

Press and Outreach Update: December 8, 2025

Press
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ October 8, 2025 Court Order Permanently Adopting ELLLTC▪ Committee hears joint memorial urging reinstatement and expansion of limited-license legal technician program
LLLT Statistics
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Active LLLTs: 69▪ Emeritus Pro Bono: 1▪ Inactive LLLTs: 12▪ Suspended LLLTs: 3▪ Voluntarily resigned: 10
Upcoming Meetings/Events
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ February 2, 2026, 1:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. In-Person Meeting▪ April 13, 2026, 1:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. In-Person Meeting▪ June 1, 2026, 1:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. Remote Meeting▪ September 14, 2026, 1:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. Remote Meeting



MEMBERS WHO INSPIRE

Nikole Nelson champions a national model to bring legal services to those without access

BY [AMANDA ROBERT \(HTTPS://WWW.ABAJOURNAL.COM/AUTHORS/64780/\)](https://www.abajournal.com/authors/64780/)

[OCTOBER 1, 2025, 12:35 AM CDT \(/MAGAZINE/ISSUE/2025/10/\)](#)



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Nikole Nelson brought legal help to remote Alaskan communities. (Photo courtesy of Nikole Nelson)

Yes

Nikole Nelson spent much of her career trying to close the justice gap in Alaska.

As the executive director of Alaska Legal Services Corp., Nelson helped provide free civil legal aid to low-income residents in about a dozen communities across the state. But Nelson and her team encountered many other people they couldn't assist because of a lack of resources.

"One of the things I struggled with for a very long time was although we were providing really great help to the community, we had to turn people away," says Nelson, who was executive director for 13 of her 25 years with Alaska Legal Services Corp. "It was one person for every one that we accepted."

In traveling throughout Alaska, often by small plane, Nelson realized there were more than 200 remote villages and

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communities that weren't connected to the state's road system. The residents of these mostly Indigenous communities didn't have access to legal services. They did, however, have health care facilities.

"We noticed at that point that the tribally operated health care system had an outpost in every single community," says Nelson, who worked with tribal health providers and the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium to create a network of medical-legal partnerships in 2017. "And originally, the idea was to expand legal aid's reach by inserting lawyers into places they weren't."

The Partnering for Native Health program, which embeds attorneys and other advocates in health care facilities to help patients address the legal problems that affect their health, was recognized by the World Justice Project as one of the top five global access-to-justice initiatives in 2019. Jim Sandman, then-president of the Legal Services Corp., worked closely with Nelson. He refers to her as one of his heroes, praising in particular her devotion to delivering legal aid to low-income people in a challenging environment.

"Nikole is not a native of Alaska, but she has the Alaska frontier spirit," Sandman says. "She figured out ways to work with what she had and was always thinking outside the box."

"In the world of legal aid, where you never ever have enough resources to serve the needs of low-income people, that's exactly the spirit you need."

Access to justice in Alaska

Nelson, who grew up in Magna, Utah, and always planned to pursue public interest work, didn't stop there.

The World Justice Project recognized another innovative aspect of Partnering for Native Health that Nelson began working on in 2018.

Through her health care partners, Nelson learned about Alaska's tribal community health aide program. Under this model, trained community members provide medical, dental and behavioral health care in remote areas under the supervision of licensed clinicians.

"We thought, 'Oh, we should really be doing this in the justice space,'" says Nelson, a 1997 graduate of Willamette University School of Law. "We started developing programs to train people who are community-based with some basic legal skills so they could help their neighbors."



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Alaska Legal Services Corp., in partnership with the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium and Alaska Pacific University, launched the Community Justice Worker program in 2019.

The program trains nonlawyers—including paralegals, tribal employees and community health aides—to supplement existing efforts by legal aid and pro bono attorneys. Under the supervision of attorneys, these community justice workers can help appeal public benefit denials, draft wills and handle Indian Child Welfare Act matters.

Nelson, who describes the program as the first of its kind in the nation, also led the reform of restrictions on the unauthorized practice of law for community justice workers in Alaska. In 2022, the Alaska Supreme Court approved a new state bar rule that allows community justice workers to provide legal assistance in certain civil matters if they are trained and supervised by Alaska Legal Services Corp. and if clients give informed consent. The Alaska Bar Association’s board of governors must also approve the work.

“There was a lot of work that our community justice workers could do in Alaska without needing to change the laws or to change the court rules,” Nelson says. “But when we realized we had some success, that the program was growing like gangbusters, and we were recruiting people effortlessly, we wanted to plan for the future.”

Under the state bar rule, community justice workers can represent clients in court, Nelson adds.

