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ORDER

IN THE MATTER OF THE SUGGESTED NEW GENERAL RULE (GR 40) INFORMAL
DOMESTIC RELATIONS TRIAL

DATED at Olympia, Washington this 7th day of April, 2021.

For the Court


CHIEF JUSTICE

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6 SUGGESTED RULE COVER SHEET
7 GENERAL STATEWIDE INFORMAL DOMESTIC RELATIONS TRIAL (IDRT)

8 **GR9 (e)(2)(A) Name of Proponent:** Dennis “D.C.” Cronin, WSBA No. 16018, 724 N. Monroe
9 Street, Spokane, WA. 99201.

10 **GR9 (e)(2)(B) Spokesperson:** D.C. Cronin, WSBA No. 16018, 724 N. Monroe Street, Spokane,
11 WA 99201.

12 **GR9 (e)(2)(C) Purpose--the reason or necessity for the suggested rule, including whether it
13 creates or resolves any conflicts with statutes, case law, or other court rules**

14 The challenges of 2020 have afforded unprecedented opportunities. Advancing equitable access
15 to justice commitments of statewide agencies, organizations, and individuals seeking to collaborate
16 and coordinate efforts, a statewide Informal Domestic Relations Trial Rule affords families the
17 opportunity for equitable accessible substantive and procedural justice regardless of geographical
18 circumstance.

19 To equitably access substantive and procedural justice in all Superior Court Domestic Relations
20 systems, the people of Washington State imminently require innovative, timely, cost effective, and
21 efficient transformative options statewide.

22 A general statewide Informal Domestic Relations Trial Rules promotes a less adversarial process
23 for families and provides consistency in procedural process, thereby reducing associated risks of
24 trauma compounded within the system itself and helps address access barriers for many
25 experiencing the legal system in domestic relations cases; overwhelmingly those most disparately
impacted by the justice system as a whole, including people of color, victims of domestic and
sexual violence, self-represented and low income persons, as they maneuver through an
overburdened legal system.¹

In 2008, Barbara Babb, author of *Reevaluating Where We Stand: A Comprehensive Survey of
America’s Family Justice Systems* wrote, “Court reform relative to family law matters has risen
steadily over the past decade. States have restructured their justice systems to handle increasingly
complex family law cases and burgeoning family law caseloads.”²

¹ [Civil Legal Needs Study, October 2015, V21, Final10_14_15.pdf](#)

² [Where We Stand: A Comprehensive Survey of America’s Family Justice Systems, 46 FAM. CT. REV. 230, 230 \(2008\),
December 16, 2020](#)

1 And, as Rebecca Aviel noted in [2018 Fordham Law Review article Family Law and the New](#)
2 [Access to Justice](#),³ “...family court...reformers are implementing transformative changes that are
3 consistent with access-to-justice values: these reforms are delivering dispute-resolution
4 mechanisms that are faster, cheaper, and easier to maneuver, particularly for self-represented
5 litigants.”

6 The suggested Rule is not in conflict with existing statutes, case law or other court rules and is
7 similar to [Thurston County LSPR 94.03F Informal Family Law Trials](#) [Updated Rule, January
8 13, 2020] and [King County Emergency Local Rule Amendment LFLR 23. Informal Family Law](#)
9 [Trials effective September 2020](#). Uniform, comprehensive Washington State domestic relations
10 reform has intersectional systemic impacts, and an IDRT rule may provide a beneficial resource to
11 Superior Courts and others committed to the equitable access to justice. The suggested rule
12 recognizes the inherent authority and duty of all courts to manage their own affairs, so as to
13 achieve the orderly and expeditious disposition of cases, prevent undue congestion in the court
14 system, conserve scarce judicial resources, and manage caseloads fairly and expeditiously for *all*
15 *justice involved persons in Washington state*.

16 As the 2015 report [Escalating Costs of Civil Litigation in Washington](#) recommended, there is a
17 basis for a two-tier litigation model in the Washington Superior Courts. The Informal Domestic
18 Relations Trial, or IDRT, is complimentary to such a two-tier system recommended by the task
19 force. While not specifically recommended in the [July 2016 WSBA BOG Report](#), the BOG Task
20 Force acknowledged family law has a “unique constellation of concerns” and reserved further
21 consideration of recommendations within the ECCL “...to future efforts except to the extent its
22 recommendations also address this area of the law.”

