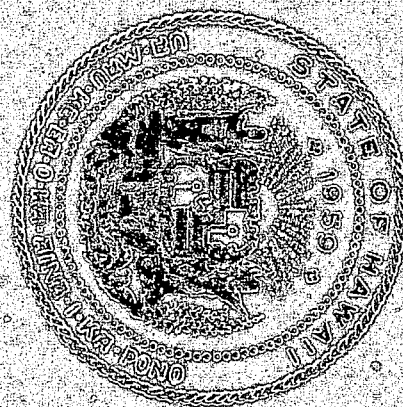


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HAWAII JUDICIAL SYSTEM MASTER PLAN



Volume III

Evaluation of Existing Judicial Facilities

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HAWAII JUDICIAL SYSTEM MASTER PLAN

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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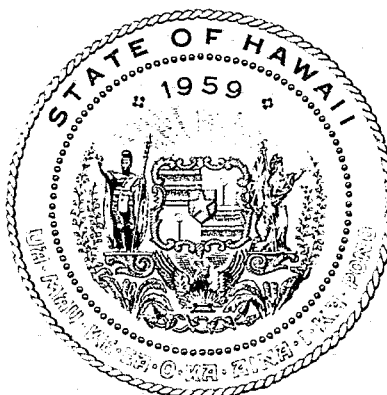
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ACQUISITIONS

Volume III

Evaluation of Existing Judicial Facilities

Carter Goble Associates, Inc.
January 1989

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Special thanks are extended to Clyde Namuo and Liesje Cattaneo for the invaluable assistance which they provided in project liaison during the year-long planning effort.

Additional special thanks are extended to Cliff Terry, and to the architectural firm of TRB Hawaii, Ltd. for the fine assistance provided during the evaluation of existing judicial facilities.

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.

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INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION**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 not included 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 Long-Range Capital Improvements Plan which will be developed in Volume IV, the Executive Summary.

JUDICIAL FACILITY RATING CRITERIA**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.

JUDICIAL FACILITY RATING CRITERIA

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.

JUDICIAL FACILITY RATING CRITERIA

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.

JUDICIAL FACILITY RATING 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 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. Volume IV 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.

JUDICIAL FACILITY RATING CRITERIA

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.

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 score of $1 \times 0 = 0$.

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

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

JUDICIAL FACILITY RATING CRITERIA

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.

JUDICIAL FACILITY RATING CRITERIA**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

JUDICIAL FACILITY RATING CRITERIA**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

JUDICIAL FACILITY RATING CRITERIA
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.		

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT - OAHU

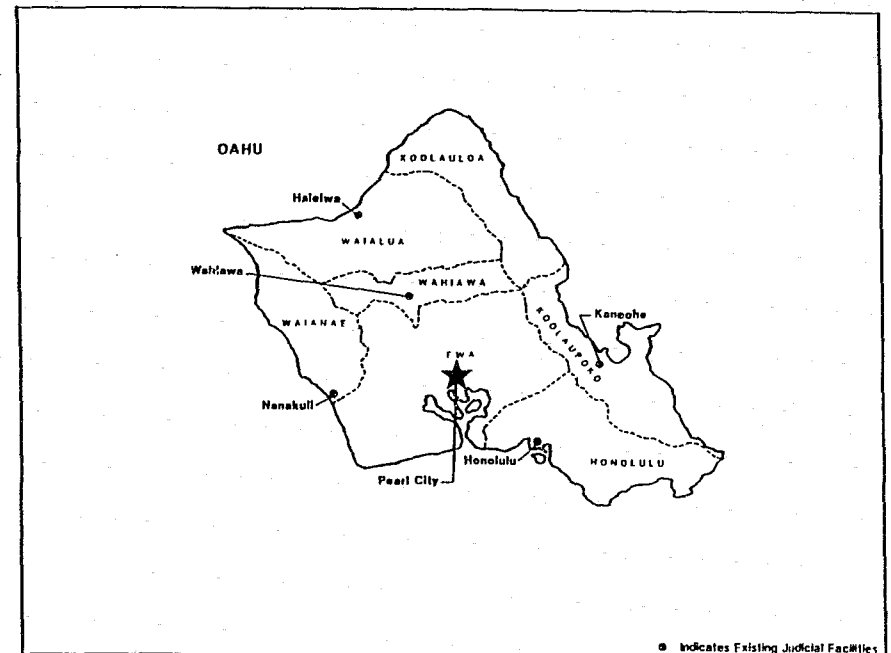
FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

EWA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

General Description

Completed in 1970, the Ewa District Courthouse is a 6,100 SF facility in the First Judicial Circuit on Oahu. The Courthouse is used on a daily basis.

The building contains two (2) courtrooms (1,250 SF) each, two judge's chambers, a general office space, clerk's offices, a jury/conference room and two holding cells. The building is owned by the State and operated by the Judiciary.



EWA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE**I. Building Considerations****A. Site**

The Ewa District Courthouse is located in the center of Pearl City on Fourth Street. Paved parking is provided and the site is minimally landscaped.

B. Building Finishes

The Courthouse is a one-story concrete framed and masonry wall structure with a flat built-up roof.

Interior finishes are typically vinyl or carpeted floors, painted masonry and dry-walls, and painted concrete roof ceiling. Wood paneling is provided behind the judge's bench while acoustical ceiling tiles are glued to the underside of the concrete roof between the beams in the courtrooms.

C. Building Systems

A new air conditioning unit was installed this summer. Lighting is typically pendant or surface-mounted fluorescent fixtures.

EWA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE**II. Evaluation Considerations****A. Spatial Adequacy**

Based on the volume of cases this facility handles, the Ewa District Courthouse is rated marginal in terms of spatial adequacy.

B. Operational Adequacy

This facility is rated marginal in operational adequacy. The insufficient room for public waiting during busy days inhibits the circulation around the building. In addition, courtrooms open directly to the exterior lanai creating an acoustical problem, while the lack of attorney/witness rooms forces attorneys to search for a secluded area outside to confer with their clients. Detainees are also delivered to courtrooms down corridors used by judges.

The courtroom is of corner design with a bench 18-inches above the well providing only a fair view of the courtroom. There is direct access behind the bench to judges' chamber across the corridor. The courtroom lacks a fixed station for a witness and for a clerk.

The hard concrete surface throughout the facility, particularly in the courtrooms, create reverberation time that is extended, and results in echo interference with courtroom acoustics.

EWA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

C. Physical Adequacy

The concrete structure has suffered severely from settlement and spalling. The structural settlement has also caused masonry walls to crack and water to filter into interior spaces. The roof was repaired several years ago, but leakage is still occurring.

D. EvaluationSpatial Adequacy

Marginal $1 \times 3 = 3$

Operational Adequacy

Marginal $1 \times 2 = 2$

Physical Adequacy

Marginal $1 \times 1 = 1$

Total 6

x Usage Multiplier of 1.3 =

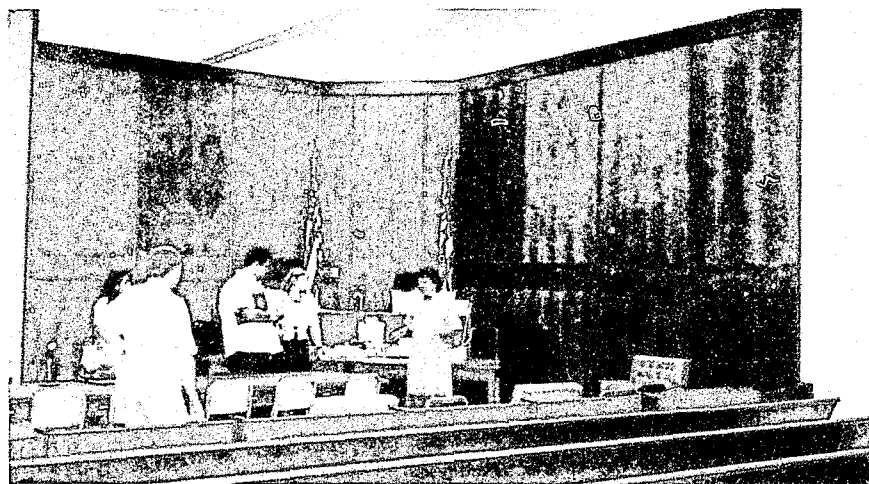
Total Score 7.8

EWA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE**III. 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.

EWA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE



VIEW OF COURTROOM "A" WITH JUDGE'S BENCH IN CORNER.

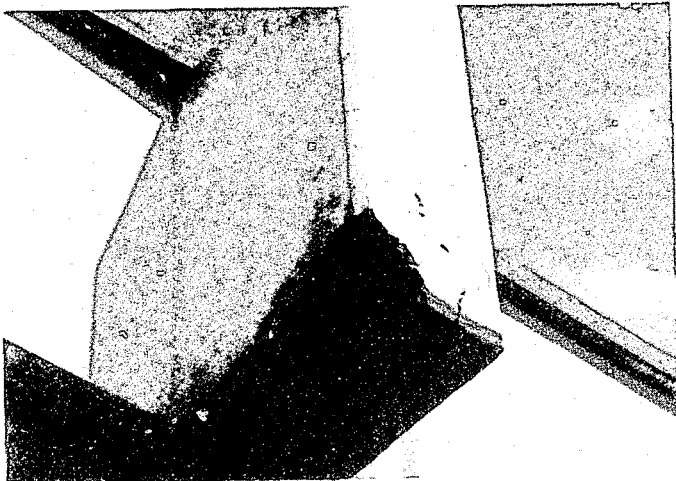


OVERCROWDING IN CLERK'S OPEN OFFICE.

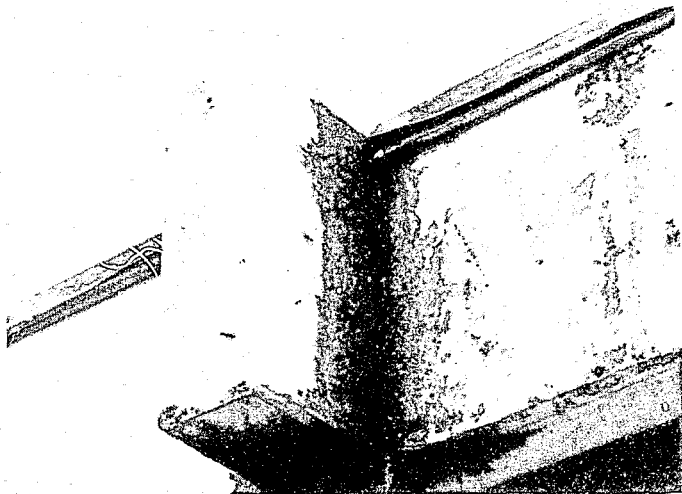


DIRECT ENTRANCE FROM THE OUTSIDE INTO THE COURTROOM CREATES A NOISE PROBLEM.

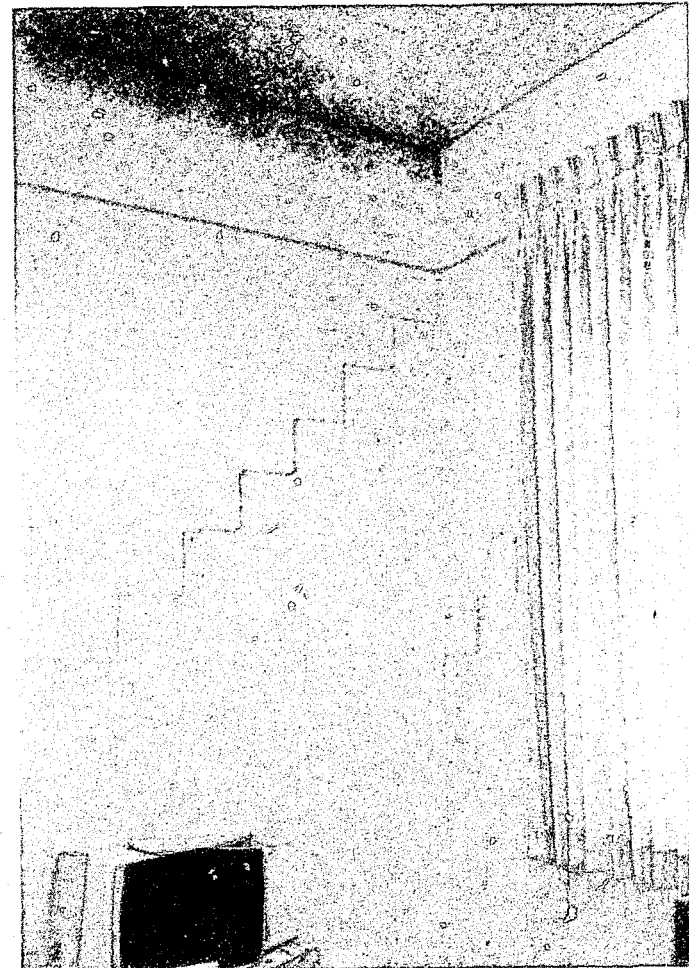
EWA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE



TYPICAL EXTERIOR CONCRETE BEAM SPALLING FROM WATER PENETRATION AND EROSION.



WATER DAMAGE AT CONCRETE ROOF BEAM.



TYPICAL INTERIOR VIEW SHOWING MASONRY CRACKS CAUSED BY SETTLING.

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

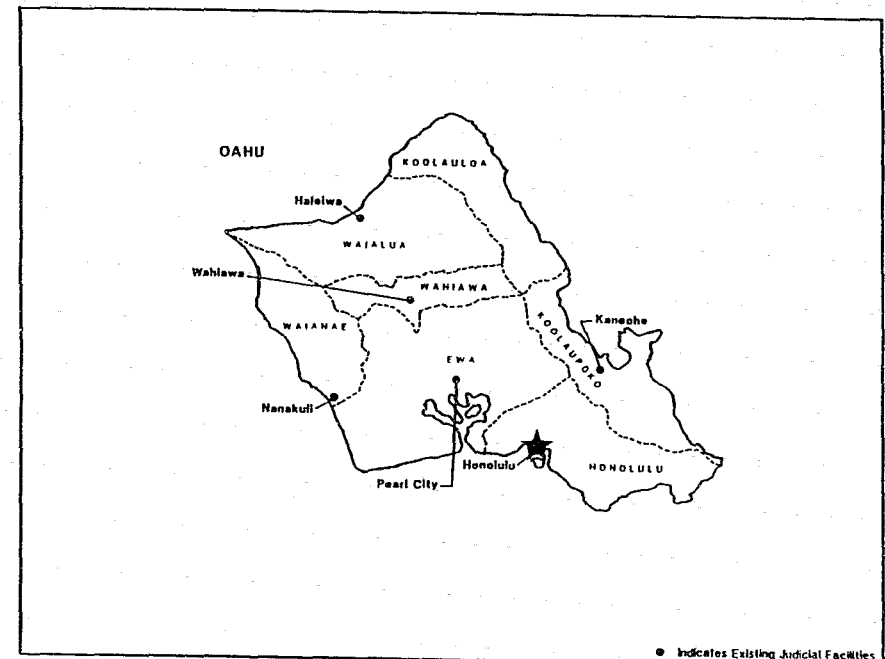
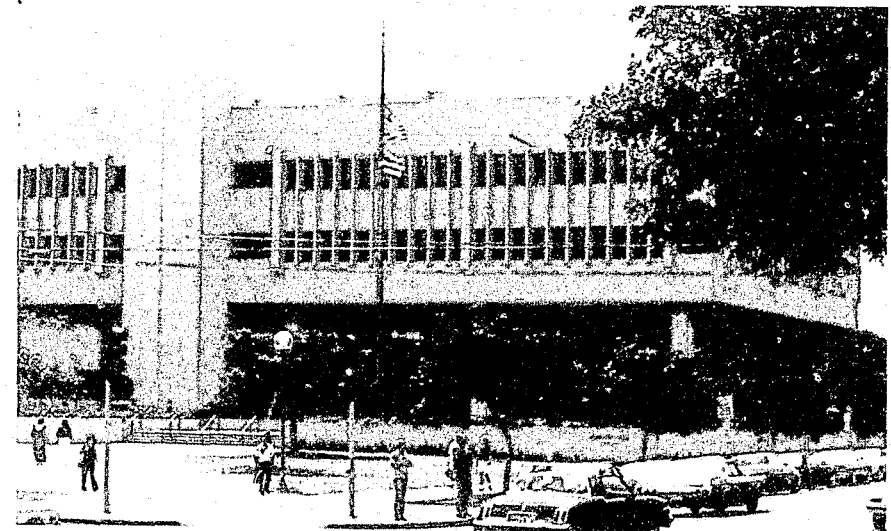
HONOLULU CIRCUIT COURTHOUSE

General Description

The Honolulu Circuit Courthouse is a 212,000 SF facility housing the Circuit and Family Court for the First Judicial Circuit in Honolulu.

The building contains a parking garage, storage and sallyport in the basement level; jury assembly, clerk's office, and program offices on the first floor; family courtrooms and administrative offices on the second floor; and, courtrooms, judges' chambers and jury deliberation rooms on the third and fourth floors. The fourth floor also includes a Grand Jury room.

The Court facility is owned by the State and maintained by the Judiciary.



HONOLULU CIRCUIT COURTHOUSE**I. Building Considerations****A. Site**

The Honolulu Circuit Courthouse is located in the downtown area on Punchbowl Street. Parking for employees is provided in a gate-controlled garage below the building while public parking is provided next door in a garage and through on-street metered spaces.

B. Building Finishes

The Courthouse, completed in 1983, is a four-story precast concrete structure over a parking garage.

Finishes inside are typically tiled or carpeted floors, vinyl covered walls and suspended acoustical ceilings. Courtrooms are carpeted, with acoustical panels and Koa wood panel on the walls. Judge's bench, jury box, and railing are also built out of Koa. Ceiling is a suspended concealed spline system.

Holding cells and interview rooms have vinyl tile floors, plastered walls and ceilings. A thick laminated glass set in a steel frame is used in the interview cubicles between an attorney and client.

C. Building Systems

The building is centrally air-conditioned and has a sprinklered fire protection system throughout. Fluorescent light fixtures are used.

HONOLULU CIRCUIT COURTHOUSE**II. Evaluation Considerations****A. Spatial Adequacy**

The high volume of cases tried in Family Court, together with a lack of sufficient future courtrooms to hear these cases, gives this facility an inadequate rating. Additionally, the courthouse has already filled up its storage space and is presently storing active files in an unsecured section of the parking garage.

B. Operational Adequacy

A number of design issues have made this facility operate in an inadequate manner. They are:

1. Family courtrooms (456 SF and 347 SF) are too small to adequately conduct hearings. The tight layout of the courtroom does not give any symbolic status to the judge presiding. Furthermore, there is insufficient separation between the parties, since they are seated at the same table. The corridor leading to the family courtrooms is too narrow to adequately handle user traffic.
2. Public waiting takes place in an overcrowded area opening onto the constricted corridor cited above. During peak times the room is overfilled with parties who should be physically separated: opposing parties in divorce and custody proceedings; victims and accused child abuse offenders; adult criminal defendants; juvenile criminal defendants; status offenders, etc.

HONOLULU CIRCUIT COURTHOUSE

3. Family Court support areas, particularly court clerk areas, are dysfunctionally crowded with far too little space for either records storage or efficient operations.
4. Poor sallyport/loading dock entry and receiving point for secured defendants.
5. Detainees are delivered to the courtrooms through corridors used by judges and clerks.
6. Speaker holes located in the interview rooms result in poor communication. There is also a lack of separation between female and male detainees.
7. There are poor acoustics in the jury deliberation rooms located next to the courtrooms.
8. The 8' wide corridor outside the courtroom becomes congested when people are waiting during a break in the court session. Wider corridors would be more functional.

C. Physical Adequacy

Since the building is approximately five years old, the courthouse is in excellent condition.

HONOLULU CIRCUIT COURTHOUSE

D. EvaluationSpatial AdequacyInadequate $2 \times 3 = 6$ Operational AdequacyInadequate $2 \times 2 = 4$ Physical AdequacyAdequate $0 \times 1 = 0$ **Total** **10**

x Usage Multiplier of 1.5 =

Total Score **15**

HONOLULU CIRCUIT COURTHOUSE**III. 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 Court. That new building should include ancillary support functions, excluding the Juvenile Detention Facility.

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.

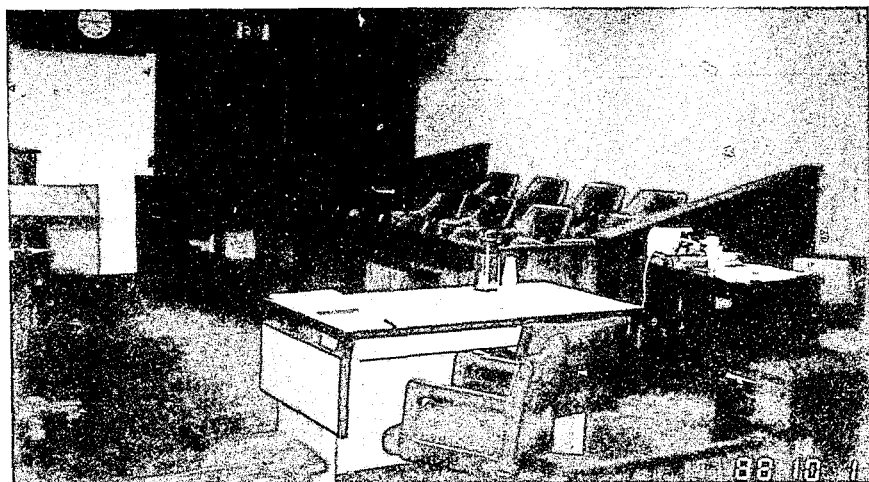
HONOLULU CIRCUIT COURTHOUSE



TYPICAL COURTROOM WITH JUDGE'S BENCH IN CORNER.



PUBLIC CORRIDOR NEAR CLERK'S OFFICE WHERE FORMS ARE PICKED UP FOR COURT.



THREE TIER JURY BOX IN COURTROOM.



CLERK'S OPEN OFFICE LAYOUT.

HONOLULU CIRCUIT COURTHOUSE



FAMILY COURTROOM SHOWING TIGHT SPACE WHERE PARTIES SIT NEXT TO ONE ANOTHER IN FRONT OF THE HEARING JUDGE.



CONSTRAINED WAITING AREA FOR FAMILY COURT.



NARROW CORRIDOR LEADING TO FAMILY COURTROOMS.

HONOLULU CIRCUIT COURTHOUSE



SALLYPORT AT GARAGE LEVEL.



UNSECURED ACTIVE FILES IN EMPLOYEE PARKING GARAGE.

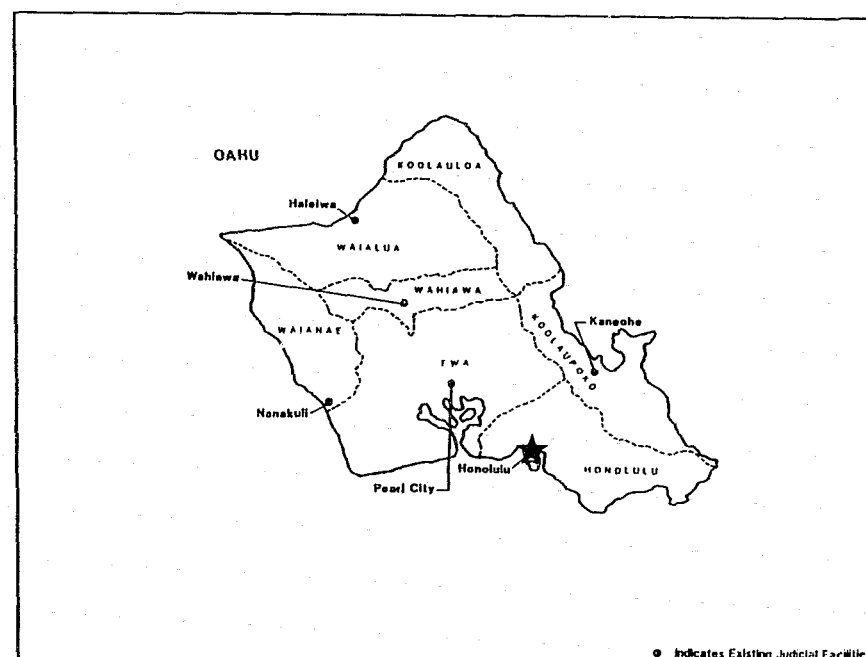
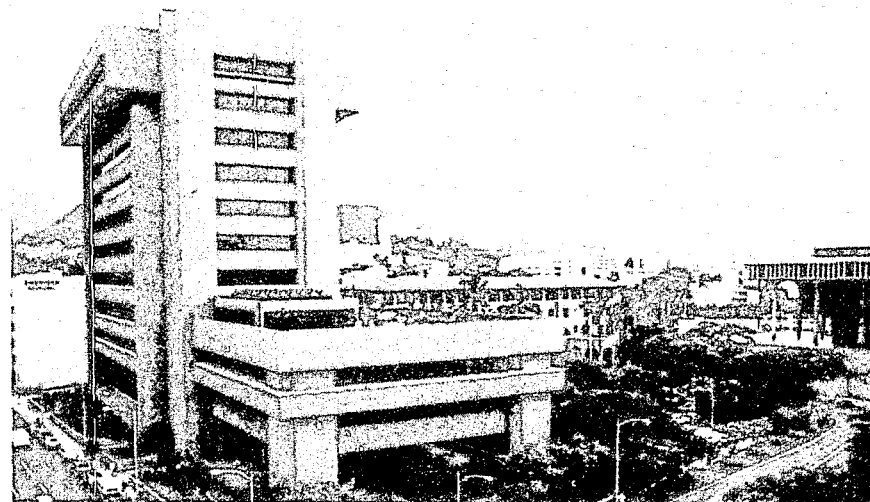
FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

HONOLULU DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

General Description

The Kauikeaouli Hale (Honolulu District Court) is a 187,000 SF courthouse containing the District Court operation for the First Judicial Circuit on Oahu. The facility also contains the driver education, sheriff and administrative offices for the State of Hawaii.

Completed in 1981, the building contains parking, sallyport and data processing area on the first floor; sheriff, traffic violations, and probation on the second; driver's education and small claims on the third; two traffic arraignment courtrooms (2,240 SF) on the fourth; two small courtrooms (864 SF) and two large courtrooms (1,360 SF) with judge's chambers and holding cells on the fifth, seventh, eighth and tenth floors; general office and storage on the sixth and ninth; and administrative offices on the eleventh floor. The building is owned by the State and maintained by the Judiciary.



HONOLULU DISTRICT COURTHOUSE**I. Building Considerations****A. Site**

The Honolulu District Courthouse is located in the downtown area on Alakea Street. Parking is provided at the ground level as well as on-street metered spaces. The Courthouse is also accessible by public bus system.

The building is attractively landscaped.

B. Building Finishes

The Courthouse is an eleven-story precast concrete structure. Interior public corridors are typically finished with glazed tile floors, wood panel walls, and a suspended acoustical panel ceiling trimmed with a wood edging strip. The private corridors are carpeted, walls are covered with an imitation dark walnut wood vinyl, paper and ceilings are suspended acoustical tiles.

The courtrooms are covered with dark walnut panel except at the rear of the room which is covered with acoustical panels overlapped by a vertical wood screen. Ceiling over the public seating is suspended acoustical system and over the litigation area is a luminous coffer.

HONOLULU DISTRICT COURTHOUSE**C. Building Systems**

The building is centrally air conditioned and is fully sprinklered for fire protection.

Fluorescent lighting is used throughout the building. Courtrooms are lighted with incandescent downlights in the public area and indirect fluorescent in the coffer over the litigation area. There are no emergency battery pack lights.

II. Evaluation Considerations**A. Spatial Adequacy**

The Honolulu District Courthouse can adequately handle the caseload to the year 2005.