Closing the justice gap

In October 2023, Nelson became the founding CEO of Frontline Justice, a national organization that is mobilizing, training and supporting community justice workers.

After seeing the success of Alaska Legal Services Corp.’s Community Justice Worker program, Nelson became a firm believer in the model and wanted to bring it to other jurisdictions around the country.

“It is the only thing I’ve seen during my 25 years in legal aid that has the capacity to scale and to change the landscape where we could meet the community demand for services,” Nelson says. She is a member of the ABA Standing Committee on Legal Aid and Indigent Defense, which sponsored a resolution at the 2025 ABA Annual Meeting in August encouraging courts to consider adopting community justice worker programs. The ABA House of Delegates adopted the resolution.

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As of September, more than 20 states have passed or proposed rules to authorize community justice worker programs or were actively developing them.

Part of Nelson’s role with Frontline Justice is helping community stakeholders develop unauthorized practice of law carve-outs that allow community justice workers to operate in various states.

Nelson also created a national task force to explore best practices for training and credentialing programs for community justice workers. She and its other members are focusing on developing evidence-based models that jurisdictions can use once they authorize community justice workers.

Building coalitions is one of Nelson’s key strengths, says Rebecca Sandefur, a co-founder of Frontline Justice who has known Nelson for at least a decade.

“She has a wonderful expression that ‘You have to move at the speed of trust,’ and I think when you’re trying to do hard things in the world, you need a lot of people to come together,” says Sandefur, who is also a professor at Arizona State University and a faculty fellow at the American Bar Foundation. “Being thoughtful about how to bring those relationships together and nurture them is a really great gift that she has.”

In addition to expanding access to legal services, Nelson believes the community justice worker model serves other vital functions. One of those is providing holistic support to people who are experiencing difficult times and may not know where to turn.

“Oftentimes, the justice workers who come in with these different backgrounds and skills, they are trusted helpers within the community and can connect with people in a different way,” says Nelson, who is still based in Anchorage, Alaska. “They meet people where they are and can help them understand how our legal system interacts with their lives.”

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Superior Court of Washington, County of _____

In re:
Petitioner:

And Respondent:

No. _____
PRAECIPE (REQUEST)
FOR ISSUANCE OF SUBPOENA:
 DUCES TECUM (FOR RECORDS)
 FOR DEPOSITION
 FOR TRIAL/HEARING TESTIMONY
 FOR INSPECTION OF PREMISES

TO THE CLERK OF THE _____ COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT:

This is a praecipe (request) for issuance of a subpoena by the Clerk of the Court, pursuant to CR 45(a)(1)(D)(4).

Please issue a subpoena
 duces tecum (for records)
 for trial/hearing testimony
 for deposition testimony
 to inspect premises

For service on:

RECORDS CUSTODIAN
Business Name
c/o Registered Agent, if applicable
Street Address
City, State, Zip

Individual
Street Address
City, State, Zip

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- to appear and produce the documents set forth in the Subpoena Duces Tecum
- to appear at deposition and give testimony on behalf of the petitioner/respondent
- to appear at a trial or hearing, and give testimony on behalf of the petitioner/respondent
- to inspect the premises located at the following address(es):

At the following date, time, and location, which may be continued to another date/time/location as may be required by continuances or agreement of the petitioner/respondent and the party to whom this subpoena is directed.

DATE:
TIME:
LOCATION:

Signature of party Pro Se

Print Name *Date*

Prepared by:

Signature of LLLT

Print Name WSBA No. ___ LLLT

DO NOT ADD ANY PERSONAL IDENTIFIERS TO THIS DOCUMENT, AS IT WILL BE FILED WITH THE COURT. IF THE LOCAL JURISDICTION ALSO REQUIRES THE SUBPOENA TO BE FILED, BE SURE TO REDACT PERSONAL IDENTIFIERS.

CR45(a)(4):
A subpoena may be issued by the court in which the action is pending under the seal of that court or by the clerk in response to a praecipe. An attorney of record of a party or other person authorized by statute may issue and sign a subpoena, subject to RCW 5.56.010.

LLLTs in the Courtroom

LLLTs can give legal advice and assist their clients in the Courtroom as authorized by APR 28

When

The Washington Supreme Court, under Appendix APR 28, Regulation 2(B)(2)(h), has authorized LLLTs to assist and confer with their pro se clients at certain hearings

- Motion for Temporary Family Law Orders
 - Enforcement of Domestic Relations Orders
 - Domestic Violence Protection Orders (and other protection or restraining orders arising from a domestic relations case)
 - Modification of Child Support
 - Reconsiderations or Revisions
 - Adequate Cause for Parenting Plan Modifications
 - Agreed and Default Minor Guardianships
-

With or without their client, LLLTs may also:

- Present agreed, uncontested, and default orders¹
- Attend trial setting calendar proceedings²

¹ See Appendix APR 28, Regulation 2(B)(2)(g)

² See Appendix APR 28, Regulation 2(B)(2)(h)(viii)

How

Clients assisted by LLLTs are considered self-represented and should advance their own legal arguments.

