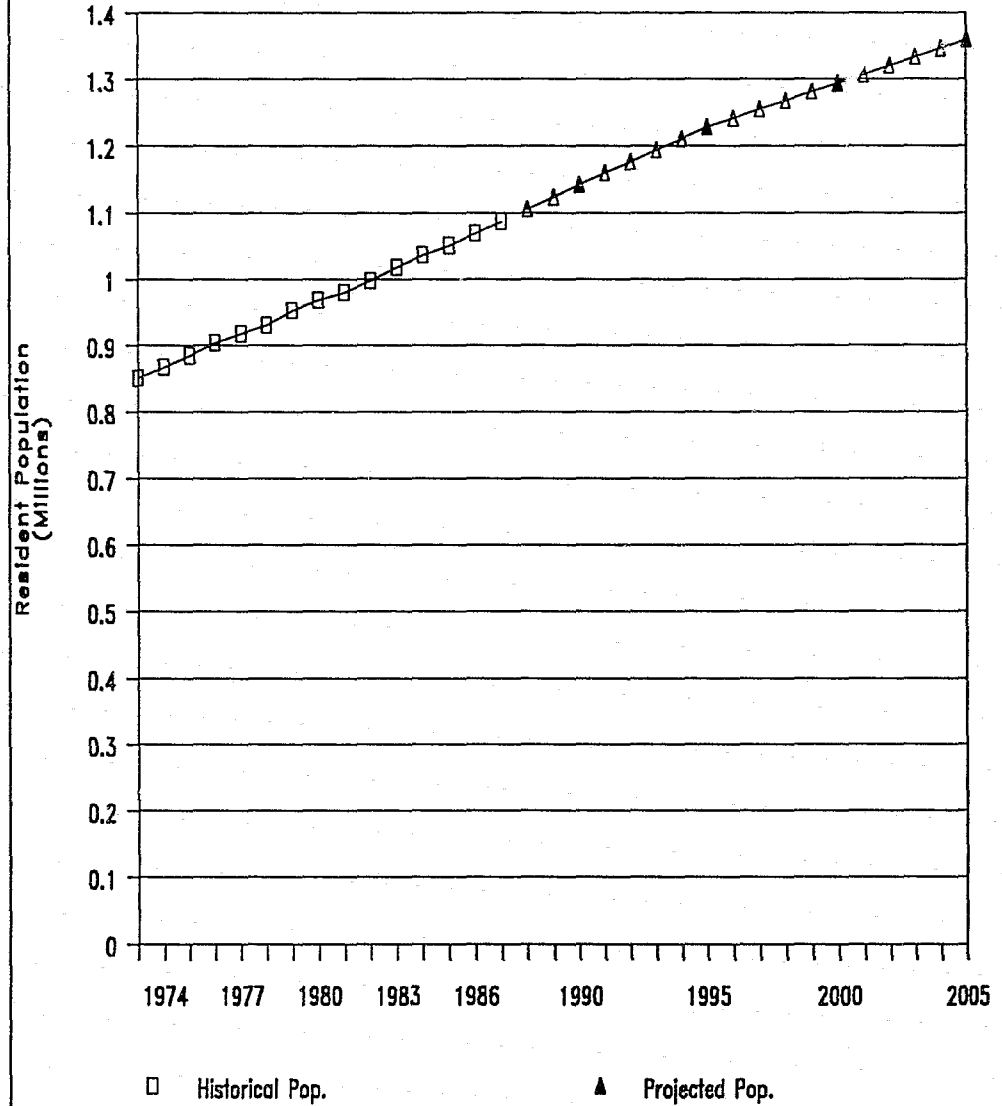
Filing tables 1-8 illustrate the projected increases in filings and the projected number of judges required to resolve the future caseloads. As might be anticipated from the experience of the last 15 years, the Circuit Court is expected to exhibit relatively modest growth through the turn of the century. The District Court will probably continue to have very erratic growth patterns, particularly with respect to traffic cases, but will continue to grow at a significant pace. The Family Court, based on all indications, will probably continue to grow at the most aggressive pace.

It is believed that, despite the caseload management efforts which the Judiciary is currently undertaking, and despite the probable advances in the area of information technology, the State will need to continue to add judgeships to respond to caseload growth. As the Summary Table indicates, the Circuit Court will probably need to add an additional judge Statewide approximately every four to five years. Both the Family and District Courts will need to add new judges approximately every three years. The total new judges, for all jurisdictions, believed to be required Statewide during the next 18 years is approximately 19, or about one new judge per year.

Table 1
Population Analysis and Forecasts, 1970-2005
State of Hawaii

Year	State of Hawaii Population	Number Per Year	Percent Per Year
Historical Population ==>			
1970	771,600	--	--
1971	801,600	30,000	3.9%
1972	828,300	26,700	3.3%
1973	851,600	23,300	2.8%
1974	868,000	16,400	1.9%
1975	886,000	18,000	2.1%
1976	904,200	18,200	2.1%
1977	918,300	14,100	1.6%
1978	931,600	13,300	1.4%
1979	953,300	21,700	2.3%
1980	968,900	15,600	1.6%
1981	980,600	11,700	1.2%
1982	997,800	17,200	1.8%
1983	1,019,500	21,700	2.2%
1984	1,037,200	17,700	1.7%
1985	1,051,500	14,300	1.4%
1986	1,069,700	18,200	1.7%
1987	1,087,900	18,200	1.7%
Average 1973-1987 =		17,307	1.3%
Projected Population ==>			
1990	1,142,500	18,200	1.7%
1995	1,228,900	17,280	1.5%
2000	1,294,200	13,060	1.1%
2005	1,359,500	13,060	1.0%
Average 1990-2005 =		15,400	1.3%
Source: Department of Business and Economic Development, State of Hawaii, July 1987. Based on Resident Population.			

FIGURE 1: HAWAII STATE POPULATION
HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED, 1973-2005



Summary Table
Hawaii Judicial System
State Judgeship Forecasts, 1990-2005

COURT TYPES BY CIRCUITS	1987	PROJECTED JUDGESHIPS			
		1990	1995	2000	2005
CIRCUIT COURT					
<i>First Circuit</i>	16.0	16.0	16.7	17.2	17.6
<i>Second Circuit</i>	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.6
<i>Third Circuit</i>	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.9
<i>Fifth Circuit</i>	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6
Total: All Circuits	23.0	23.6	25.0	26.0	27.0
FAMILY COURT					
<i>First Circuit</i>	9.0	9.2	10.4	11.4	12.2
<i>Second Circuit</i>	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.0
<i>Third Circuit</i>	1.0	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.7
<i>Fifth Circuit</i>	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.7
Total: All Circuits	11.6	13.0	15.0	17.0	19.0
DISTRICT COURT					
<i>First Circuit</i>	14.0	14.8	16.1	17.0	17.8
<i>Second Circuit</i>	2.0	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.1
<i>Third Circuit</i>	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.6
<i>Fifth Circuit</i>	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2
Total: All Circuits	19.4	22.0	24.0	26.0	27.0
ALL COURTS					
<i>First Circuit</i>	39.0	40.0	43.2	45.6	47.6
<i>Second Circuit</i>	6.0	7.3	8.3	9.1	9.7
<i>Third Circuit</i>	6.0	7.0	7.9	8.7	9.2
<i>Fifth Circuit</i>	3.0	3.8	4.5	5.0	5.5
Total: All Circuits	54.0	58.0	64.0	69.0	73.0

Notes: (1) Total judgeships for each court type have been rounded to the nearest whole number, and may not reflect the exact sum of the individual circuits.
(2) Judgeships were calculated on the basis of statutory judgeships only, excluding any assigned or per diem judges.

Source: Carter Goble Associates, Inc., May 1988.

Table 1
Hawaii Judicial System
Summary of Filing and Judgeship Forecasts by Court Type, 1990-2005

<i>FILINGS</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>PROJECTED FILINGS</i>			
		<i>1990</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>
<i>Circuit Court</i>	<i>13,326</i>	<i>15,701</i>	<i>18,127</i>	<i>20,375</i>	<i>22,676</i>
<i>Family Court</i>	<i>37,639</i>	<i>44,429</i>	<i>56,157</i>	<i>67,940</i>	<i>80,188</i>
<i>District Court</i>	<i>882,335</i>	<i>1,018,170</i>	<i>1,184,522</i>	<i>1,337,378</i>	<i>1,493,426</i>
<i>Total: All Courts</i>	<i>933,300</i>	<i>1,078,300</i>	<i>1,258,806</i>	<i>1,425,693</i>	<i>1,596,290</i>
<i>JUDGESHIPS</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>PROJECTED JUDGESHIPS</i>			
		<i>1990</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>
<i>Circuit Court</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>25.8</i>	<i>27.0</i>
<i>Family Court</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>18.6</i>
<i>District Court</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>25.5</i>	<i>27.0</i>
<i>Total: All Courts</i>	<i>54.0</i>	<i>57.9</i>	<i>63.6</i>	<i>68.3</i>	<i>72.6</i>

Notes:
(1) Judgeships calculated excluding any per diem or assigned judges.

Source: Carter Goble Associates, Inc., May 1988.

**Table 2
First Circuit
Summary of Filing and Judgeship Forecasts by Court Type, 1990-2005**

FILINGS	1987	PROJECTED FILINGS			
		1990	1995	2000	2005
<i>Circuit Court</i>	8,397	9,504	10,538	11,411	12,299
<i>Family Court</i>	26,544	30,687	37,710	44,569	51,610
<i>District Court</i>	729,841	840,325	961,007	1,064,396	1,169,498
Total: All Courts	764,782	880,516	1,009,255	1,120,376	1,233,407
JUDGESHIPS	1987	PROJECTED JUDGESHIPS			
		1990	1995	2000	2005
<i>Circuit Court</i>	16.0	16.0	16.7	17.2	17.6
<i>Family Court</i>	9.0	9.2	10.4	11.4	12.2
<i>District Court</i>	14.0	14.8	16.1	17.0	17.8
Total: All Courts	39.0	40.0	43.2	45.6	47.6

Notes:

(1) Totals reflect aggregate forecasts, not the sum of the disaggregated forecasts.

Source: Carter Goble Associates, Inc., May 1988.

**Table 3
Second Circuit
Summary of Filing and Judgeship Forecasts by Court Type, 1990-2005**

<i>FILINGS</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>PROJECTED FILINGS</i>			
		<i>1990</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>
<i>Circuit Court</i>	<i>1,733</i>	<i>2,088</i>	<i>2,586</i>	<i>3,086</i>	<i>3,569</i>
<i>Family Court</i>	<i>3,418</i>	<i>5,094</i>	<i>6,446</i>	<i>7,824</i>	<i>9,196</i>
<i>District Court</i>	<i>75,514</i>	<i>90,018</i>	<i>113,815</i>	<i>137,593</i>	<i>160,311</i>
<i>Total: All Courts</i>	<i>80,665</i>	<i>97,200</i>	<i>122,847</i>	<i>148,503</i>	<i>173,076</i>
<i>JUDGESHIPS</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>PROJECTED JUDGESHIPS</i>			
		<i>1990</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>
<i>Circuit Court</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.6</i>
<i>Family Court</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>
<i>District Court</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.1</i>
<i>Total: All Courts</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>9.7</i>

Notes:

(1) Totals reflect aggregate forecasts, not the sum of the disaggregated forecasts.

Source: Carter Goble Associates, Inc., May 1988.

Table 4
Third Circuit
Summary of Filing and Judgeship Forecasts by Court Type, 1990-2005

<i>FILINGS</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>PROJECTED FILINGS</i>			
		<i>1990</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>
<i>Circuit Court</i>	<i>2,411</i>	<i>2,823</i>	<i>3,374</i>	<i>3,889</i>	<i>4,432</i>
<i>Family Court</i>	<i>5,598</i>	<i>6,563</i>	<i>8,285</i>	<i>10,031</i>	<i>11,989</i>
<i>District Court</i>	<i>54,089</i>	<i>61,726</i>	<i>74,828</i>	<i>87,419</i>	<i>101,075</i>
<i>Total: All Courts</i>	<i>62,098</i>	<i>71,112</i>	<i>86,487</i>	<i>101,339</i>	<i>117,496</i>
<i>JUDGESHIPS</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>PROJECTED JUDGESHIPS</i>			
		<i>1990</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>
<i>Circuit Court</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.6</i>
<i>Family Court</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.7</i>
<i>District Court</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.6</i>
<i>Total: All Courts</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>8.9</i>

Notes:

(1) Totals reflect aggregate forecasts, not the sum of the disaggregated forecasts.

Source: Carter Goble Associates, Inc., May 1988.

Table 5
Fifth Circuit
Summary of Filing and Judgeship Forecasts by Court Type, 1990-2005

<i>FILINGS</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>PROJECTED FILINGS</i>			
		<i>1990</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>
<i>Circuit Court</i>	<i>785</i>	<i>943</i>	<i>1,179</i>	<i>1,437</i>	<i>1,715</i>
<i>Family Court</i>	<i>2,079</i>	<i>3,357</i>	<i>4,633</i>	<i>5,979</i>	<i>7,391</i>
<i>District Court</i>	<i>22,891</i>	<i>26,991</i>	<i>35,295</i>	<i>44,380</i>	<i>54,165</i>
<i>Total: All Courts</i>	<i>25,755</i>	<i>31,291</i>	<i>41,107</i>	<i>51,796</i>	<i>63,271</i>
<i>JUDGESHIPS</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>PROJECTED JUDGESHIPS</i>			
		<i>1990</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>
<i>Circuit Court</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>
<i>Family Court</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>
<i>District Court</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>
<i>Total: All Courts</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.5</i>

Notes:

(1) Totals reflect aggregate forecasts, not the sum of the disaggregated forecasts.

Source: Carter Goble Associates, Inc., May 1988.

Table 6
Hawaii Judicial System
Summary of Circuit Court Filing and Judgeship Forecasts, 1990-2005

FILINGS	1987	PROJECTED FILINGS			
		1990	1995	2000	2005
<i>First Circuit Court</i>	8,387	9,504	10,538	11,411	12,299
<i>Second Circuit Court</i>	1,733	2,088	2,586	3,086	3,569
<i>Third Circuit Court</i>	2,411	2,823	3,374	3,889	4,432
<i>Fifth Circuit Court</i>	785	943	1,179	1,437	1,715
Total: All Circuits	13,326	15,701	18,127	20,375	22,676
JUDGESHIPS	1987	PROJECTED JUDGESHIPS			
		1990	1995	2000	2005
<i>First Circuit Court</i>	16.0	16.0	16.7	17.2	17.6
<i>Second Circuit Court</i>	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.6
<i>Third Circuit Court</i>	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.9
<i>Fifth Circuit Court</i>	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6
Total: All Circuits	23.0	23.1	24.6	25.8	27.0

Notes: (1) Totals reflect aggregate forecasts, not the sum of the disaggregated forecasts.
(2) Judgeships were calculated on the basis of statutory Circuit Judges only, excluding any assigned or per diem judges.