B. Operational Adequacy

A number of design problems in this facility have given it a marginal rating. They are:

1. Detainees are delivered to courtrooms through corridors used by judges and clerks.
2. No space has been allocated in the event juries are used in the District Court. Should juries be used, a jury assembly room and jury deliberation rooms would also need to be included.
3. The attorney tables are placed too close to the judge's bench. Furthermore, any bench conference between the judge and counsel is made difficult by a built-in shelf in front of the bench.

HONOLULU DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

4. There is concern that the layout of seating in the traffic arraignment courtrooms -- particularly when 300 people are seated or standing -- may violate life safety code requirements.
5. The sallyport was designed as part of the loading dock. There is no separation between the two functions. In addition, the acoustics in the processing area are very poor.

C. Physical Adequacy

The building appears to be in excellent condition; however, as earlier indicated, there are no emergency battery pack lights. Furthermore, it was discovered that the emergency generator was not maintained and tested on a regular basis. The generator was inoperable when the site visit was conducted.

An additional concern is an internal stairway, located between the two large courtrooms, which serves only floors six to ten. Since this stairway opens to the two large courtrooms, it may be mistaken for a fire exit in a panic situation.

HONOLULU DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

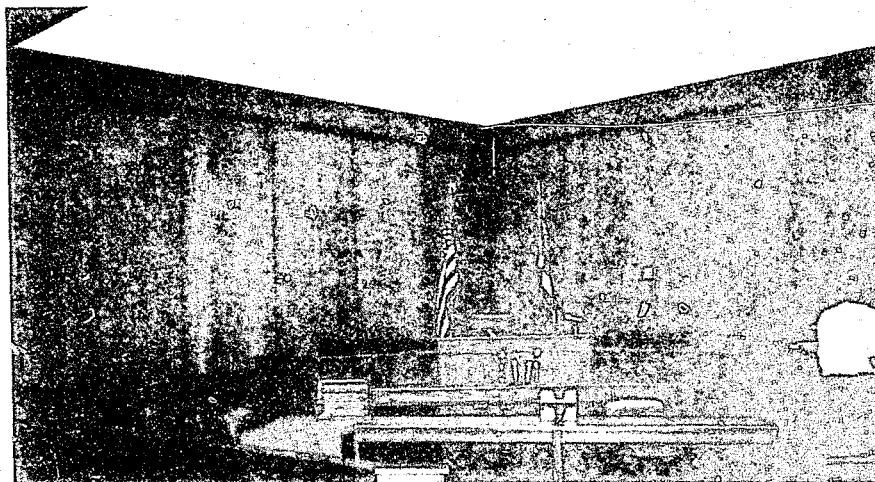
D. EvaluationSpatial AdequacyAdequate $0 \times 3 = 0$ Operational AdequacyMarginal $1 \times 2 = 2$ Physical AdequacyAdequate $0 \times 1 = 0$ **Total** **2**

x Usage Multiplier of 1.5 =

Total Score **3****III. 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.

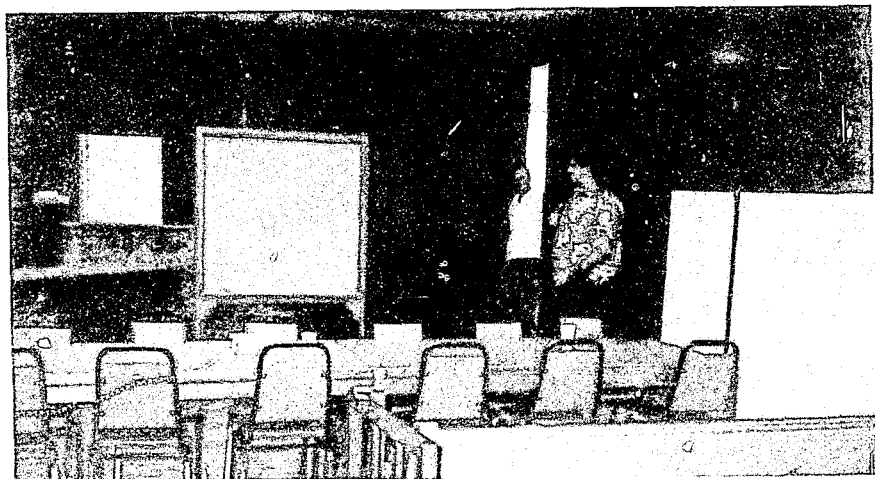
HONOLULU DISTRICT COURTHOUSE



VIEW OF TYPICAL LARGE COURTROOM. COUNTER IN FRONT OF JUDGE'S BENCH MAKES IT DIFFICULT TO CONVERSE WITH JUDGE.



VIEW OF SMALL COURTROOM USED AS A JURY DELIBERATION ROOM.



VIEW OF TYPICAL SMALL COURTROOM. LOW SOFFIT AND LACK OF LIGHTING AT JUDGE'S BENCH DIMINISHES THE PROMINENCE THAT SHOULD BE PRESENT.



VIEW OF CORRIDOR IN FRONT OF THE COURTROOMS. NARROW WIDTH CAUSES CONGESTION WHEN COURT IS IN RECESS.

HONOLULU DISTRICT COURTHOUSE



VIEW OF CLERK'S COUNTER, WITH COMBINATION OF PUBLIC WAITING, QUEUING AND CIRCULATION.



VIEW OF STAIRWAY BETWEEN COURTROOMS WHICH SERVES FLOORS SIX TO TEN. THIS STAIRWAY MAY BE MISTAKEN AS A FIRE EXIT DURING AN EMERGENCY.



VIEW OF INDIVIDUAL CUBICLE AT CLERK'S COUNTER. LACK OF DIRECTORY INFORMING WHAT COUNTER TO USE CAUSES CONFUSION AND CONGESTION.

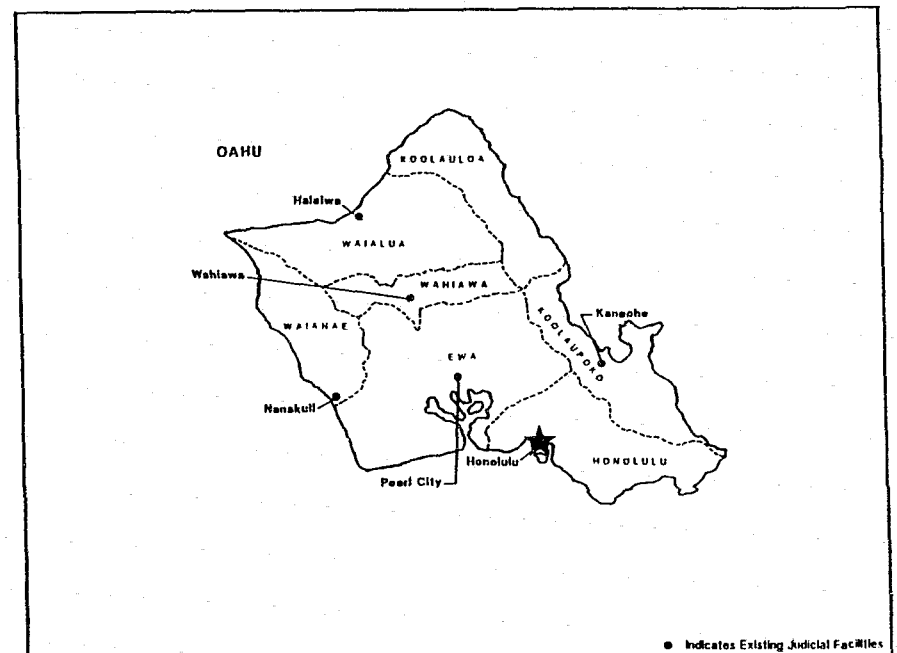
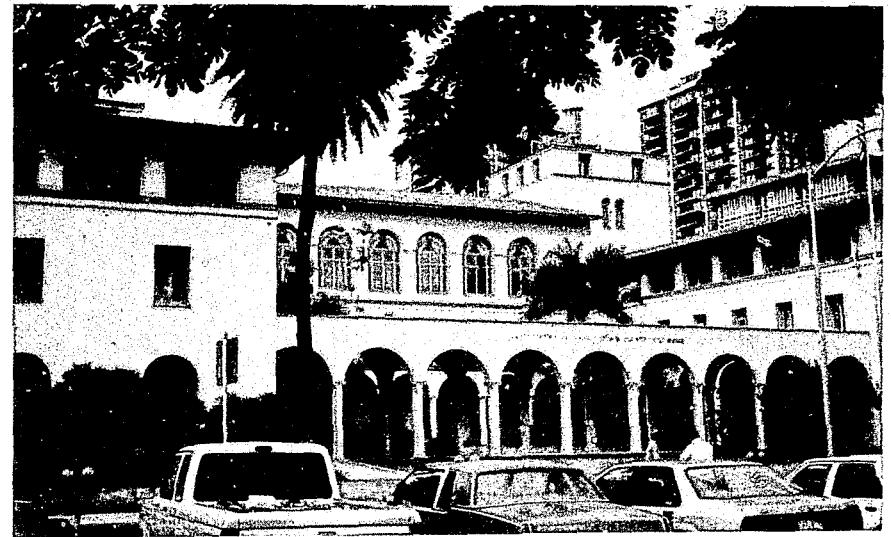
FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

INTERMEDIATE COURT OF APPEALS

General Description

Located within the boundaries of the First Judicial Circuit on the Island of Oahu, the Intermediate Court of Appeals occupies 4,300 SF in the Old Federal Building. The remainder of the building is occupied by various State departments. It is owned by the Federal Government and maintained by DAGS.

The Court facility is located on the third floor, housing a courtroom (1,728 SF), judges' chambers, and ancillary support services.



INTERMEDIATE COURT OF APPEALS**I. Building Considerations****A. Site**

The Old Federal Building is located on Merchant Street in Honolulu. The structure, formerly the Federal Courthouse, is a three-story Spanish-Mediterranean architectural design with paved parking and attractive landscaping.

B. Building Finishes

The courtroom is carpeted with plastered walls and ceilings. The center part of the ceiling is covered with acoustical tiles. The offices, chambers and library are finished in a similar manner without acoustical ceiling tile.

C. Building Systems

A central air conditioning system is provided; however, several of the rooms are supplemented by wall units. Fluorescent light fixtures are used in the offices and courtrooms, while the corridors are lighted by pendant-mounted incandescent fixtures.

INTERMEDIATE COURT OF APPEALS**II. Evaluation Considerations****A. Spatial Adequacy**

This facility is rated adequate for current use. Future personnel growth in this building is limited, unless additional space becomes available. Since the State leases the space from the Federal Government, the Federal Judiciary may take over the space for their use.

B. Operational Adequacy

The size of the courtroom (1,728 SF), ceiling heights of 21 feet and widths of the corridors, make this an excellent court facility and it is, therefore, rated operationally adequate.

C. Physical Adequacy

The building was renovated in 1983 and is in excellent condition.

INTERMEDIATE COURT OF APPEALS

D. Evaluation

Spatial AdequacyAdequate $0 \times 3 = 0$ Operational AdequacyAdequate $0 \times 2 = 0$ Physical AdequacyAdequate $0 \times 1 = 0$ **Total** 0

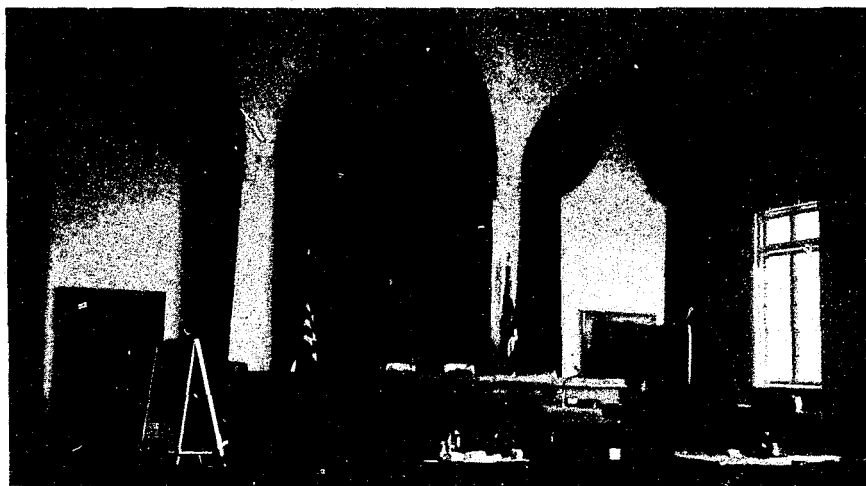
x Usage Multiplier of 1.3 =

Total Score 0

III. 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 future Appellate Court judges, every effort should be made to secure space in some proximity to existing space on the third floor.

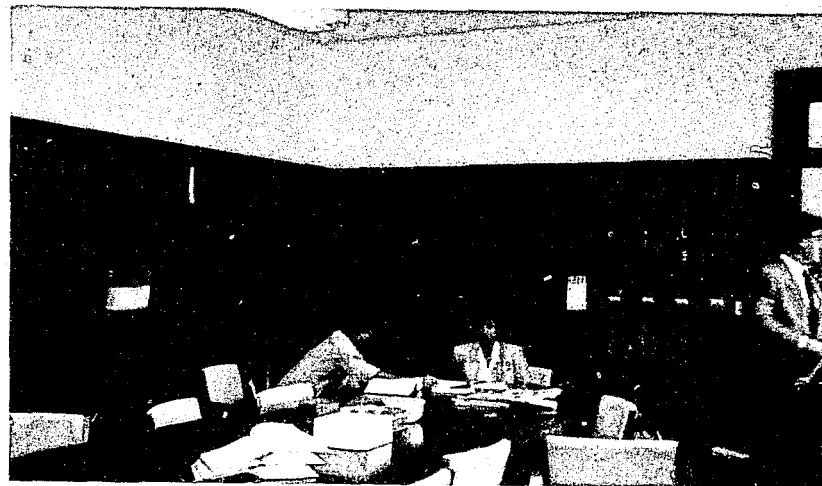
INTERMEDIATE COURT OF APPEALS



VIEW OF COURTROOM. CEILING HEIGHTS AND SIZE OF THE ROOM GIVES THIS SPACE A FEELING OF PRESTIGE AND PROMINENCE.



VIEW OF MAIN LOBBY.



VIEW OF LAW LIBRARY.

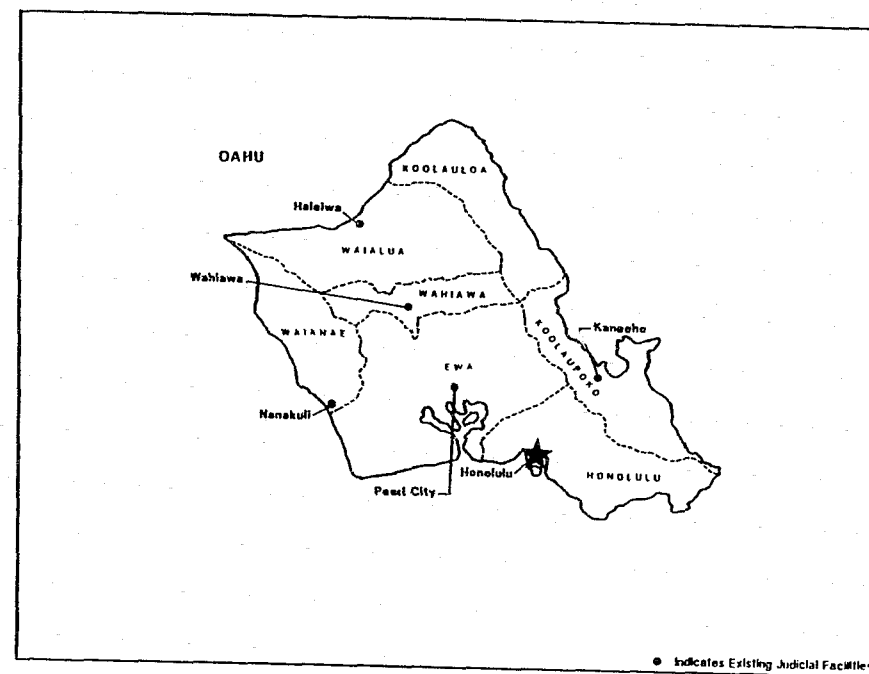
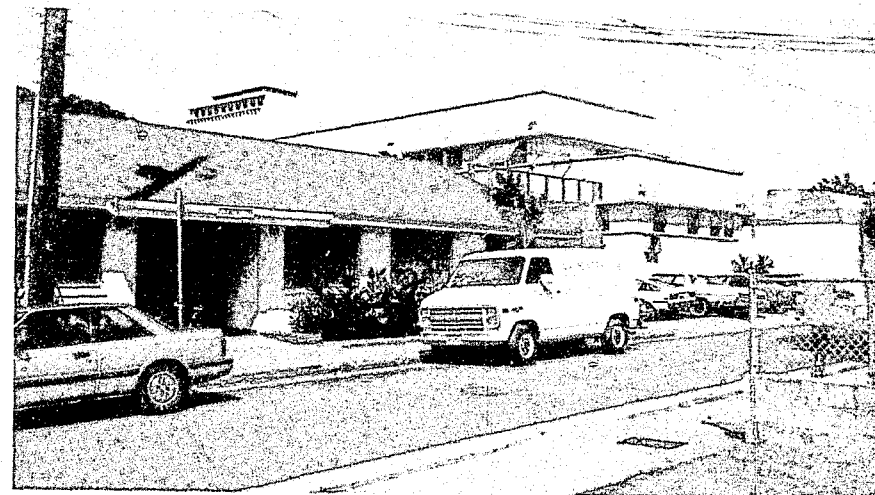
FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY

General Description

The Hale Ho'omalū located on Alder Street, is a 41,700 square foot juvenile detention facility operated by the First Circuit Family Court. The facility houses separate male/female juvenile dormitories in an essentially residential neighborhood environment. In addition to dormitories, the facility has administrative offices, classrooms, shoproom, kitchen, multipurpose room, laundry room, and outdoor recreational area.

The facility is owned by the State and maintained by the Judiciary.



JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY**I. Building Considerations****A. Site**

Located in Honolulu on Alder Street, the Detention Facility is a multi-building complex partly surrounded by a six (6) foot high chain link fence which is set back approximately thirty (30) feet from the structure. A masonry wall at the back of the Chevron Service Station serves to complete the secured perimeter of the facility.

B. Building Finishes

The Juvenile Detention Facility is a multi-winged single-story masonry structure with an attached two-story structure. The exterior walls of the single-story wings are finished with a stucco plaster coating. The sloped roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. All exterior windows throughout the facility are covered with metal cages.

Typical interior finishes consist of vinyl floors, painted masonry walls and painted plastered ceilings with the exception of ceramic tile floors and wainscot walls in most of the toilet/showers; carpeted floors in the dayroom and classrooms; and concrete floors in the male dormitories, lanai, laundry room and kitchen/storage areas.

C. Building Systems

Ceiling mounted heat detectors wired to an alarm system are installed throughout the complex. There is no automatic sprinkler system or central air conditioning system. Housing areas are window ventilated.

JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY**II. Evaluation Considerations****A. Spatial Adequacy**

The Detention Facility has 65 operational bedspaces. At times, the juvenile population has risen as high as 80. Currently, due to the Family Courts' recent redefinition of, and emphasis on detention criteria, the population has dropped to about 30. From a bedspace standpoint, the facility is currently adequate, but marginal as population gradually continues to increase. If housing differentiation is required between status offenders and criminal offenders, the bedspaces are not adequately separated.

The facility is not adequate in the areas of classroom space, program space, and administrative space. Although the total amount of housing and support square footage available in the facility is within acceptable ranges, the location and configuration of the spaces does not allow for effective or efficient operations.

Overall, the facility is rated as marginal spatially.

B. Operational Adequacy

The facility is rated as operationally inadequate. The arrangement of the housing units and the specific configuration of individual rooms makes supervision very difficult, particularly in the female dormitory. There is relatively poor physical security. That there have not been more instances of escape or self-inflicted harm is a tribute to the staff of the facility. The sizes of spaces do not always appropriately support the functions being performed. Classrooms and administrative areas are too small, and some of the dormitory and group bathrooms should be larger.

JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY

If the population of the facility increases over time, or if separation of status offenders and criminal offenders is mandated, the problems noted above will be exacerbated.

C. Physical Adequacy

The facility is rated as physically inadequate. There are significant masonry cracks in the exterior wall. There is evidence of extensive termite damage throughout the facility. There has been a problem with water infiltration in the plaster ceiling of the men's lanai and in the exterior wall behind a toilet room. There is no hot water for bathing and a number of the toilet/shower areas are in poor and unsanitary condition. The kitchen has flooded (up to 3-4 inches) during heavy rains. Many of the interior finishes show signs of deterioration. There is inadequate ventilation in some of the housing units and no sprinkler systems for fire protection. Finally, an asbestos product ceiling is used in the classrooms.

JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY

D. EvaluationSpatial AdequacyMarginal $1 \times 3 = 3$ Operational AdequacyInadequate $2 \times 2 = 4$ Physical AdequacyInadequate $2 \times 1 = 2$ **Total** **9**

x Usage Multiplier of 1.4 =

Total **12.6**(an additional 1.1 multiplier was
included to emphasize the unique
concerns of a detention facility)**Total Score** **13.9**

JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY**III. 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.

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.

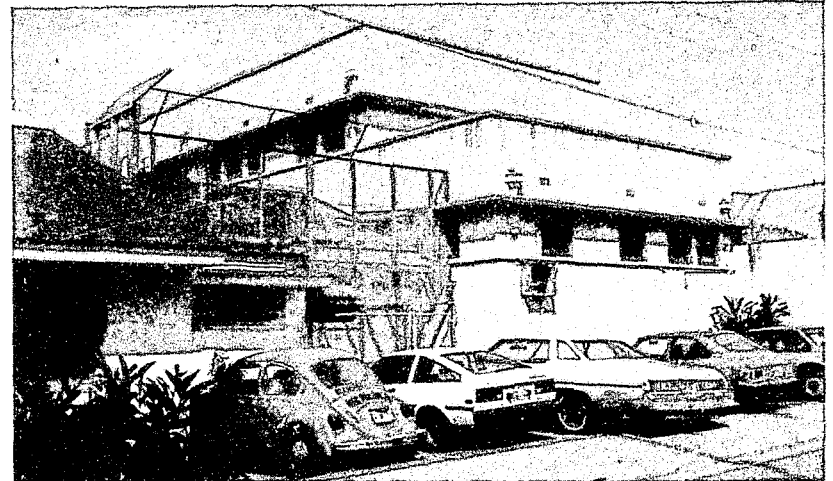
During the interim period while a new facility is being planned, designed, and constructed, it is recommended that a number of short-term improvements be made. First, work on asbestos removal is already scheduled to commence in late 1988 or early 1989. Second, the water infiltration problems should be 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.

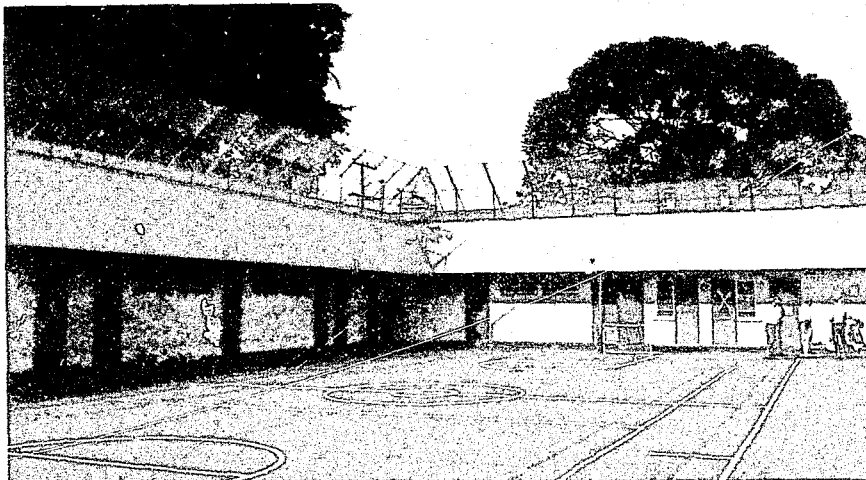
JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY



INTAKE AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AREA.

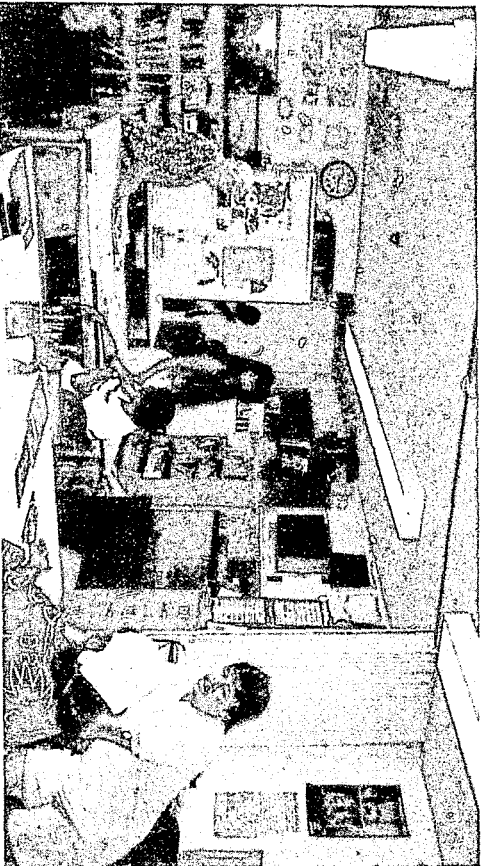


PARKING AREA AT SIDE OF FACILITY.

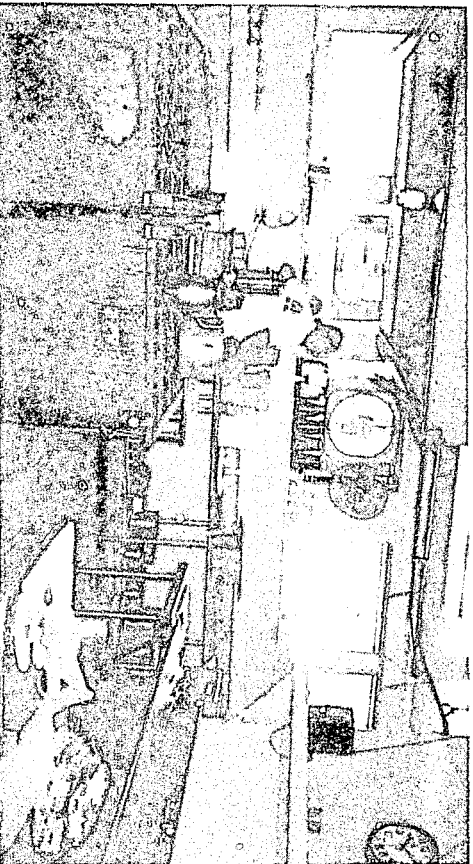


BOYS' HOUSING AROUND CENTRAL RECREATION AREA.

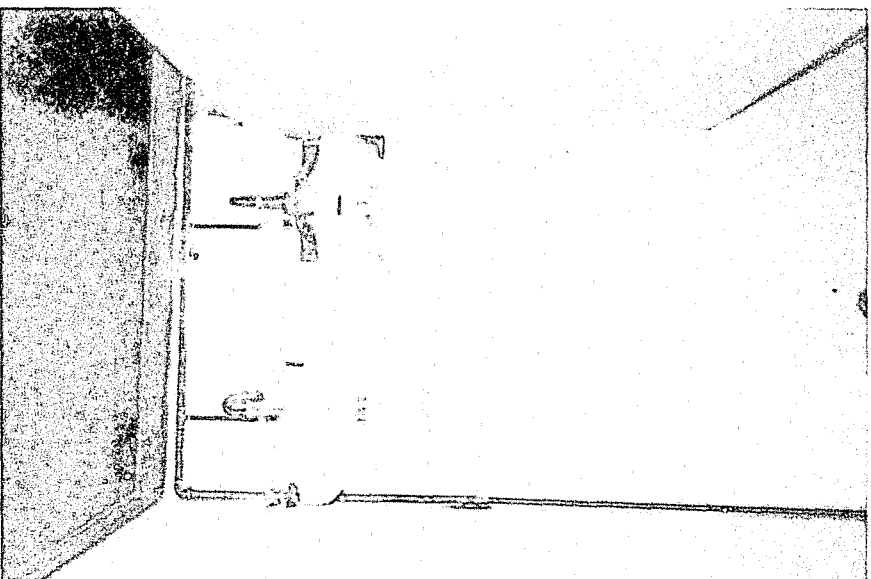
JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY



GENERAL PURPOSE CLASSROOM.