LLLTs may answer only direct factual and procedural questions from the court and only in the types of hearings listed above on this bench card.

LLLTs cannot present their pro se client's cases or make legal arguments in court.

QUESTIONS about LLLTs and APR 28? Contact the Washington State Bar Association: 800-945-9722 or email LLLT@wsba.org.

VERIFICATION

LLLTs are licensed members of the Washington State Bar Association, who are sworn in by taking the Oath of LLLT found in APR 5(i), and are provided a bar card with their license number.

Verify a LLLT license by searching the Legal Directory at www.wsba.org.

About

APR 28 authorizes LLLTs to represent pro se clients in matters concerning family law.

Some of the issues a LLLT may assist with are divorce/legal separation, paternity/parentage, parenting-plan modifications, child-support modifications, agreed and default minor guardianships, and domestic violence protection orders.

In brief, LLLTs may render these legal services to a pro se client:³

- y Obtaining relevant facts and records and reviewing documents or exhibits and explaining them to the client
- y Informing the client of applicable procedures, including deadlines, and documents that must be filed
- y Informing and assisting with service of process and filing of legal documents
- y Selecting, advising on significance of selection, completing, filing, and effecting service of forms that have been approved under APR 28 as well as forms prepared by a Washington lawyer
- y Performing legal research
- y Drafting letters setting forth legal opinions
- y Drafting documents beyond what is permitted if the work is reviewed and approved by a Washington lawyer
- y Negotiating the client's legal rights or responsibilities, provided that the client has given written consent defining the parameters
- y Communicating and negotiating with the opposing party or the party's representative regarding procedural matters

³See APR 28 for the full text and description of all services LLLTs may provide.

FAQs

Q. Do LLLTs file a notice of appearance?

A. No. LLLTs assist pro se clients who appear on their own behalf.
See LLLT RPC 1.0B(h) and 1.16 Comment [1].

Q. Do LLLTs accept service on behalf of their clients?

A. No. Clients of LLLTs are pro se and therefore must be served directly.
See LLLT RPC 1.0B(h).

Q. May LLLTs speak on behalf of their clients in court?

A. Generally, no. LLLTs may however speak on behalf of their clients in trial-setting calendar proceedings and negotiations, including mediation and arbitration, with certain limitations. See Appendix APR 28, Regulation 2 (B)(2)(h)(viii) and APR 28(F)(13).

Q. Do LLLTs have to comply with ethical rules?

A. Yes. The LLLTRPCs are based on lawyer RPCs and require similar ethical requirements for LLLTs.

Q. What protection do LLLT clients have from potential LLLT malpractice?

A. LLLTs are required to have professional liability insurance. See APR 28(I)(2). In the event of professional dishonest conduct, LLLT clients are eligible for seeking a gift from the Client Protection Fund.

Q. Can LLLTs provide legal services to two parties in the same case?

A. No. LLLTs cannot render legal services to more than one party in any domestic relations matter. See Appendix APR 28, Regulation 2(B)(3)(a).

Q. Can LLLTs provide legal services in de facto parentage actions?

A. No. LLLTs cannot render legal services in defacto parentage actions.
See Appendix APR 28, Regulation 2(B)(3)(b)(i).

Published June 2020. Last updated December 2025. Please contact the LLLT Board with questions at LLLT@wsa.org.

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LLLT Board, a Washington Supreme Court Board

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December 2025



Limited License Review Committee Report

Limited License Review Committee Report

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Purpose

In December 2024, the Limited License Legal Technician (LLLT) Board formed the Limited License Review (LLR) Committee, which met between March 2025 and November 2025, to review the LLLT license and similar limited licenses in other jurisdictions and to formulate recommendations relating to the LLLT license. See *LLR Committee Charter*. This report summarizes the topics considered by the LLR Committee and outlines recommendations for consideration by the LLLT Board.