**Table 7
Hawaii Judicial System
Summary of Family Court Filing and Judgeship Forecasts, 1990-2005**

FILINGS	1987	PROJECTED FILINGS			
		1990	1995	2000	2005
<i>First Circuit Family Court</i>	26,544	30,687	37,710	44,569	51,610
<i>Second Circuit Family Court</i>	3,418	5,094	6,446	7,824	9,196
<i>Third Circuit Family Court</i>	5,598	6,563	8,285	10,031	11,989
<i>Fifth Circuit Family Court</i>	2,079	3,357	4,633	5,979	7,391
Total: All Circuits	37,639	44,429	56,157	67,940	80,188
JUDGESHIPS	1987	PROJECTED JUDGESHIPS			
		1990	1995	2000	2005
<i>First Circuit Family Court</i>	9.0	9.2	10.4	11.4	12.2
<i>Second Circuit Family Court</i>	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.0
<i>Third Circuit Family Court</i>	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.7
<i>Fifth Circuit Family Court</i>	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.7
Total: All Circuits	11.9	13.1	15.3	17.0	18.6

*Notes: (1) Totals reflect aggregate forecasts, not the sum of the disaggregated forecasts.
(2) Judgeships were calculated on the basis of statutory Family Judges only, excluding any assigned or per diem judges.*

Table 8
Hawaii Judicial System
Summary of District Court Filing and Judgeship Forecasts, 1990-2005

FILINGS	1987	PROJECTED FILINGS			
		1990	1995	2000	2005
<i>First Circuit District Court</i>	729,841	840,325	961,007	1,064,396	1,169,498
<i>Second Circuit District Court</i>	75,514	90,018	113,815	137,593	160,311
<i>Third Circuit District Court</i>	54,089	61,726	74,828	87,419	101,075
<i>Fifth Circuit District Court</i>	22,891	26,991	35,295	44,380	54,165
Total: All Circuits	882,335	1,018,170	1,184,522	1,337,378	1,493,426
JUDGESHIPS	1987	PROJECTED JUDGESHIPS			
		1990	1995	2000	2005
<i>First Circuit District Court</i>	14.0	14.8	16.1	17.0	17.8
<i>Second Circuit District Court</i>	2.0	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.1
<i>Third Circuit District Court</i>	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.6
<i>Fifth Circuit District Court</i>	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2
Total: All Circuits	19.4	21.7	23.8	25.5	27.0

Notes: (1) Totals reflect aggregate forecasts, not the sum of the disaggregated forecasts.
(2) Judgeships were calculated on the basis of statutory District Judges only, excluding any assigned or per diem judges.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM SPACE STANDARDS AND DESIGN CONCEPTS
VOLUME II SUMMARY

**JUDICIAL SYSTEM SPACE STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES
Volume II Summary****INTRODUCTION**

The following section summarizes Volume II - Judicial System Space Standards and Design Guidelines. The goals which are illustrated below are intended to provide a framework for the evaluation and improvement of the State's Judicial facilities. The general planning guidelines and space standards which follow provide both general and specific guidance in the analysis and development of facilities. More detailed discussions and illustrations are included in the Design Guidelines and Design Concepts sections of Volume II.

It is believed that the planning and development of Judicial facilities should reflect the organizational, operational, and facility management goals of the Hawaii Judicial System. The uniform and consistent application of the space standards and design guidelines which follow will promote the effective and efficient operation of the State Judicial System.

GOALS OF AN EFFECTIVE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

- ***Provide Appropriate Service to the Public.***
Courts should be distributed in such a way that the citizens of Hawaii can be served by centrally and conveniently located Judicial facilities.

- ***Provide an Appropriate Setting for the Administration of Justice.***
Courthouses should be designed to reflect an appropriate image of dignity. Space standards should be employed to ensure the appropriate Judicial setting for existing and for new Courthouses.

**JUDICIAL SYSTEM SPACE STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES
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- ***Provide for the Strategic Management of Growth.***
Capital expenditures with respect to renovation, expansion, and new construction of Judicial facilities should reflect an awareness of system-wide growth and be a part of a comprehensive strategy for responding to that growth.

- ***Provide for the Timely Delivery of Judicial Resources.***
Judges, courtrooms, juries, information systems, and Court management personnel and policies should maximize the ability of the Judicial System to resolve disputes in a timely and expeditious manner.

- ***Provide for the Uniformity of Process and Procedure.***
Physical facilities, Judicial and staff resources, and policies and procedures should promote the Statewide uniformity of process and procedures, thereby ensuring equity and consistency throughout the System.

GOALS OF AN EFFICIENT JUDICIAL SYSTEM

- ***Provide for the Flexible Use of Facility and Staff Resources.***
Judicial facilities, and Court management and operations staff, should take maximum advantage of opportunities to collocate and to cross-train and co-utilize personnel. Space standards should be directed toward promotion of facility flexibility.

**JUDICIAL SYSTEM SPACE STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES
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- ***Provide for the Economical Use of Facility and Staff Resources.***
Facility and operations planning should recognize and take advantage of opportunities to economically combine facilities and personnel, and to share responsibilities and expenses.
- ***Provide for the Maintenance and Protection of Judicial Resources.***
Policies regarding property maintenance and inventory, and security procedures, should be developed and implemented. Physical facilities should be planned with security and property maintenance in mind.

GENERAL PLANNING GUIDELINES

- As physical facilities have a direct impact on the operation of the Judicial System, and as the effective and efficient operation of the Judicial System is among the primary concerns of the Chief Justice as head of the Unified Judicial System, it is recommended that the Office of the Administrative Director maintain supervisory involvement in all Court facility planning and design projects. That direct involvement will help to ensure a consistent interpretation of the State's standards and guidelines, and will also help to provide an appropriate channel of communication for judges and other Court personnel who need to have input with respect to a particular facility project.

Specific involvement in planning and design projects could include participation in the selection of planners and architects, coordination of task force or oversight committees, and planning and design review. While contract and project management may always be the proper purview of the Department of Accounting and General Services, the Judiciary is encouraged to consider itself the ultimate client on judicial projects. As Client, the

**JUDICIAL SYSTEM SPACE STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES
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Judiciary can delegate the day-to-day management of the project and yet retain final approval on issues affecting the appropriate operation of the Court.

- The space standards and design guidelines included in this report should be utilized in the necessary renovation and construction of any judicial facilities in Hawaii. Whenever possible, and in all cases of new construction, recommended standards should be employed, as those standards are intended to promote the Judicial System's optimum effectiveness. In existing facilities, where optimum standards cannot be met due to site or facility structural constraints, any renovation efforts should attempt to approach recommended standards as closely as possible in order to upgrade existing facilities to more serviceable operating levels.
- In order to provide opportunities for shared use, and in order to provide for the long-term flexible use of all judicial facilities, courtrooms, jury deliberation rooms, judges' chambers, and other court-support functions, should be planned to accommodate multiple-function judicial activities. The recommended standard courtroom is intended to provide generic judicial flexibility.
- The need to maintain Rural District Courthouses to provide convenient public access in geographically remote and sparsely populated areas will entail some duplication of courtrooms. Judges in population centers will still require facilities for the daily conduct of court even though they commute to satellite locations on an occasional basis. It is recommended that a one-to-one ratio of judges to courtrooms be utilized in all multiple-courtroom facilities. It is further recommended that all State courtrooms be formal litigation spaces, as illustrated in the Space Standards, and that all formal proceedings be conducted in a formal courtroom environment.

**JUDICIAL SYSTEM SPACE STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES
Volume II Summary****JUDICIAL FACILITY SPACE STANDARDS**

The space standards which follow are intended to provide specific information required for the development of an architectural space program. Recommended designs which illustrate the translation of the standards into workable concepts are featured in the Appendix at the back of Volume II.

It is believed that the courtroom type which will prove most generally useful is the Standard Trial Courtroom. Circuit and District Court facilities containing multiple courtrooms should be planned with these courtrooms of approximately 1,700 square feet in order to promote flexibility of operations.

Large facilities containing more than four courtrooms, and certainly large Honolulu facilities, may require at least one high-volume courtroom. The Large Trial Courtroom shown below is approximately 2,400 square feet in size and can accommodate a wide variety of high-volume functions. Only very large courthouses containing more than a dozen courtrooms should require more than one Large Trial Courtroom.

Rural Courts should, ideally, be planned with the Prototype Rural Court Unit in mind. The courtroom in this unit has a slightly larger spectator area than is generally required in a Standard Trial Courtroom facility. This larger area is intended to accommodate traffic court and/or first appearance functions. Again, multiple-courtroom facilities will not typically need more than one such courtroom.

A mix that the State may find useful in programming new Circuit and District facilities is:

- One Courtroom--Prototype Rural Courtroom

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- Two to Four Courtrooms--One Prototype Rural Courtroom and the remainder Standard Trial Courtrooms
- More than Four Courtrooms--One Large Courtroom and the remainder Standard Trial Courtrooms

A Family Court Courtroom is shown in the standards. It is not recommended that courtrooms be planned to that standard under most circumstances. It is believed that the long-term interest of flexibility will outweigh the short-term issue of identifying a courtroom for the exclusive function of Family Court. Thus, Courthouses containing multiple courtrooms are recommended to house mainly the general purpose Standard Trial Courtroom.

Due to the size of the facility, however, the interests of economy will probably make the use of smaller courtrooms prudent in the proposed Family Court Center to be located in Honolulu. Even in that instance, where a specialized Family Court has been in operation for many years, it is recommended that a minimum of two Standard Trial Courtrooms be provided to promote the long-term flexible use of the new facility.

A final courtroom variation which may prove useful to the State at some point in the future is the Small Trial Courtroom. This courtroom, shown at 1,400 square feet, is intended to support six-person jury trials. Hawaii currently uses twelve-person juries (plus alternates). If the District Court becomes a jury court, it is conceivable that it will utilize smaller juries. A number of states have gone to six rather than twelve-person juries, particularly for the Courts of limited jurisdiction. In that eventuality, a Small Trial Courtroom may be a useful standard.

It is not recommended that facilities be planned in anticipation of the small petit jury. Unless the smaller jury does become a reality, the Standard Trial Courtroom is considered the optimum planning model. A non-jury variation of the Standard Trial Courtroom, which can be easily converted to jury use, is shown in the Appendix. The same 1,700 square feet is, therefore, recommended for both Circuit and District Court.

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<u>Judicial Component</u>	<u>Space Standard</u>
Supreme Court Courtroom	2,400
(Purpose: en banc panels, ceremonial functions.)	
 <u>Spectator Area</u>	1,000
Seating/Circulation (100-130 public)	
 <u>Well (Litigation Area)</u>	1,400
5 Justices	200
8 Attorneys	180
1 Court Reporter/Recorder	25
1 Courtroom Deputy Clerk	35
1 Bailiff	25
Well Circulation Space	935

**JUDICIAL SYSTEM SPACE STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES
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<u>Judicial Component</u>	<u>Space Standard</u>
Appellate Court Courtroom	1,800
(Purpose: en banc panels and hearings related to appeal.)	
 Spectator Area	 600
Seating/Circulation (60-80 public)	
 Well (Litigation Area)	 1,200
5 Judges*	200
6 Attorneys	120
1 Court Reporter/Recorder	25
1 Courtroom Deputy Clerk	35
1 Bailiff	25
Well Circulation Space	795

* Five judges are indicated for the Intermediate Court of Appeals in the event that the Court receives additional requested judges.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM SPACE STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES
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<u>Judicial Component</u>	<u>Space Standard</u>
Large Trial Courtroom (Purpose: high volume or spectacular cases, en banc panels, ceremonial functions.)	2,400
Spectator Area Seating/Circulation (100-130 public)	1,000
Well (Litigation Area)	1,400
1 Judge (potential for 3 judge panel)	120
6 Attorneys	120
6 Litigants	90
1 Witness	20
14 Jurors	150
1 Court Reporter/E.R. Monitor	25
1 Clerk (potential for 2)	35
Well Circulation Space*	840

* The Well Circulation Space is the aggregate of space required to provide: non-encroachment space among parties for both privacy and security purposes; flexible seating in the well area for bailiff, additional court-related or special security personnel, or for additional parties; space for evidence and exhibit display; and space for the circulation of the various participants in the litigation area. The component spaces listed above are individually dedicated spaces or areas, such as the jury box which encompasses a total of 150 NSF in dimensions of approximately 7 1/2 feet by 20 feet.

**JUDICIAL SYSTEM SPACE STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES
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<u>Judicial Component</u>	<u>Space Standard</u>
Standard Trial Courtroom*	1,700
(Purpose: criminal or civil trials accommodating single or multiple defendants or litigants and up to 14 jurors.)	
Spectator Area	550
Seating/Circulation (55-70 public)	
Well (Litigation Area)	1,150
1 Judge	80
4 Attorneys	80
4 Litigants	60
1 Witness	20
14 Jurors	150
1 Court Reporter/E.R. Monitor	25
1 Clerk (potential for 2)	35
Well Circulation Space	700

* It is recommended that the Standard Trial Courtroom be used for both Circuit and District Court. Although the District Court does not currently have jury trials, good planning flexibility mandates the potential use of District courtrooms for that purpose at some time in the future. In the interim, any courtroom constructed to the space standards listed above, if designed with a corner judge's bench, can accommodate additional spectator seating (for traffic court or arraignment purposes) until such time as a jury box is needed. A District courtroom designed within this space standard would have a potential seating capacity of 80 to 90, with the flexibility to convert to a jury courtroom if necessary. An example of a non-jury variation of the Standard Trial Courtroom is shown in the Appendix.

**JUDICIAL SYSTEM SPACE STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES
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<u>Judicial Component</u>	<u>Space Standard</u>
Small Trial Courtroom	1,400
(Purpose: criminal or civil trials accommodating single or multiple defendants or litigants and up to 7 jurors.)	
Spectator Area	400
Seating/Circulation (20-35 public)	
Well (Litigation Area)	1,000
1 Judge	80
3 Attorneys	60
3 Litigants	45
1 Witness	20
7 Jurors	80
1 Court Reporter/E.R. Monitor	25
1 Clerk (potential for 2)	35
Well Circulation Space	655

**JUDICIAL SYSTEM SPACE STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES
Volume II Summary**

<u>Judicial Component</u>	<u>Space Standard</u>
Family Court Courtroom	1,000
(Purpose: family court functions, including bench trials, hearings, and any other low-volume non-jury proceedings.)	
<u>Spectator Area</u>	200
Seating/Circulation (15-25 public)	
<u>Well (Litigation Area)</u>	800
1 Judge	80
2 Attorneys	40
2 Litigants	30
1 Witness	20
1 Court Reporter/E.R. Monitor	25
1 Clerk (potential for 2)	35
Well Circulation Space	570

**JUDICIAL SYSTEM SPACE STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES
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<u>Judicial Component</u>	<u>Space Standard</u>
Prototype Rural Courtroom*	1,900
(Purpose: Circuit Court jury trials, bench trials; District Court bench trials, arraignments, mass appearances for traffic court.)	
<u>Spectator Area</u>	750
Seating/Circulation (80-100 public)	
<u>Well (Litigation Area)</u>	1,150
1 Judge	80
4 Attorneys	80
4 Litigants	60
1 Witness	20
14 Jurors	150
1 Court Reporter/E.R. Monitor	25
1 Clerk (potential for 2)	35
Well Circulation Space	700

* A Prototype Rural Court Unit is shown on succeeding pages. The purpose of the Prototype Rural Courtroom is to permit a wide variety of litigation within a single flexible design. In a multiple-courtroom environment, jury trials would probably be held in one courtroom, and functions requiring higher volumes of public seating such as traffic court would be held in another.