CENTRAL KITCHEN FACILITY.

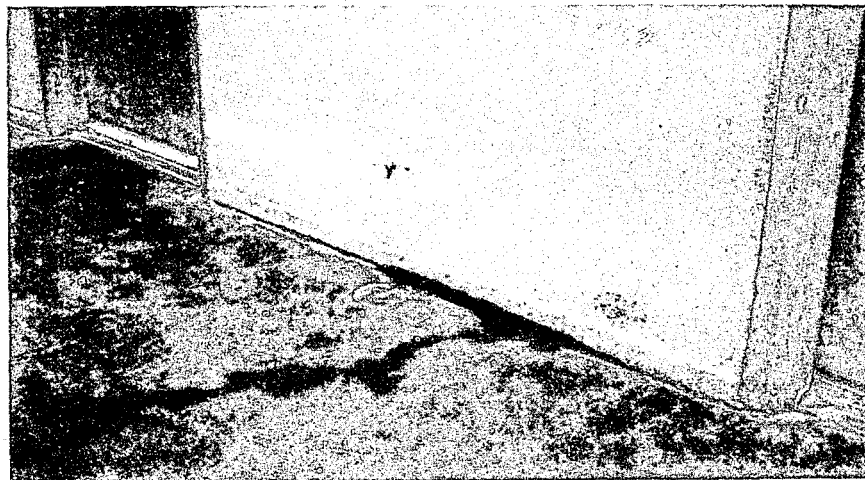


ANTIQUEATED PLUMBING AND FIXTURES.

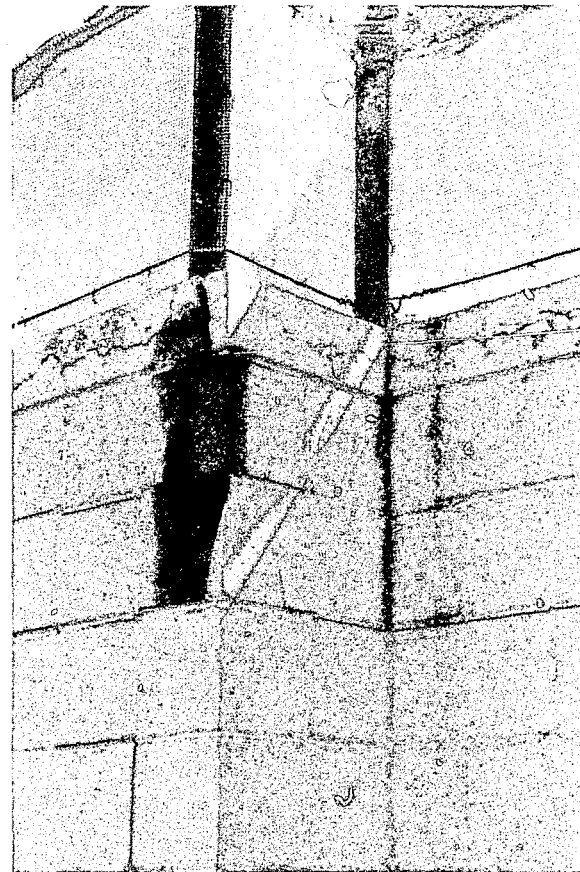
JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY



WATER DAMAGE AT CEILING.



PLUMBING LEAK IN BOYS' HOUSING AREA.



CRUMBLING MASONRY OF OUTER WALL.

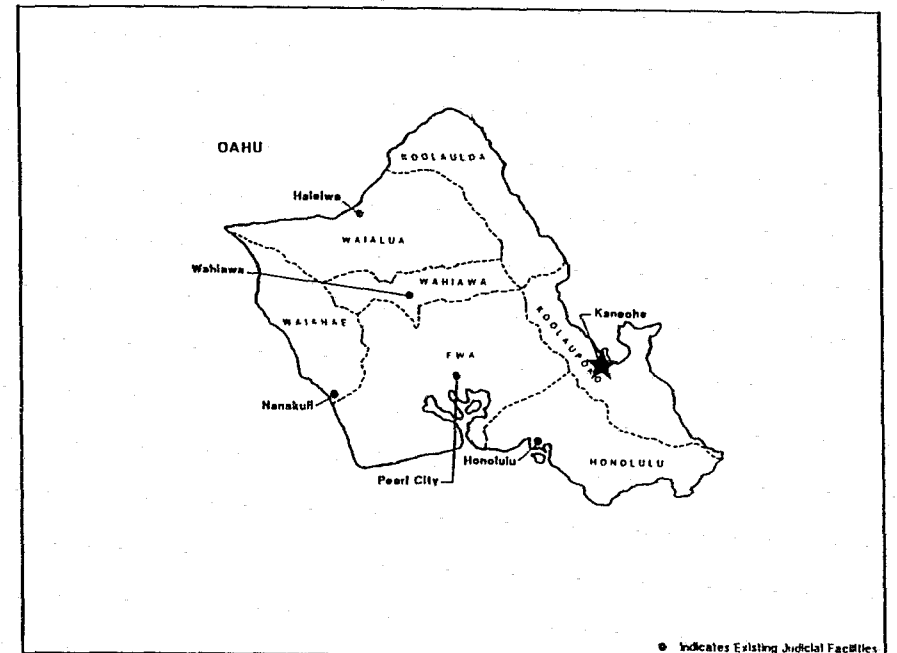
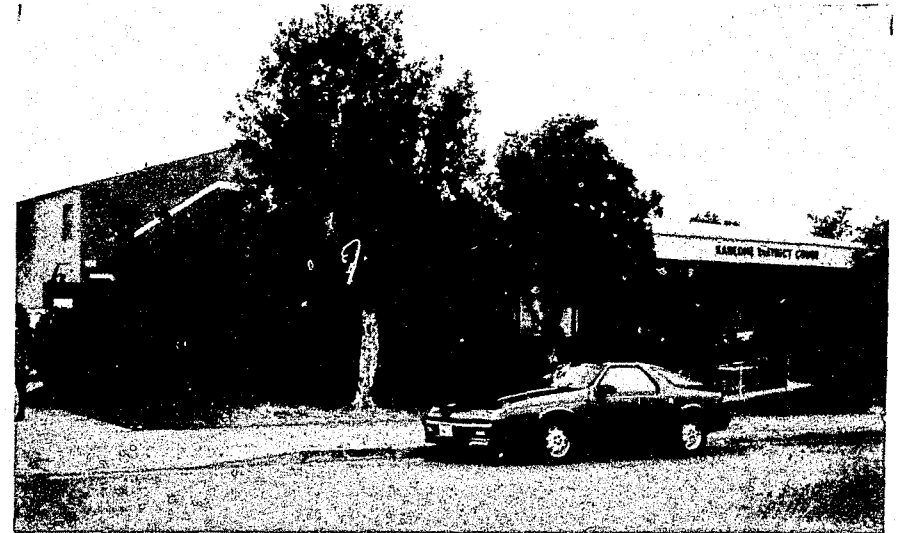
FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

KANEOHE DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

General Description

The Kaneohe District Courthouse is a 9,980 SF structure serving the Koolauloa and Koolaupoko divisions in the First Judicial Circuit of Oahu. The building is privately owned and maintained.

The Court complex is split into two buildings and contains two courtrooms (used on a daily basis), holding cells, and clerk's office.



KANEOHE DISTRICT COURTHOUSE**I. Building Considerations****A. Site**

Both buildings that make up the Kaneohe District Court are located on Kahuhipa Street. The second structure to the rear shares space with an automobile body shop. Paved parking is provided and the site is minimally landscaped.

B. Building Finishes

The structure fronting on Kahuhipa Street is a single-story masonry structure with a ribbed sheet metal roof. The rear structure is two stories with similar exterior materials as the first.

Interior finishes include sheet vinyl flooring in the corridors and carpet in the offices and courtrooms. Walls are either painted dry-wall or masonry with wood paneling in the offices. Ceilings are 2x4 lay-in acoustical tiles. The second floor in the rear structure is unfinished. The wall separating the courthouse from the body shop is a fire-code dry-wall that is not closed tightly up against the metal roof.

C. Building Systems

Both buildings are served by a central air-conditioning system; however, several wall units were added to supplement the central system. Lighting is typically pendant mounted or recessed fluorescent fixtures.

KANEOHE DISTRICT COURTHOUSE**II. Evaluation Considerations****A. Spatial Adequacy**

Based on the present and future caseload, the spatial adequacy of the Kaneohe District Courthouse is rated marginal.

B. Operational Adequacy

The layout of the Kaneohe District Courthouse severely hinders the efficient operation of the facility. The Courthouse is, therefore, rated inadequate. Some of the operational inadequacies include:

1. Inadequate public waiting and queuing;
2. Public confusion as to what building to go to;
3. Acoustical noise from the body shop;
4. Inadequate prisoner holding space;
5. Lack of file storage;
6. No security provisions;
7. Poor courtroom design;
8. Inadequate clerk area;
9. Insufficient parking;

KANEOHE DISTRICT COURTHOUSE**C. Physical Adequacy**

The Courthouse is rated physically inadequate based on the following items.

1. The fire wall between the Courthouse and body shop is not in compliance with the building code. With two different uses on either side of the wall, a three-hour rated wall is probably required extending beyond the plane of the roof.
2. There is only one pair of fire exit doors in the courtroom within the rear structure. Based on the size of the courtroom and the occupancy load, a minimum of two exits is required.
3. The metal roof creates an acoustical problem when it rains.
4. The metal roof and downspouts are deteriorating from corrosion.

Kaneohe District Courthouse

D. Evaluation

Spatial Adequacy

Marginal $1 \times 3 = 3$

Operational Adequacy

Inadequate $2 \times 2 = 4$

Physical Adequacy

Inadequate $2 \times 1 = 2$

Total **9**

x Usage Multiplier of 1.3 =

Total Score **11.7**

KANEOHE DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

III. 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.

¹It 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.

KANEOHE DISTRICT COURTHOUSE



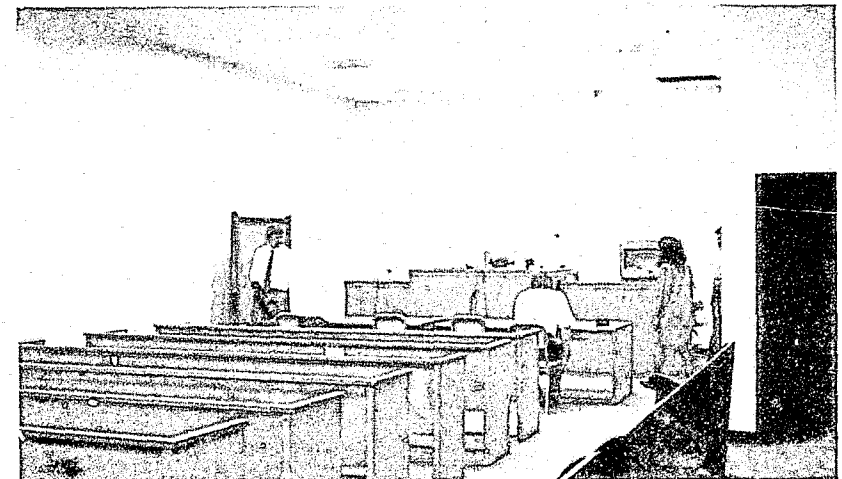
EXTERIOR ENTRANCE AND WAITING FOR COURTROOM.



INTERIOR VIEW OF COURTROOM IN FRONT STRUCTURE.

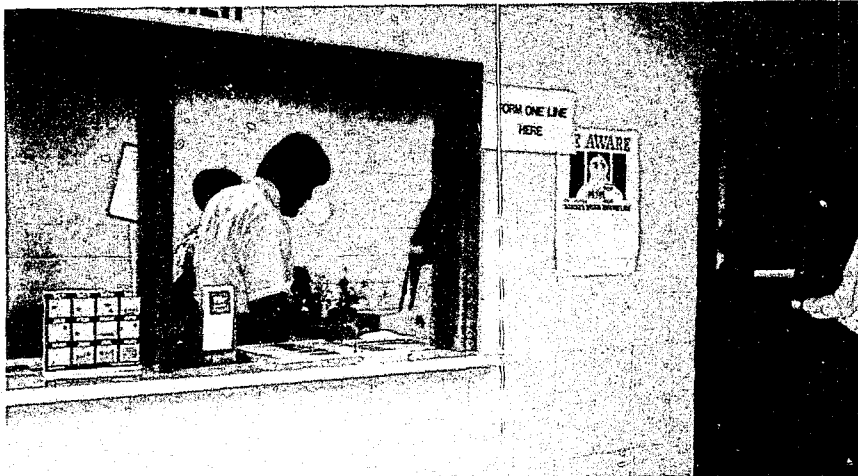


VIEW OF THE REAR COURT FACILITY WITH AUTOMOBILE BODY SHOP.

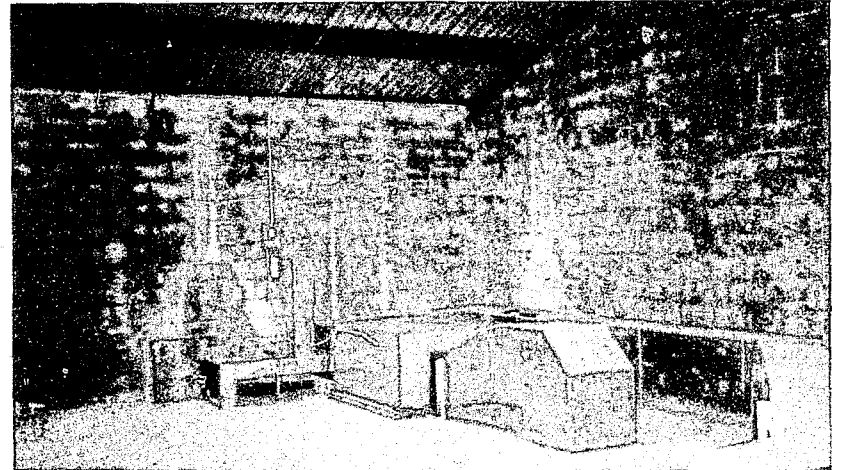


INTERIOR VIEW OF COURTROOM IN REAR STRUCTURE SHOWING NARROW PROPORTION OF THE ROOM.

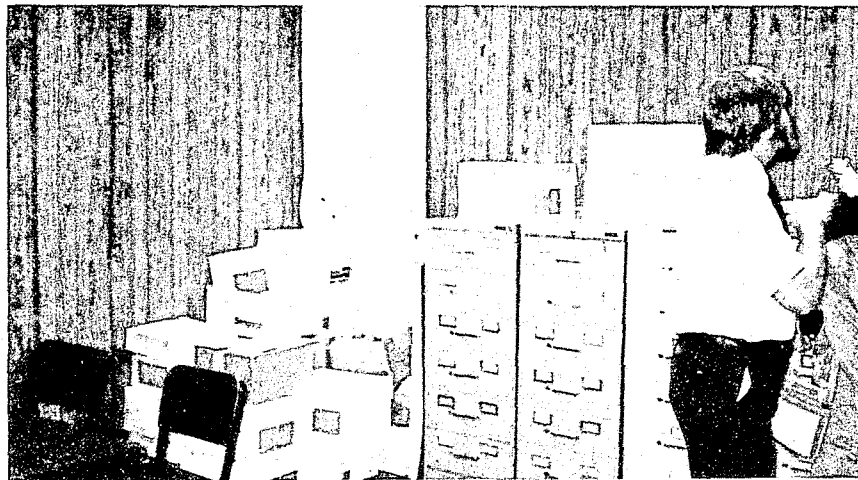
KANEOHE DISTRICT COURTHOUSE



CASHIER WINDOW AT CLERK'S STATION IN REAR STRUCTURE.



UNFINISHED SPACE IN REAR STRUCTURE ON SECOND FLOOR HOUSING AIR-HANDLING UNITS.



FILE STORAGE IN CLERK'S OFFICE.

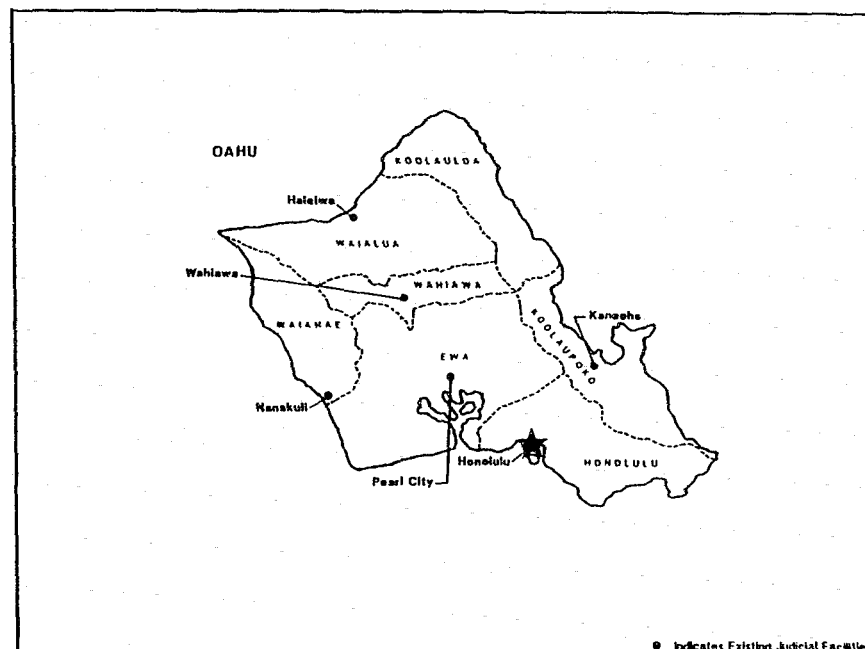
FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

SUPREME COURT BUILDING

General Description

The Ali Iolani Hale is a historic structure housing the Supreme Court and the Administrative Director. The 62,200 square foot building contains a law library, a museum, support offices for the Supreme Court, the Clerk of Court, and several components of the Administrative Office of the Court.

The building is owned by the State and maintained by the Judiciary.



SUPREME COURT BUILDING**I. Building Considerations****A. Site**

The Supreme Court Building is located in the downtown area on South King Street near the State Capitol. Paved parking is provided and the site is attractively landscaped.

B. Building Finishes

The Supreme Court Building is a richly articulated neo-classical concrete two-story structure, featuring ionic columns, arch windows, heavily rusticated facade and a balustraded cornice. The central part of the building is marked by a four-story clock tower.

The interior, which is currently being renovated, is typically finished with carpeted floors, wood base, painted walls and plastered ceilings accentuated by a stepped molding. The renovation is intended to preserve as well as add to the classical design features which characterize the structure.

C. Building Systems

The mechanical/electrical systems are presently being upgraded during the renovation of the Supreme Court Building. A new ducted air conditioning system, hanging brass lamps and wall sconces supplemented by recessed lights, and an improved electrical/communication system, are being added to modernize the structure while preserving the historic significance of the design.

SUPREME COURT BUILDING**II. Evaluation Considerations****A. Spatial Adequacy**

The Supreme Court Building is rated spatially adequate. Major Supreme Court Functions such as the courtroom, chambers, and Clerk of Court appear to be well served spatially. Other spaces such as administrative offices and the law library also appear adequate. Some overcrowding of both records and law clerks is observable in the areas directly supporting the Justices of the Supreme Court. However, it is believed that the overcrowding can be ameliorated during the current renovation process.

B. Operational Adequacy

The facility is also rated operationally adequate. Although some improvements are required to the support areas referred to above, the location and configuration of major Court functions appear to adequately serve the effective and efficient operation of the Court.

C. Physical Adequacy

With the extensive renovation currently underway, the facility is rated adequate physically. Systems and finishes are being upgraded during the renovation.

SUPREME COURT BUILDING

D. Evaluation

Spatial Adequacy

Adequate $0 \times 3 = 0$

Operational Adequacy

Adequate $0 \times 2 = 0$

Physical Adequacy

Adequate $0 \times 1 = 0$

Total **0**

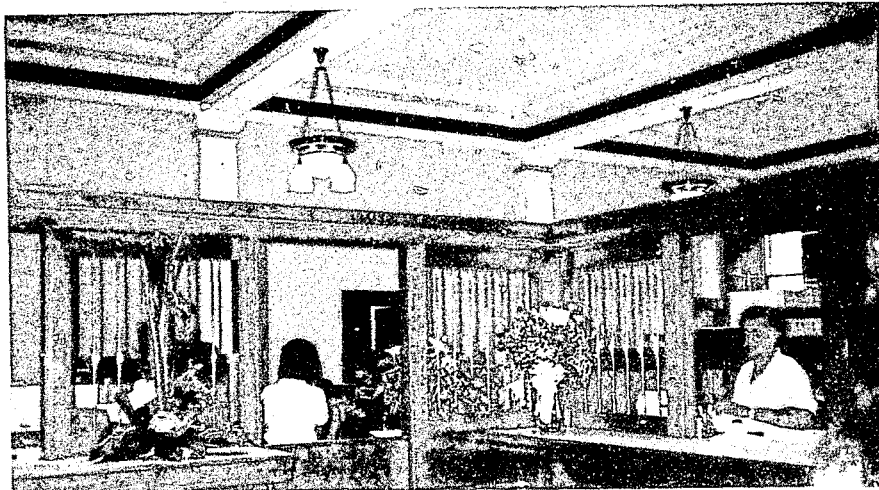
x Usage Multiplier of 1.4 =

Total Score **0**

SUPREME COURT BUILDING**III. 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 in order 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.

SUPREME COURT BUILDING



OUTER VIEW OF RENOVATED CLERK'S OFFICE



VIEW OF RENOVATED WORKING AREA

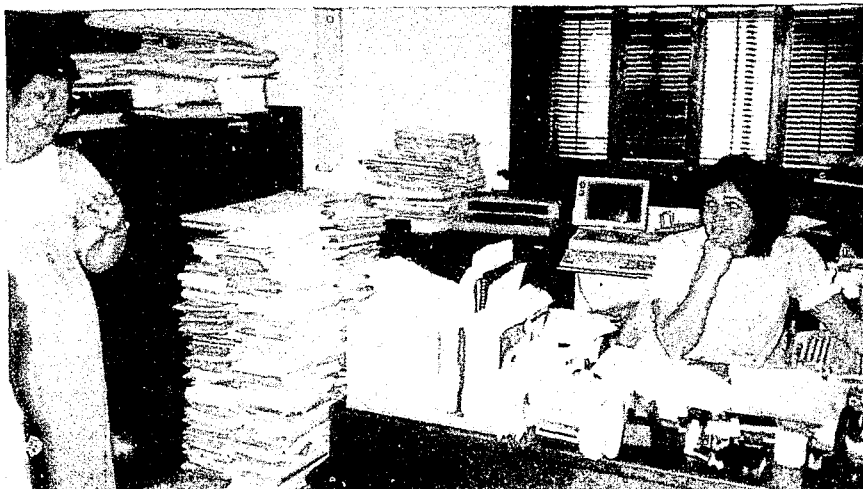


VIEW OF MAIN LOBBY UNDER RENOVATION

SUPREME COURT BUILDING



TYPICAL SUPREME COURT JUSTICE CHAMBER



OVERFLOW OF RECORDS IN SECRETARY'S OFFICE



IMPROVISED RECORDS STORAGE IN PASSAGEWAY

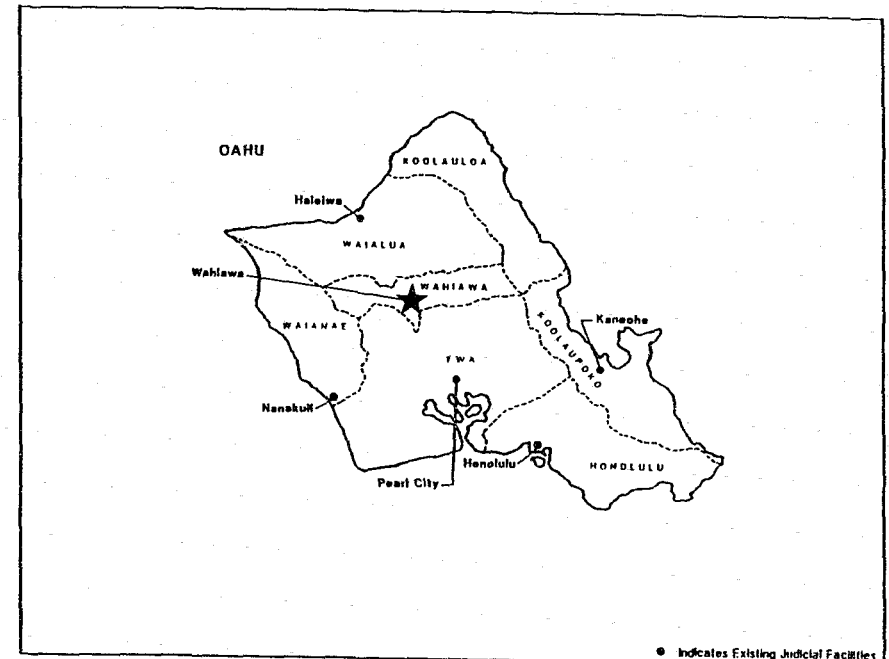
FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

WAHIAWA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

General Description

The Wahiawa District Courthouse is a 6,720 SF facility serving the First Judicial Circuit on Oahu. The Courthouse is used daily and houses a clerk's office, courtroom, conference room, judge's chamber, two holding cells and staff lounge.

The facility is owned and maintained by a private landlord.



WAHIAWA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

I. Building Considerations

A. Site

The Courthouse occupies space formerly used by a drugstore on Kilani Street. Paved parking is provided.

B. Building Finishes

The Court facility is a one-story masonry structure with an aluminum store front entry. The roof is flat with a covered walkway.

Typical interior finishes are carpeted or vinyl floors, painted masonry and dry-walls, and a suspended acoustical tile ceiling.

C. Building Systems

The building has central air conditioning system and is fully sprinklered. Recessed fluorescent lighting is used throughout.

II. Evaluation Considerations

A. Spatial Adequacy

Based on the volume of caseload, Wahiawa needs another courtroom. This facility is rated marginal for spatial adequacy.

WAHIAWA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

B. Operational Adequacy

The operational adequacy of this Courthouse is rated marginal primarily due to the dimensions of the courtroom. The courtroom is approximately 25' x 56' creating a long, narrow room that is not well suited to the operation of a Court.

C. Physical Adequacy

Water damage was apparent in a number of areas of the building caused by roof leaks thereby giving this facility a marginal rating for its physical adequacy.