Committee Members

The following is a list of Committee members:

- Steve Crossland, Chair
- Kari Petrasek, Member
- Judge Kristin Ferrera, Member
- Judge Kirsten Thompson, Member
- Amy Riedel, Member
- Sam Darling, Member
- Melisa D. Evangelos, Member
- Michael Terasaki, Member
- Christy Carpenter, Member

Meetings

The Committee met between March 2025 and November 2025 on the following topics:

- History and status of the LLLT license
- National standards of limited licenses and reciprocity
- LLLT licensure requirements including education, experience, and examinations and other jurisdictions' requirements
- Scope of practice – LLLTs and other jurisdictions
- Impact of the license to consumers, including clients and commissioners
- Integration of LLLTs into the legal profession
- Financial impact on the WSBA
- Barriers and benefits to reinstating the LLLT license
- LLR Committee recommendations

Key Topics

LLLT License: Brief History and Current Status

The Committee first reviewed the history and current status of the LLLT license in Washington, the first jurisdiction to create this type of limited legal license. The concept of a limited legal license took hold in Washington after the 2003 Washington State Civil Legal Needs Study revealed unmet need for legal services for both low- and moderate-income populations in the state, particularly in areas such as housing law, family law, and consumer law.

In June 2012, the Washington Supreme Court adopted Rule 28 of the Admission and Practice Rules (APR), establishing the LLLT license, and issued the first LLLT licenses in 2015. The purpose of the LLLT license was to provide affordable and regulated limited legal services to the public. LLLTs are licensed to provide legal advice and limited legal services in the single practice area of domestic relations, including child support modification actions, dissolutions, domestic violence actions, and agreed or default minor guardianship matters. Permitted LLLT business models include solo LLLT practices, employment with a firm, co-ownership of law/LLLT firm, government employer, and work with civil legal aid providers/volunteer lawyer programs.

To apply, an LLLT applicant needed to have a minimum of an associate degree, 45 credit hours of paralegal core curriculum in an approved program (for which a waiver was available for experienced paralegals with at least 10 years of experience), 15 family-law credit hours offered at the University of Washington School of Law, initially 3,000 hours of experience, which was later amended to 1,500 hours, and pass the Paralegal Core Competency Exam, an ethics exam, and a practice area exam focused on family law.

In 2019, the Washington Supreme Court adopted amendments to the APR that enhanced the scope of a LLLT's practice, and in June 2020, decided to sunset the LLLT program citing the overall costs of sustaining the program and the impression at the time that only a small number of individuals were interested in obtaining this new legal license type. The last LLLT licensing examination was administered in May 2022, and the remaining eligible applicants were given until July 31, 2023, to complete preadmission requirements. A total of 95 LLLT licenses were issued. As of the date of this Report, there are 69 active LLLTs, 1 pro bono status LLLT, 12 inactive LLLTs, 3 suspended LLLTs, and 10 LLLTs who voluntarily resigned their license.

The LLLT Board continues to oversee the LLLT license and program. The Board provides required supplemental education, approves forms, and carries out functions related to the LLLT discipline system. The WSBA continues to financially support and staff the LLLT program, although no new LLLT licenses are being issued.

LLLTs have worked in all regions of the state and have been recognized for providing competent legal services to moderate means clients and engaging in pro bono work. In addition, since the inception of the LLLT license in Washington, other states have followed by implementing similar limited license types, including in Utah, Arizona, Colorado, and Oregon. The increasing interest in and presence of similar limited license programs nationwide prompted the formation of this Committee and its review of the LLLT license and other similar license types.

National Standards and Reciprocity for Limited Licenses

Michael Houlberg, Director of Special Projects at the Institute for the Advancement of the American Legal System (IAALS), spoke to the Committee on the development and growth of limited license legal professional programs (referred to by IAALS as Allied Legal Professionals (ALP)) across the United States with the goal of increasing access to affordable legal services and addressing the justice gap in the United States. Key recommendations from IAALS include:

- License name: Encourage thoughtful decisions and collaboration across jurisdictions on title of the license to increase clarity and ability to translate well into other languages.
- Uniformity and reciprocity between states: Promote collaboration between states for uniformity among license programs and the development of reciprocity or comity rules that would allow qualified licensed professionals in one state to become licensed to practice in other states. Highlighted Oregon's comity rule.
- Practice areas: Include additional practice areas like family law, landlord-tenant matters, and debt-collection matters.
- In-court representation: Highlighting importance of allowing the provision of in-court representation.
- Application eligibility requirements: Recommends ensuring that eligibility, education, practical training and experience requirements are not overly burdensome.
- Program costs: Emphasizes the importance of securing funding and the long-term goal of making these programs self-sustaining.

Full analysis and recommendations can be reviewed in the IAALS publications listed in the Resource Materials section of this Report.

Comparison of Limited Licensing Requirements

The Committee reviewed limited licensure requirements, including education, experience, and examinations, in Washington, Colorado, Arizona, and Oregon. Committee members reported on Washington and Oregon licensure requirements. David Stark reported on Colorado licensure requirements, and Kirsty Clairmont reported on Arizona licensure requirements. The table below summarizes the education, experience, and examination requirements in the listed states.