Although very large courtrooms could be developed to accommodate even larger public volumes, the size shown is believed to optimize the elements of volume, control, and capital cost in facilities which are not used on a high-volume daily basis.

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Judicial Component

Space Standard

Prototype Rural Court Unit¹

<u>Rural Courtroom</u>	1,900
Vestibule	80
Public Waiting Area (25-30 people)	300
Attorney/Witness Conference	120
Judge's Chamber	200
<u>Jury Deliberation²</u>	280
Vestibule/Restrooms	120
<u>Holding Unit³</u>	
Group Holding (8-10 detainees)	120
Individual Holding	40
Security Station	60
<u>Clerk Unit⁴</u>	
Public Access/Counter Area	150
Clerk Work Area	240
File Area	100
Copier/Storage Area	50
<hr/>	
Total Net Square Feet	3,760
Departmental Grossing Factor	1.4
<hr/>	
Total Departmental Gross Square Feet	5,260

¹The Prototype Rural Court Unit is listed as a single component which may be either a stand-alone structure or an element in a larger building. In either case, there are building support elements which would be required.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM SPACE STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES
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Included would be elements such as a public lobby, public and staff restrooms, mechanical/equipment spaces, and so forth. To develop an actual building, it is suggested that, following the above format, such spaces be individually listed and multiplied by a 1.2, or higher, Departmental Grossing Factor. Those spaces and this unit should then be multiplied by a 1.2 Building Grossing Factor to obtain the total building size. It should be noted that the prototype standards are not intended to take the place of an architectural space program, but, rather to provide definitive guidance in the development of such a program.

²It is assumed that the courtroom will be used, in rural court settings, to assemble jury panels. Because the jury deliberation room will be used on an infrequent basis, it is assumed that it can also serve as a conference room for ex parte conferences. With this in mind, the size of the judge's chamber has been reduced. It is recommended that the vestibule containing male and female toilets for the jurors also link to the judge's office to allow ease of access for the judge to both the toilet and to the dual purpose conference room.

³The Holding Unit should be a secure unit in close proximity to the courtroom. Ideally, the holding facilities would be accessed through a secure door or vestibule leading to a private or secured drop-off area. The ideal situation involves a secure sally port, but that solution may not be practical given the low volume of some of the rural courts. Both the group and individual holding cell should have toilet facilities.

⁴The Clerk Unit will be likely to vary more than any other component of the Prototype Rural Court. The other components are standard to all rural courts, but the size of the clerk unit may vary depending on the actual volume of cases with which a particular rural court is dealing. Consequently, minimum spaces have been assigned for purposes of creating a prototypical unit. The public access/counter area is intended to support 1 or 2 standing clerk employees with queuing space for 8 to 10 persons. A clerk work area of 240 NSF has been provided for 3 clerk employees at a space standard of 80 NSF per person. If additional clerks are likely to be needed, the necessary number should be multiplied by 80. Further file storage area should be added at a ratio of approximately 100 NSF per 3 clerk employees.

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Judicial Component Space Standard

Typical Trial Courtroom Suite

Standard Trial Courtroom	1,700
Vestibule	80
Public Waiting Area ¹	300
<u>Holding Unit</u> ¹	
1--Group Holding	120
2--Individual Holding Cells	80
Jury Deliberation Room ²	400
Attorney/Witness Conference ³	120
Judge's Chamber	280
Judicial Assistant	160
Court Reporter/Law Clerk	100

¹ Recommended ratio = one per two courtrooms

² Recommended ratio = three per four trial courtrooms

³ Recommended ratio = one per courtroom

**JUDICIAL SYSTEM SPACE STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES
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<u>Judicial Component</u>	<u>Space Standard</u>
General Court Support Elements	
<u>Courtroom Vestibule</u>	80
<u>Public Waiting Area</u> (15-20 people)	300
<u>Jury Deliberation Room</u>	400
1 Vestibule	40
2 Toilets	80
1 Deliberation Area (12 jurors)	280
<u>Jury Assembly Area</u> (Sized at approximately 10 NSF per juror)	
<u>Prisoner Holding Areas</u>	
Group Holding (8-10 prisoners)	120
Single Cell (Both include toilets)	40
<u>General Purpose Conference Room</u> (Accommodates 16-20 people)	320
<u>Supreme/Appellate Judge's Chamber</u>	320
Work Area	140
Visitor Area (8-10 people)	180

**JUDICIAL SYSTEM SPACE STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES
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<u>Judicial Component</u>	<u>Space Standard</u>
General Court Support Elements (Continued)	
<u>Judge's Chamber</u>	280
Work Area	120
Visitor Area (6-8 people)	160
<u>Judicial Toilet</u>	40
(Shared judicial toilets may be used)	
<u>Judicial Assistant/Secretary</u>	160
Work/File Area	100
Reception/Waiting Area	60
<u>Court Reporter/Law Clerk</u>	100
<u>Attorney/Witness Conference Room</u>	120
<u>Court Executive/Staff Attorney</u>	150
<u>Probation/Intake Office</u>	120
<u>Clerk of Court/Office Support</u>	
Division Administrator/Clerk of Court	150
Supervisor Office	120
Clerical Work Stations	
Open Landscape/Low Partition	65
Work Station	
Cashier/Counter Work Station	45

JUDICIAL SYSTEM SPACE STANDARDS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES
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Judicial Component

Space Standard

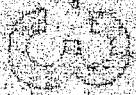
General Court Support Elements (Continued)

Clerk of Court/Office Support (Continued)

Miscellaneous Support Space

Bookcase	10
Cash Register	15
Copier	40
Copier/Collator	60
Docket Bookshelf	15
File/Film Cabinet	10
File, Lateral	10
Film Storage Carousel	20
Microfilm Reader/Printer	25
Microfilm Recorder	25
Printer	25
Public Counter (per workstation)	40
Safe	20
Storage Cabinet	20
Terminal	40

EVALUATION OF EXISTING JUDICIAL FACILITIES
VOLUME III SUMMARY



**EVALUATION OF EXISTING JUDICIAL FACILITIES
Volume III Summary****INTRODUCTION**

Volumes I and II of the Hawaii Judicial System Master Plan project future growth in the Judicial System and establish uniform space standards and design guidelines for the development of improved Judicial facilities. Volume III continues the evolution of a Statewide Master Plan by evaluating the existing Judicial facilities.

Each facility in the State was considered for a physical site inspection. With few exceptions, each facility was visited, photographed, and evaluated. The exceptions include District Court facilities in Hana and Lanai City, in each case consisting of about 500 square feet of leased space. In these cases, the space involved was too small to make comprehensive evaluation either feasible or desirable.

Of the twenty-three judicial facilities which remain, all but Hilo are evaluated in this report. The Hilo Circuit Courthouse was evaluated in a previous Carter Goble Associates report dated February 23, 1988. The Legislature has already appropriated money for development of a new judicial facility in Hilo, thus Hilo is treated separately in the long-range plan for capital improvements.

The twenty-two judicial facilities shown in this report are evaluated according to three categorical criteria: spatial, operational, and physical adequacy. The intent of the methodology is to provide an objective comparison of facilities against a series of prioritized criteria. Each facility is given a score according to the extent to which it meets each criteria. The net product is a list of twenty-two facilities ranked from worst to best according to the objective criteria. The list forms the basis for the concluding section of the report entitled the Capital Improvements Plan.

**EVALUATION OF EXISTING JUDICIAL FACILITIES
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JUDICIAL FACILITY RATING CRITERIA

Three criteria were identified in the evaluation of the Judicial facilities for the State. Each criteria was given a coefficient in order to prioritize its importance. The three levels of criteria are:

First Level Priority

A. Spatial Adequacy

Court facilities which provide a sufficient number of courtrooms and ancillary support spaces to enable the Judicial System to operate. Facilities are evaluated on their ability to handle present as well as future caseloads.

Adequate: Court facilities which provide a reasonable number of courtrooms and ancillary support spaces sufficient to permit appropriate Court functions.

Marginal: Courthouses that are only marginally able to handle present or projected workloads.

Inadequate: Court facilities that are unable to handle present and future volumes of work.

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Second Level Priority

B. Operational Adequacy

The Court facilities provided are sized and configured in order to permit effective Court operations and are designed to promote adequate security with respect to access, circulation, and prisoner movement and control.

Adequate: Court spaces which are of reasonable size and configuration for court facilities to work properly, and that have reasonably secure operations with respect to prisoner circulation, controlled public access, and secure/private court functions.

Marginal: Court facilities which lack one or more desirable features of size, configuration, circulation, or security, but which based on the volume of usage should not be considered entirely inadequate.

Inadequate: Court facilities which either through the size, configuration, circulation, or security of spaces, or through some combination of factors, significantly impair Court operations.

**EVALUATION OF EXISTING JUDICIAL FACILITIES
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Third Level Priority

C. Physical Adequacy

The Court facilities should have appropriate building systems, structure, finishes, and life safety features, and should be in compliance with building codes.

Adequate: Court space is in a good building which has adequate mechanical and electrical systems, good finishes, and is in compliance with appropriate codes.

Marginal: Court space is in a building with some code deficiencies, poor mechanical and electrical systems or inappropriate finishes.

Inadequate: Court space in a building with major deficiencies, inadequate systems, poor finishes, or, which is structurally unsound.

Rating System

The facilities were scored according to both a weighting and a rating system. Each criteria was given a numerical value in order to distinguish the importance of the criteria.

The Task Force and the Consultant believe that the most important requirement is to have sufficient present and future spaces to serve the needs of the public, so spatial adequacy receives the highest value. Second in importance is the operational adequacy of the individual spaces in terms of size, configuration, and location within the facility. This, therefore, receives the next highest value. Third, in priority of importance, is the

**EVALUATION OF EXISTING JUDICIAL FACILITIES
Volume III Summary**

physical character of the space--structure, systems and finishes. The weighting factor listed below reflects that relative importance.

Based on the criteria, a numerical value is assigned in order to rate each facility. For instance, an adequate rating receives a score of zero, as shown below. The intent of the methodology is to allow comparative scores to reflect the most damaging characteristics of the individual facilities. Therefore, a facility which is spatially inadequate--that is, it simply cannot serve the needs of the public because sufficient courtrooms, jury rooms, or other needed spaces are not available--will always receive a worse score than a facility which is merely physically inadequate--i.e., it lacks air conditioning, or good lighting, or has some other physical defect.

Finally, a usage factor was applied to all of the facilities. This factor provides the means to draw some legitimate distinction among facilities which are located in urban areas serving large volumes of people on a daily basis, from those which serve the public only one or two days a week, or in some cases, once a month. In addition, the Consultant attempted to apply some objective discretion in the evaluation of smaller, little-used Court facilities sprinkled around the islands. Task Force members who studied the distribution and use of rural District Courts concluded that facility locations should be dictated by the geography of the Islands. The Capital Improvements Plan contains the Consultant's recommendation for the consolidation and/or addition of several facilities. But it is not appropriate for the Judiciary to ask the Legislature to fund the optimum improvement of all of the geographically-necessary, but rarely-used facilities.

Where usage is low in smaller facilities (with no extreme growth projected) more latitude was allowed in defining the facilities as spatially, operationally, and physically adequate.

**EVALUATION OF EXISTING JUDICIAL FACILITIES
Volume III Summary**

Weighting, rating, and usage factors are shown below. Facility evaluations follow, first in summary form, and then in detail by Circuit.

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Weighting Factor</u>
A. Spatial Adequacy	3
B. Operational Adequacy	2
C. Physical Adequacy	1

Each facility was rated with respect to adherence to the criteria.

<u>Evaluation</u>	<u>Rating Factor</u>
Adequate	0
Marginal	1
Inadequate	2

The rating factor (0-2) was multiplied by the weighting factor (3-1) to determine a value. For instance an A priority (value 3) rated as inadequate (value 2) would have a total value of $3 \times 2 = 6$. A C priority (value 1) rated as adequate (value 0) would have a total value of $1 \times 0 = 0$.

All category values were added. For instance, a facility which was rated as inadequate in all categories would score:

$$A (3 \times 2 = 6) + B (2 \times 2 = 4) + C (1 \times 2 = 2) = \text{total value of } 12$$

**EVALUATION OF EXISTING JUDICIAL FACILITIES
Volume III Summary**

A facility usage factor was included in the rating to enable the State to distinguish among similarly deficient facilities.

Very Light Usage 1.1 multiplier	Court held once or twice a month
Light Usage 1.2 multiplier	Court held once to several times a week
Medium Usage 1.3 multiplier	At least one Court every day
Heavy Usage 1.4 multiplier	Multiple Courts every day
Very Heavy Usage 1.5 multiplier	Very high volumes of Courts and public on a daily basis

The facility evaluation score was multiplied by the usage factor to give a total rating value. For example:

$$\text{Evaluation Score} = 12 \times 1.2 = 14.4$$

A summary of the facility evaluation scores and usage multipliers follows.

**EVALUATION OF EXISTING JUDICIAL FACILITIES
Volume III Summary**

JUDICIAL FACILITY RATING SUMMARY

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Rating Value</u>		<u>Usage Multiplier</u>	<u>Total Score</u>
Honolulu Circuit Courthouse First Judicial Circuit	10	x	1.5 =	15.0
Kona Circuit Courthouse Third Judicial Circuit	10	x	1.4 =	14.0
Lihue Circuit Courthouse Fifth Judicial Circuit	10	x	1.4 =	14.0
Juvenile Detention Facility First Judicial Circuit	9	x	1.4 = (1.1 special multiplier)	13.9
Molokai District Courthouse Second Judicial Circuit	12	x	1.1 =	13.2
Puna District Courthouse Third Judicial Circuit	10	x	1.3 =	13.0
Kaneohe District Courthouse First Judicial Circuit	9	x	1.3 =	11.7
Wailuku Judicial Complex Second Judicial Circuit	8	x	1.4 =	11.2
Waialua District Courthouse First Judicial Circuit	9	x	1.1 =	9.9

**EVALUATION OF EXISTING JUDICIAL FACILITIES
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JUDICIAL FACILITY RATING SUMMARY

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Rating Value</u>		<u>Usage Multiplier</u>	<u>Total Score</u>
Ewa District Courthouse First Judicial Circuit	6	x	1.3 =	7.8
Wahiawa District Courthouse First Judicial Circuit	6	x	1.3 =	7.8
Waianae District Courthouse First Judicial Circuit	6	x	1.2 =	7.2
Honolulu District Courthouse First Judicial Circuit	2	x	1.5 =	3.0
Waimea District Courthouse Fifth Judicial Circuit	2	x	1.2 =	2.4
Hamakua District Courthouse Third Judicial Circuit	0	x	1.1 =	0
Hanalei District Courthouse Fifth Judicial Circuit	0	x	1.2 =	0
Intermediate Court of Appeals First Judicial Circuit	0	x	1.3 =	0
Koloa District Courthouse Fifth Judicial Circuit	0	x	1.2 =	0

**EVALUATION OF EXISTING JUDICIAL FACILITIES
Volume III Summary**

JUDICIAL FACILITY RATING SUMMARY

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Rating Value</u>	<u>Usage Multiplier</u>	<u>Total Score</u>
Lahaina District Courthouse Second Judicial Circuit	0	x 1.3 =	0
North Kohala District Courthouse Third Judicial Circuit	0	x 1.1 =	0
South Kohala District Courthouse Third Judicial Circuit	0	x 1.1 =	0
Supreme Court Building First Judicial Circuit	0	x 1.4 =	0
Hilo Circuit Courthouse Third Judicial Circuit	Evaluated as part of a previous report and for a previous budget cycle.		