D. EvaluationSpatial Adequacy

Marginal $1 \times 3 = 3$

Operational Adequacy

Marginal $1 \times 2 = 2$

Physical Adequacy

Marginal $1 \times 1 = 1$

Total 6

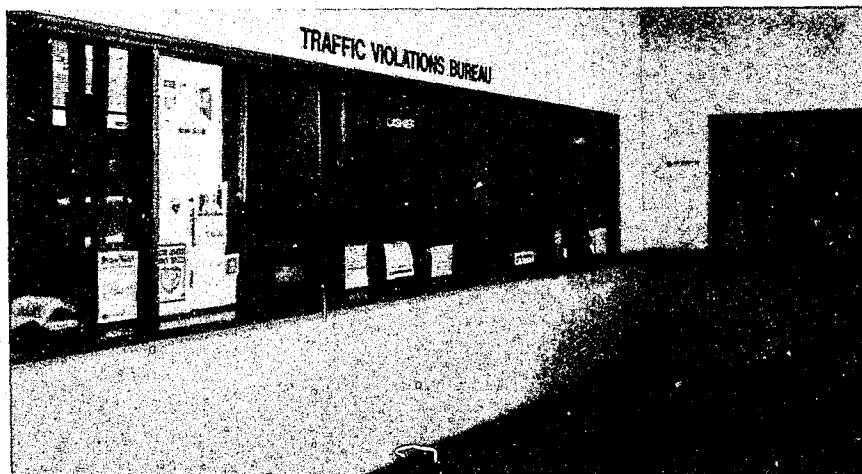
x Usage Multiplier of 1.3 =

Total Score 7.8

WAHIAWA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE**III. 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.

WAHIAWA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE



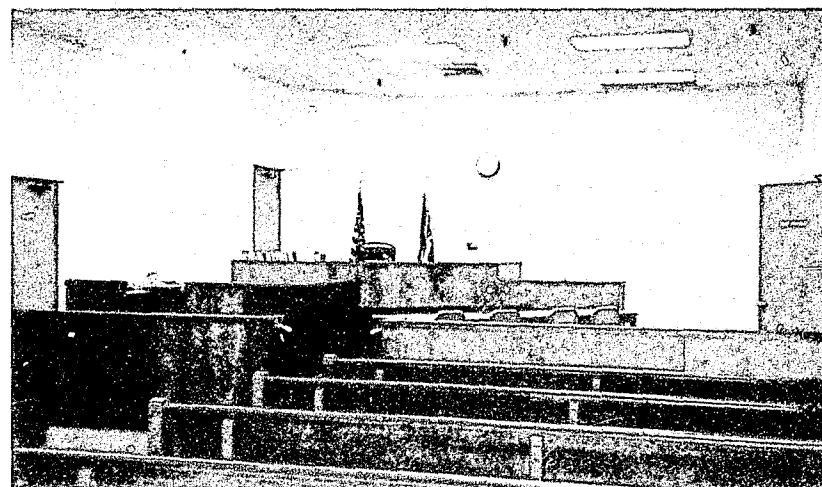
PUBLIC WAITING AREA AT CLERK'S COUNTER.



VIEW OF HOLDING CELLS



VIEW OF CLERK'S OFFICE.



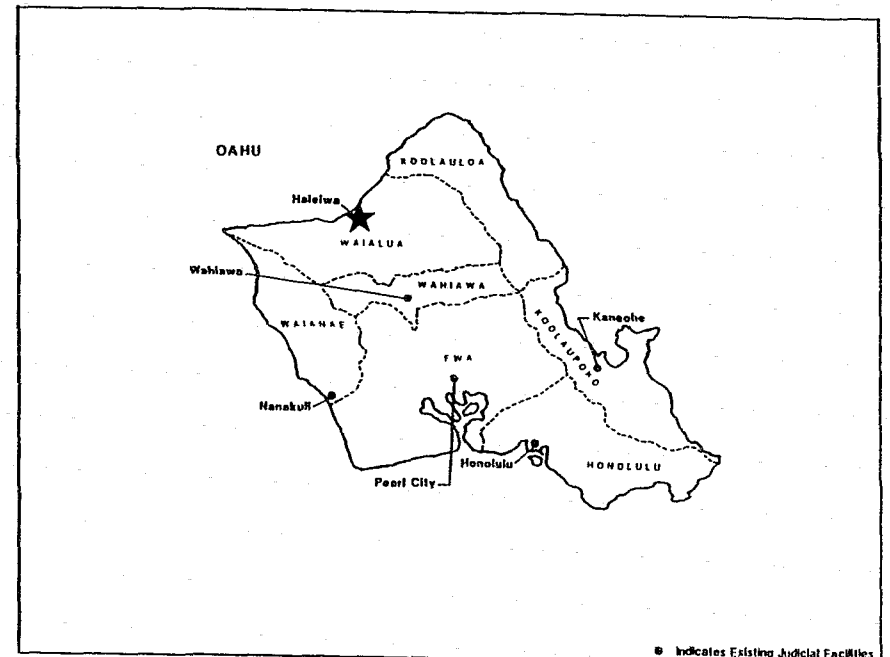
VIEW OF COURTROOM FACING JUDGE'S BENCH

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

WAIALUA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

General Description

The Waialua District Courthouse, serving the First Judicial Circuit on Oahu, contains a courtroom (575 SF), judge's chamber, file storage room, and clerical office. The facility is used once a month and is owned by the State and maintained by the Judiciary.



WAIALUA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

I. Building Considerations

A. Site

The Courthouse is located in Haleiwa on Kamehameha Highway. Paved parking is provided.

B. Building Finishes

The Courthouse is a single-story wood structure, elevated approximately 4'-0" above grade. The exterior is plastered over an exterior board construction.

The interior of the building is wood flooring with some areas covered with a deteriorated vinyl tile. Partitions are wooden single-wall with a wood-clad ceiling.

C. Building Systems

Window wall air conditioning units are used in the courtroom and clerical office while an electric fan is used in the judge's chamber. Surface mounted fluorescent light fixtures are used throughout.

WAIALUA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

II. Evaluation Considerations

A. Spatial Adequacy

Based on the caseload that Waiialua handles, this facility is rated marginal.

B. Operational Adequacy

The operational adequacy of this court facility is rated inadequate based on the small size of the courtroom (575 SF), and the lack of public waiting and other support spaces.

C. Physical Adequacy

The deteriorated condition of the building gives it an inadequate rating. Extensive termite damage is evident throughout, in addition to plaster falling off the exterior facade. Signs of water damage are also apparent in the courtroom.

WAIALUA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

D. Evaluation

Spatial Adequacy

Marginal $1 \times 3 = 3$

Operational Adequacy

Inadequate $2 \times 2 = 4$

Physical Adequacy

Inadequate $2 \times 1 = 2$

Total 9

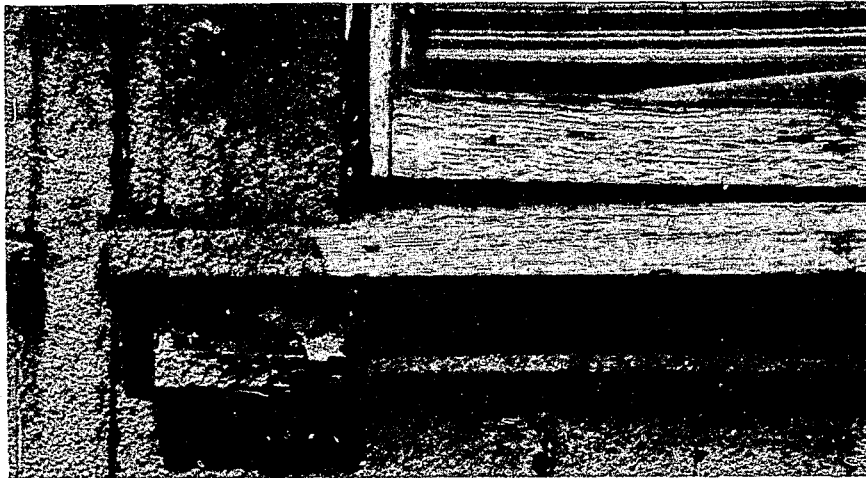
x Usage Multiplier of 1.1 =

Total Score 9.9

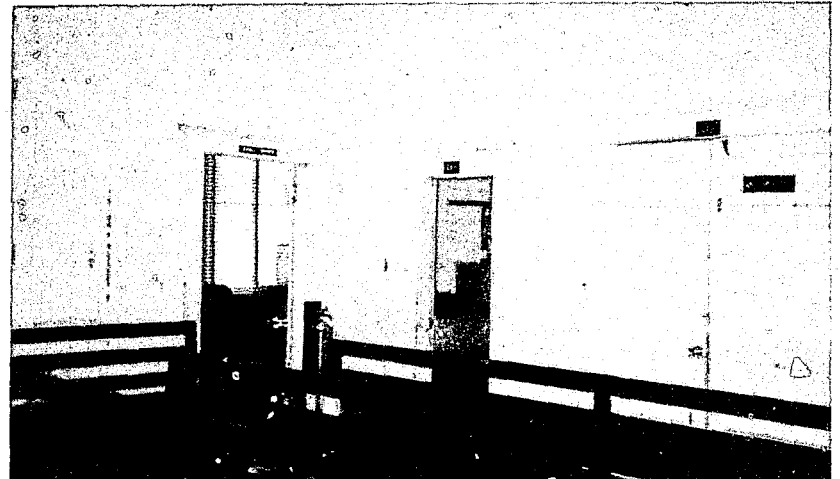
WAIALUA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE**III. Recommendation**

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.

WAIALUA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE



VIEW OF TERMITE AND WATER DAMAGE TO WOOD WINDOW SILL AND PLASTER COATING.



VIEW OF REAR OF COURTROOM. SMALL SIZE MAKES IT AN OPERATIONALLY INEFFICIENT COURTROOM.



VIEW OF CLERK'S OFFICE.

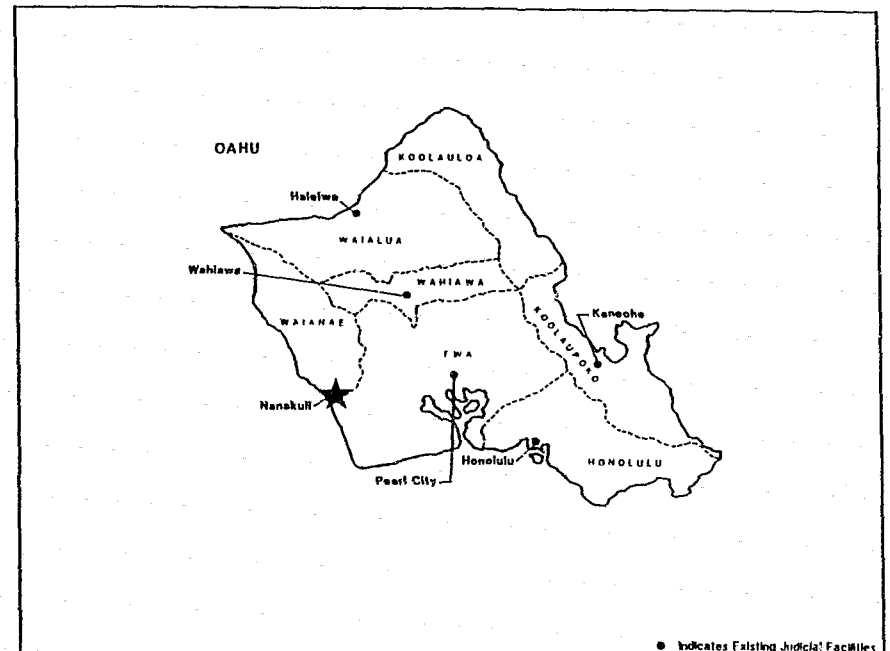
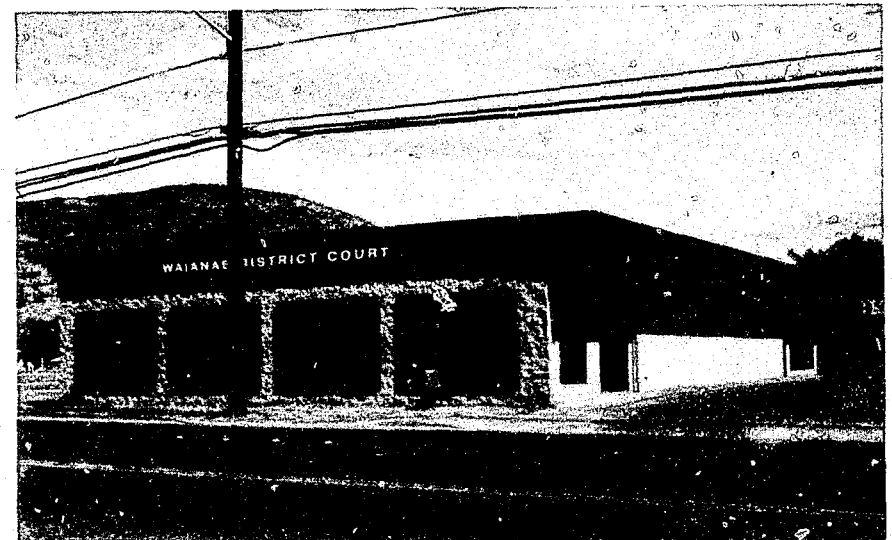
FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

WAIANAE DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

General Description

The Waianae District Courthouse serving the First Judicial Circuit on Oahu is a 4,860 SF structure housing a courtroom (1,206 SF), clerk's office, judge's chamber, two holding cells, conference room and staff room. The facility also contains two public waiting areas, one for the courtroom, the other for the clerk's office.

The Courthouse is used twice a week and is privately owned and maintained.



WAIANAE DISTRICT COURTHOUSE**I. Building Considerations****A. Site**

The Courthouse is located in Nanakuli, on the western part of Oahu. The facility is part of a small shopping complex on Farrington Highway. Paved parking is provided.

B. Building Finishes

The Waianae District Courthouse is a single story masonry wall structure with a plywood fascia over a shallow plywood soffit. The roof is flat.

The interior of the building is finished with carpeted floors, painted masonry and dry walls, and a painted gyp ceiling.

C. Building Systems

A central air conditioning system is provided by eight roof top units, each serving a different zone. Surface mounted fluorescent light fixtures are used throughout.

II. Evaluation Considerations**A. Spatial Adequacy**

This Courthouse is rated adequate spatially for the current and projected caseload volume.

WAIANAE DISTRICT COURTHOUSE**B. Operational Adequacy**

Several design items in the plan layout have made this facility operate in an inadequate manner. They are:

1. Two different entries/lobbies confuse the public as to what entrance to use.
2. The dimensions of the courtroom, particularly the width, inhibit the efficient operation of the court. The tight litigation area places the attorney tables too close to one another as well as to the judge. Columns in the courtroom obscure important sightlines for the judge.
3. Holding cells are not provided with toilet fixtures.
4. Detainees are delivered to the courtroom using the same corridor as the judge.

The courtroom is designed with the bench in the corner on a 18 inch platform. The witness stand and clerk's station are on either side of the judge.

C. Physical Adequacy

Signs of water infiltration and the inefficient operation of the air conditioning system have given this facility an inadequate rating for its physical condition.

Water infiltration has damaged interior finishes in the courtroom, judges' toilet and conference room. Moreover, the water problem has started to show signs of ruining the exterior paint. The eight air conditioning units are reportedly not adequate to provide sufficient cooling to the courtroom when the Court is in session. The units are deteriorating, principally from corrosion due to proximity to the ocean.

WAIANAE DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

D. EvaluationSpatial AdequacyAdequate $0 \times 3 = 0$ Operational AdequacyInadequate $2 \times 2 = 4$ Physical AdequacyInadequate $2 \times 1 = 2$ **Total** **6**

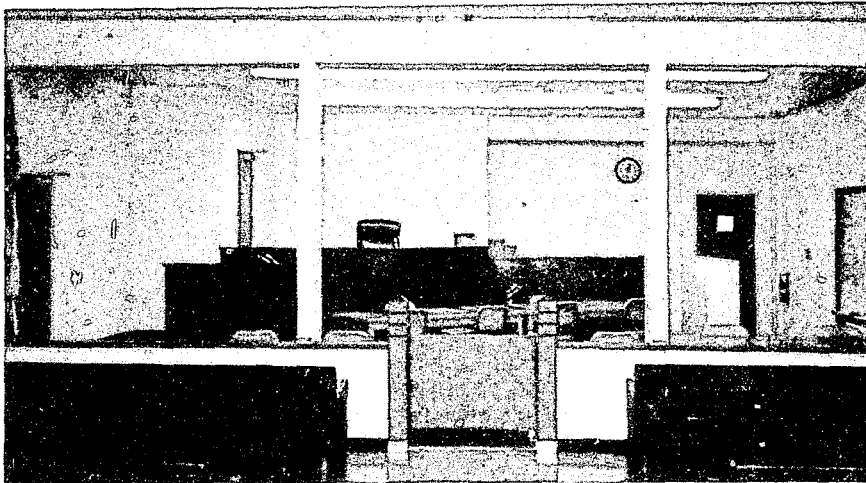
x Usage Multiplier of 1.2 =

Total Score **7.2**

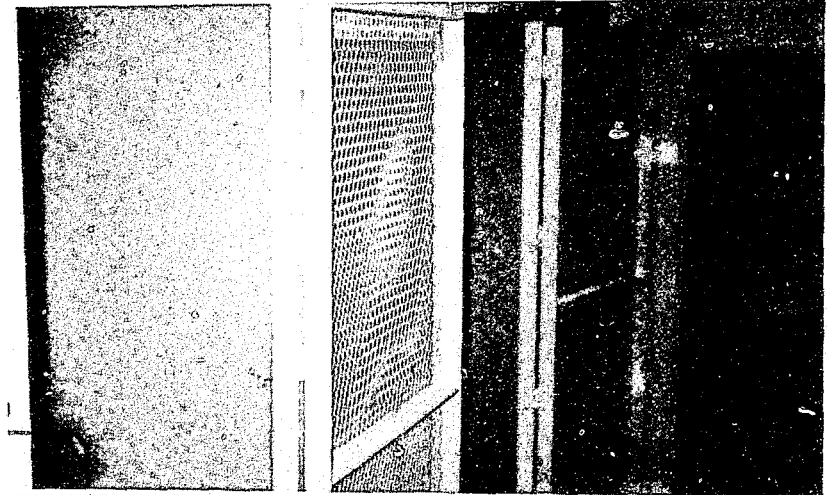
WAIANAE DISTRICT COURTHOUSE**III. Recommendation**

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

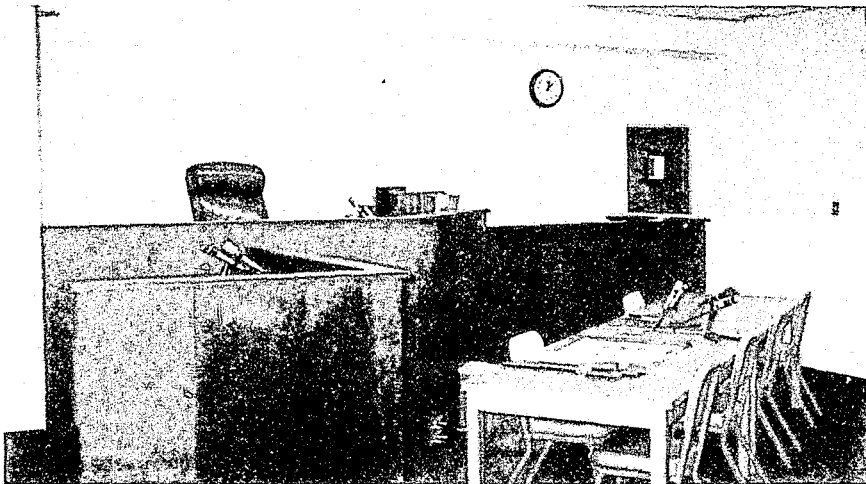
WAIANAE DISTRICT COURTHOUSE



VIEW OF COURTROOM. COLUMNS OBSCURE IMPORTANT SIGHTLINES FROM THE JUDGE'S BENCH.



VIEW HOLDING CELLS.



SMALL LITIGATION AREA IN THE COURTROOM PLACES THE ATTORNEYS' TABLES TOO CLOSE TO THE JUDGE'S BENCH DIMINISHING THE PROMINENCE.



VIEW OF ENTRY/LOBBY TO CLERK'S COUNTER.

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT - HAWAII

2

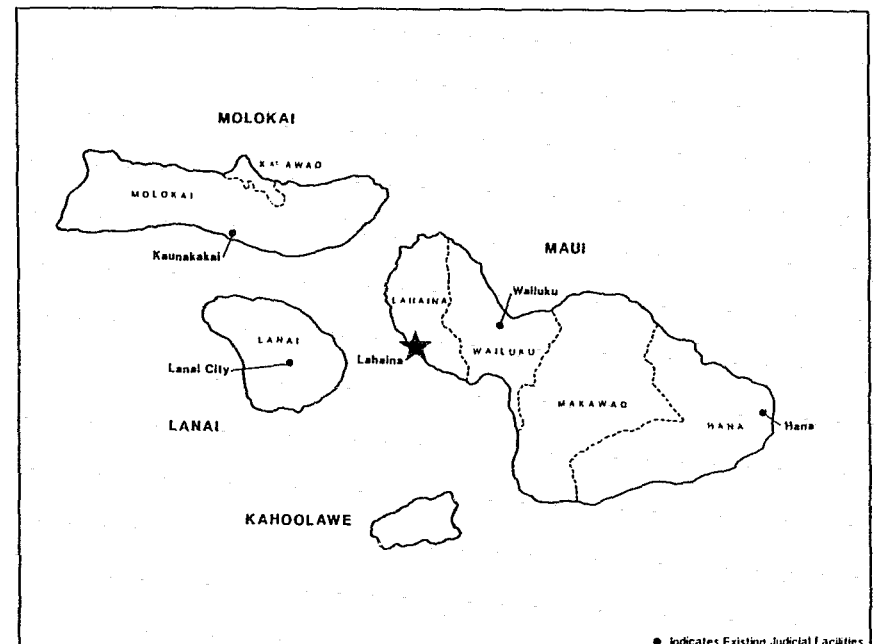
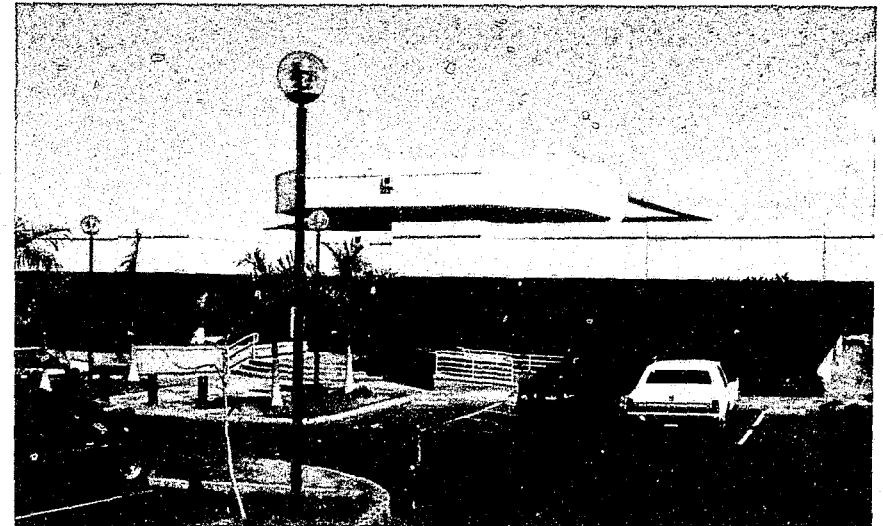
SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

LAHAINA DISTRICT COURT

General Description

Completed in 1986, the Lahaina District Courthouse is part of the Second Judicial Circuit serving the Lahaina District on the western end of the island of Maui. The facility is used every day.

The Courthouse is a single story structure with a total area of 10,049 SF, containing a courtroom (1,212 SF), judge's chamber, jury room, witness waiting, and an enclosed sallyport with three (3) holding cells.



LAHAINA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

I. Building Considerations

A. Site

The building is a freestanding structure with paved parking and attractive landscaping.

B. Building Finishes

The Courthouse is a masonry structure with a concrete structural frame. The interior finishes are rich with extensive use of Koa wood for walls, trim, doors and frames. Floors are either carpeted or tiled.

The courtroom is treated with acoustical wall panels, carpeted floor and concealed spline acoustical ceiling. A coffered 2'x 2' ceiling is positioned over the litigation area. The wall at the judge's platform is koa paneling, as are the rail and judge's bench.

Lighting is 2'x 2' parabolic fluorescent and recessed downlighting.

C. Building Systems

The building, which is new, reportedly has an excellent HVAC system. However, the witness room has a noise problem due to vibration in the ductwork. The split system air-cooled condensing units are concealed in the rear of the building.

LAHAINA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE**II. Evaluation Considerations****A. Spatial Adequacy**

Generally, the spaces are adequate. The Courthouse can take additional case work, approximately double or triple the present load. Some additional growth in Kihei can be absorbed on an interim basis by the Lahaina District Courthouse.

B. Operational Adequacy

All of the spaces are functional. The entry sequence clearly routes visitors and employees to their respective areas. Detainee delivery to holding cells and the courtroom is separated from the public and judicial circulation. There is a slight acoustical problem between the holding cells and courtroom. Security in the building is very tight.

C. Physical Adequacy

The structural and HVAC systems are in excellent condition.

LAHAINA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

D. Evaluation

Spatial AdequacyAdequate $0 \times 3 = 0$ Operational AdequacyAdequate $0 \times 2 = 0$ Physical AdequacyAdequate $0 \times 1 = 0$ **Total** **0**

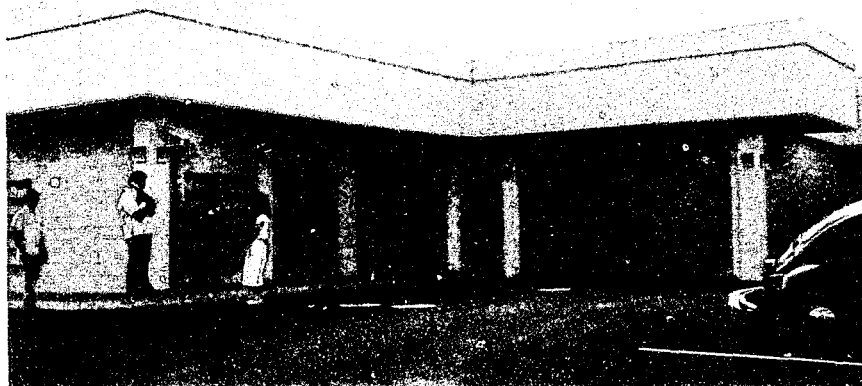
x Usage Multiplier of 1.3 =

Total Score **0**

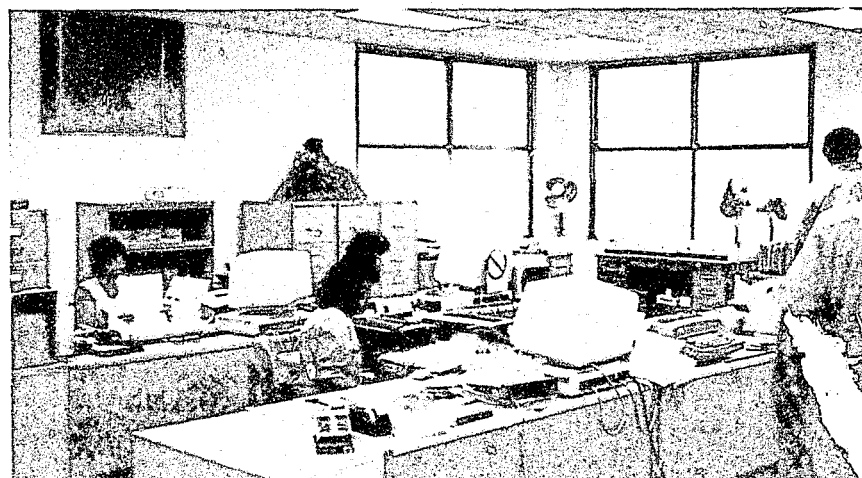
III. Recommendation

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

LAHAINA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE



ENTRANCE TO SALLYPORT AT COIL DOOR.