State	Year Created	Limited License Name	Education	Practical Training	Examinations
Washington	2012	Limited License Legal Technician (LLLT)	Associate degree 45 credit hours of core curriculum (law school or paralegal program)* 15 credits in family law	1,500 hours of substantive law-related work experience	Proof of passing paralegal examination LLLT practice area exam Professional responsibility exam
Oregon	2022	Licensed Paralegal (LP)	Associates degree in paralegal studies, bachelor degree, JD/LLM, other certification programs**	1,500 hours of law-related experience (with 500 hours of family law or 250 hours landlord/tenant)	Portfolio of work 20 hours of pre-licensure CLE (12 general and 8 practice-area specific) Practice area exam Ethics exam or approved ethics course
Colorado	2023	Licensed Legal Paraprofessional (LLP)	Associates degree in paralegal studies; bachelor degree with 15 credits in paralegal studies, other***	1,500 hours of law-related experience (with 500 hours in family law in last three years)	Licensing exam Ethics course
Arizona	2021	Legal Paraprofessional (LP)	Associates degree with paralegal certificate, other****	Experiential hours required depending on education	Licensing exam Professionalism course

*Waiver of associate degree and 45 credit hour requirements if obtained paralegal certification and completed 10 years of substantive law-related experience supervised by a licensed lawyer within the 15 years prior to application.

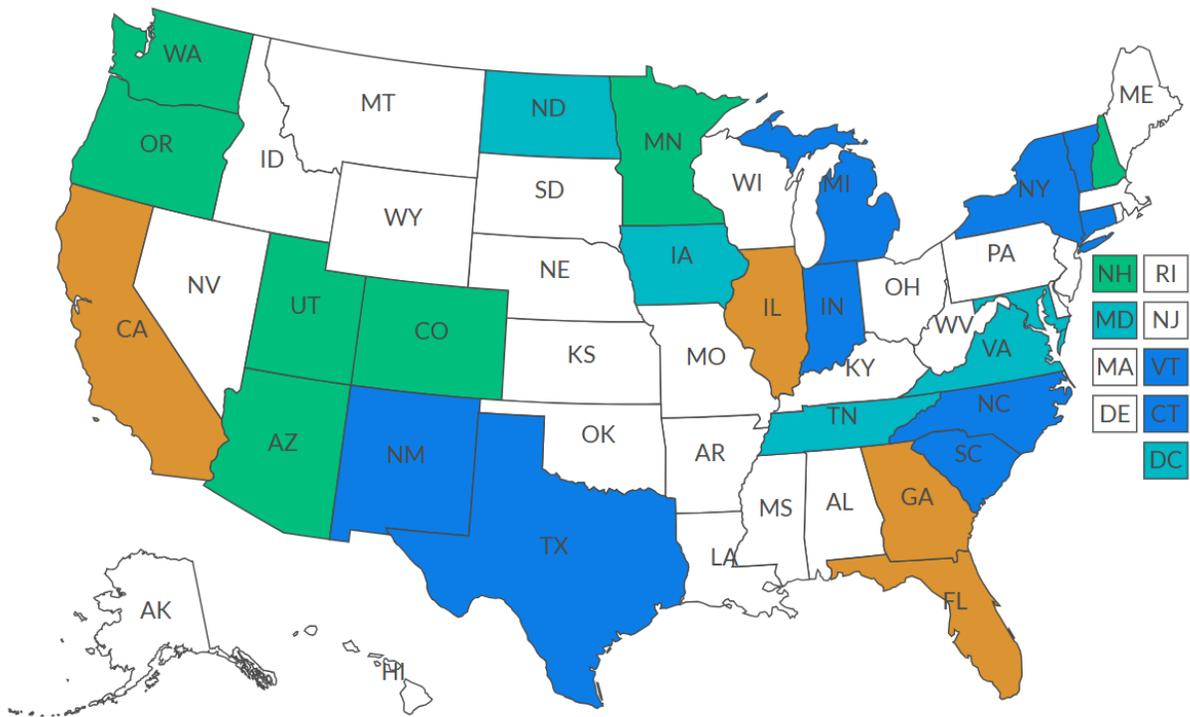
**Waiver of formal education if proof of five years full-time paralegal work with 1,500 hours in past three years.

***Experiential track offered in lieu of education, to include three years of full-time substantive legal employment, including at least one year in Colorado family law.

****In lieu of education requirements, completion of 7 years of full-time, substantive, law-related experience within the 10 years preceding application in practice area.