FACILITY EVALUATION MATRIX

FACILITY (Listed Alphabetically)	JUDICIAL CIRCUIT	SPATIAL ADEQUACY		OPERATIONAL ADEQUACY		PHYSICAL ADEQUACY		USAGE FACTOR	TOTAL SCORE
		Rating	Score	Rating	Score	Rating	Score		
<i>Ewa District Courthouse</i>	<i>First</i>	Marginal	3	Marginal	2	Marginal	1	1.3	7.8
<i>Hamakua District Courthouse</i>	<i>Third</i>	Adequate	0	Adequate	0	Adequate	0	1.1	0.0
<i>Hanalei District Courthouse</i>	<i>Fifth</i>	Adequate	0	Adequate	0	Adequate	0	1.2	0.0
<i>Honolulu Circuit Courthouse</i>	<i>First</i>	Inadequate	6	Inadequate	4	Adequate	0	1.5	15.0
<i>Honolulu District Courthouse</i>	<i>First</i>	Adequate	0	Marginal	2	Adequate	0	1.5	3.0
<i>Intermediate Court of Appeals</i>	<i>First</i>	Adequate	0	Adequate	0	Adequate	0	1.3	0.0
<i>Juvenile Detention Facility</i>	<i>First</i>	Marginal	3	Inadequate	4	Inadequate	2	1.4*	13.9
<i>Kaneohe District Courthouse</i>	<i>First</i>	Marginal	3	Inadequate	4	Inadequate	2	1.3	11.7
<i>Koloa District Courthouse</i>	<i>Fifth</i>	Adequate	0	Adequate	0	Adequate	0	1.2	0.0
<i>Kona Circuit Courthouse</i>	<i>Third</i>	Inadequate	6	Inadequate	4	Adequate	0	1.4	14.0
<i>Lahaina District Courthouse</i>	<i>Second</i>	Adequate	0	Adequate	0	Adequate	0	1.3	0.0
<i>Lihue Circuit Courthouse</i>	<i>Fifth</i>	Inadequate	6	Inadequate	4	Adequate	0	1.4	14.0
<i>Molokai District Courthouse</i>	<i>Second</i>	Inadequate	6	Inadequate	4	Inadequate	2	1.1	13.2
<i>North Kohala District Courthouse</i>	<i>Third</i>	Adequate	0	Adequate	0	Adequate	0	1.1	0.0
<i>Puna District Courthouse</i>	<i>Third</i>	Inadequate	6	Inadequate	4	Adequate	0	1.3	13.0
<i>South Kohala District Courthouse</i>	<i>Third</i>	Adequate	0	Adequate	0	Adequate	0	1.1	0.0
<i>Supreme Court Building</i>	<i>First</i>	Adequate	0	Adequate	0	Adequate	0	1.4	0.0
<i>Wahiawa District Courthouse</i>	<i>First</i>	Marginal	3	Marginal	2	Marginal	1	1.3	7.8
<i>Waialua District Courthouse</i>	<i>First</i>	Marginal	3	Inadequate	4	Inadequate	2	1.1	9.9
<i>Waianae District Courthouse</i>	<i>First</i>	Adequate	0	Inadequate	4	Inadequate	2	1.2	7.2
<i>Wailuku Judicial Complex</i>	<i>Second</i>	Inadequate	6	Marginal	2	Adequate	0	1.4	11.2
<i>Waimea District Courthouse</i>	<i>Fifth</i>	Adequate	0	Marginal	2	Adequate	0	1.2	2.4
<i>Hilo Circuit Courthouse</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Evaluated as part of a previous report and for a previous budget cycle.</i>							

LEGEND:

 Adequate

 Marginal

 Inadequate

* Note: An additional 1.1 multiplier was included to emphasize the unique concerns of a detention facility.

Source: Carter Goble Associates, Inc., January 1989.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

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CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN**STRATEGIES FOR DEALING WITH GROWTH**

The demand for capital dollars for Judicial facilities typically arises out of some combination of the following circumstances. First, existing facilities are perceived as functionally or physically obsolete. Second, existing facilities are not perceived as providing appropriate geographical coverage. (For instance, significant numbers of people are travelling long distances to access the courts.) Third, existing facilities are not perceived as being capable of responding to the pressures of population and caseload growth.

In most cases, perception is the controlling force which determines how the capital dollars are to be spent. And, consequently, renovation and new construction projects are generated in a somewhat spontaneous and piecemeal fashion.

The Hawaii Judicial System Master Plan attempts to provide a more concrete basis for strategic decision making. Population and caseload growth are analyzed and projected into the future. The functional and physical obsolescence of existing facilities is objectively evaluated in light of both present circumstances and projected growth. And the strategic placement of facilities is considered in relation to both the geography of the Islands and to the current and projected usage.

The growth strategies which have been developed in the Hawaii Judicial System Master Plan are presented by Circuit, commencing with a brief narrative explanation of the growth strategy, and then illustrating existing facility locations, specific recommendations for each facility, and the locations of new and retained judicial facilities. The last section of this chapter presents a prioritized list of capital facility projects, and a suggested schedule of improvements. Approximate magnitudes of improvement are listed in an appendix to the chapter.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

One general observation should be made regarding the strategic placement of Judicial facilities in Hawaii. Although to some extent, growth strategies may be objectively derived from a comparison of projected needs to existing resources, in the final analysis, the use of satellite (Rural District Court) facilities is an expression of public policy.

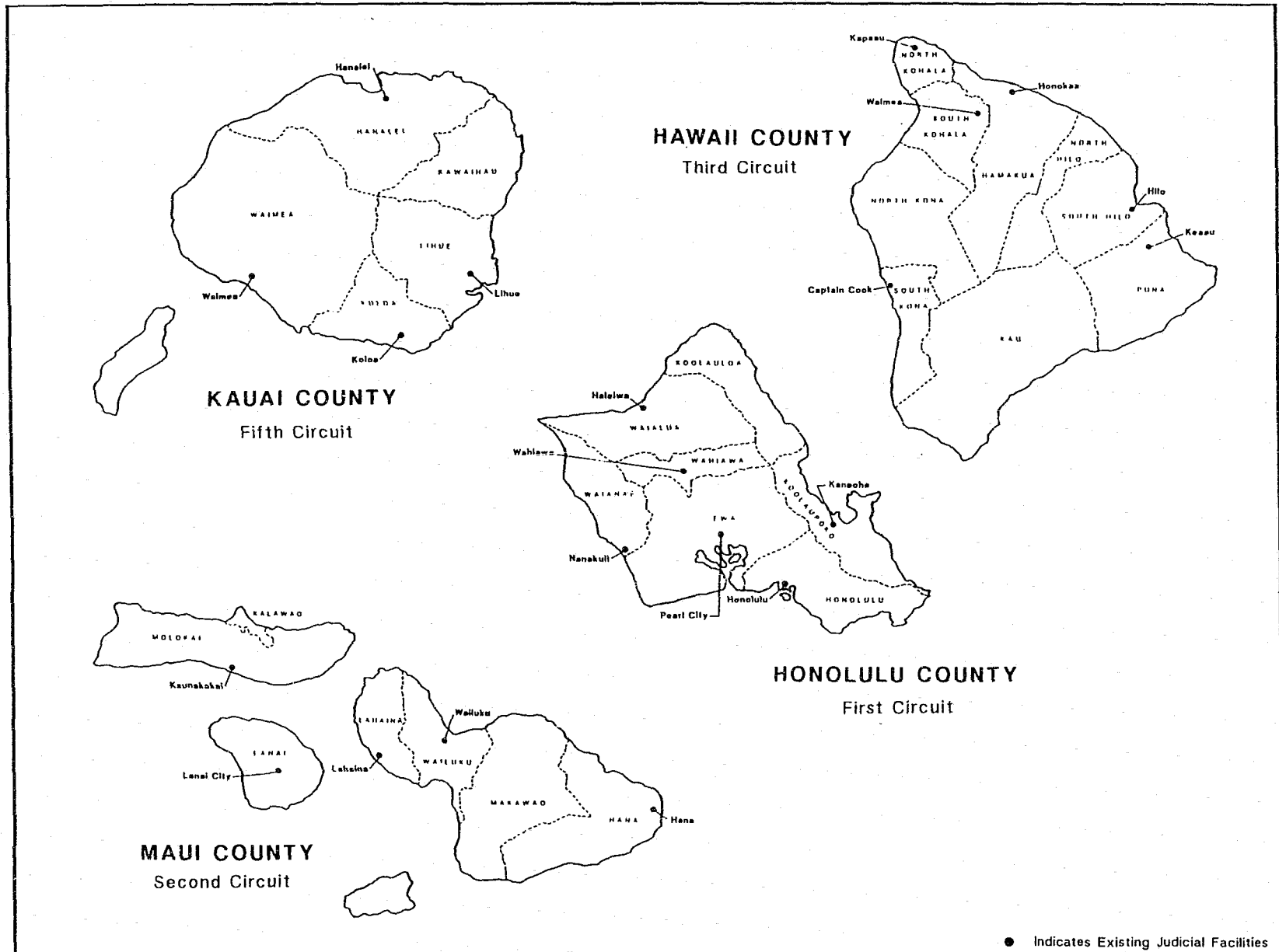
In the Fifth Judicial Circuit, for instance, there are four Court facilities. The one located in Lihue contains three Courts (Circuit, District, and Family) and handles about 80 percent of the total caseload volume of the County. The other three are used on an infrequent basis -- District Court is scheduled for perhaps one day, per-week, per-facility, and a judge and some support staff commute to the facility on that day.

The alternative to the policy of using satellites is to require citizens to commute to centrally-located Judicial facilities, coping with adverse geography and sometimes overtaxed road networks. Neither alternative is entirely satisfactory.

If the State is to maintain its current policy of attempting to provide convenient service to the public, one of the goals cited in Chapter 2, then there will necessarily be some redundancy of Judicial facilities. Rural District Court facilities will be developed and/or maintained for only occasional use.

With that in mind, greater latitude has been used throughout the study in evaluating rarely used facilities. Whenever possible, such facilities have either been retained for continued use with minimal improvements, or where geographical redundancy is apparent, closed and consolidated with other facilities. Only in a few cases have new Rural District Courthouses been proposed -- generally as a means of siphoning-off caseload from some other overtaxed but otherwise workable facility.

The strategies for dealing with growth, and the prioritized list of capital improvement projects which follow, provide the nucleus for a Capital Improvements Plan which is believed to offer the State the means to make consistent and measured decisions regarding capital expenditures for Judicial facilities.



CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN**First Judicial Circuit**

The First Judicial Circuit handles the heaviest volume of population and concomitant Judicial caseload. The population of Oahu currently comprises approximately 77 percent of the Statewide total. By 2005, although the ratio is expected to shift, the Oahu population will still comprise approximately 72 percent of the total, and County population will increase by about 141,000 residents.

The pressure of caseload growth, combined with the redundant or obsolescent nature of some of the facilities, necessitates some strategic planning in the location and development of facilities. As the following summary of individual facility recommendations, and the First Circuit Redistricting Plan indicate, some simplification and consolidation of districts and facilities is recommended.

It is recommended that the seven existing Circuits shown on the current map of the First Circuit be reorganized into five districts. The largest population center, Honolulu, would continue to house Supreme and Appellate Court functions, the Circuit Court, the Family Court, the Juvenile Detention Facility, and the majority of the District Court. The Family Court Center and the Juvenile Detention Facility would be new separate facilities located respectively in downtown and suburban Honolulu. Other Honolulu Courts would continue to operate in existing buildings.

The Central Oahu District would serve the population expanding in the existing Ewa area through the current facility located in Pearl City.

Population growth on the leeward side of the Island, which is over-burdening the existing Ewa District Courthouse, would be siphoned-off into a new facility -- the Kapolei District Courthouse. This would permit the closing of the obsolete Waianae District Courthouse located in Nanakuli.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

Population and caseload growth in the north would be accommodated in an expanded Wahiawa District Courthouse, serving the North Shore District.

Finally, Windward caseload would be accommodated in a new Prototype Rural Courthouse, replacing the obsolete existing Kaneohe District Courthouse.

Of the ten Judicial facilities which would be intended to serve the needs of the First Circuit into the Twenty-First Century, five would be existing facilities and five would be new facilities.