23 Similarly, the [October 2015 Washington State Supreme Court Civil Legal Needs Study Update](#)
24 [Committee](#) chaired by Justice Wiggins identified “Family Related Problems” as a “Substantive
25 Problem Area”. The [2017 Legal Services Corporation Report: The Justice Gap: Measuring the](#)
26 [Unmet Civil Legal Needs of Low Income Americans](#) indicates “Twenty-seven percent of
27 households with parents or guardians of children under the age of 18 have experienced a civil
28 legal problem related to children or custody” between 2016 and 2017. In addition, the report
29 identified civil legal problems related to family affect 17% of all low-income households... including
30 domestic violence or sexual assault and filing for divorce or legal separation.

31 The suggested *statewide rule* for an Informal Domestic Relations Trial option is an effort to provide
32 access to justice in family law matters for unrepresented families in *all* Washington State Superior
33 Courts. The IDRT also provides access to those individuals across Washington who can afford the
34 Traditional Domestic Relations Trial, but elect not to do so, seeking a less adversarial resolution to
35 their domestic legal matters.

36 Despite the investments of talent and resources of many during the past two decades, including
37 the Washington State Supreme Court and the Office of Civil Legal Aid, BJA, and other qualified
38 entities, Washington courts and domestic relations practice continue to lag “behind the times” in
39 transformative reform. Adoption of an Informal Domestic Relations Trial Rule is where Washington

40 ³ [Family Law and the New Access to Justice](#), 86 Fordham L. Rev. 2279 (2018)

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1 State can begin, truly, as the Civil Legal Needs Study opined, “Meeting the Challenge” by “Turning
2 Findings to Action”.⁴

3 While family law practitioners and the public may experience “silo effects” as local jurisdictions
4 attempt to formulate local rules in response to domestic relations administrative issues, Washington State has a wealth of existing research and resources available for collaboration
5 including, but not limited to, the ATJ, BJA, WSBA, SCJA, AOC, WSACC, ATJB, OCLA, ECCL, Juvenile and Family Court Improvement Program, Unified Family Court Program, Supreme Court
6 MJC and GJC Commissions, our law schools, as well as professional associations such as AFCC. In light of the urgency due to COVID related impacts, implementation of a *statewide* IDRT rule
7 provides an opportunity for comprehensive *statewide* uniform domestic relations reform, providing best practice guidance as multiple local and statewide court recovery and unrepresented litigant
8 groups discuss how to best move forward.

9 Our surrounding geographical neighbors in Oregon, Idaho and Alaska, implemented IDRT
10 standards as early as 2015. A similar rule is in effect in Utah, and in 2017, a pilot program was
11 launched in the Seventh Judicial District in Iowa resulting in the Iowa Judicial Branch Informal
12 Family Law Trial, implemented statewide by [order of the Iowa State Supreme Court](#) on December
13 1, 2020. Similarly, the [2018-2021 long range plan from the Florida Commission on Access to Civil
14 Justice](#) includes study and research of Informal Domestic Relations Trial.

15 In **Alaska**, the Rule, as amended through July 25, 2019, governing the Informal Domestic
16 Relations Trial is found at [Alaska R. Civ P. 16.2](#). In **Idaho** the Informal Domestic Relations trial rule
17 is found at [Idaho Rule of Family Procedure 713](#). In **Oregon** the Informal Domestic Relations Trial
18 is found at [R 8.120. under Chapter 8: Domestic Relations Proceedings](#). In **Utah** the rule is found at
19 [Utah District Court Rule 4-904](#). Information concerning the Informal [Family Law Trial Pilot Program](#)
20 can be accessed through the District Court Administration for the [Seventh Judicial District of Iowa](#).

21 Further information from **Alaska** explaining and supporting an Informal Domestic Relations Trial
22 rule can be found at: [Alaska Court System Self Help Center: Family Law](#)

23 Further information from **Oregon**, explaining the differences between Informal and Traditional
24 Domestic Relations Trials can be found at: [Oregon Judicial Branch: Informal Family Law Trials](#)

25 Further Information from **Idaho** can be found at: [Idaho Rules of Family Law Procedure Rule 713.
Informal Trial.](#)

Further Information from **Iowa** can be found at: [Iowa State Supreme Court December 1, 2020
Order](#) and [Iowa Judicial Branch Informal Family Law Trial Program](#)

Further Information from **Utah** can be found at: [Utah Courts Informal Trial of Support, Custody and
Parent-Time.](#)

See also., [Oregon’s Informal Domestic Relations Trial: A New Tool To Efficiently And Fairly
Manage Family Court Trials](#), Family Court Review, Vol 55 No. 1 (January 2017).