In addition, the committee reviewed jurisdiction information provided in the IAALS overview of Allied Legal Professionals (ALPs) licenses throughout the country at the following weblink: <https://iaals.du.edu/projects/allied-legal-professionals/knowledge-center>. Below is a copy of the IAALS map showing the status of similar limited license programs throughout the United States of America:

■ Implemented ■ Approved and Under Development ■ Under Consideration ■ Being Studied ■ Currently Not Moving Forward



IAALS Map, Allied Legal Professionals Knowledge Center, <https://iaals.du.edu/projects/allied-legal-professionals/knowledge-center> (December 4, 2025).

Comparison of Scope of Practice of Limited Licenses

The Committee reviewed scope of practice of the LLLT license and similar limited licenses in other jurisdictions. Scope of practice includes both permitted practice areas (e.g., family law) and authorized legal services that the licensed legal paraprofessional may perform in the given jurisdiction (e.g., provide legal advice, appear in court, etc.), both of which vary across jurisdictions.

Currently, LLLTs are licensed to practice law in the approved practice area of domestic relations, which includes the following actions: divorce and dissolution, parenting and support, parentage or paternity, child support modification, parenting plan modification, domestic violence protection orders, committed intimate relationships only as they pertain to parenting and support issues, legal separation, agreed or default minor guardianships, other protection or restraining orders arising from a domestic relations case, and relocation. Appendix APR 28 Regulation 2.B.1.

Within the defined practice area, LLLTs may perform the following legal services within the authorized scope of practice:

- Obtain and explain relevant facts to client;
- Inform client of applicable procedures, including deadlines, documents which must be filed, and the anticipated course of the legal proceeding;

- Inform client and assist with applicable procedures for proper service of process and filing of legal documents;
- Provide client with self-help materials prepared by a Washington lawyer or approved by the LLLT Board, which contain information about relevant legal requirements, case law basis for the client's claim, and venue and jurisdiction requirements;
- Review and explain documents or exhibits to the client;
- Select, complete, file, and effect service of certain approved forms;
- Perform legal research;
- Draft letters setting forth legal opinions that are intended to be ready by persons other than the client;
- Draft other documents if work is reviewed and approved by a Washington lawyer;
- Advise and explain other documents that may be necessary to client's case;
- Assist client in obtaining necessary records;
- Communicate and negotiate with the opposing party or the party's representative regarding procedural matters;
- Negotiate the client's legal rights or responsibilities, with prior written client consent;
- Advise and assist clients with initiating and responding to actions and related motions, discovery, trial preparation, temporary and final orders, and modifications of orders within the authorized scope of practice;
- Prepare paperwork and accompany and assist clients in dispute resolution proceedings including mediation, arbitration, and settlement conferences where not prohibited by rules and procedures of the forum;
- When accompanying client, may assist and confer with pro se client at depositions;
- With or without client present,
 - present to a court agreed orders, uncontested orders, default orders, and accompanying documents;
 - attend trial setting calendar proceedings
- When accompanying clients, may assist and confer with pro se client and respond to direct questions from the court regarding factual or procedural issues at specific hearing types listed in Appendix APR 28 Regulation 2.B.2.(h), including
 - Motion for Temporary Family Law Orders
 - Enforcement of Domestic Relations Orders
 - Domestic Violence Protection Orders (and other protection or restraining orders arising from a domestic relations case)
 - Modification of Child Support
 - Reconsiderations or Revisions

- Adequate Cause for Parenting Plan Modifications
- Agreed and Default Minor Guardianships

Appendix APR 28 Regulation 2.B.2(b)-(d) provide limitations on LLLT authorized legal services regarding division of real property and allocation awarding of retirement assets. Prohibited acts are identified in APR 28(H) and Appendix APR 28 Regulation 2.B.3.

Like Washington, most jurisdictions permit the following legal services to be performed by the LLLT or other legal paraprofessional: providing legal advice within authorized practice area, preparing and filing legal documents, and negotiating on behalf of clients. A few jurisdictions permit the paraprofessional to appear in court and some jurisdictions require the paraprofessional’s work to be supervised by an attorney while other jurisdictions do not.

The following table summarizes practice areas and highlights differences in authorized courtroom legal services and supervision requirements in the listed jurisdictions, which are hyperlinked to the corresponding rule. (The table does not include an exhaustive list of permitted legal services).