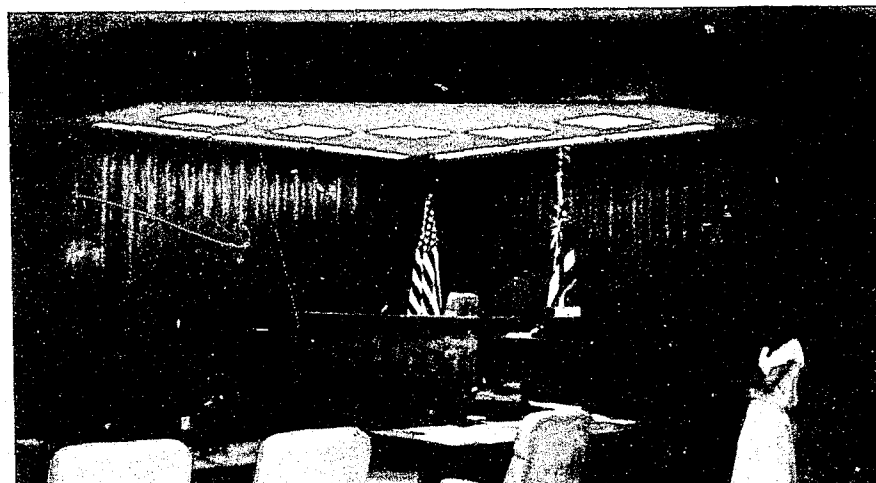


GENERAL OFFICE SPACE IN CLERK'S DIVISION.



INTERIOR VIEW OF LOBBY SHOWING EXTENSIVE USE OF KOA PANELING AT THE FASCIA.

LAHAINA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE



INTERIOR VIEW OF COURTROOM WITH JUDGE'S BENCH LOCATED IN THE CORNER. AS IN THE LOBBY, KOA WOOD IS USED EXTENSIVELY.



SECURED VESTIBULE WITH HOLDING CELLS ON LEFT AND RIGHT, AND DOOR STRAIGHT AHEAD LEADING DIRECTLY INTO THE COURTROOM.

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

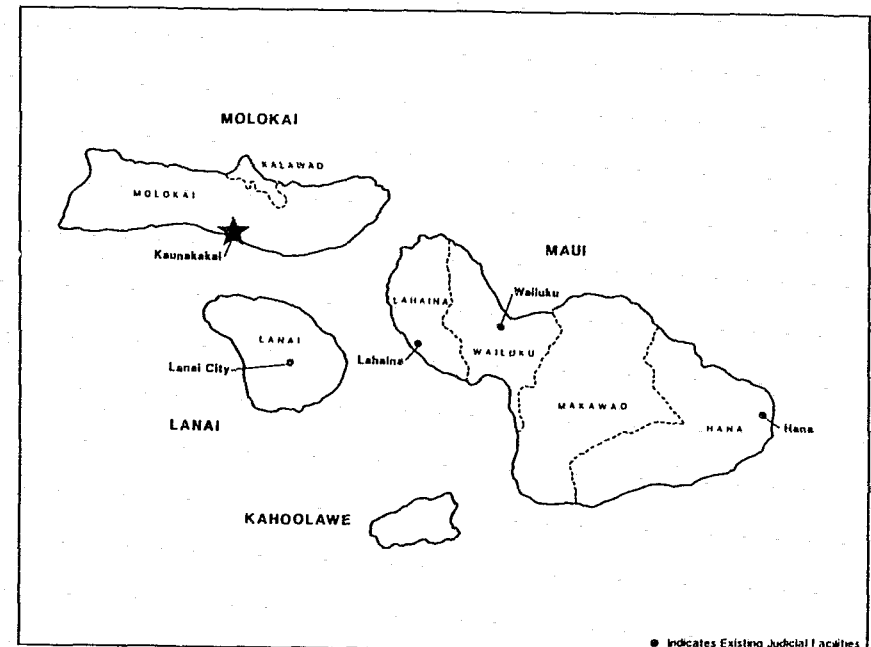
MOLOKAI DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

General Description

As part of the Second Judicial Circuit, the Molokai District Courthouse serves the districts of Molokai and Kalawao. The Court facility is used every Monday for Family Court and the second and fourth Tuesday of each month for other cases.

The structure has a total area of 792 SF and contains a courtroom (504 SF) and a general office with a file storage room. The office space houses the clerk's office and law library. At the end of the structure is another room used by the Department of Water Works. A small toilet facility is at the far end of the building and is accessible from the outside.

Adjacent to the Courthouse is a newer single wall building, in which one room is occupied by the Probation Office.



MOLOKAI DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

1. Building Considerations

A. Site

The Courthouse is located in the center of Kaunakakai.

B. Building Finishes

The exterior of the building is vertical tongue and groove boards. Roofing is green mineral surface cap sheet.

The courtroom occupies the largest portion of the structure and is of single wall construction. The floor is painted linoleum, walls are painted wood and the ceiling is an exposed wood truss assembly.

C. Building Systems

Lighting in the courtroom is by two-chain hung incandescent fixtures with white glass globes.

Air conditioning is provided by window wall units in the courtroom and office.

MOLOKAI DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

II. Evaluation Considerations

A. Spatial Adequacy

There is insufficient space in the Courthouse. There is no judge's chamber, conference room, witness waiting room or waiting for the general public. File/storage is inadequate.

B. Operational Adequacy

None of the spaces in the Courthouse are functional. The courtroom (504 SF) is well below judicial system space standards. There is a lack of security. Acoustical privacy is non-existent.

C. Physical Adequacy

Signs of termite damage are visible in the courtroom roof and toilet facility floor. Floor collapse in the toilet is imminent.

MOLOKAI DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

D. Evaluation

Spatial Adequacy

Inadequate $2 \times 3 = 6$

Operational Adequacy

Inadequate $2 \times 2 = 4$

Physical Adequacy

Inadequate $2 \times 1 = 2$

Total 12

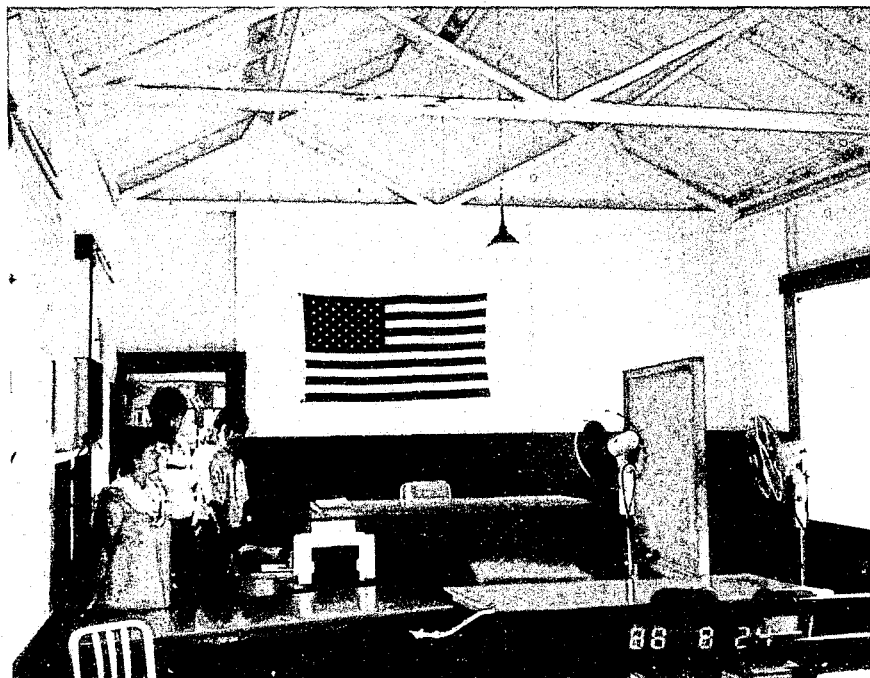
x Usage Multiplier of 1.1 =

Total Score 13.2

III. 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.

MOLOKAI DISTRICT COURTHOUSE



INTERIOR VIEW OF COURTROOM SHOWING A METAL DESK AS THE JUDGE'S BENCH, LACK OF A WITNESS STAND, ATTORNEY'S TABLE TOO CLOSE TO ONE ANOTHER.

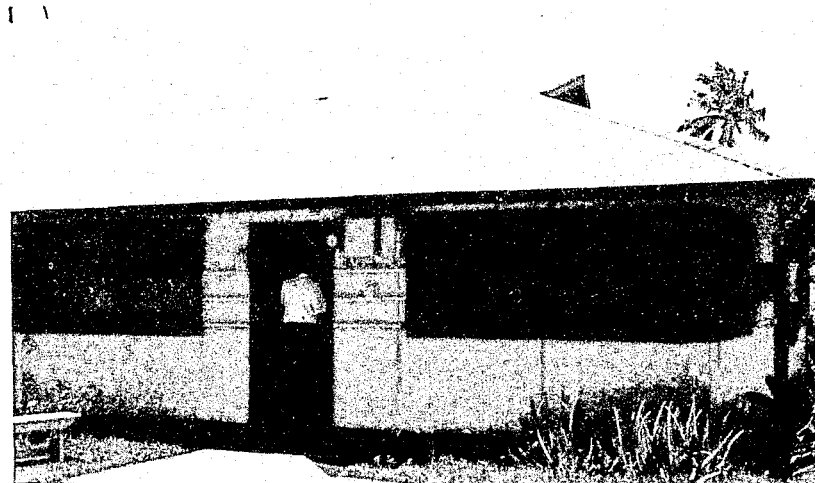


DETERIORATED CONDITION OF RESTROOM AT THE REAR OF THE COURTHOUSE.

MOLOKAI DISTRICT COURTHOUSE



EXTERIOR VIEW SHOWING RESTROOM AT THE REAR WHICH IS ONLY ACCESSIBLE FROM THE OUTSIDE.



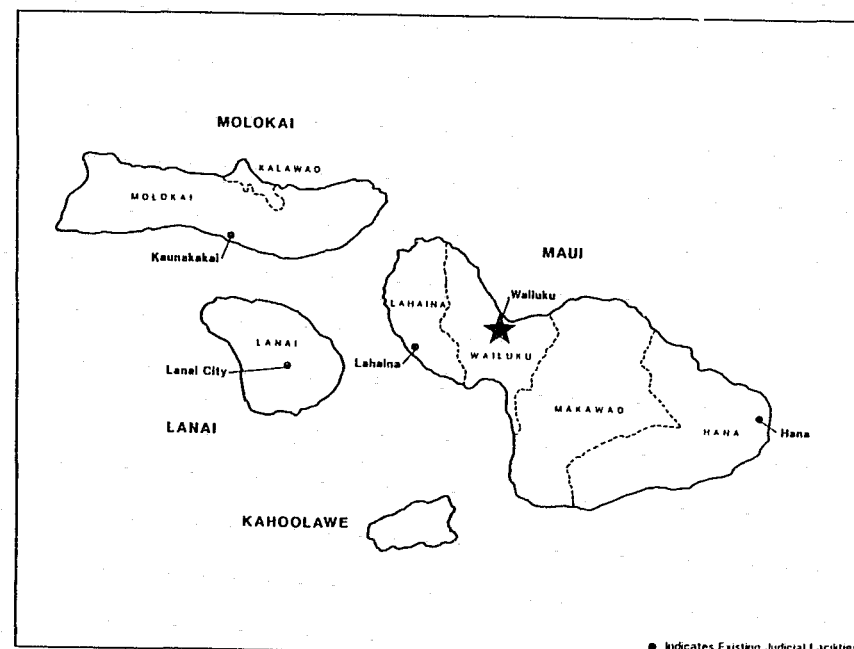
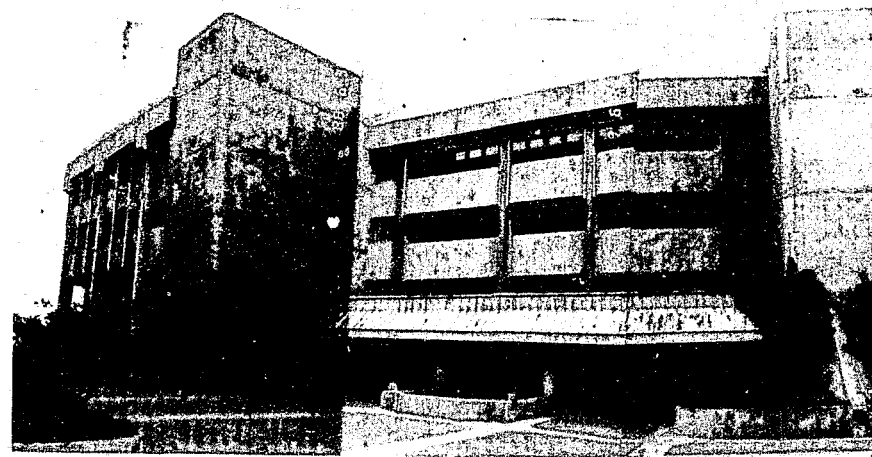
EXTERIOR VIEW OF NEARBY STRUCTURE HOUSING THE PROBATION OFFICE.

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

WAILUKU JUDICIAL COMPLEX

General Description

Completed in 1983, the Wailuku Judicial Complex is an 80,000 SF structure containing facilities for the Circuit, District, and Family Court operations for the Second Judicial Circuit on Maui. The structure contains parking along with a Sallyport and holding cells on the bottom level; Circuit/District Clerk Offices, record storage, grand jury on the first floor; library and Family Court services on the second floor; and, courtrooms and chambers on the third and fourth floors. The Courthouse is owned by the State and maintained by the Judiciary.



WAILUKU JUDICIAL COMPLEX**I. Building Considerations****A. Site**

The structure is located in the center of Wailuku on Main Street. Parking is provided for employees and the public at the bottom level with access from Wells Street. Entrance to the Courthouse is from the west side along a landscaped courtyard paved with brick and concrete pavers. A copper canopy and skylighted lanai serves as the focal point for entry into the reception area.

B. Building Finishes

The Wailuku Judicial Complex is a 4-story poured concrete structure over a parking level. The interior lobby is finished with paver tile floors, marble walls and a metal slat ceiling with a wood grain finish.

Typical finishes in the offices are carpeted floors, vinyl wall covering, and 2'x4' acoustical ceiling tiles. The courtrooms are carpeted. The walls in the public area are covered with a sound-absorbing wall covering. The wall in the litigation area is wood paneling.

The ceiling is a combination suspended acoustical tiles over the public area with a gypsum board soffit and luminous ceiling in the litigation area.

WAILUKU JUDICIAL COMPLEX**C. Building Systems**

The facility has a central air conditioning system. Two passenger elevators are provided with a capacity of 3500 lbs carrying a total of 23 passengers. One service elevator is provided and used mainly to transport detainees from the holding cells in the garage to the courtroom levels. A dumbwaiter is also provided to serve all floors.

Lighting in the public areas are by incandescent downlights, with recessed fluorescent in the offices.

II. Evaluation Considerations**A. Spatial Adequacy**

Due to the projection of caseload increases on Maui, and the lack of expansion space, the Wailuku Judicial Complex is rated inadequate for future spatial needs.

B. Operational Adequacy

The operation of this Courthouse is rated marginal for the following reasons:

1. Low clearance in the garage prevents a police van from delivering detainees to the sallyport. Detainees must be escorted through the open garage.

WAILUKU JUDICIAL COMPLEX

2. There are no holding cells provided on the courtroom floors.
3. Detainees must be transported in service elevators which also open onto non-courtroom floors.
4. Detainees are delivered down corridors used by judges, jurors, clerks and court reporters.
5. Circuit Clerk's area and the record storage area are substantially too small for the size of the facility.
6. Doors to jury rooms are sound gasketed at the sill which poses a tripping hazard.

Courtroom structural design has several deficiencies. These are:

1. Three tiers of jury seating extend too far into the litigation space, thereby reducing the amount of workable area.
2. The witness box is surrounded by a high divider, restricting the view from the lowest level in the jury box.
3. Acoustics are too lively, due to the hard surfaces behind the judge's bench.

WAILUKU JUDICIAL COMPLEX

C. Physical Adequacy

The distribution of air through slot diffusers has created an objectionable noise level in the courtroom, and multi-purpose room. Failure to change the filters has created noticeable residues on the ceiling tile. Overall, this five-year-old structure is in excellent condition and is therefore rated adequate.

D. EvaluationSpatial Adequacy

Inadequate $2 \times 3 = 6$

Operational Adequacy

Marginal $1 \times 2 = 2$

Physical Adequacy

Adequate $0 \times 1 = 0$

Total 8

x Usage Multiplier of 1.4 =

Total Score 11.2

WAILUKU JUDICIAL COMPLEX

III. Recommendation

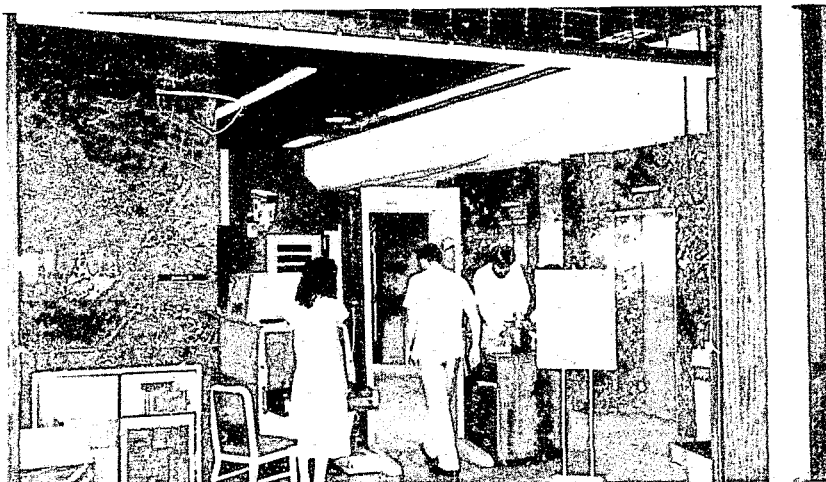
As the Maui caseload increases, the burden on the clerical and court-support functions will force their physical expansion. That expansion cannot be accomplished externally; the site is too constrained to permit it. None of the alternatives for internal expansion is ideal. The two primary choices would 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.

Since the total amount of clerical and support space in this building is not proportional to the total number of courtrooms,¹ 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.

¹The 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.

WAILUKU JUDICIAL COMPLEX



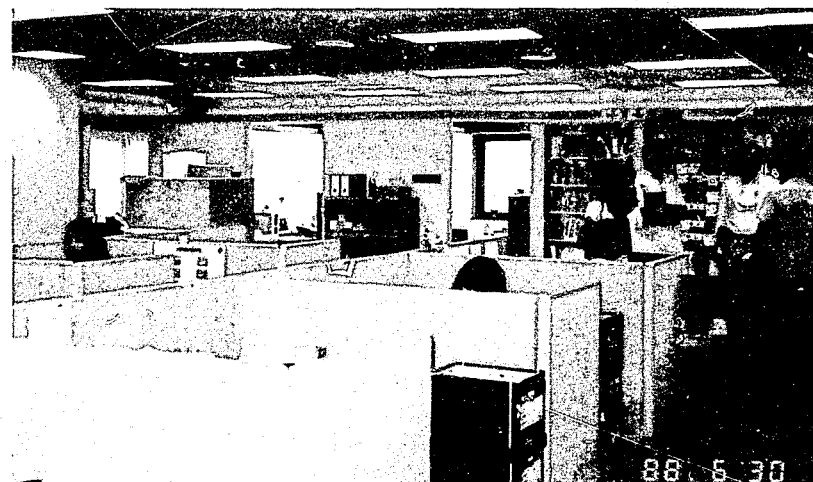
VIEW OF SECURED ENTRANCE INTO THE COURTHOUSE.



VIEW OF STORAGE ROOM ILLUSTRATING THE LACK OF SUFFICIENT SPACE FOR FILES.



VIEW OF CLERK'S COUNTER.

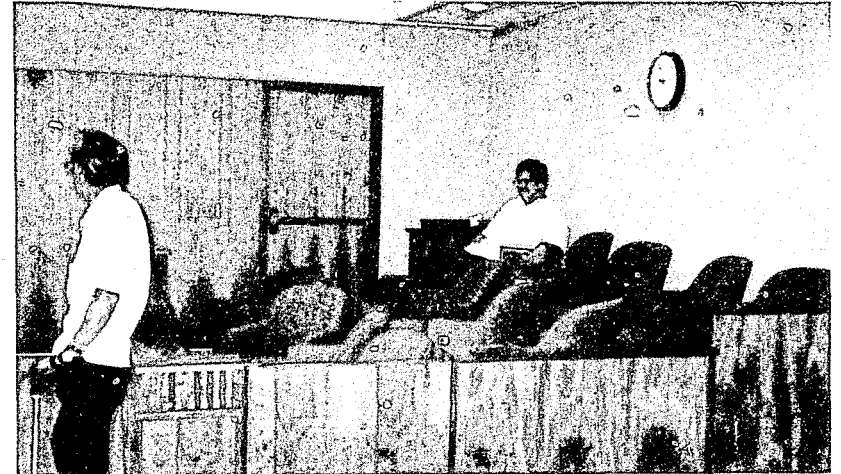


VIEW OF CLERK'S OFFICE.

WAILUKU JUDICIAL COMPLEX



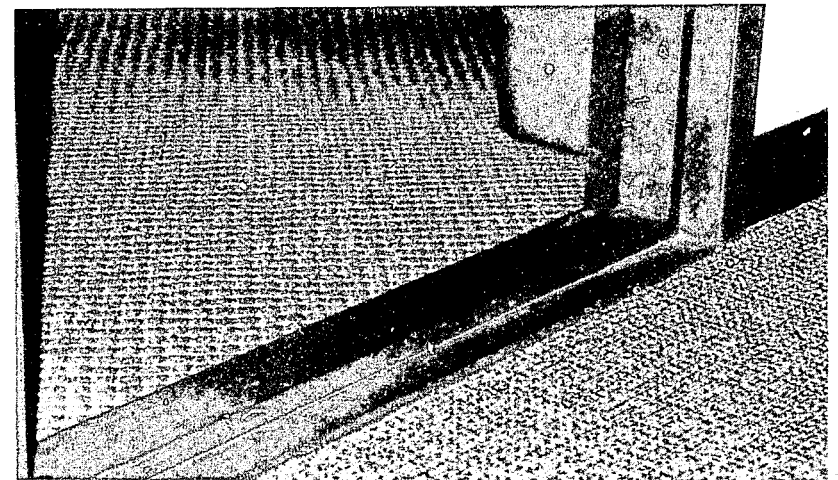
VIEW OF COURTROOM. EXTENSIVE USE OF WOOD PANELING HAS CAUSED AN ACOUSTICAL PROBLEM.



THREE TIER JURY BOX REDUCES THE WORKABLE AREA IN THE LITIGATION AREA.



HIGH DIVIDER AT THE WITNESS BOX RESTRICTS THE VIEW FOR A JUROR AT THE LOWEST LEVEL.

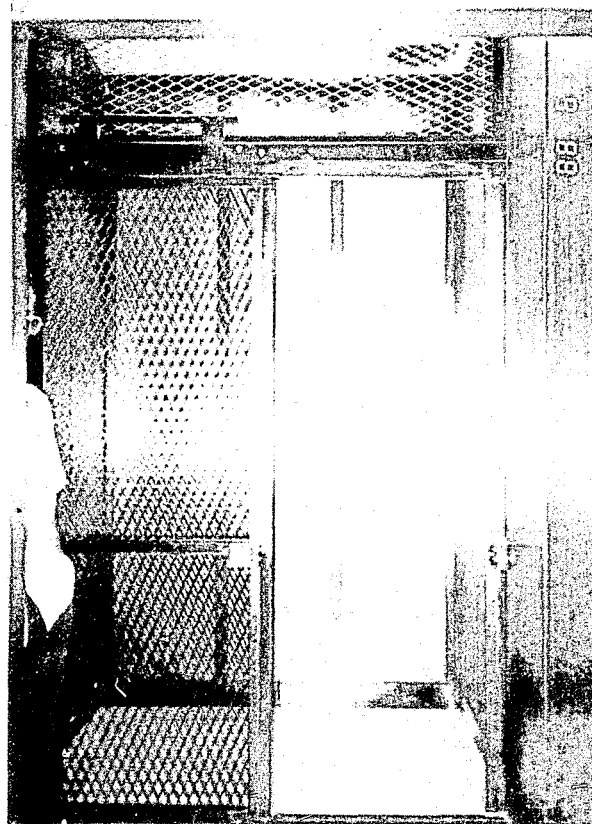


SOUND GASKETS AT THE DOOR SILLS LEADING INTO THE COURTROOMS POSES A TRIPPING HAZARD.

WAILUKU JUDICIAL COMPLEX



VIEW OF ENTRY TO SALLYPORT. LOW OVERHEAD SPRINKLER PIPES PRECLUDE POLICE VANS FROM DELIVERING DETAINEES TO THE SALLYPORT.



VIEW OF HOLDING CELL ON THE GARAGE LEVEL.

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT - HAWAII

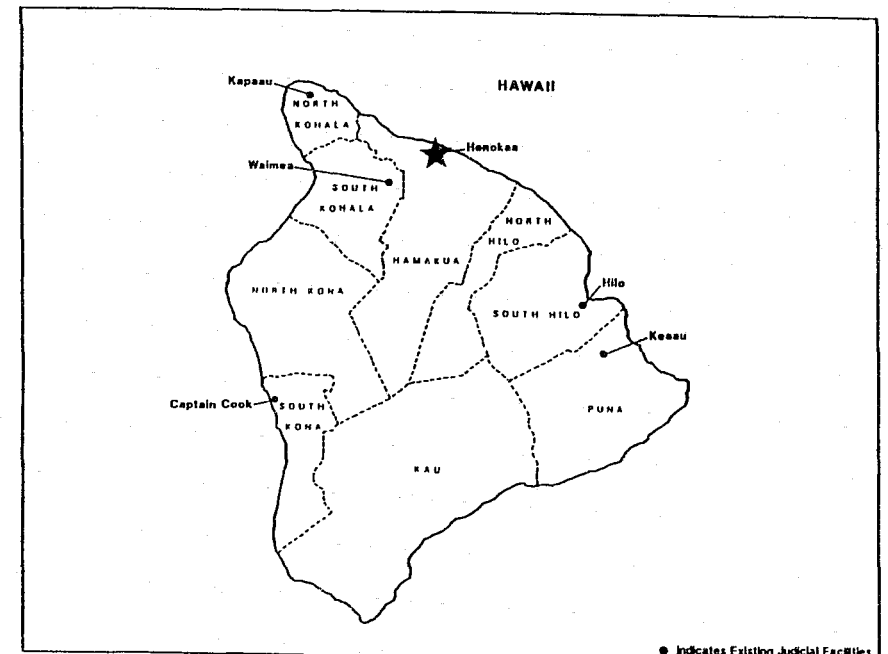
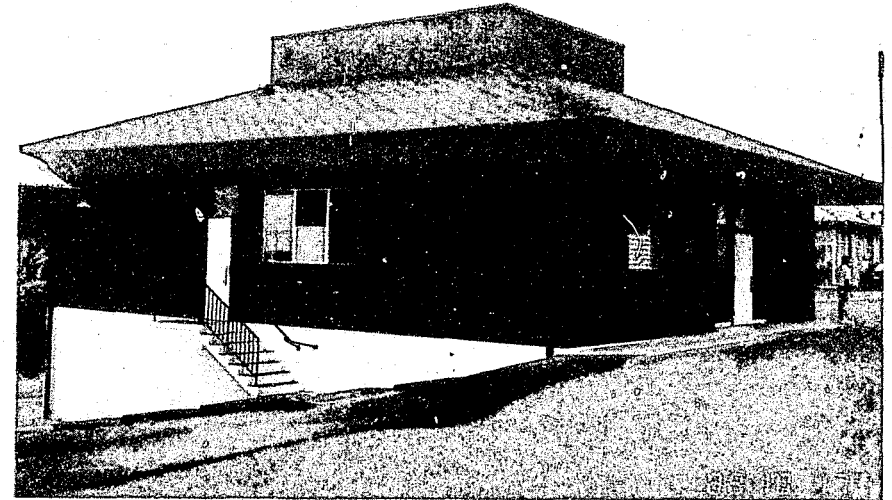
3

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

HAMAKUA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

General Description

The Hamakua District Courthouse is a 2,000 SF facility built in 1971 and serving the Hamakua District in the Third Judicial Circuit. The Courthouse is used once a month and contains a courtroom (925 SF), clerk's office and counter, general office, and judge's chamber. The facility is owned by the State and maintained by DAGS.