Honolulu District

- Family Court Center (*New*)
- Honolulu Circuit Courthouse (*Existing*)
- Honolulu District Courthouse (*Existing*)
- Intermediate Court of Appeals (*Existing*)
- Juvenile Detention Facility (*New*)
- Supreme Court Building (*Existing*)

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

Central Oahu District

- Ewa District Courthouse (*Existing*)

Leeward District

- Kapolei District Courthouse (*New*)

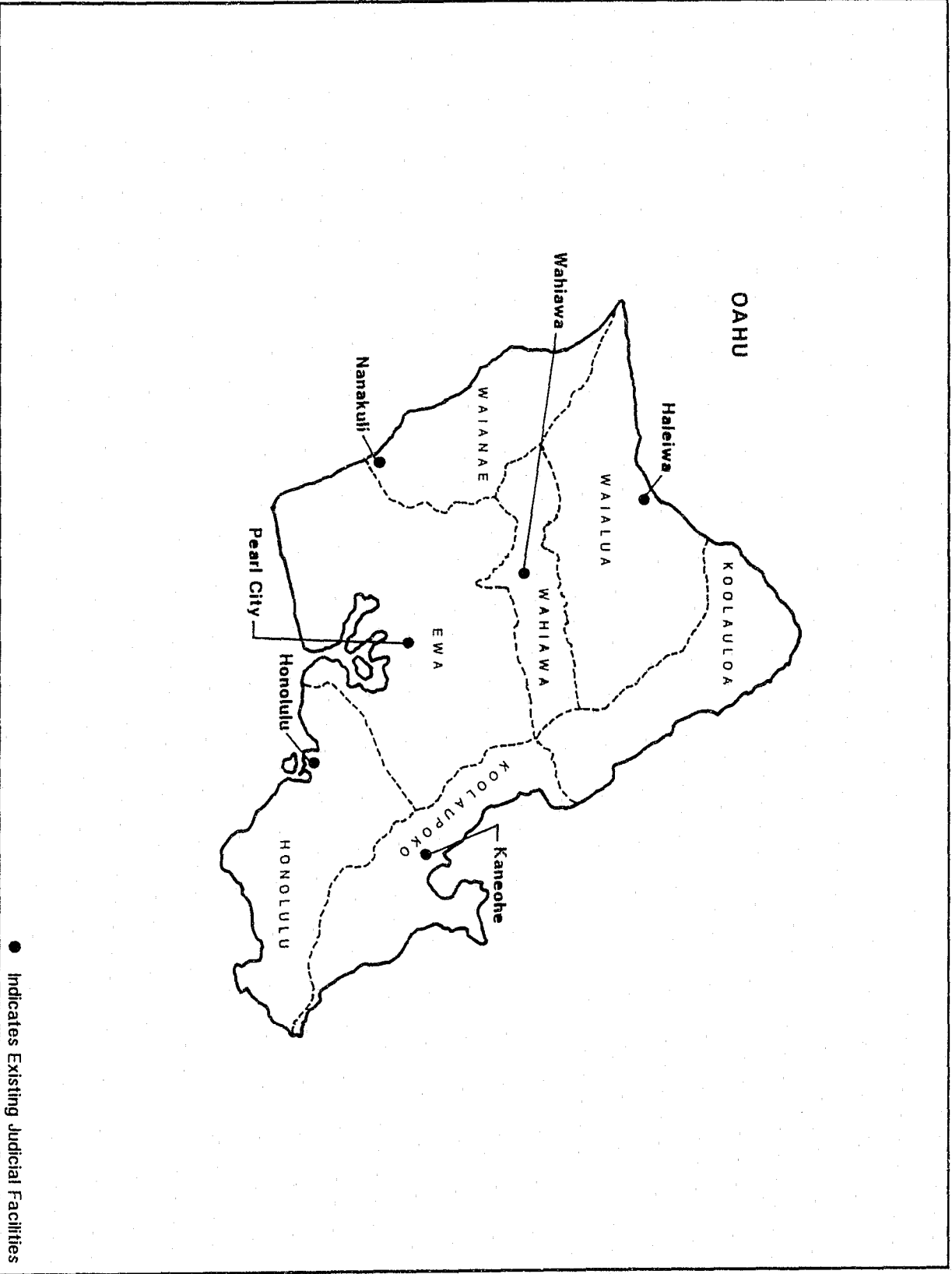
North Shore District

- Wahiawa District Courthouse (*New*)

Windward District

- Kaneohe District Courthouse (*New*)

Honolulu County, Hawaii
FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT



First Judicial Circuit Recommendation Summary

• **Ewa District Courthouse Recommendation**

Given the high volume of usage at the Ewa District Courthouse, it is recommended that, based on a redistricting plan, this facility be retained with the understanding that a new Courthouse will reduce the demand on Ewa. However, repairs must be made to the concrete structure to prevent additional cracking as well as future erosion of concrete and reinforced steel. Furthermore, a new flexible membrane roofing should be installed. This will allow the membrane to move independently of the roof structure without causing further damage to the roofing system.

Acoustically, it is suggested that a glass vestibule be added at the lanai to ensure a quieter Court operation. Additional acoustical panels and tiles should be added to reduce the echoing effect inside the courtrooms.

• **Honolulu Circuit Courthouse Recommendation**

Were it not for Family Court functions, this facility would have received a rating similar to that of the Honolulu District Courthouse. A very heavy volume of cases is heard in the nine Family Courts. Completely inadequate conditions, coupled with projected growth in the First Circuit Family Court, makes the facility the worst in the State in terms of spatial and operational adequacy. Therefore, it is recommended that a new Family Court facility be developed in the downtown area, preferably near the Honolulu Circuit Courthouse. The new building should include ancillary support functions, excluding the Juvenile Detention Facility.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

Once a new Family Court Center is available, and functions currently located on the second floor are decanted from the building, internal expansion or reconfiguration options for the Circuit Court, or attendant agencies, will become available.

- **Honolulu District Courthouse Recommendation**

This is generally an excellent facility. It is recommended that, if internal expansion is required, some of the administrative functions be relocated to other quarters outside of the facility. Also, it is highly recommended that battery pack emergency lights be installed throughout, and that the emergency generators be serviced and tested on a periodic basis.

- **Intermediate Court of Appeals Recommendation**

It was learned that DAGS is presently negotiating to extend the lease to 1992. If they are successful, it is recommended that the Intermediate Court of Appeals remain in the building. In the event that additional space is required for further Appellate Court judges, every effort should be made to secure space in some proximity to existing space on the third floor.

- **Juvenile Detention Facility Recommendation**

It is recommended that a new Juvenile Detention Facility be constructed. The ideal arrangement would be a low-rise structure in a suburban area similar to the present setting.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

The spatial/operational defects in the facility are inherent to the facility design. Neither expansion on-site nor internal reconfiguration would substantially improve the situation.

The physical defects, taken individually, are potentially remediable. Collectively, however, the repairs required to make this an adequate facility are overwhelming and prohibitively expensive for the end result. A new facility would, in the long-run, be a far more cost-effective solution.

During the interim period while a new facility is being planned, designed, and constructed, it is recommended that a number of short-term improvements be made. First, work on asbestos removal is already scheduled to commence in late 1988 or early 1989. Second, the water infiltration problems should be corrected -- particularly the flooding which occasionally occurs in the kitchen. Third, hot water should be made available for bathing, and plumbing fixtures should be repaired or replaced where practical. Finally, some interior refurbishing such as painting should be accomplished.

Despite the many physical defects, the Juvenile Detention Facility operates remarkably well. It is simply obsolete. The improvements listed above are believed to be a reasonable compromise between that which is desirable for the long-term and that which is feasible in the short-term. Major structural changes and replacement of plumbing systems, or installation of sprinkler and air conditioning systems, represent major capital expenditures which would be difficult to walk away from. If, as this report suggests, the State is to abandon this facility upon completion of a new one, it is not recommended that major capital expenditures be made during the interim period.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

- **Kaneohe District Courthouse Recommendation**

Given the high volume¹ of use, and the inadequate operational and physical features of the courthouse, it is recommended that a new Rural Courthouse be constructed and the Kaneohe Courthouse be closed.

- **Supreme Court Building Recommendation**

The renovation efforts which are in progress should make this an excellent facility. It is recommended that some internal adjustment of law clerk personnel and records be accomplished during the ongoing renovation to attain more workable space arrangements. Future expansion of Supreme Court or court-support personnel could be accomplished by decanting non-court related functions from the building, or by selectively decanting components of the Administrative Office of the Courts to other Honolulu Court facilities. Although no significant internal expansion appears to be required at this time, several options are available to allow the newly renovated Supreme Court Building to appropriately serve the State of Hawaii for many years.

¹*It is believed that the 33,000 filings in the Kaneohe District Court do not include traffic and district civil filings which are filed in Honolulu, but heard in this facility. Thus, the required number of future judges cannot be precisely quantified by reliance on the forecasts. It is estimated, however, that two Courts could adequately handle the long-term caseload of this facility.*

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

- **Wahiawa District Courthouse Recommendation**

The Wahiawa District Courthouse is expected to handle an increased volume of cases. Given the marginal rating that this facility received, the minimum recommendation would be to repair the water leakage problem, and to develop an additional courtroom unit on-site. However, if the opportunity to include an expanded Court facility in a new Wahiawa Civic Center is achievable, the State should abandon the current facility and develop a two-courtroom unit in a combined civic center.

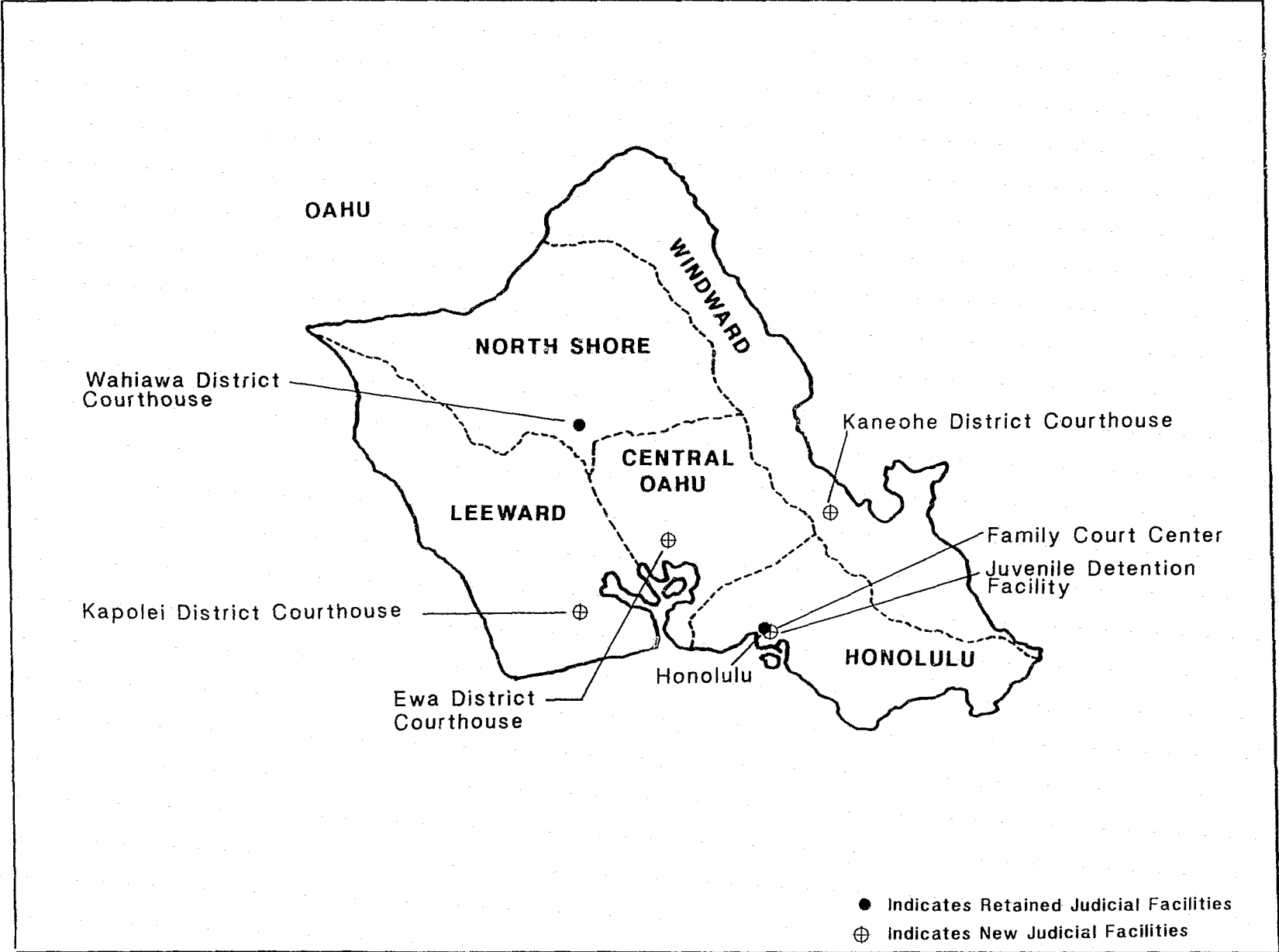
- **Waialua District Courthouse Recommendation**

Given the inadequate operational conditions and physical deterioration of this building, it is recommended that the Waialua District Courthouse be closed and consolidated with the Wahiawa District Courthouse. In this particular instance, the physical proximity to the Wahiawa facility makes closing and consolidating a natural conclusion.

- **Walanae District Courthouse Recommendation**

This facility can be improved physically, but very little can be done to correct the inherent operational defects. It is believed that population and resulting caseload growth in the Ewa District will eventually overburden the facility at Pearl City. Much of that future growth appears to be concentrating in the Kapolei area. The long-term recommendation for this facility is to close and construct a new facility in Kapolei to serve the entire Leeward side of Oahu (consistent with the redistricting recommendations illustrated in Volume IV, the Executive Summary). In the short-term, (3 to 5 years), some remedial work involving the roof and air conditioning

system should be considered. This should not, however, represent a major or long-term capital investment.



CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

Second Judicial Circuit

The Second Judicial Circuit, Maui County, is one of the fastest growing counties in the State. Although the County comprises only 8.3 percent of the total Statewide population now, and will still only comprise 10 percent in 2005, the consequences of growth, on Maui in particular, will be significant.

As illustrated in the following maps and summary of individual facility recommendations, it is recommended that four facilities handle the primary caseload burden for the Second Circuit.¹ The strongest population and caseload growth, in Wailuku, should be accommodated in the existing Wailuku District Courthouse. Some internal expansion, particularly of clerical functions, will probably be required over time.

Caseload growth to the west can be accommodated in the Lahaina District Courthouse.

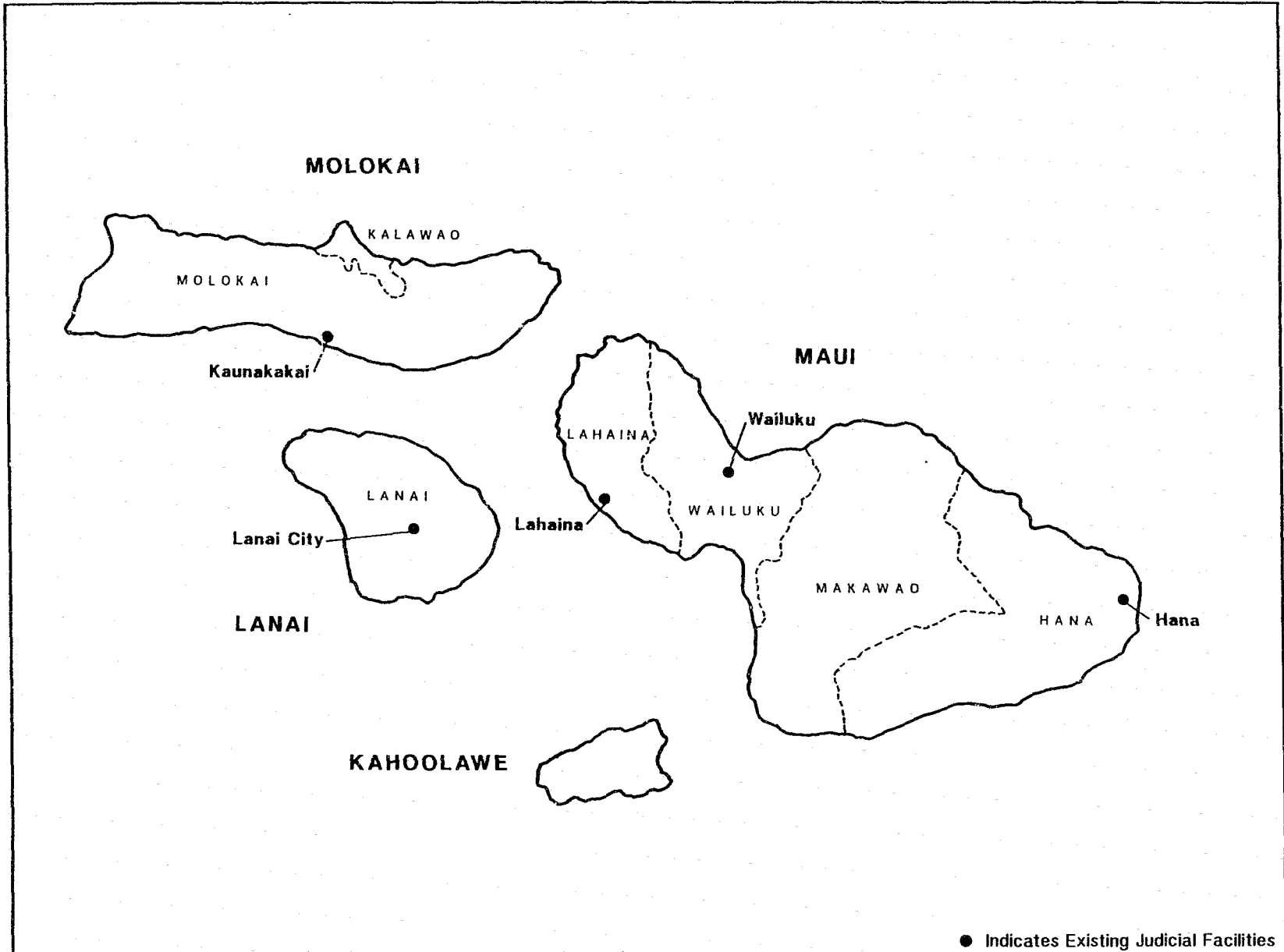
Caseload increases to the south and east are believed to be best handled by the development of a new facility at Kihei -- the Kihei District Courthouse.