State	Year Created	Limited License Name	Practice Areas	Differences in Scope
Washington	2012	Limited License Legal Technician (LLLT)	Family law	Assist and confer with pro se client at certain hearings Present agreed, uncontested, and default orders; attend trial setting calendar proceedings
Oregon	2022	Licensed Paralegal (LP)	Family law, Landlord/tenant	Assist and confer with client at certain hearings
Colorado	2023	Licensed Legal Paraprofessional (LLP)	Family law	Some in-court representation permitted
Arizona	2021	Legal Paraprofessional (LP)	Family law, admin law, criminal law, limited jurisdiction civil, probate, juvenile dependency	In-court representation permitted
Utah	2020	Licensed Paralegal Practitioner (LLP)	Family law, Landlord/tenant Consumer debt	Assist and confer with client at certain hearings
Minnesota	2020 Pilot 2025 Adopted	Legal Paraprofessional (LP)	Family Law Landlord/Tenant Debt Petty Misdemeanor Probate Estate Public Benefits Unemployment	Supervised by an attorney In-court representation permitted

State	Year Created	Limited License Name	Practice Areas	Differences in Scope
New Hampshire	2022	Paraprofessional	Family Law Landlord/Tenant	Supervised by an attorney In-court representation permitted

Impact of License on Consumers and Courts

The Committee discussed the impact of the LLLT license on consumers and courts in Washington state, which appears to be a net positive impact based on available reports and survey results. The Committee discussed the need to conduct more surveys and data collection regarding legal need and impact of LLLT license from consumers, court commissioners, and others.

Committee member Melisa D. Evangelos, Executive Director/CEO of Tacomaprobono, discussed and later provided a report regarding the “Impact of Washington’s Limited License Legal Technician (LLLT) Program on Volunteer Legal Programs” (hereafter “the Report”). The Report highlights Tacomaprobono’s utilization of a staff LLLT with other legal professionals to provide seamless legal services and the amount of LLLT volunteer hours provided through Tacomaprobono family law clinics as well through other Volunteer Lawyer Programs throughout the state. The Report also includes a client-impact story of a client who worked with a LLLT to navigate legal processes and proceedings and secured successful outcomes.

The following table includes LLLT volunteer-hour contributions between July 2023 and June 2025 provided in the Report.

Volunteer Legal Program	Number of LLLT Volunteers	Aggregate Number of LLLT Volunteer Hours between July 2023 and June 2025
Tacomaprobono	6 LLLTs	276.2 hours
Benton Franklin Legal Aid (BFLA)	1 LLLT	1,228.5 hours
Inland Empire VLP	4–5 LLLTs	970 hours
LAW Advocates (Whatcom County)	3 LLLTs	124.8 hours
BMAC (Walla Walla)	1 LLLT	146 hours
Chelan Douglas Legal Aid	1 LLLT	21.25 hours
Central Washington Legal Aid	1 LLLT	15.2 hours
Skagit Legal Aid	2 LLLTs	16 hours
Cowlitz-Wahkiakum Legal Aid	1 LLLT	2 hours

The following table includes LLLT hours reported to the WSBA under LLLT RPC 6.1 Pro Bono Publico Services between 2018-2025.

Year	LLLT RPC 6.1(a) Hours	LLLT RPC 6.1(b) Hours	Aggregate Total LLLT RPC 6.1 Hours
2018 Total	394	111	505
2019 Total	641	288	929
2020 Total	843	308	1,151
2021 Total	434	693	1,127
2022 Total	573	614	1,187
2023 Total	671	489	1,160
2024 Total	1,243	414	1,657
2025 Total	962	587	1,549
Aggregate 8-year total	5,761	3,504	9,265

The Report also includes a one-week analysis of cases in Pierce County Superior Court (October 13-16, 2025), finding 404 family-law-related hearings, with 227 of these cases (56%) involving no legal representation for either party. The Report states that the Domestic Violence Protection Order (DVPO) docket revealed 144 DVPO matters with a total of 125 pro se litigants (87%). Tacoma Pro Bono requested and received from Pierce County 10 years of data showing raw numbers and percentages of litigant representation in Pierce County Superior Court family law-types cases, including family law and civil protection order matters. This following table summarizes aggregate data on pro se litigants in these matters in Pierce County Superior Court between 2015 and November 17, 2025:

Case Type	Total Litigants	Pro Se Litigants	% Pro Se
Civil Protection Order Matters	87,945	79,937	90.89%
Family Law Matters	7,540	5,383	71.39%

Courts across Washington have seen a large number of pro se parties and an increase in pro se parties seeking court services in family-law cases, landlord-tenant cases, and guardianship cases. See Washington State Court Management Council, *Serving Self-Represented Litigants: a survey report on self-represented litigant services in Washington State Courts* (November 2019).

The advantage of the LLLT license, which is limited to specific practice area(s), is that each new license issued directly increases the number of legal services providers in the area(s) where the need is greatest. No one is left to wonder in which area of law a LLLT will practice. The LLLT license is a focused solution created to meet a specific need – expanding access to legal help in areas where it's needed most. As stated in the Report, “[t]he LLLT program is one of the most effective tools Washington has to

mitigate the inefficiencies, risks, and inequities created by overwhelming numbers of pro se litigants.”