HAMAKUA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE**I. Building Considerations****A. Site**

The Courthouse is part of the State Civic Center located next to a police station and library. Paved parking is provided and shared by the Civic Center. Four covered spaces are provided below the Courthouse. The structure is located on a site that slopes steeply to the rear.

B. Building Finishes

The Courthouse is a single-story wood frame structure on a concrete foundation garage. The exterior is sheathed with vertical tongue and groove wood siding. The hip roof is covered with wood shakes.

The interior finishes are typically vinyl composition tile, painted drywall and gyp ceiling. The judge's chamber has a carpeted floor.

C. Building Systems

The facility is not air conditioned but is well ventilated. Lighting throughout is by surface mounted fluorescent fixtures.

HAMAKUA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

II. Evaluation Considerations

A. Spatial Adequacy

The Courthouse adequately handles the volume of caseload it receives.

B. Operational Adequacy

The Courthouse design is appropriate for the volume of use. However, detainees are brought in and seated with the public since no holding cells are provided.

The courtroom is designed with a corner bench which rises 12 inches. A witness stand 6 inches high is located next to the bench.

C. Physical Adequacy

Numerous drywall cracks at the partition intersections and window/door openings were evident throughout the building. However, there was no evidence of any cracks in the concrete base. It was learned that there have been a number of minor earthquakes in the area as a result of volcanic activity. It can only be assumed that the light weight wood frame structure swayed during the earthquakes causing the cracks to appear in the drywall.

The roof was repaired and the exterior walls were repainted last summer.

HAMAKUA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

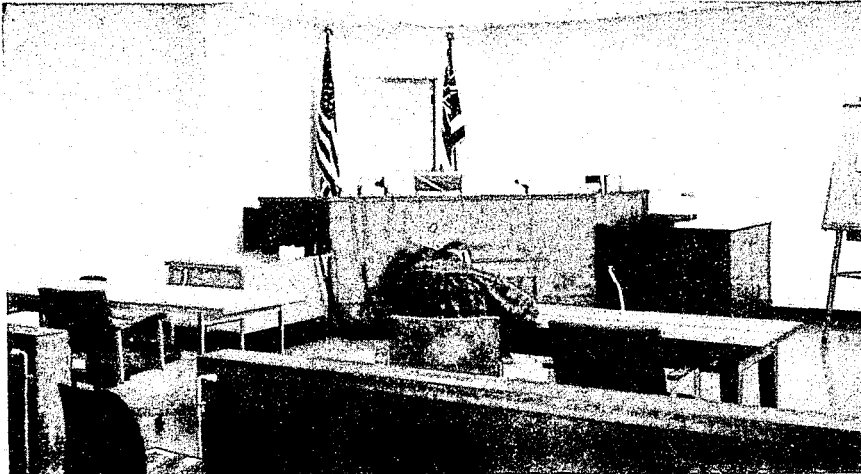
D. EvaluationSpatial AdequacyAdequate $0 \times 3 = 0$ Operational AdequacyAdequate $0 \times 2 = 0$ Physical AdequacyAdequate $0 \times 1 = 0$ **Total** **0**

x Usage Multiplier of 1.1 =

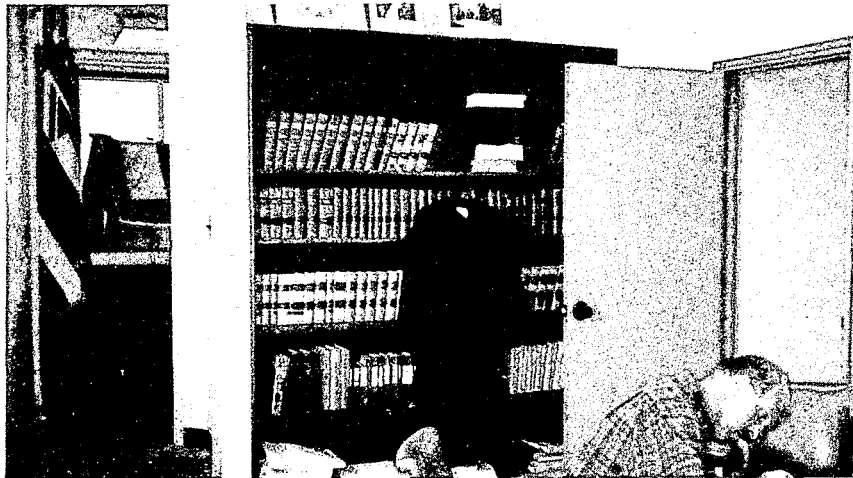
Total Score **0****III. Recommendation**

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.

HAMAKUA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE



INTERIOR VIEW OF COURTROOM WITH JUDGE'S BENCH IN CORNER.



JUDGE'S CHAMBER SHOWING DIRECT ACCESS TO THE BENCH THROUGH THE DOOR ON THE LEFT.



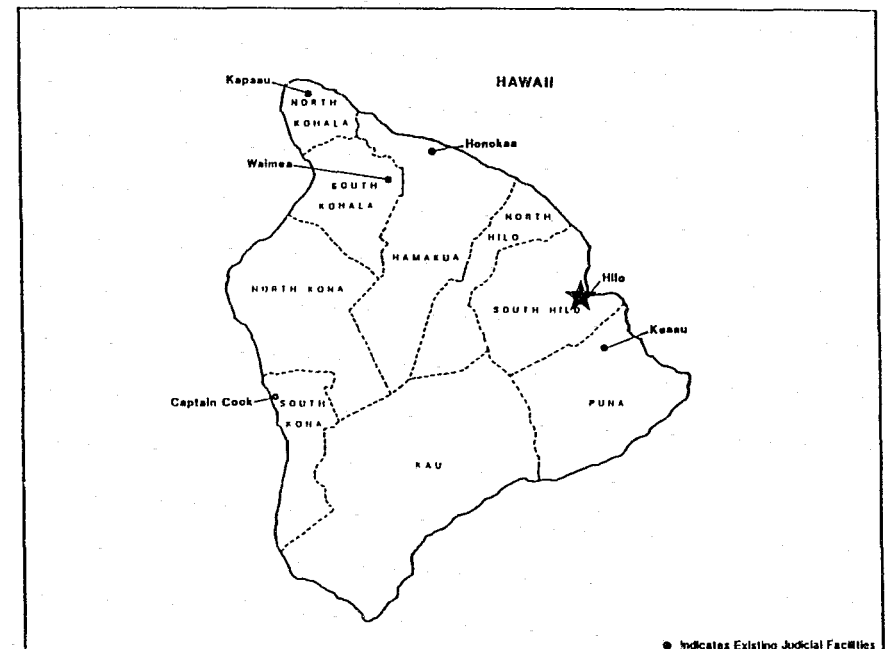
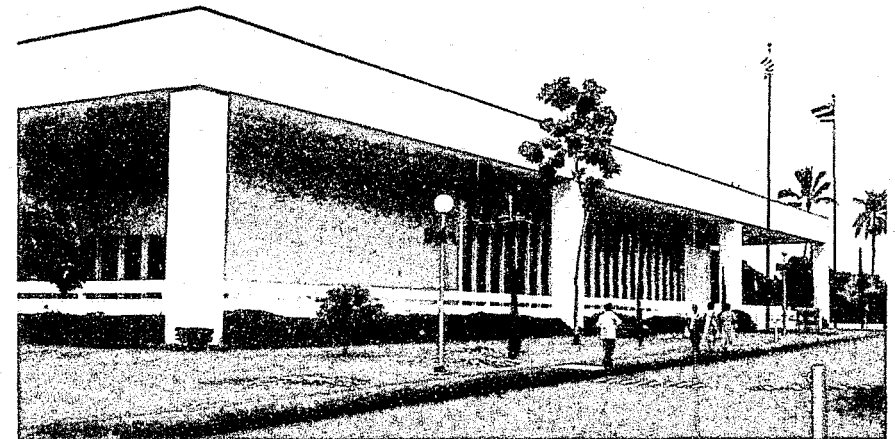
TYPICAL DRYWALL CRACKS AT DOOR HEAD PARALLEL TO JAMB, ASSUMED TO BE CAUSED BY MINOR EARTHQUAKES.

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

HILO CIRCUIT COURTHOUSE

General Description

Serving the Third Judicial Circuit on the Island of Hawaii, the Hilo Circuit Courthouse occupies part of the 50,000 SF State Office Building. Housing operations for the Circuit and District Courts, the building contains three courtrooms, two Circuit and one District, a grand jury room, and the offices of the Circuit and District Clerks. The facility is owned by the State and maintained by DAGS.



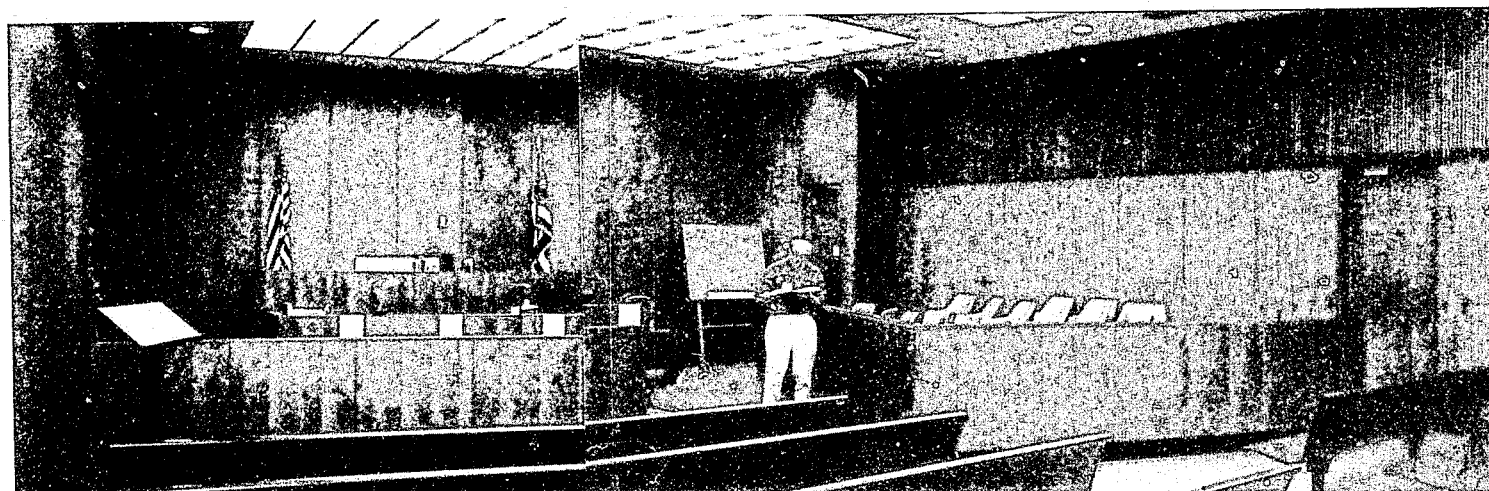
HILO CIRCUIT COURTHOUSE**I. Building Considerations**

The two story structure in the center of Hilo on Aupuni Street appears to be in good overall condition. The building is clad with precast concrete with a two-story covered lanai all around. Paved parking is provided.

II. Evaluation Considerations

As this facility has been treated in a separate CGA report, and as the Legislature has already appropriated money towards the construction of a new facility, the Hilo Courthouse will not be evaluated in this report.

HILO CIRCUIT COURTHOUSE



VIEW OF CIRCUIT COURT COURTROOM.



VIEW OF DISTRICT COURT COURTROOM.

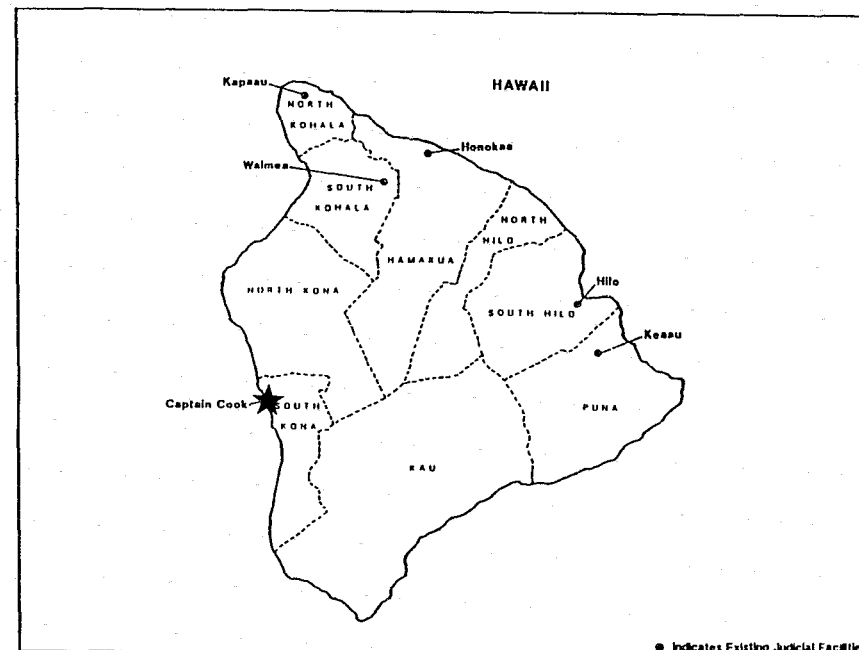
THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

KONA CIRCUIT COURTHOUSE

General Description

Serving the western portion of the Island of Hawaii in the Third Judicial Circuit, the Kona Circuit Courthouse occupies 11,000 SF in the Old Kona Hospital. The remaining building is occupied by the State Department of Health. Originally built in 1939, the facility was renovated in 1984 for court operations. It is owned by the State and maintained by DAGS.

The second floor of the court side of the facility contains a Circuit Courtroom (960 SF), District Courtroom (1,050 SF), two judge's chambers, separate District and Circuit Court Clerk offices, jury deliberation/grand jury room, and Family Court Probation offices. The first level houses a law library and holding cells.



KONA CIRCUIT COURTHOUSE**I. Building Considerations****A. Site**

The building is a two-story structure with an entry in the center. A large porte cochere allows people to be dropped off under cover at the entry. Detainees are delivered at the rear down an exterior stair to the holding cells.

B. Building Finishes

The Old Kona Hospital is a wood clad structure with a metal hip roof. The interior finishes are vinyl or carpeted floors; painted drywall; and 2 x 2 lay-in ceiling. The courtroom is finished with wood paneling with a corner bench built out of the same material.

C. Building Systems

The structure is centrally air conditioned and is provided with a sprinkler system. Surface mounted and recessed fluorescent lighting is used throughout.

II. Evaluation Considerations**A. Spatial Adequacy**

The Kona Courthouse is rated inadequate. With projection of an increased caseload for the future, there is no accommodation for expansion of a third courtroom and judge's chamber. In addition, in a high-volume facility, the lack of adequate conferencing and waiting areas is a serious deficiency.

KONA CIRCUIT COURTHOUSE**B. Operational Adequacy**

Operationally, the Kona Courthouse is rated inadequate. In addition to specific operational defects, the image that the facility projects is inappropriate for a Court facility. Entrance to the District Courtroom is through an exterior corridor, creating a noisy and unattractive space. In addition, the Circuit Court judge must travel across an uncovered wood bridge to go to the courtroom. Access to both judges' chambers is also through the clerk's office.

As described earlier, detainees must be brought up and down an exterior stairway to their holding cells. This creates a difficult process for prisoners in shackles. Furthermore, detainees must use the same corridor as the public when being delivered to the courtrooms.

Considering the increasingly heavy volume of cases being handled by the facility, and the daily use by the Circuit, District, and Family Courts, this facility should not be maintained for long-term use. The size of many of the court spaces do not support the function. Lack of public waiting, conferencing space, poor circulation, and overall inadequate court image make this facility unserviceable for sustained daily use.

C. Physical Adequacy

Since it was renovated in 1984, the Old Kona Hospital is in excellent condition.

KONA CIRCUIT COURTHOUSE

D. Evaluation

Spatial Adequacy

Inadequate $2 \times 3 = 6$

Operation Adequacy

Inadequate $2 \times 2 = 4$

Physical Adequacy

Adequate $0 \times 1 = 0$

Total 10

x Usage Multiplier of 1.4 =

Total Score 14

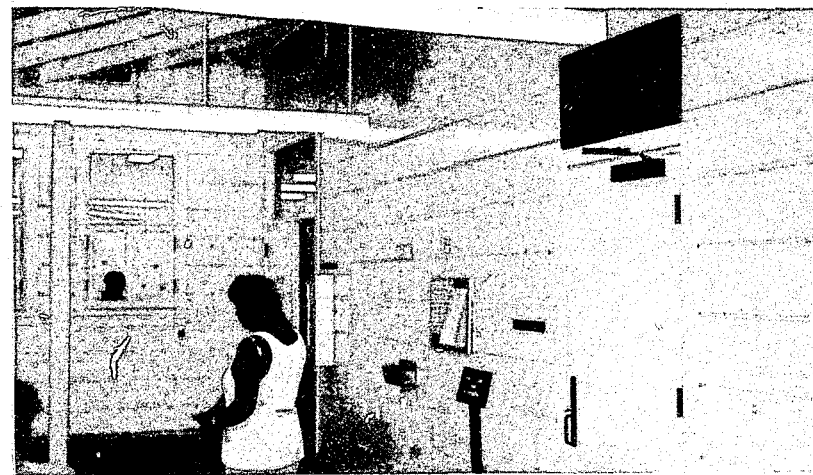
III. Recommendation

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.

KONA CIRCUIT COURTHOUSE



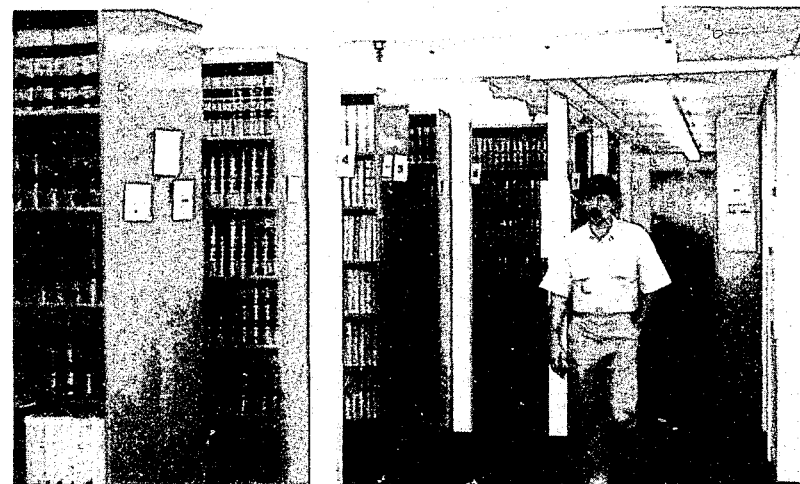
VIEW OF CIRCUIT COURTROOM SHOWING JUDGE'S BENCH IN THE CORNER.



EXTERIOR WAITING FOR THE DISTRICT COURTROOM WHICH CREATES A NOISY CONDITION FOR THE COURTROOM AND A UNATTRACTIVE SPACE.

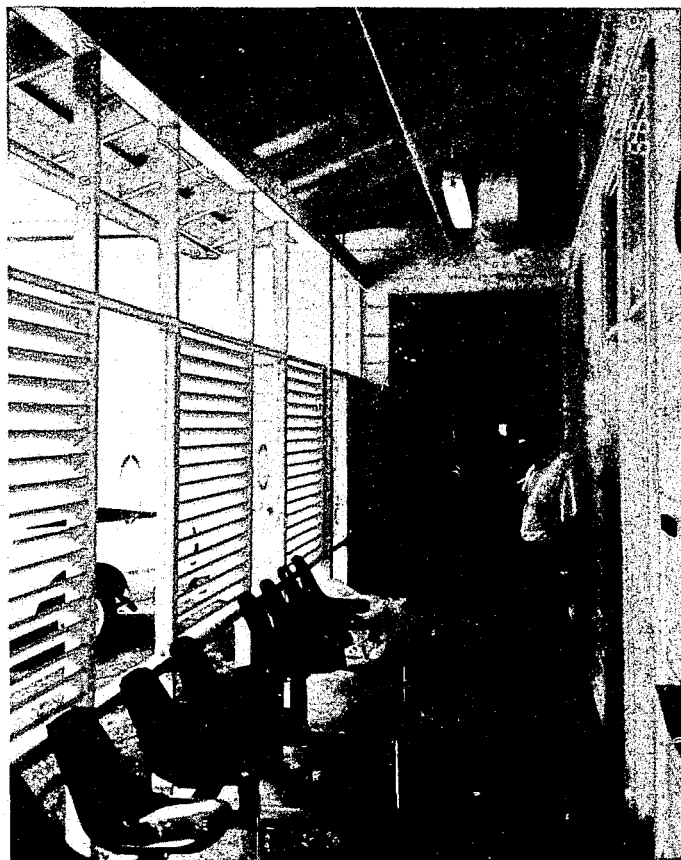


VIEW OF CLERK'S OFFICE.



VIEW OF LAW LIBRARY.

KONA CIRCUIT COURTHOUSE



EXTERIOR WAITING FOR CIRCUIT COURTROOM. DOORS TO RIGHT LEAD DIRECTLY INTO THE COURTROOM CREATING A NOISY CONDITION.



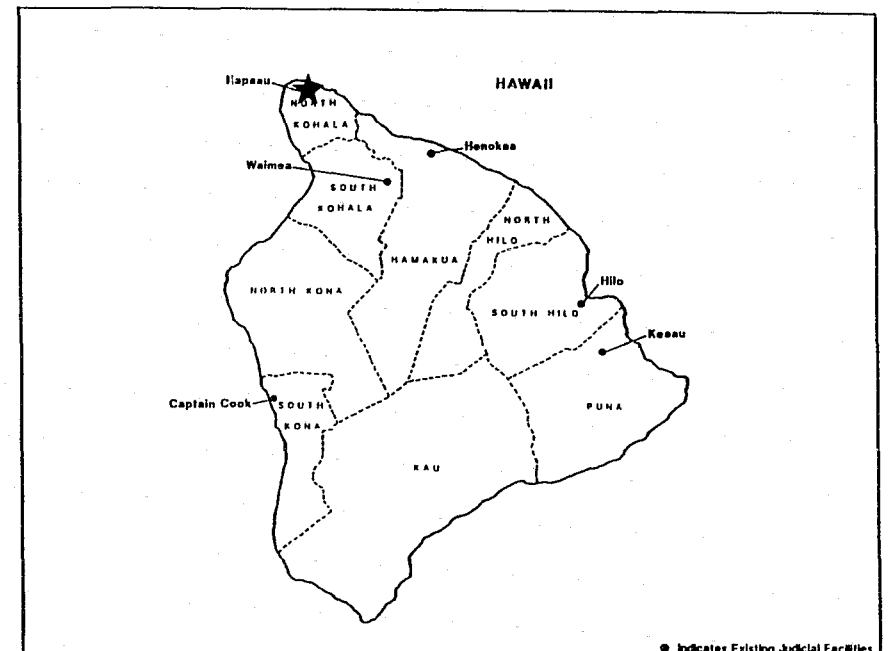
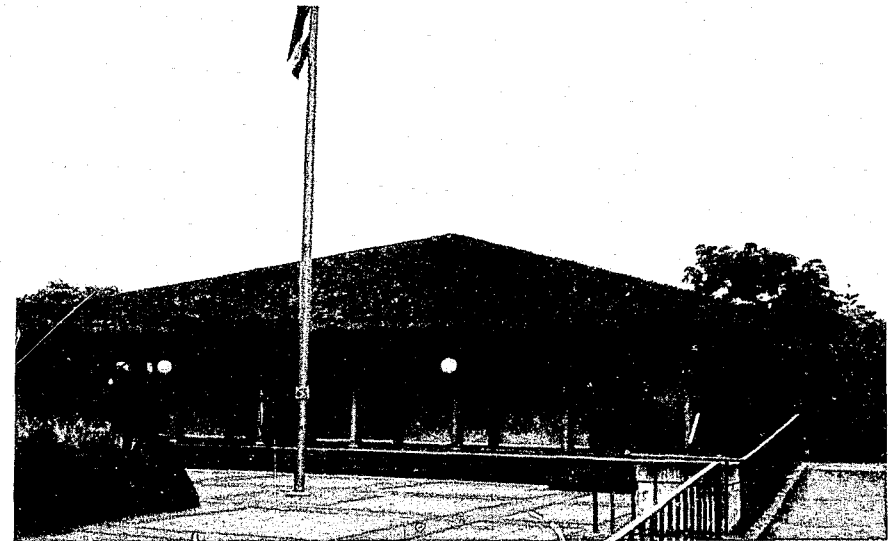
VIEW OF STEPS LEADING DOWN TO THE HOLDING CELLS, A DIFFICULT PROCESS FOR PRISONERS IN SHACKLES.

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

NORTH KOHALA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

General Description

The North Kohala District Courthouse is a 2,600 SF structure and part of the Third Judicial Circuit. The Courthouse is used once a month and contains a courtroom (1,160 SF), clerk's office, conference room, and judge's chamber. The facility is owned by the State and maintained by DAGS.



NORTH KOHALA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE**I. Building Considerations****A. Site**

The facility is part of the Kohala Civic Center located on Akoni Pule Street in the center of town. Paved parking is provided and shared by the State office building and police station. The facility is attractively landscaped.

B. Building Finishes

The Courthouse is a single-story masonry structure with a wood hip roof and wood shakes. A lanai is on the perimeter of the building.

The typical interior finishes consist of vinyl composition tile flooring, painted masonry and drywalls, and painted gyp ceiling. The courtroom has a 1' x 1' acoustical ceiling tile adhered to a sub-base. The judge's chamber has a carpeted floor.

C. Building Systems

The building lacks air conditioning, which is problematic as this part of the island is very humid. Lighting is by surface-mounted fluorescent fixtures throughout.

II. Evaluation Considerations**A. Spatial Adequacy**

The Courthouse adequately handles the volume of caseload it receives.

NORTH KOHALA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE**B. Operational Adequacy**

The facility operates adequately for its use. The lobby leads directly to the courtroom and clerk's counter as well as providing a generous space for people to queue. The judge's bench is located in the corner on a 12-inch platform and has direct access to the chamber and provides a good view of the witness and the public. The witness stand is beside the judge's bench on a 6-inch platform.

There are no holding cells, so detainees are seated with the public while waiting.

C. Physical Adequacy

Without an air conditioning system, the facility becomes very humid. Papers located on the clerk's desk were damp. Overall, the structure is in excellent condition.

NORTH KOHALA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

D. Evaluation

Spatial AdequacyAdequate $0 \times 3 = 0$ Operational AdequacyAdequate $0 \times 2 = 0$ Physical AdequacyAdequate $0 \times 1 = 0$ **Total** **0**

x Usage Multiplier of 1.1 =

Total Score **0**

III. 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.

NORTH KOHALA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE



INTERIOR VIEW OF COURTROOM WITH JUDGE'S BENCH LOCATED IN THE CORNER.