⁴ [2015 Civil Legal Needs Study Update](#)

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1 **GR9 (e)(2)(D) Hearing:** Due to the implementation of Thurston County, LSPR 94.03F Informal
2 Family Law Trials [Updated Rule, January 13, 2020] and in King County by Emergency Local
3 Rule Amendment LFLR 23 Informal Family Law Trials effective September 2020 as well as the
4 number of longstanding published Washington State Committee and Task Force reports, data,
5 research, and studies containing recommendations to overcome barriers to equal access to
6 justice, it is not believed a public hearing regarding a general statewide Informal Domestic
7 Relations Trial suggested rule is necessary.

8 In addition, information from the currently implemented Informal Domestic Relations Trials in
9 Alaska, Idaho, Iowa, Oregon and Utah Courts is readily accessible.

10 **GR9 (e)(2)(E) Expedited Consideration:** 2020 has presented unprecedented challenges and
11 unprecedented opportunities, as evidenced by the dedication of countless individuals in local
12 jurisdictions as well as through statewide task forces and workgroups addressing best practices
13 during court recovery. The opportunity to uniformly impact barriers impacting equitable access to
14 justice is now.

15 The Board for Judicial Administration recommends domestic case standards of “90 percent of all
16 domestic relations cases should be adjudicated within 10 months of the date of filing of the
17 information, 98 percent within 14 months of filing, and 100 percent within 18 months”. Yet in 2019,
18 11,125 families⁵, up from 9,162 families in 2018, had domestic relations cases pending resolution
19 over 18 months in Washington State Superior Courts⁶, as opposed to 2,371 families with domestic
20 relations cases pending resolution over 18 months in 2000.⁷

21 While the case management percentages may appear to have remained fairly consistent on paper,
22 we have yet to see the 2020 impact COVID will have on these statistics. Yet, the number of cases
23 reported do not reflect the financial and psychological impact of backlogged, delayed, and
24 adversarial legal proceedings experienced by children, youth, parents, relatives and employers
25 throughout our state, most often the most vulnerable, marginalized, and impoverished members of
our communities. COVID has only made matters more traumatic and as such, expedited
consideration of a statewide rule is warranted for families, courts, and communities.

Even before COVID brought attention to the imminent need for civil legal equity throughout our
state, one participant in the [October 2015 Washington State Supreme Court Civil Legal Needs
Study Update](#) was quoted in the report as asking ‘ “Will people in my position, or worse off than I,
get any sort of meaningful help?” ’. The reply, ‘ “The answer to these questions, and so many
others, is up to all of us.” ’ Despite the Campaign for Equal Justice funding legal aid for 31,000
families in poverty in 2018, two years pre-COVID, at least 3 out of 4 low income individuals are not
able to access legal assistance when it is needed.⁸ Private practice attorneys provide valuable
pro bono service. Yet, valuable hours of research and committee time have yielded no discernable
implementation of recommendations designed specifically to address access to justice for *all*.

⁵ [Superior Court 2019 Domestic Relations Case Management Statistics](#)

⁶ [Superior Court 2018 Annual Caseload Report](#)

⁷ [Superior Court 2000 Annual Caseload Report](#)

⁸ <https://legalfoundation.org/the-campaign-for-equal-justice/>

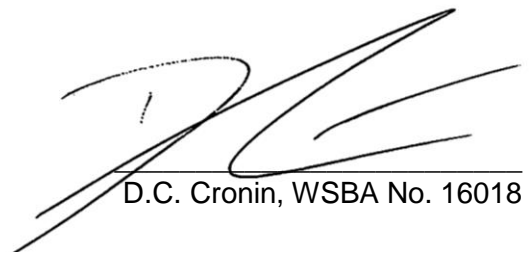
1 There is a critical need for the Court to address the domestic relations judicial process for low
2 income and other marginalized families by implementation of a statewide rule, which regardless of
geographical location and local court resources, can promote equity and consistency.