Finally, the construction of a new Prototype Rural Courthouse on Molokai, at a site in the general area of the existing facility, is recommended.

It is believed that the strategic development of the four facilities, as indicated above, will enable the Second Circuit to effectively deal with caseload increases well into the Twenty-First Century.

¹*It should be noted that the judicial components shown in Hana and Lanai City are too small to make evaluation viable. Their very low volume of use should offer no impediment to their continued maintenance as elements of other governmental facilities.*

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT



Second Judicial Circuit Recommendation Summary

• **Lahaina District Courthouse Recommendation**

This is an excellent facility. It is recommended that it be retained, with a sustained caseload increase as the population of Maui increases.

• **Molokai District Courthouse Recommendation**

As the structure is rated inadequate in all categories, a new Rural Court facility should be built to replace the existing Courthouse. The Prototype Rural Courthouse listed in Volume II-Space Standards and Design Guidelines should be used as the model for a new facility.

• **Walluku Judicial Complex Recommendation**

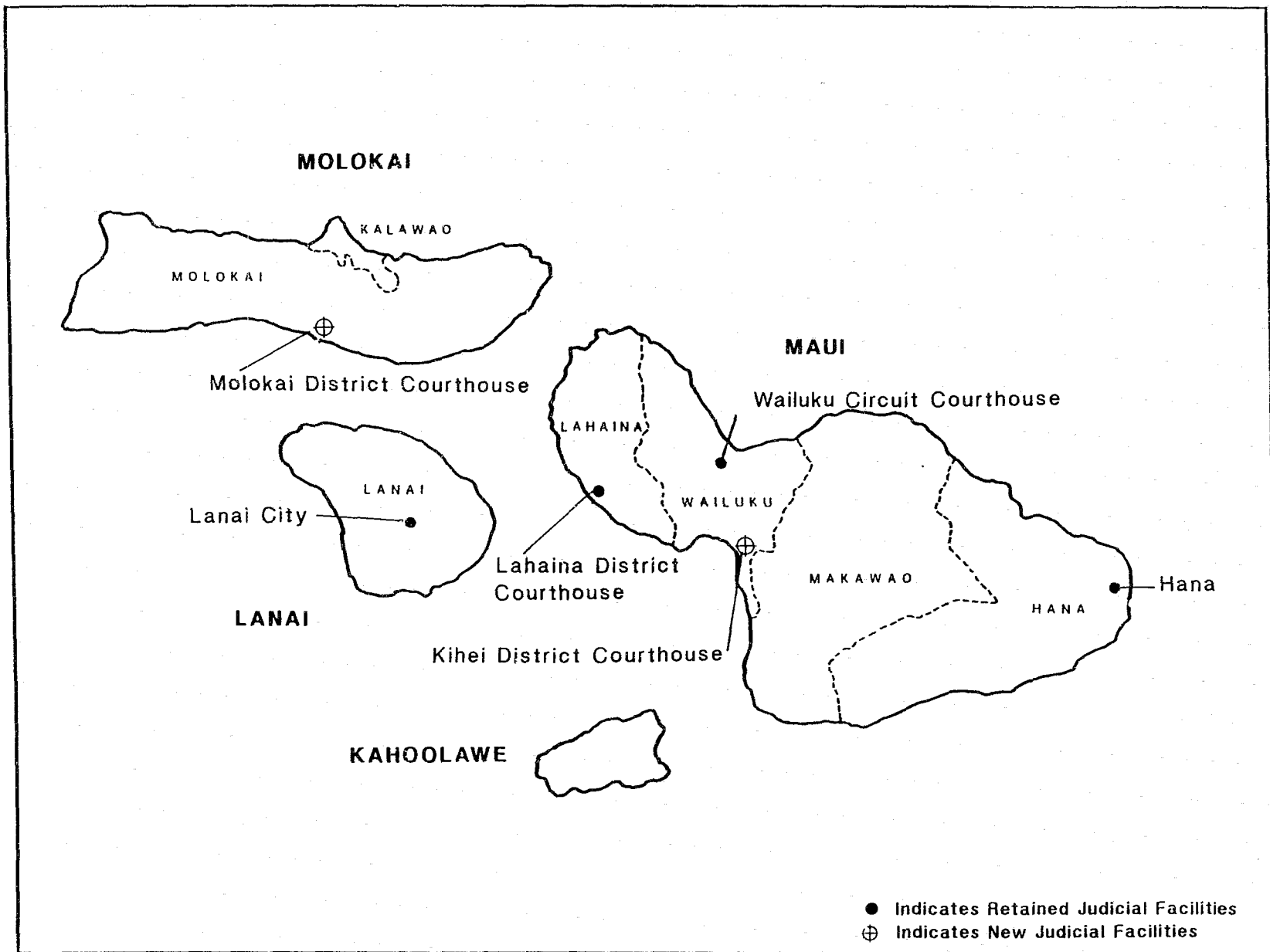
As the Maui caseload increases, the burden on the clerical and court-support functions will force their physical expansion. That expansion cannot be accomplished externally; the site is too constrained to permit it. None of the alternatives for internal expansion is ideal. The two primary choices would be to decant the law library or some of the administrative and support offices from the second floor of the facility to leased space nearby; or to convert one or more courtrooms on the third floor to some other purpose. Both alternatives would depend on acquiring some additional space at another location.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

Since the total amount of clerical and support space in this building is not proportional to the total number of courtrooms¹, it is believed that some internal reconfiguration will be required regardless of external solutions. As a short-term measure, it is recommended that records storage be relocated to the basement, in a secure room constructed for that purpose, to permit better use of the space on the first floor by the Circuit Clerk's office. As a long-term measure, it is recommended that a new facility be constructed in Kihei to relieve congestion at the Wailuku facility, and to handle future population and caseload growth in the Kihei area.

Some decanting of support functions may be desirable before the new facility becomes available. When the Kihei District Courthouse becomes available, it may be desirable to divert a substantial portion of the District Court to Kihei.

¹*The Wailuku Judicial Complex has eight courtrooms in a total building size of about 80,000 GSF. A planning average of about 14,000-16,000 GSF per courtroom is generally used to ensure adequate space for various court-related and court-support functions. The building is strained to support the current total of six judges (counting about one FTE per diem judge). It will not appropriately support eight judges.*

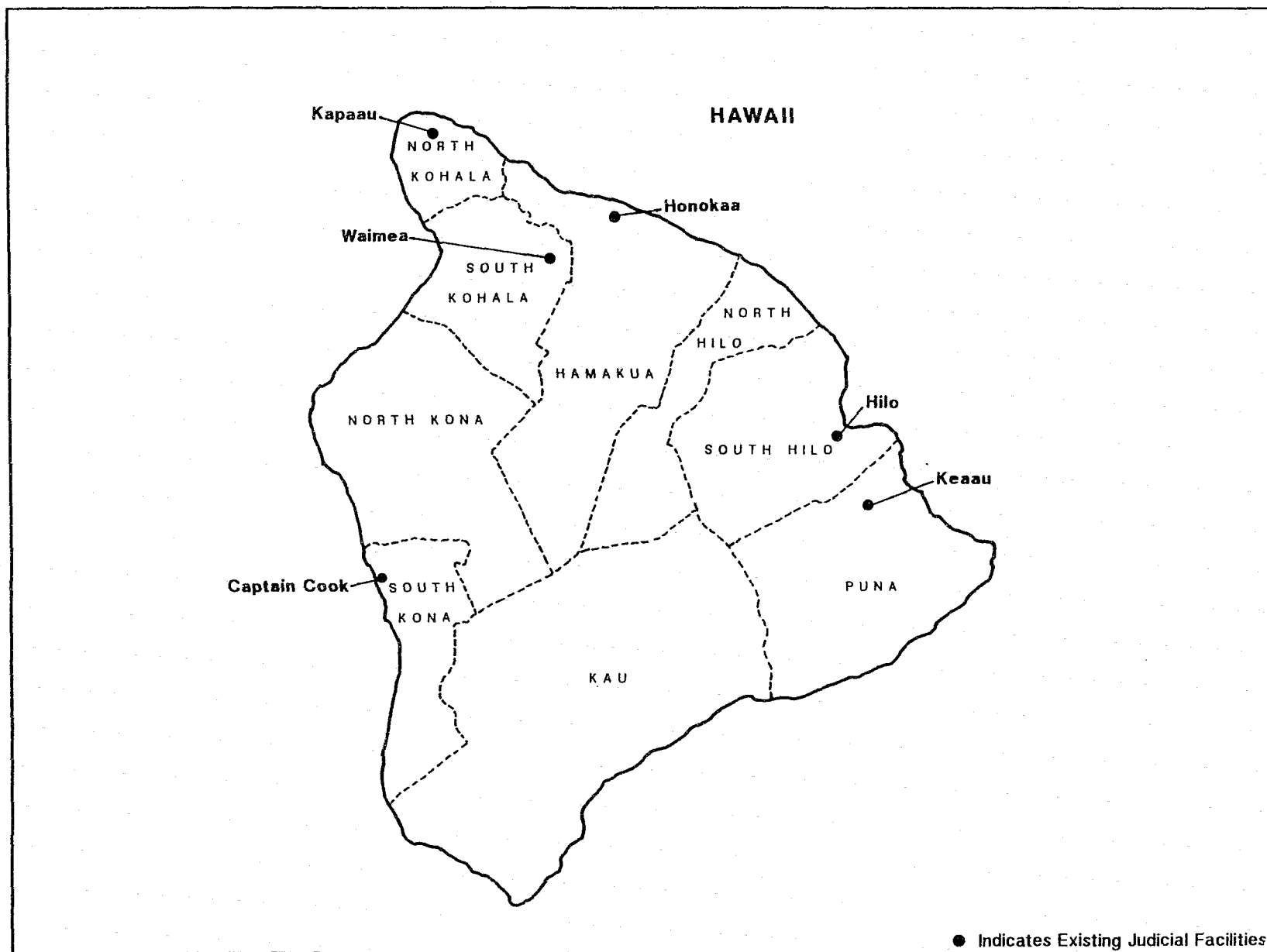


CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN**Third Judicial Circuit**

The Third Judicial Circuit has also experienced very rapid growth in population during the past two decades, and very similar growth is projected for 2005. The impact of the approximately 55,000 people projected during the next 17 years will have a significant effect on demand for Judicial services.

As the maps and summary of specific facility recommendations illustrate, it is recommended that a total of four facilities be retained or developed for the Third Circuit. The North Kohala District Courthouse should be closed and the caseload assimilated into the nearby South Kohala District Courthouse. The Puna District Courthouse should be closed and its caseload should be absorbed into a new Hilo Circuit Courthouse. The existing Hilo Circuit Courthouse should be abandoned by the Court and replaced with a more functional facility. The Kona Circuit Courthouse should be abandoned and a new facility constructed closer to the Kona population centroid. And finally, the Hamakua and South Kohala District Courthouses should be retained as satellite facilities.

Although two new Circuit/District Court facilities will be required, in Hilo and in Kona, the resulting distribution and magnitude of facilities should serve the Third Circuit for many years.



Third Judicial Circuit Recommendation Summary

- **Hamakua District Courthouse Recommendation**

This Courthouse should be retained for continued use. Since the cracking in the drywalls is assumed to be caused by minor earth tremors, it is recommended that the cracks be taped and spackled. If the cracks appear again without an earthquake occurring, an engineering inspector should be brought in to analyze the problem.

- **Kona Circuit Courthouse Recommendation**

This facility is considered inherently inappropriate for continued Court operations. It is recommended that due to the spatial and operational inadequacies, the Kona Courthouse be closed and a new facility be built in conformance with Judicial System Space Standards and Design Guidelines.

- **North Kohala District Courthouse Recommendation**

Because of low usage and proximity to South Kohala, it is recommended that the facility be closed and the caseload consolidated with South Kohala.