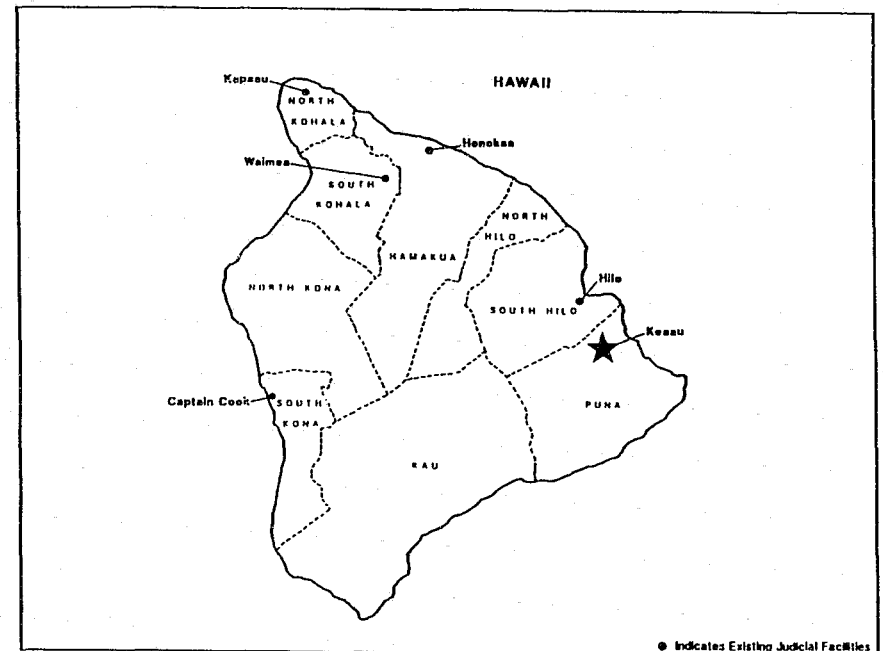
LOBBY/WAITING AREA FOR COURTROOM AND CLERK'S COUNTER.

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

PUNA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

General Description

The Puna District Courthouse is a 1,000 SF structure in the Third Judicial Circuit. The Courthouse is used daily for Family and District Court functions. Records are kept in Hilo. The facility contains a courtroom (730 SF), judge's chamber and restrooms.



PUNA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE**I. Building Considerations****A. Site**

The facility is a single-story structure located directly behind the police station off Manalaho Highway. Paved parking is provided for approximately 24 cars. Access to the Courthouse is on the side facing the police station. The site is attractively landscaped.

B. Building Finishes

The building is a masonry structure with a stucco applied finish. The metal hip roof overhangs the building creating a lanai all around.

The interior finish of the courtroom is stucco walls, carpeted floors and a cathedral gyp ceiling with a skylight dome in the center. An 8'-0" dry-wall soffit forms the boundary in the courtroom.

C. Building Systems

Two fan coil units were recently installed to air condition the courtroom. Lighting throughout is by surface mounted fluorescent light fixtures.

PUNA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE**II. Evaluation Considerations****A. Spatial Adequacy**

The Courthouse inadequately serves the District for the daily volume of caseload it handles, particularly during traffic arraignment.

B. Operational Adequacy

The Courthouse operation is severely hampered by its size and by the lack of important ancillary support spaces. The lack of a waiting/seating area overcrowds the facility. Without a conference room, attorneys and their clients must search for a quiet area outside to confer. Since there is no office, clerks must travel daily back and forth to their office in Hilo. The absence of a file record room necessitates the need to keep records in Hilo. Without holding cells, detainees are seated with the general public. Also, due to the low soffit in the courtroom and a raised platform, the judge has only a 7'-0" clearance overhead at his bench. The judge does not have a private toilet or robing room.

C. Physical Adequacy

The structure is in good condition.

PUNA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

D. Evaluation

Spatial Adequacy

Inadequate $2 \times 3 = 6$

Operational Adequacy

Inadequate $2 \times 2 = 4$

Physical Adequacy

Adequate $0 \times 1 = 0$

Total 10

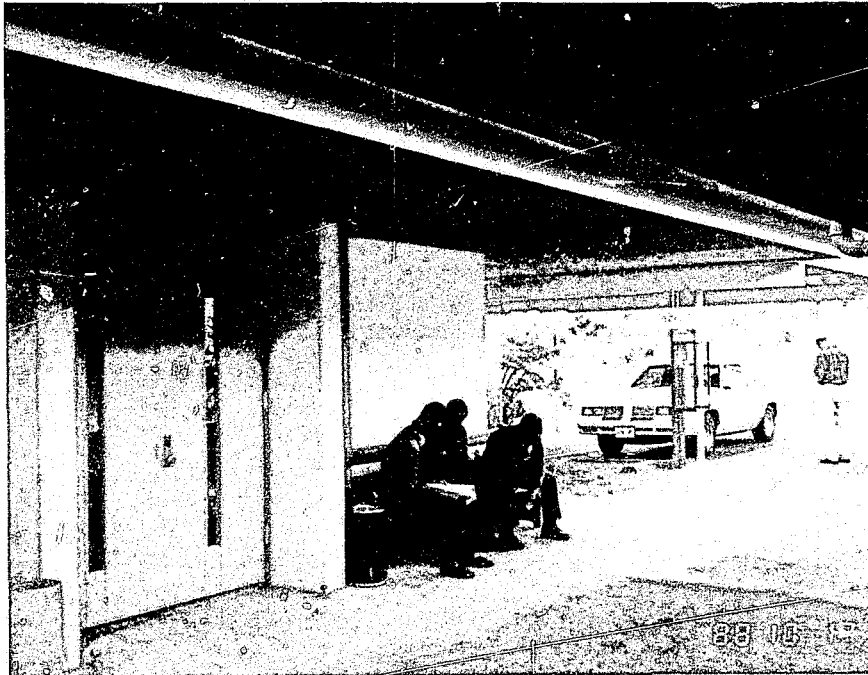
x Usage Multiplier of 1.3 =

Total Score 13

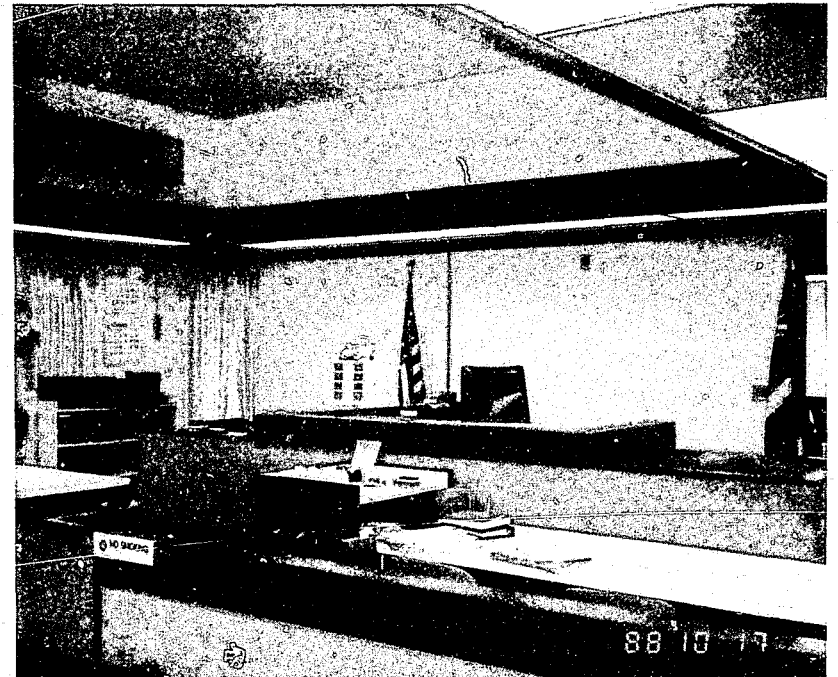
III. Recommendation

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 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.

PUNA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE



COVERED LANAI BETWEEN COURTHOUSE AND POLICE STATION SHOWING ATTORNEY CONFERRING WITH CLIENT.



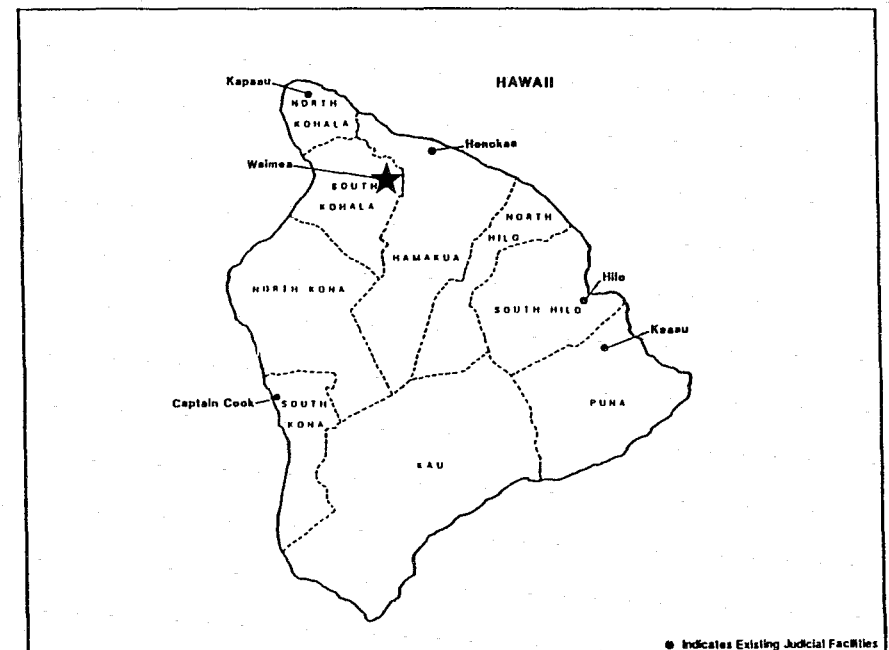
INTERIOR VIEW OF COURTROOM TOWARDS THE BENCH WITH SOFFIT 7'-0" FROM BENCH PLATFORM.

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

SOUTH KOHALA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

General Description

The South Kohala District Courthouse is a 1,700 SF building that is part of the Third Judicial Circuit. The Courthouse is used once a week and is owned by the State and maintained by DAGS. The facility contains a courtroom (1,165 SF), judge's chamber, probation counselor office, conference room, and clerk's office.



SOUTH KOHALA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

I. Building Considerations

A. Site

The structure is located on an attractively landscaped site as part of the Waimea Civic Center. Paved parking is provided.

B. Building Finishes

The Courthouse is a single-story wood framed structure with masonry wall infill and a hipped wood shake roof.

Interior finishes are vinyl composition tile, painted masonry and drywall, and a painted gyp ceiling with 1 x 1 acoustical ceiling tile.

The exterior walls in all the rooms have 7'-0" tall louvers at the columns with a continuous horizontal louver above it.

C. Building Systems

The facility is ventilated by the louvers located on the exterior walls. Lighting is by surface mounted fluorescent fixtures.

SOUTH KOHALA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

II. Evaluation Considerations

A. Spatial Adequacy

The South Kohala District Courthouse adequately handles the caseload for the District.

B. Operational Adequacy

The Courthouse operates adequately for its needs; however, it does lack holding cells for detainees awaiting trial. The judge's bench is located in the corner on a 12-inch platform with direct access to their chamber. The witness stand is to the judge's left on a 6-inch platform. Sight lines are good. There is no fixed clerk's station.

C. Physical Adequacy

The structure, built in 1982, appears to be in excellent condition.

SOUTH KOHALA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

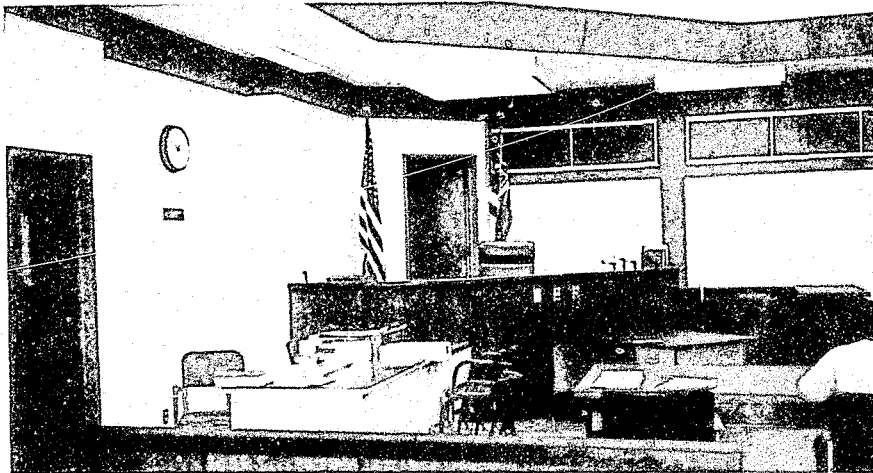
D. EvaluationSpatial AdequacyAdequate $0 \times 3 = 0$ Operational AdequacyAdequate $0 \times 2 = 0$ Physical AdequacyAdequate $0 \times 1 = 0$ **Total** **0**

x Usage Multiplier of 1.1 =

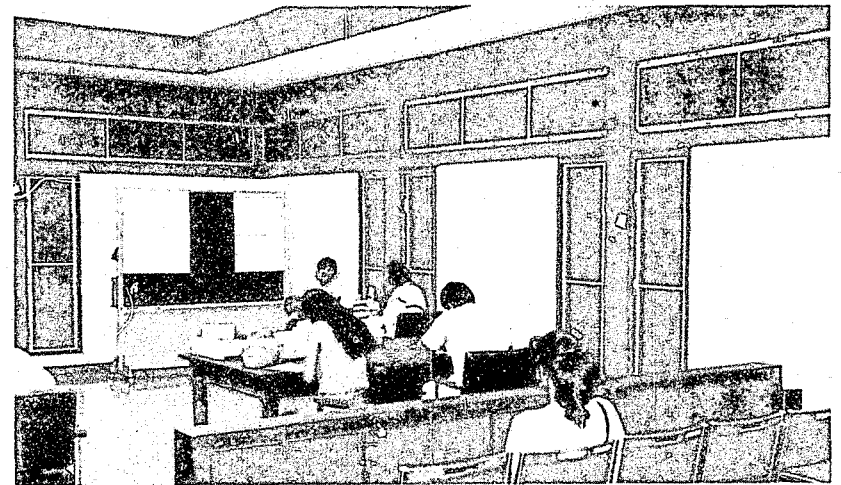
Total Score **0****III. Recommendation**

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.

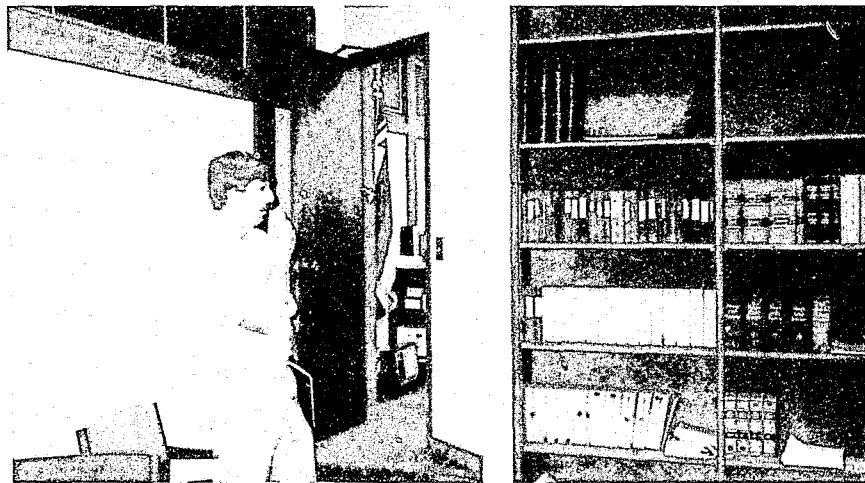
SOUTH KOHALA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE



VIEW OF COURTROOM TOWARDS THE JUDGE'S BENCH IN THE CORNER.



VIEW OF COURTROOM SHOWING VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL LOUVERS WHICH PROVIDE ADEQUATE VENTILATION.



JUDGE'S CHAMBER SHOWING DOOR THAT LEADS DIRECTLY TO THE BENCH.



VIEW OF PUBLIC LOBBY AT CLERK'S COUNTER.

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT - KAUAI

4

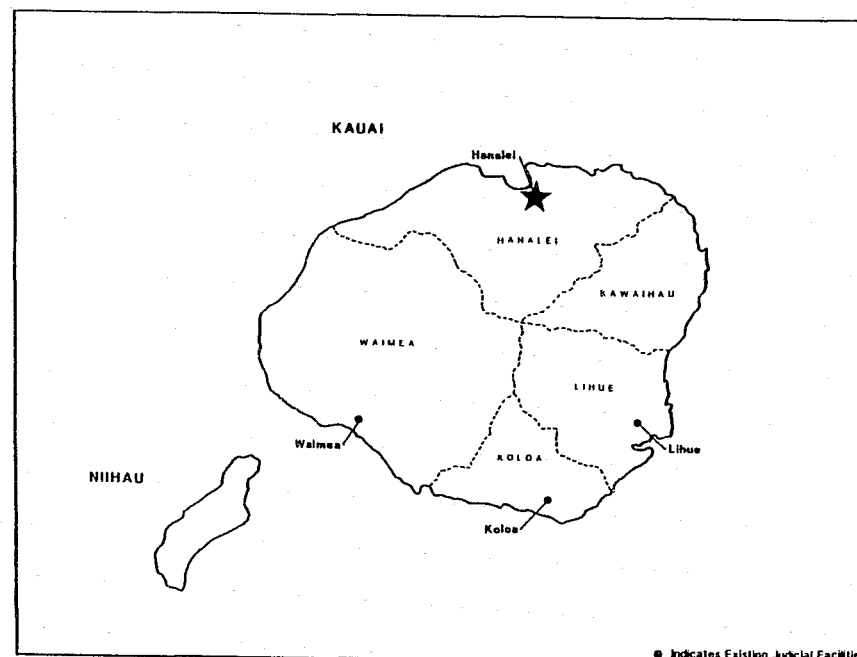
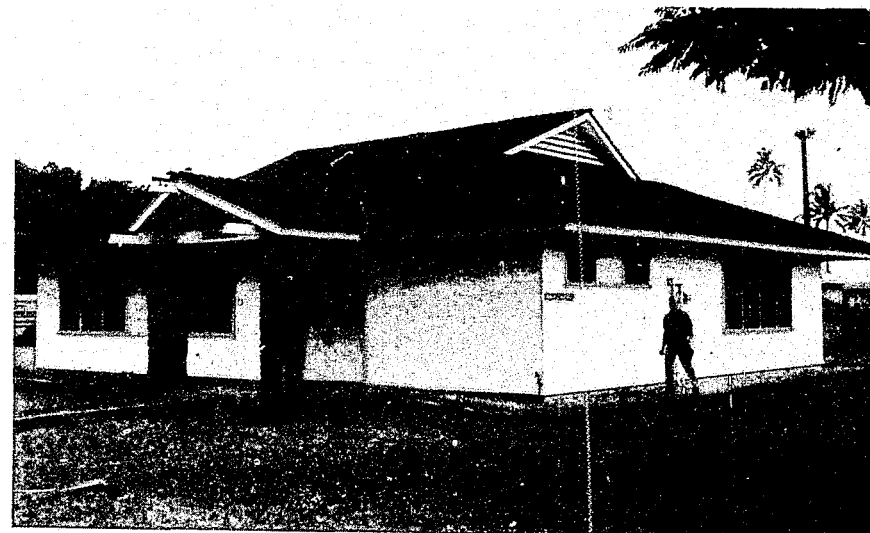
FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

HANALEI DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

General Description

As part of the Fifth Judicial Circuit serving the Hanalei District in the northern part of the Island of Kauai, the Hanalei District Courthouse is a 2,000 SF structure that is used once a week. The facility is also used by the Health Department and by the public for community meetings.

The Courthouse includes a corner designed courtroom (900 SF), judge's chamber, clerk's office and conference room. It is owned by the State and maintained by DAGS.



HANALEI DISTRICT COURTHOUSE**I. Building Considerations****A. Site**

The Courthouse is a single-story wood framed structure located on Mahimahi Road. Paved parking is provided in the rear for 14 cars. The building is not landscaped but a concrete walk is provided around the structure.

B. Building Finishes

The exterior is sheathed with tongue and groove wood siding, with a hipped wood shake roof. The hip gable roof structure provides triangular vents at the two ends.

The interior is finished with vinyl and carpeted floors, painted drywall, and 1x1 acoustical tile ceiling adhered to a sub-base. The lobby and corridors have a painted gyp ceiling.

C. Building Systems

The building is not air conditioned, but all rooms have cross-ventilation through the corner windows. Surface-mounted fluorescent light fixtures are provided throughout.

HANALEI DISTRICT COURTHOUSE**II. Evaluation Considerations****A. Spatial Adequacy**

The Hanalei District Courthouse adequately handles the caseload of the District it serves.

B. Operational Adequacy

Considering the caseload volume, the Courthouse is considered operationally adequate. Defects include: a lack of holding cells for detainees; detainees are brought in through the same doors as the public and seated with them; courtroom lacks a fixed rail between the litigation area and public seating. (A wooden post and rope is used to define this line.) Due to a low ceiling height (10'-0") and an 18" judge's platform, the prominence of the judge is diminished.

The judge's bench has direct access to chambers. The judge's bench has an operable partition that closes off during community events.

No seating is provided in the lobby.

C. Physical Adequacy

Given the low volume of usage, this facility is considered generally adequate. Minor stains appears in the ceiling of the judge's chamber due to roof leakage which has since been repaired. Overall, the facility is in good condition.

HANAIEI DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

D. Evaluation

Spatial AdequacyAdequate $0 \times 3 = 0$ Operational AdequacyAdequate $0 \times 2 = 0$ Physical AdequacyAdequate $0 \times 1 = 0$ **Total** **0**

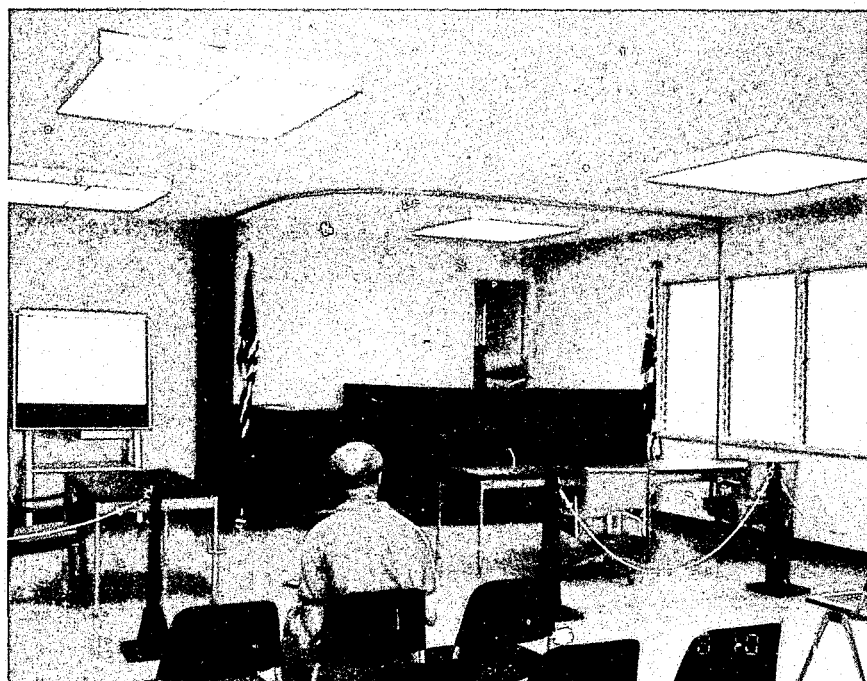
x Usage Multiplier of 1.2 =

Total Score **0**

III. Recommendation

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

HANALEI DISTRICT COURTHOUSE



INTERIOR VIEW OF COURTROOM WITH JUDGE'S BENCH IN CORNER AND OPERABLE PARTITION USED WHEN COMMUNITY MEETINGS ARE HELD.



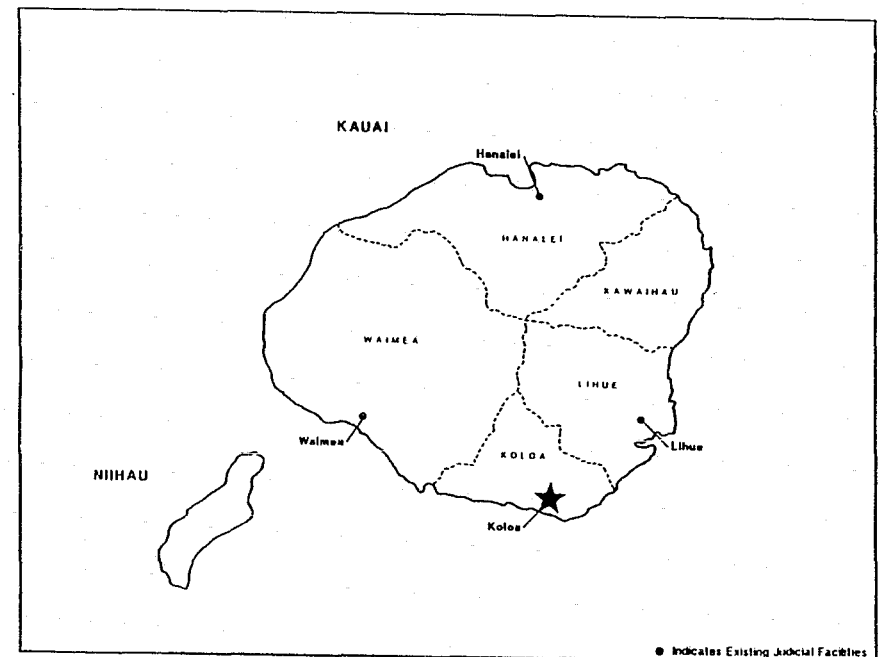
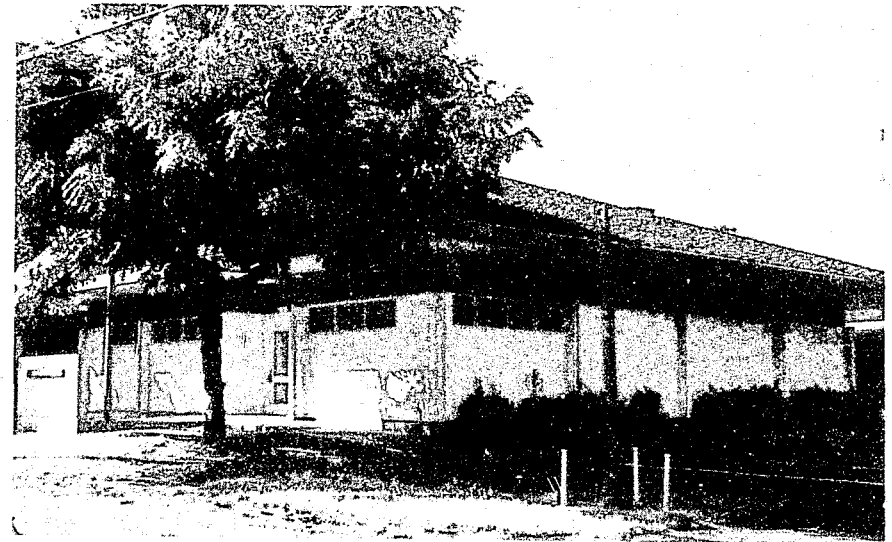
LOBBY LOOKING TOWARDS ENTRANCE TO COURTROOM AND CLERK'S COUNTER.

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

KOLOA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

General Description

The Koloa District Courthouse is part of the Fifth Judicial Circuit and is a relatively new structure. The courtroom is used once a week. When court is in session, records are brought from Lihue and then returned after session. The building includes a courtroom (1,110 SF), clerk's office, two conference rooms, and a judge's chamber.



KOLOA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE**I. Building Considerations****A. Site**

The structure is located on a small residential street next to a neighborhood center. The Courthouse has paved parking for approximately 14 cars with additional parking at the neighborhood center.

B. Building Finishes

The Courthouse is a single-story masonry wall structure, banded by a T-11 wood siding. The hipped roof is covered with wooden shakes. A concealed gutter is covered by a wood fascia.