3 As noted by [Jane C. Murphy & Jana B. Singer, Moving Family Dispute Resolution from the Court](#)
4 [System to the Community, 75 MD.L. REV. ENDNOTES 9 \(2016\)](#), “Everyone who works in family
5 law . . . agrees on two things: family court is not good for families, and litigation is not good for
children.” Respectfully, it would appear that upon which we are not able to agree continues to
cause barriers for implementing best practices for the families of Washington State.

6 Based upon nearly 20 years of research, studies, committees and task forces, respectfully, I
7 request expeditious review and consideration of a statewide general IDRT system for domestic
8 relations cases; a recommendation within the prevue and authority of the Washington State
Supreme Court.

9 For disparately affected persons seeking timely and less traumatic adjudication of their domestic
10 relations matters, as well as for the fiscal impact on counties and Superior Courts now exacerbated
by the unprecedented COVID challenges of 2020 and beyond, expedited consideration is
respectfully requested.

11 Respectfully Submitted this 16th day of December, 2020,



D.C. Cronin, WSBA No. 16018

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4 **GR 9 SUGGESTED NEW GENERAL RULE TEXT**
5 **INFORMAL DOMESTIC RELATIONS TRIAL (IDRT)**

6 (1) Upon the consent of both parties, Informal Domestic Relations Trials may be held to resolve
7 any or all issues in original actions or modification for dissolution of marriage, separate
8 maintenance, invalidity, child support, parenting plans, residential schedules, and child custody
9 filed under RCW chapters 26.09; 26.19; 26.26A; 26.26B; and 26.27.

10 (2) The parties may select an Informal Domestic Relations Trial within 14 days of a case subject
11 to this rule being at issue. The parties must file a Trial Process Selection and Waiver for
12 Informal Domestic Relations Trial in substantially the form specified at _____. This form
13 must be accepted by all Superior Courts.

14 (3) The Informal Domestic Relations Trial will be conducted as follows:

15 (a) At the beginning of an Informal Domestic Relations Trial the parties will be asked to
16 affirm that they understand the rules and procedures of the Informal Domestic Relations
17 Trial process, they are consenting to this process freely and voluntarily, and they have not
18 been threatened or promised anything for agreeing to the Informal Domestic Relations Trial
19 process.

20 (b) The Court may ask the parties or their lawyers for a brief summary of the issues to be
21 decided.

22 (c) The moving party will be allowed to speak to the Court under oath concerning all issues
23 in dispute. The party is not questioned by counsel, but may be questioned by the Court to
24 develop evidence required by any statute or rule, for example, the applicable requirements
25 of the Washington Child Support Guidelines if child support is at issue.

1 (d) The parties will not be subject to cross examination. However, the Court will ask the non-
2 moving party or their counsel whether there are any other areas the party wishes the Court
3 to inquire about. The Court will inquire into these areas if requested and if relevant to an
4 issue to be decided by the Court.

5 (e) The process in subsections (3)(c) and (3)(d) is then repeated for the other party.

6 (f) Expert reports will be received as exhibits. Upon request of either party, the expert will be
7 sworn and subjected to questioning by counsel, the parties, or the Court.

8 (g) The Court will receive any exhibits offered by the parties. The Court will determine what
9 weight, if any, to give each exhibit. The Court may order the record to be supplemented.

10 (h) The parties or their counsel will then be offered the opportunity to respond briefly to the
11 statements of the other party.

12 (i) The parties or their counsel will be offered the opportunity to make a brief legal argument.

13 (j) At the conclusion of the case, the Court shall render judgment. The Court may take the
14 matter under advisement, but best efforts will be made to issues prompt judgements.

15 (k) The Court may modify these procedures as justice and fundamental fairness requires.

16 (4) The Court may refuse to allow the parties to utilize the Informal Domestic Relations Trial
17 procedure at any time and may also direct that a case proceed in the traditional manner of trial
18 even after an Informal Domestic Relations Trial has been commenced but before judgment has
19 been entered.

20 (5) A party who has previously agreed to proceed with an Informal Domestic Relations Trial may
21 file a motion to opt out of the Informal Domestic Relations Trial provided that this motion is filed
22 not less than ten calendar days before trial. This time period may be modified or waived by the
23 Court upon a showing of good cause. A change in the type of trial to be held may result in a
24 change in the trial date.