- **Puna District Courthouse Recommendation**

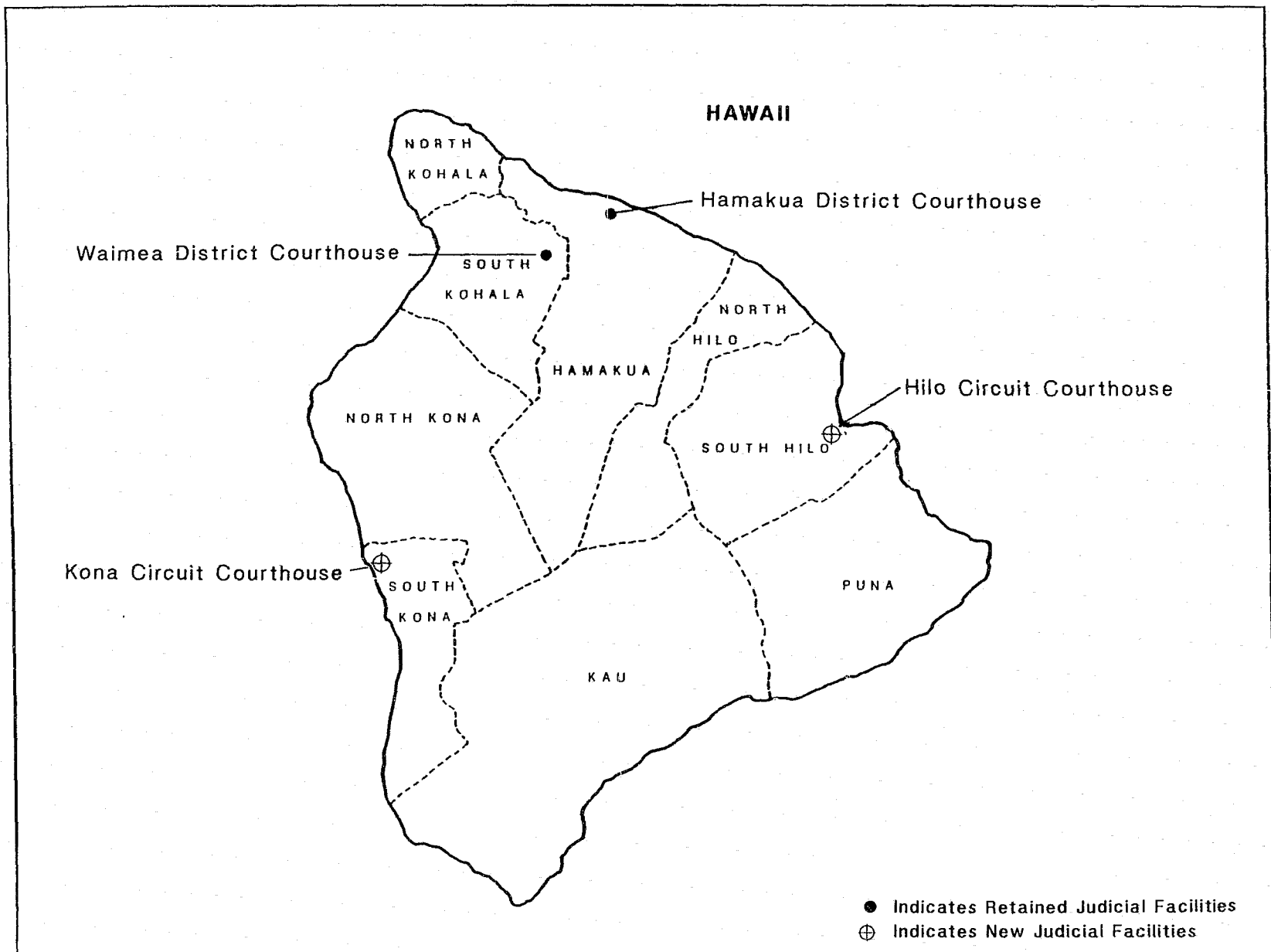
Since this facility is spatially and operationally inadequate, and is within a short distance (8 miles) of Hilo, it is recommended that this Courthouse be closed and consolidated with the Court in Hilo. This will substantially increase the daily

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

volume of cases heard at Hilo, but as a new and larger facility is planned, the expanded caseload should be easily accommodated. During the interim period of several years required to obtain new facilities in Hilo, it is recommended that the Judiciary experiment with siphoning-off a portion of the Puna caseload to the existing Hilo facility.

- **South Kohala District Courthouse Recommendation**

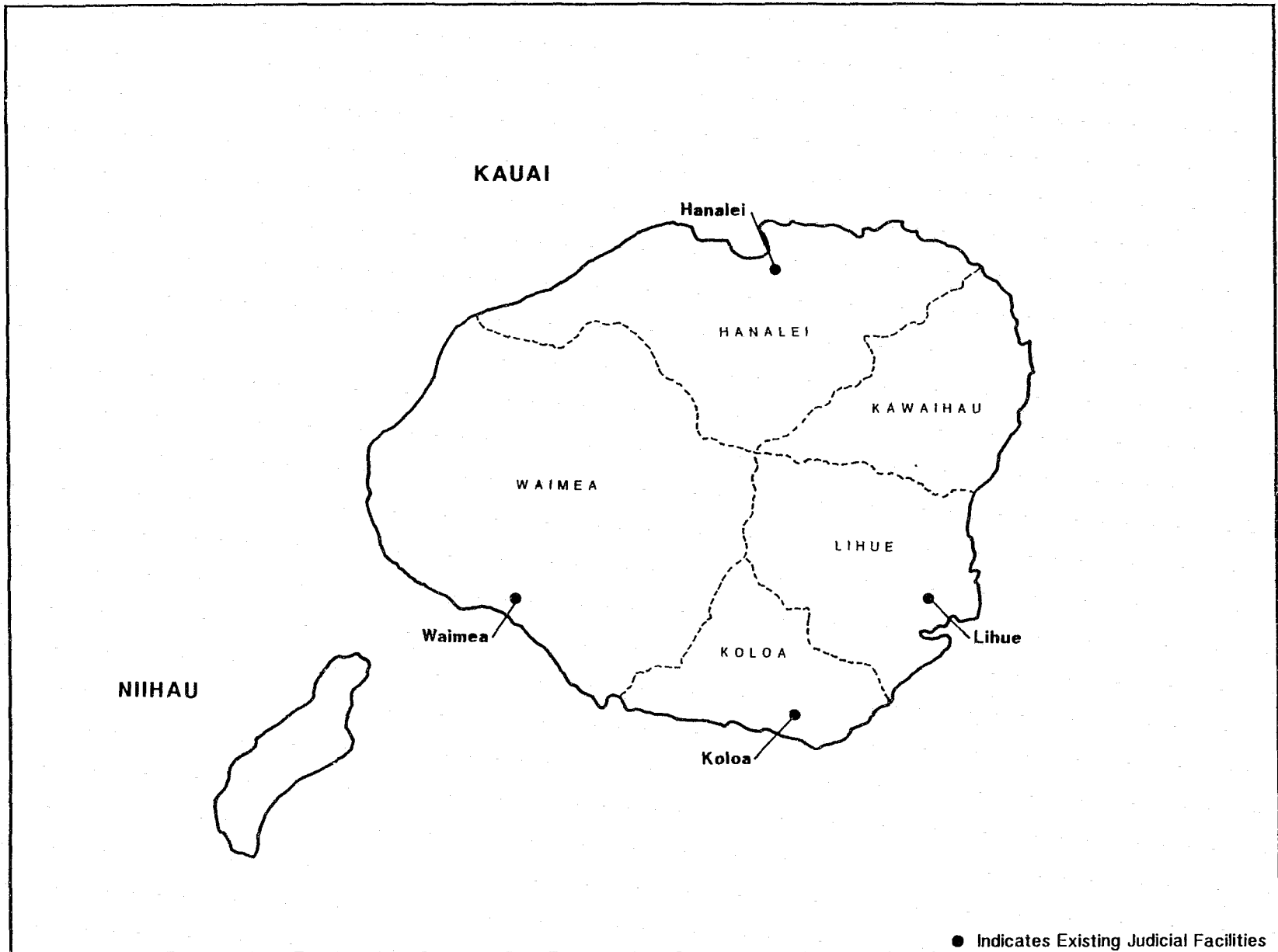
Given the low volume of use, this Court facility is rated adequate and should be retained. Even with an increase in caseload from the North Kohala facility, the Courthouse should be able to easily accommodate the volume of use.



Fifth Judicial Circuit

The Fifth Judicial Circuit, Kauai County, is the fastest growing county in the State. Although the County is the smallest in total population at slightly less than 50,000, the population increase anticipated during the next 15 to 20 years will be substantial for the existing facilities.

As with the Second and Third Circuits, it is believed that four judicial facilities will adequately handle the Kauai County growth well into the Twenty-First Century. The three satellite facilities, the Hanalei, Koloa and Waimea District Courthouses, are appropriately located geographically and, based on their volume of usage, will continue to be useful for many years. The main courthouse, located in Lihue, is already overburdened and should be replaced by a larger Circuit Courthouse in the same general location as the existing facility.



Fifth Judicial Circuit Recommendation Summary

- **Hanalei District Courthouse Recommendation**

This Courthouse should be retained for use. Screen vents should be provided between the rafters to prevent birds from nesting in the attic.

- **Koloa District Courthouse Recommendation**

Given the low volume of use, this Courthouse is workable and should be retained. Due to poor ventilation, it is recommended that air conditioning be provided in the courtroom.

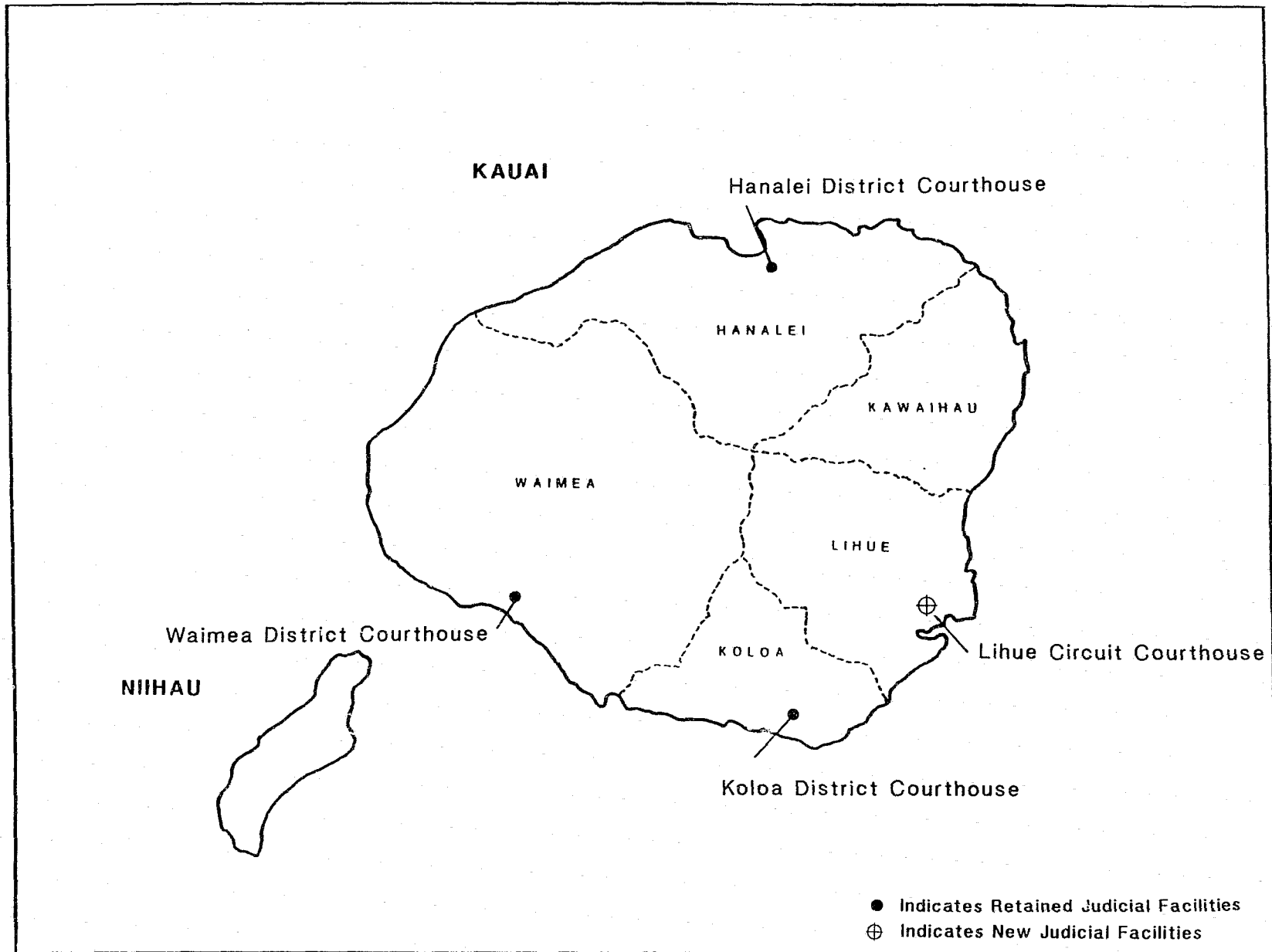
- **Lihue Circuit Courthouse Recommendation**

It is recommended that a new courthouse be built in the Lihue area to accommodate the growth in the volume of cases, and to relieve existing congestion and deficiencies, particularly in the Family Court. The present Courthouse site inhibits any potential expansion. Furthermore, the cruciform shape and circulation of the existing Courthouse prohibits expansion in either courtroom or court-support areas. A new facility will provide a much better present and future level of service for the Fifth Circuit.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

- **Waimea District Courthouse Recommendation**

Given the relatively low volume of use, this facility is considered generally adequate. However, an enclosed vestibule is suggested at the entry into the courtroom to mitigate noise. It is also recommended that additional waterproofing be provided to the exterior walls enclosing the courtroom.



CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN**RECOMMENDED PRIORITY AND SCHEDULE FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS**

The methodology utilized in the master planning process has been to develop a value for each of the State's existing facilities, and then to compare scores to geographical coverage and caseload growth needs. That methodology has enabled the Plan to move from individual recommendations for existing facilities, to growth strategies for old and new facilities in each of the four Circuits. The final steps in the master planning process are to prioritize the recommended capital improvements, and to provide some preliminary recommendations regarding the scheduling and approximate magnitude of facility improvements.

The Capital Improvements Priority List which follows is a culmination of the analysis of the State's growth needs. The recommended priority list represents a very careful combination of the scoring of existing inadequate facilities and the geographical growth needs, in the various Districts, for new facilities.

It is recognized, however, that unforeseen circumstances, such as an immediate opportunity to collocate the Wahiawa District Courthouse in a new civic center, may require deviation from the recommended priority list. Likewise, the schedule of improvements which follows may be influenced by unforeseen factors. It is designed to provide a departure point for difficult budget decisions. But it may not be financially feasible to commence four projects in 1989, three in 1990, and two in 1991. If not, then the estimates of time required will still prove useful.




The intent of the Master Plan is to provide an objectively derived strategy for responding to existing and projected needs. To the extent that the Plan can be followed, it is believed that it will provide useful guidance in consistently and systematically improving the State's Judicial facilities.

HAWAII JUDICIAL SYSTEM MASTER PLAN
Capital Improvements Priority List

FACILITY	LOCATION
1. Family Court Center	First Judicial Circuit
2. Kona Circuit Courthouse	Third Judicial Circuit
3. Lihue Circuit Courthouse	Fifth Judicial Circuit
4. Juvenile Detention Facility	First Judicial Circuit
5. Molokai District Courthouse	Second Judicial Circuit
6. Kaneohe District Courthouse	First Judicial Circuit
7. Kihei District Courthouse	Second Judicial Circuit
8. Wahiawa District Courthouse	First Judicial Circuit
9. Kapolei District Courthouse	First Judicial Circuit

Note: Development of a new Hilo Circuit Courthouse is already underway.

Schematic Schedule for Capital Improvements

FACILITY	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
<i>Hilo Circuit Courthouse</i>									
<i>Family Court Center</i>									
<i>Kona Circuit Courthouse</i>									
<i>Lihue Circuit Courthouse</i>									
<i>Juvenile Detention Facility</i>									
<i>Molokai District Courthouse</i>									
<i>Kaneohe District Courthouse</i>									
<i>Kihei District Courthouse</i>									
<i>Wahlawa District Courthouse</i>									
<i>Kapolei District Courthouse</i>									
LEGEND:									
		<i>Planning</i>		<i>Design</i>		<i>Construction</i>			

Note: Hilo Circuit Courthouse planning has already commenced.