The typical interior finishes are vinyl composition tile with the exception of carpet in the chamber; painted drywall and masonry walls and painted gyp ceiling; 1'x1' acoustical ceiling tiles are in the courtroom, conference rooms and chamber.

A pivoting rail is provided in the courtroom between the litigation well and public seating. Windows throughout are aluminum jawless.

C. Building Systems

The building does not appear to be air conditioned since there were no condensers; however, ducted supply and return grilles are provided in the courtroom. The building is ventilated by the operable aluminum windows. Lighting throughout is by surface mounted fluorescent fixtures.

KOLOA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE**II. Evaluation Considerations****A. Spatial Adequacy**

For the caseload and public traffic it handles, the Koloa Courthouse adequately serves the District.

B. Operational Adequacy

The layout of the Courthouse is simple and generally adequate. Public entry to the facility and courtroom is easily identified; however, there is a lack of waiting and seating. Since there are no holding cells, detainees are seated in the public area.

Only one toilet is provided with a single fixture next to the judge's chamber. Additional toilet facilities are provided at the neighborhood center.

The courtroom is designed with a corner bench with direct access to the judge's chamber.

C. Physical Adequacy

The structure is in excellent condition. Since ducted grilles are already provided in the courtroom, the ventilation system should be checked as it was not adequately ventilating the room.

KOLOA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

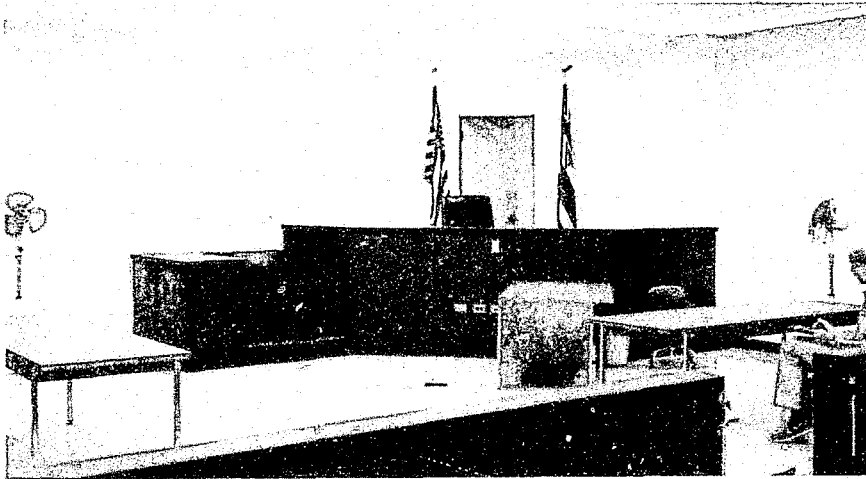
D. EvaluationSpatial AdequacyAdequate $0 \times 3 = 0$ Operational AdequacyAdequate $0 \times 2 = 0$ Physical AdequacyAdequate $0 \times 1 = 0$ **Total** **0**

x Usage Multiplier of 1.2 =

Total Score **0****III. 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.

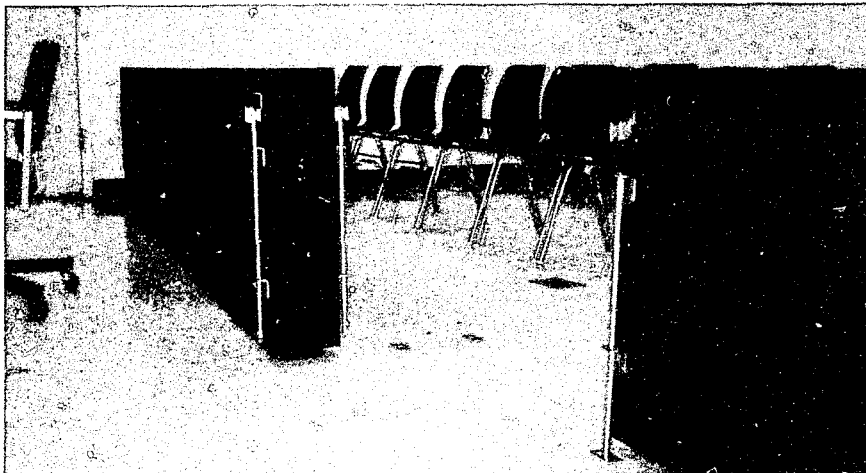
KOLOA DISTRICT COURTHOUSE



INTERIOR VIEW OF COURTROOM TOWARDS THE JUDGE'S BENCH IN THE CORNER.



LOBBY/WAITING AREA FOR COURTROOM AND CLERK'S COUNTER.



OPERABLE RAILING BETWEEN LITIGATION AREA AND PUBLIC SEATING.

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

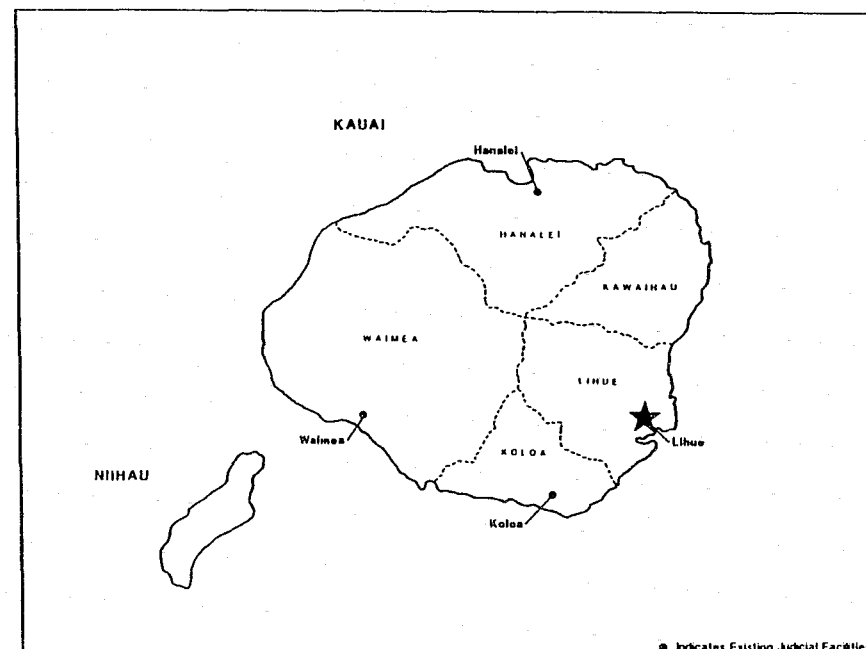
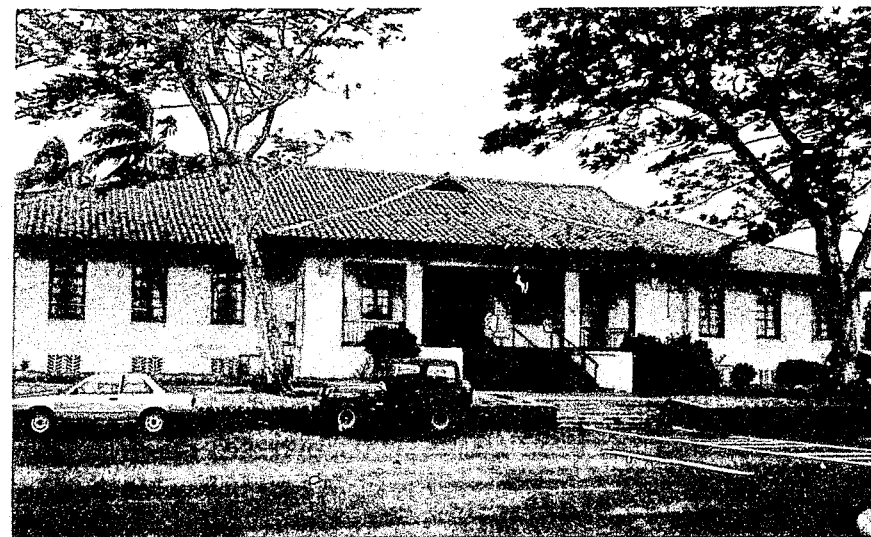
LIHUE CIRCUIT COURTHOUSE

General Description

The Lihue Circuit Courthouse is a 20,800 SF facility housing the Circuit Court, District Court and Family Court operations. As part of the Fifth Judicial Circuit on the Island of Kauai, the Courthouse is used on a daily basis.

The building contains three courtrooms, one for the Circuit Court (1,334 SF), the District Court (1,015 SF) and the Family Court (432 SF). In addition, a jury room, District and Circuit Court Clerk's offices, and judge's chambers are located on the first floor while the law library, record storage, Family Court and Probation offices are located in the basement. The building also contains space for State offices.

The building is owned by the State and maintained by DAGS.



LIHUE CIRCUIT COURTHOUSE**I. Building Considerations****A. Site**

The Lihue Courthouse is located in the center of town on Umi Street. Paved parking is provided which is also shared by the State Office Building next door. The site is minimally but pleasantly landscaped.

B. Building Finishes

The building is a single-story masonry structure over a basement. Roofing is clay tile. Entry is up a broad set of steps into an open covered veranda. Handicapped access is also provided by ramps to both levels.

Interior finishes are vinyl or carpeted floors; plaster walls and ceilings. The Circuit Courtroom is paneled to about 4 1/2' above which is a composition board resembling the backside of cane panels. The ceiling is also finished with the same type of composition board. The District Courtroom walls and ceiling are plastered.

C. Building Systems

The main level of the Courthouse is air conditioned by a central unit while the basement level is conditioned by individual air-handling units. Lighting is by surface and pendant-mounted fluorescent fixtures and incandescent lights.

LIHUE CIRCUIT COURTHOUSE**II. Evaluation Considerations****A. Spatial Adequacy**

The facility is rated inadequate primarily due to inappropriate Family Court spaces in the basement and due to the increasing volume of caseload.¹

B. Operational Adequacy

The facility is also rated operationally inadequate. The Courthouse lacks a sallyport and holding cells for detainees. The size and ceiling height of the Family Courtroom is substantially below Judicial Space Standards.

Due to the low ceiling in the basement, 8 1/2 feet to the structure, suspended mechanical equipment and pipes become obstacles in the law library and Family courtroom. The low partitions in the Probation office, to allow for air circulation, negates privacy that is required in meetings. The clerk's office is presently tight in their space.

Both courtrooms are designed with the judge's bench in the corner on an 18-inch platform. The witness stand is on a 12-inch platform. No fixed station is provided for the clerk.

C. Physical Adequacy

The Courthouse was renovated in 1973 and is in good condition. The only problem is flooding in the basement due to the addition of a handicap ramp and undersized drains.

¹Court support spaces are inadequate throughout the facility – 21,000 GSF divided by 3 courts = 7,000 GSF per court. The problem will become increasingly severe as caseload increases.

LIHUE CIRCUIT COURTHOUSE

D. Evaluation

Spatial Adequacy

Inadequate $2 \times 3 = 6$

Operation Adequacy

Inadequate $2 \times 2 = 4$

Physical Systems Adequacy

Adequate $0 \times 1 = 0$

Total **10**

x Usage Multiplier of 1.4 =

Total Score **14**

III. 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.

LIHUE CIRCUIT COURTHOUSE



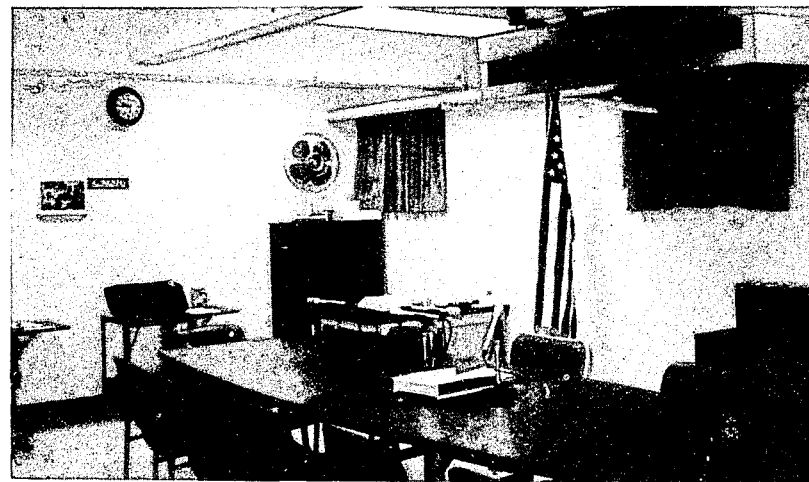
VIEW OF CIRCUIT COURTROOM.



VIEW OF DISTRICT COURTROOM.

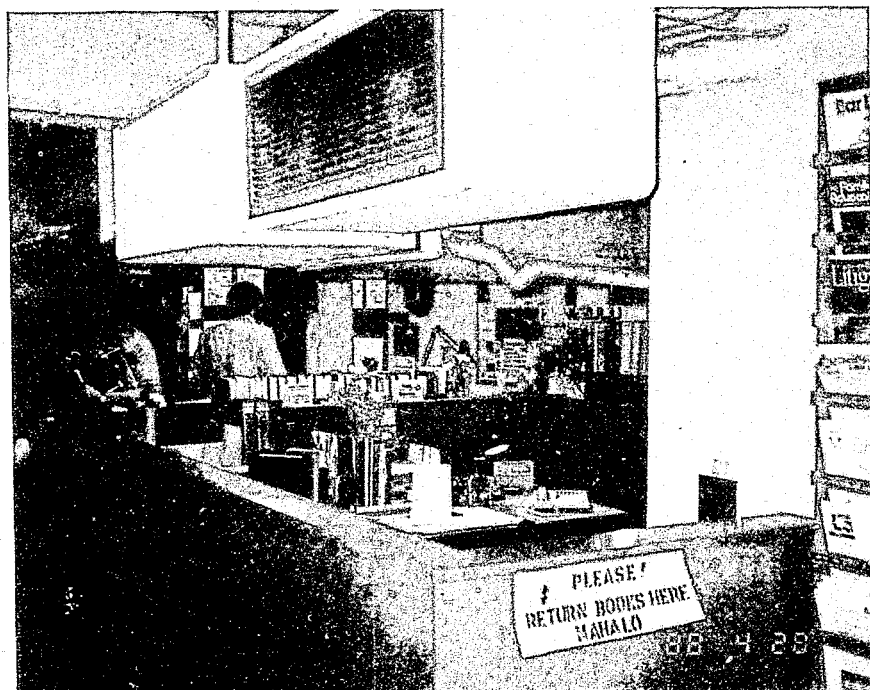


VIEW OF CLERK'S OFFICE.

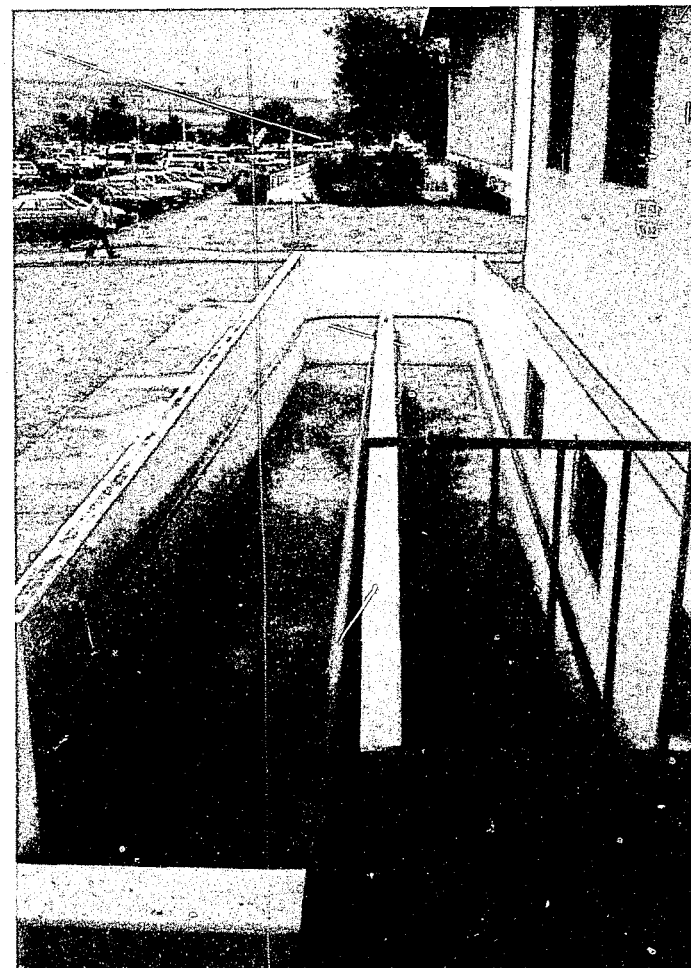


VIEW OF FAMILY COURTROOM IN BASEMENT SHOWING OVERHEAD AIR HANDLING UNIT AND THE LACK OF A BENCH FOR THE PRESIDING JUDGE.

LIHUE CIRCUIT COURTHOUSE



VIEW OF LAW LIBRARY IN BASEMENT SHOWING OVERHEAD AIR HANDLING UNIT REDUCING CLEARANCE AT THE COUNTER.



HANDICAPPED RAMP LEADING TO BASEMENT THAT HAS CAUSED FLOODING DUE TO UNDERSIZED DRAINS AT THE INTERMEDIATE AND BOTTOM LANDING.

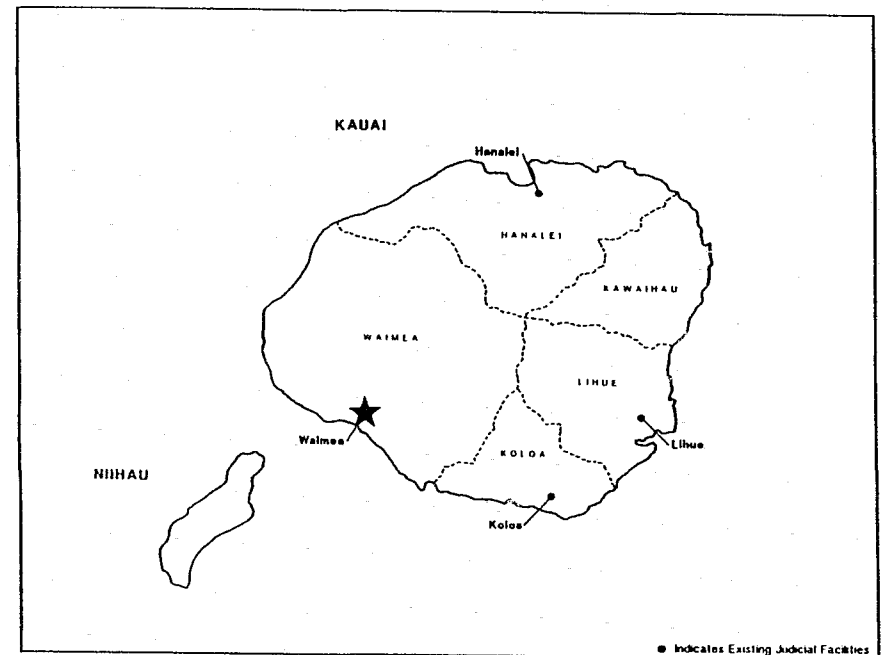
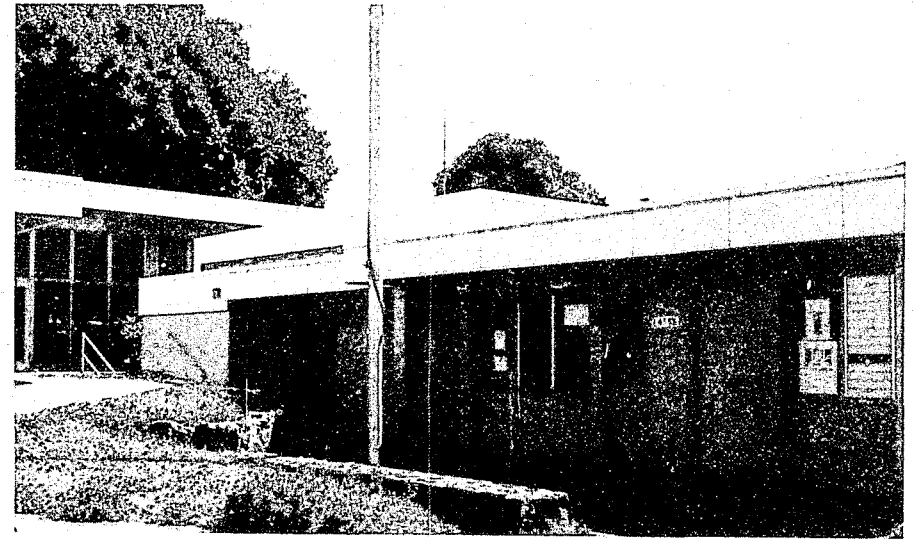
FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

WAIMEA DISTRICT COURT

General Description

The Waimea District Courthouse is a 2,000 SF structure serving the Fifth Judicial Circuit. The Courthouse is used once a week.

The facility is part of the Waimea Civic Center in the center of town off Maeke Road. The building includes a courtroom (1,165 SF), judge's chamber, conference room, clerk's office and restroom. All spaces are entered from the outside by a lanai.



WAIMEA DISTRICT COURT**I. Building Considerations****A. Site**

The structure is a single story masonry concrete building built into a sloping site. The rear of the structure is partially buried and surrounded by planters. Paved parking is provided as part of the civic center complex.

B. Building Finishes

Interior finishes are typically painted concrete masonry walls with a band of 1'x 1' acoustical ceiling tiles glued to the upper part of the walls. Floors are vinyl composition tile with the exception of the judge's chamber which is carpeted. Ceilings are acoustical ceiling tile adhered directly to a sub-base.

C. Building Systems

No air conditioning is provided. Ventilation is provided through wood louvers and operable aluminum windows. Surface-mounted fluorescent light fixtures are located throughout.

WAIMEA DISTRICT COURT**II. Evaluation Considerations****A. Spatial Adequacy**

The Waimea Courthouse adequately serves the caseload for this District.

B. Operational Adequacy

With a slightly increasing volume of usage, this Courthouse is considered marginal operationally. The Courthouse lacks waiting/seating area for the general public. Entrance to the courtroom is directly from the outside which causes a noise problem. Without any holding cells, detainees are seated with the public until they are brought to the litigation area.

The courtroom has a corner judge's bench on a raised platform that enters directly to the chamber. The judge has a good view of the courtroom.

Adjacent to the conference room is a toilet, accessed from the lanai, which is used by the staff. The public uses toilet rooms adjacent to the meeting room at the neighborhood center.

C. Physical Adequacy

The structure is in good condition; however, there are water stains at the bottom of the walls in the courtroom. It is suspected that the wall below the planter has not been adequately waterproofed, allowing moisture to penetrate.

WAIMEA DISTRICT COURT

D. Evaluation

Spatial AdequacyAdequate $0 \times 3 = 0$ Operational AdequacyMarginal $1 \times 2 = 2$ Building AdequacyAdequate $0 \times 1 = 0$ **Total** **2**

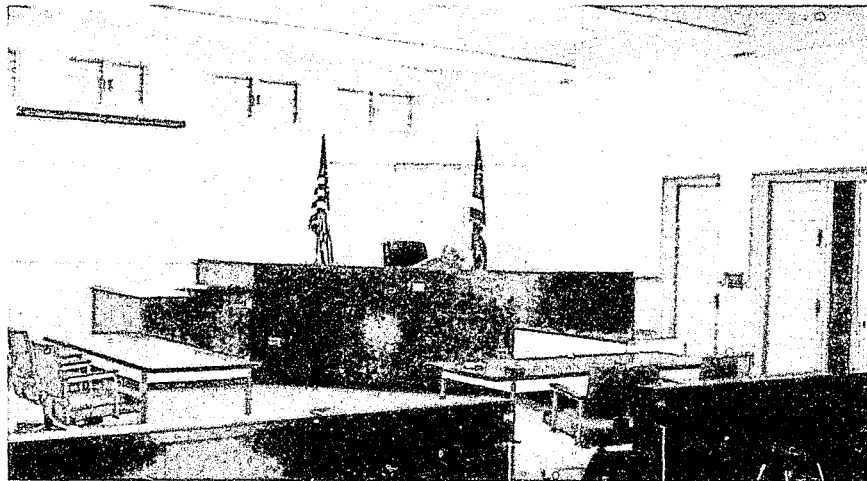
x Usage Multiplier of 1.2 =

Total Score **2.4**

III. 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.

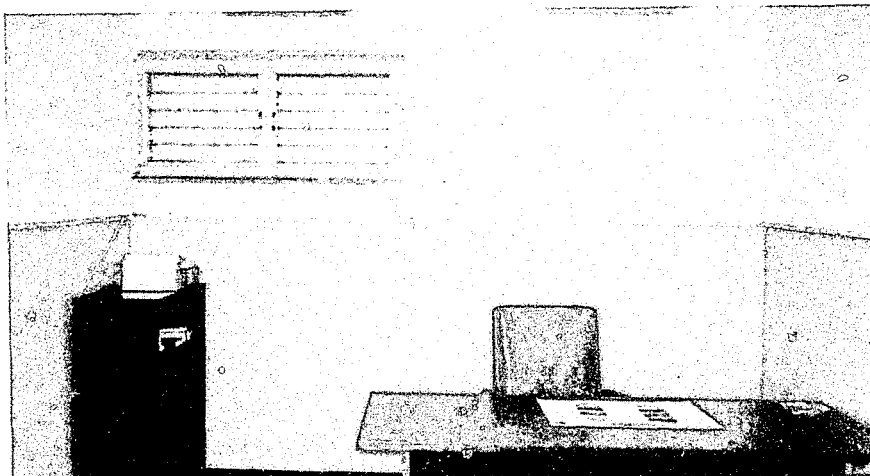
WAIMEA DISTRICT COURT



INTERIOR VIEW OF COURTROOM TOWARDS THE JUDGE'S BENCH IN THE CORNER.

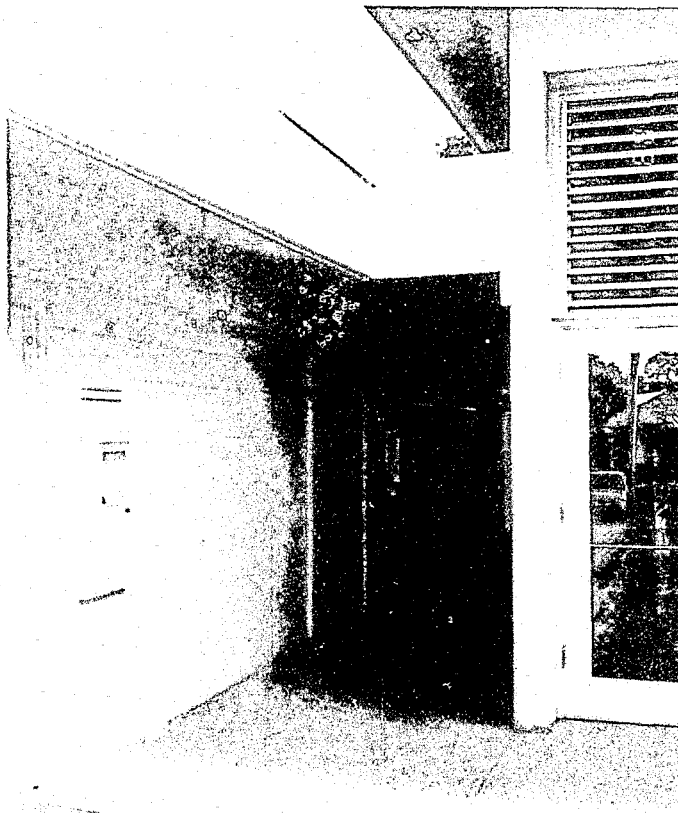


WATER DAMAGE AT BOTTOM OF MASONRY WALL IN COURTROOM.



JUDGE'S CHAMBER.

WAIMEA DISTRICT COURT



LANAI BETWEEN COURTROOM AND CLERK'S OFFICE.



DOOR ENTERING DIRECTLY INTO COURTROOM.