APPENDIX

INTRODUCTION

The appendix material which follows is intended to provide additional planning guidance in the development of the new facilities shown in the Capital Improvements Priority List. Planning averages have been utilized to arrive at approximate magnitudes of space required for the new facilities. Those averages reflect extensive experience in programming new Judicial facilities. However, the estimates which result are only intended to reflect approximate facility sizes.

The actual sizes of the new facilities will be influenced by other factors, such as what additional court-related or governmental functions might be usefully included in the new facilities. That can only be determined in conjunction with local and other governmental input during the site selection and architectural programming stages. For that reason, the planning averages which are used are intentionally generic. They are intended to allow some latitude in including court-support functions within the courthouse envelope and should be ample for that purpose. Architectural programs can certainly be generated within the space totals identified. Additional functions, or collocation opportunities (such as civic centers) will have to be identified on a case-by-case basis as individual facility planning proceeds. That planning has been identified as a separate budget item.

Just as the square footage requirements of multiple facilities can only be generically identified in a master plan, so the cost estimates listed are only intended to provide general guidance. Construction costs have been based on DAGS estimates for 1988. Adjustments have been added for remote locations such as Molokai. Project budget multipliers have been added for site development, furniture and furnishings, planning and design services, and contingencies. These project budgets do not include site acquisition costs. Those costs will have to be identified as part of a site selection analysis on an individual project basis. For the same reason that site acquisition costs are not identified, project costs also do not include structured parking costs. The only facility for which

structured parking will almost certainly be required is the Family Court Center. In that instance, structured parking costs have been estimated.

Finally, inflation factors have been added to reflect probable cost escalations according to the recommended schedule of improvements. Costs are escalated from 1988 to the probable opening of bids just prior to construction. DAGS recommends the use of a 6 percent annual inflation factor.

The approximate magnitudes of space and cost are deliberately listed as an appendix to the Executive Summary and Capital Improvements Plan as an indication of their generic usefulness. The actual sizes of facilities will ultimately reflect not only the specific needs of the Judiciary in the particular locations, but opportunities to resolve other space needs, or to take advantage of collocation situations, as well. Actual costs will also be a function of collocation scenarios and site acquisition costs, and actual rather than hypothetical construction and inflation schedules.

This explanation is not intended to diminish the value of the appendix material. The methodologies of calculating space on a per-courtroom basis, and of estimating construction and project costs are inherently sound and can be adjusted as necessary depending on the circumstances of the individual projects.

But the real value of the Master Plan lies in its overall strategic nature. The use and improvement of Hawaii's Judicial facilities is clearly articulated in the Plan. Specific applications of the Plan will necessarily require additional development as individual facilities are addressed by the State.

One final note should be added on the renovations listed in the individual facility recommendations. It is believed that all of the renovations can be accomplished within the Judiciary's requested general renovations budget. It is not believed that any of the renovation efforts, including interim remedial measures for the Juvenile Detention Facility, will require individual capital appropriations.

Family Court Center

- A Family Court Center has been recommended for the First Circuit. It is recommended that the facility be located in the Civic Center area in some proximity to the existing First Circuit Courthouse on Punchbowl Street. The nature of the judicial process, of the agencies that support the process, and of the attorney, litigant, and public traffic through a large courthouse, militates toward an urban setting with attendant infrastructure. Placing the new facility a short distance from the existing Circuit Courthouse would simplify public identification and use, and permit some inter-jurisdictional sharing of resources.
- The forecast for the First Circuit Family Court is for 12 courts in 2005. Due to the size of the facility, it is recommended that the facility be planned for some additional future flexibility. The recommendation, therefore, is for 14 courtrooms and support spaces. At least two of the courtrooms should be Standard Trial Courtrooms, and the remainder should be Family Court Courtrooms, as described in the Space Standards.
- For generic planning purposes, it is recommended that a ratio of between 14,000 and 16,000 gross square feet (GSF) be utilized for each Court in a multiple-courtroom facility. That space multiplier will permit inclusion of the Court, attendant court-support functions, building-support functions (such as public lobby, restrooms, mechanical rooms) and some latitude for the inclusion of additional agencies. In the case of the Family Court Center, $14 \times 14,000 \text{ GSF} = 196,000$, the space provided is more than sufficient for the combined agencies of the First Circuit Family Court.
- Round required space to **200,000 GSF** x uninflated 1988 construction costs of $\$140/\text{GSF} = \$28,000,000$. Include an additional construction cost for structured parking for 500 spaces ($400 \text{ GSF/space} \times \$18,000 \text{ per space} = \$9,000,000$) = total construction costs of $\$37,000,000 \times 40\%$ as a project budget for site development, furniture/furnishings, design, and contingency budget. $\$37,000,000 \times 1.40 = \$51,800,000$
- Round project budget to $\$52,000,000 \times$ inflation factor of 18 percent (3 years to bids from 1988 uninflated construction costs) $\$52,000,000 \times 1.18 = \$61,360,000$
- Total inflated project budget = **\\$62,000,000**
- Recommend $\$300,000$ for initial site selection, facility programming services to commence in 1989.

Kona Circuit Courthouse

- A new combined Circuit, District, Family Court Courthouse has been recommended to replace the existing facility in the Third Circuit. Population growth is occurring north of the existing Kona site, and it is believed that the location of the new facility should shift to the north as well. As this is a multiple-courtroom facility with a fairly large volume of employee, attorney, and public traffic, it is recommended that the new facility be located in or near an urban infrastructure.
- It is recommended that the Kona Circuit Courthouse be a four-courtroom facility with one Prototype Rural Courtroom for case volume, and the remainder Standard Trial Courtrooms.¹ It is not recommended that a separate Family Court Courtroom be planned as this would reduce the long-term flexibility derived from using a more universal courtroom type.
- 4 Courts x 16,000 GSF = 64,000 GSF
(Round to **65,000 GSF**)
- 65,000 GSF x \$160/GSF = \$10,400,000 x 40% as a project budget = \$14,560,000
- Round project budget to \$15,000,000 x inflation factor of 18 percent (3 years to bids from 1988 uninflated construction costs) = \$17,700,000
- Total inflated project budget = **\$18,000,000**
- Recommend \$150,000 for initial site selection, facility programming services to commence in 1989.

¹A variation of the Standard Trial Courtroom which is ideal for District Court/non-jury functions is shown in the Appendix to Volume II. That courtroom can easily be converted to jury use if circumstances require. It is recommended that the District courtrooms listed here and for other District facilities be of this type.

Lihue Circuit Courthouse

- A new combined Circuit, District, Family Court Courthouse has been recommended to replace the current obsolete facility in the Fifth Circuit. It is believed that the Lihue area will continue to be the appropriate location for the major Court facility to serve the Island of Kauai.
- It is recommended that the new facility consist of six Courts with one Large Trial Courtroom and five Standard Trial Courtrooms.
- 6 Courts x 16,000 GSF = 96,000 GSF
(Round to **95,000 GSF**)
- 95,000 GSF x \$160/GSF = \$15,200,000 x 40% as a project budget = \$21,280,000
- Round project budget to \$22,000,000 x inflation factor of 18 percent (3 years to bids from 1988 uninflated construction costs) = \$25,960,000
- Total inflated project budget = **\$26,000,000**
- Recommended \$200,000 for initial site selection, facility programming services to commence in 1989

Juvenile Detention Facility

- A stand-alone Juvenile Detention Facility has been recommended for a suburban location in Honolulu. There are several reasons for recommending that the facility not be collocated with the Family Court Center. The most important reasons have to do with appropriate settings and potentials for future expansion. By its nature, a large modern courthouse is an urban structure requiring an infrastructure of roads, restaurants, parking, and other facilities to support the daily volume of employee and public traffic. Large court facilities work very well as mid to high-rise structures with court floors stacked on top of each other.
- In contrast, a juvenile detention facility is not, by nature, an urban structure. Such a facility works best, from an operational perspective, when the facility is a low-rise structure occupying a fairly large site. In addition, if changing circumstances require expansion, a juvenile detention facility can be expanded horizontally around a central core of support services. That expansion cannot occur in a constrained urban setting -- such as in a building above or next to the Family Court.
- It is believed that a suburban setting similar to the site of the existing facility will better promote the appropriate operation of the Juvenile Detention Facility, and better provide for future flexibility, than will collocation with the Family Court.
- It is recommended that provision be made for 80 programmed bedspaces with substantial support services such as classrooms. The central core should be situated in such a way as to allow for future expansion of the housing capacity, as required. Special provision should be made for the separation of criminal and status offenders.
- 80 bedspaces x planning average of 650 GSF per bedspace = 52,000 GSF
Round to **55,000 GSF**
- 55,000 GSF x \$160/GSF = \$8,800,000 x 40% as a project budget = \$12,320,000
- Round project budget to \$13,000,000 x inflation factor of 18 percent (3 years to bids from 1988 uninflated construction costs) = \$15,340,000
- Total inflated project budget = **\$16,000,000**
- Recommend \$150,000 for initial site selection, facility programming services to commence in 1989.

Molokai District Courthouse

- Although the Molokai District Courthouse handles a very low caseload volume, the existing facility is considered completely inappropriate for sustained Court usage. For that reason, a Prototype Rural Courthouse is recommended for Molokai.
- As shown in the standards, it is recommended that the new Courthouse contain the Prototype Rural Court Unit in a total facility size of about 10,000 GSF.¹ This will produce a facility very similar in size to the one in Lahaina, although it is believed that more modest interior finishes may be appropriate for a facility receiving only occasional use.
- $10,000 \text{ GSF} \times \$180/\text{GSF} = \$1,800,000 \times 40\% \text{ as a project budget} = \$2,520,000$
- Round project budget to \$3,000,000 x inflation factor of 24 percent (4 years to bids from 1988 uninflated construction costs) = \$3,720,000
- Total inflated project budget = **\$4,000,000**
- Recommend \$100,000 for initial site selection, facility programming services to commence in 1990.

¹Typical planning averages range from 14,000 to 16,000 GSF per Court. For a rural facility receiving limited use, however, the proportion of support services is limited. As usage increases, so do support services. A low volume courthouse such as Molokai, for instance, may operate with between one and three clerks supporting the judge on days when Court is in session. A higher volume facility which handles original filing, and other functions, will have a much higher ratio of support staff (and ancillary functions) per judge, and will require higher planning averages.

Kaneohe District Courthouse

- A new District Courthouse has been recommended to replace the current one in Kaneohe. It is anticipated that the new facility will serve the consolidated Windward District.
- It is recommended that the new facility house two District Courts with ancillary support services. Since this facility is intended to handle a substantial daily volume of caseload and public traffic, a 14,000 square foot multiplier (greater than that used for a single Prototype Rural Court Unit) is utilized to determine approximate magnitude. It is recommended that the facility have one Prototype Rural Courtroom and one Standard Trial Courtroom (using the District Court variation shown in the Appendix to Volume II).
- 2 Courts x 14,000 GSF = 28,000 GSF
Round to **30,000**
- 30,000 GSF x \$140/GSF = \$4,200,000 x 40% as a project budget = \$5,880,000
- Round project budget to \$6,000,000 x inflation factor of 24 percent (4 years to bids from 1988 uninflated construction costs) = \$7,440,000
- Total inflated project budget = **\$8,000,000**
- Recommend \$150,000 for initial site selection, facility programming services to commence in 1990.

Kihei District Courthouse

- A new District Courthouse has been recommended for the Second Circuit to drain some of the caseload burden from the existing Wailuku Circuit Courthouse and to respond to population growth in the Kihei area of Maui. As the new facility will be substantial and will be expected to handle a significant caseload volume, it should be planned as an urban facility.
- It is recommended that the Kihei District Courthouse be a four courtroom facility consisting of one Prototype Rural Courtroom and three Standard Trial Courtrooms.
- 4 Courts x 16,000 GSF = 64,000 GSF
Round to **65,000 GSF**
- 65,000 GSF x \$160/GSF = \$10,400,000 x 40 percent as a project budget = \$14,560,000
- Round project budget to \$15,000,000 x inflation factor of 24 percent (4 years to bids from 1988 uninflated construction costs) = \$18,600,000
- Total inflated project budget = **\$19,000,000**
- Recommend \$150,000 for initial site selection, facility programming services to commence in 1990.

Wahiawa District Courthouse

- The recommendation for the Wahiawa District Courthouse is somewhat complicated by the potential opportunity to locate a new facility in a Wahiawa Civic Center. If such an opportunity were not available, the recommendation would be to expand the existing leased space to accommodate an increasing caseload. The existing space is not optimally sized or configured, but is nevertheless fairly workable. The Court functions serving the North Shore District must, however, double over the next decade, in any case. The recommendation will assume that collocation is feasible and will approximate square footage and project costs accordingly. If collocation is not feasible, additional space, equivalent to that already used, must be leased during the next several years to accommodate future growth.
- It is recommended that two Courts, one Prototype Rural Courtroom and one Standard Trial Courtroom, together with support spaces, be located in a new Wahiawa Civic Center.
- 2 Courts x 10,000 GSF per Court (estimated Court's share of a combined facility) = **20,000 GSF**
- 20,000 GSF x \$140/GSF = \$2,800,000 x 40% as a project budget¹ = \$3,920,000
- Round project budget to \$4,000,000 x 30 percent² (5 years to bids from 1988 uninflated construction costs) = \$5,200,000
- Total inflated project budget = **\$6,000,000**
- Recommend \$100,000 for initial facility programming services to commence in 1991.

¹The actual Court's share of the project budget should be less. A high percentage is used for preliminary planning purposes. Architectural programming should more closely approximate actual project costs for a collocated facility.

²It is understood that a Wahiawa Civic Center could become a reality sooner than is shown here and in the recommended schedule. The inflation factor is consistent with the Capital Improvements Priority List, but the project may occur whenever the opportunity for collocation is presented.

Kapolei District Courthouse

- It is recommended that a new two-courtroom facility be constructed to serve the new Leeward District of the First Circuit. The location of the new facility should be in the proposed civic center area of Kapolei, one of the projected areas of rapid population growth. The development of a new District facility will dissipate some of the burden on the overtaxed Ewa District Courthouse and provide for convenient Court access for a substantial population component.
- The new facility should consist of one Prototype Rural District Courtroom and one Standard Trial Courtroom, with attendant court-support spaces. As this facility is currently contemplated as being a stand-alone rather than a collocated facility, space planning averages should be approximated accordingly.
- 2 Courts x 16,000 GSF per court = 32,000 GSF
Round to **30,000 GSF**
- $30,000 \text{ GSF} \times \$140/\text{GSF} = \$4,200,000$ x 40 percent as a project budget = **\$5,880,000**
- Round project budget to **\$6,000,000** x inflation factor of 30 percent (5 years to bids from 1988 uninflated construction costs) = **\$7,800,000**
- Total inflated project budget = **\$8,000,000**
- Recommend \$150,000 for initial site selection, facility programming services to commence in 1991.