Integration of LLLTs into the Legal Profession

The Committee discussed the challenges that LLLTs face with professional recognition and respect from opposing counsel and others, which can hinder the integration of LLLTs into the legal profession in Washington state. Many LLLTs have made their own best impression through the quality of their work and interactions in their communities.

The Committee is heartened by stories of successful integration and support by lawyers and courts of similar license types in the legal communities of Oregon, Colorado, and Arizona. For example, the executive director of Colorado Legal Services, a Colorado statewide nonprofit legal aid program providing civil legal assistance, recently commented on the addition of a licensed legal paraprofessional (LLP) to their organization, “We are grateful for [the LLP’s] hard work and dedication to our clients I am excited to see how the addition of LLPs can allow us to continue meeting the needs of Coloradans in the years to come and expand our impact.” [Licensed Legal Paraprofessionals expand Colorado Legal Services team](#), <http://coloradolegalservices.org> (Aug. 28, 2025). In Oregon, a licensed-paralegal applicant working as a paralegal at a law firm described how after licensure she will be able to help more people get legal assistance “even when her firm’s lawyers are too overloaded to take a new case”, saying “The impact on access to justice is going to be huge.... As of right now, I would say on average our firm turns away six or seven people a week at least.” Higginbottom, Justin, [Oregon’s first licensed paralegals hope to widen access to legal help](#), Oregon Public Broadcasting, <http://opb.org>, (Apr. 21, 2024). Many of these other jurisdictions see these limited license programs as a necessary step in advancing their access to justice mission. See [Paraprofessional Licensing Implementation Committee Final Report](#), Oregon State Bar, https://paraprofessional.osbar.org/files/2021_PPLIC_BOGReport.pdf, at page 9 (Apr. 1, 2022) (providing that the “Oregon LP program was never intended as a revenue source, or even as a revenue neutral program, but as a necessary step in advancing the OSB’s access to justice mission”).

The Committee considered ways to increase public outreach and awareness of LLLTs and what they can do, including CLEs explaining how to integrate LLLTs into a firm’s practice, publishing articles about the license, and community outreach through educational institutions and courts.

Financial Impact on the WSBA

One of the reasons cited to for the sunset the LLLT licensing program was the overall costs of sustaining the program. The Committee considered the financial impact of the LLLT program to the WSBA both as-is and if the licensing of new LLLTs were to be reinstated. WSBA Finance Director Tiffany Lynch summarized her analysis of the projected costs associated with reinstating the licensing of new LLLTs. In sum, the overall projected costs are not significantly different from those prior to 2020. Outreach expenses were projected to be higher during Years 1–3 to re-establish the program,

with costs decreasing afterward as outreach transitions to a maintenance phase. Indirect costs were projected to include staffing of 1.30 FTE to administer the program.

LLLT Cost Projections (Exam @ WSBA)

DIRECT COSTS	FY26 Budget	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
LLLT Board	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,500	\$ 9,500
LLLT Outreach	\$ -	\$ 6,300	\$ 3,800	\$ 3,500	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
Software Hosting	\$ -	\$ 9,780	\$ 3,893	\$ 4,010	\$ 4,131	\$ 4,254
Staff Travel/Parking (General)	\$ -	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 200
LLLT Exam Writing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,500	\$ 10,500
Exam Hosting @ WSBA	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 225	\$ 225
Staff Travel/Parking for Exam	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 250	\$ 250
Supplies	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 200
Exam Technology	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,200
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	\$ 9,000	\$ 25,280	\$ 27,493	\$ 27,310	\$ 28,206	\$ 28,329

INDIRECT COSTS	FY26 Budget	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Salary and benefits	\$ 57,546	\$ 143,871	\$ 151,109	\$ 161,324	\$ 167,083	\$ 172,758
Salary and Benefits (Exam)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,621	\$ 11,220	\$ 11,505	\$ 11,764
Salary and Benefits (Licensing)	\$ 57,546	\$ 143,871	\$ 140,488	\$ 150,103	\$ 155,578	\$ 160,994
Other indirects	\$ 15,496	\$ 46,557	\$ 45,626	\$ 47,451	\$ 49,349	\$ 51,323
Other Indirects (Exam)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,793	\$ 2,905	\$ 3,021	\$ 3,142
Other Indirects (Licensing)	\$ 15,496	\$ 46,557	\$ 42,832	\$ 44,546	\$ 46,327	\$ 48,181
TOTAL INDIRECT COSTS	\$ 73,042	\$ 190,428	\$ 196,735	\$ 208,775	\$ 216,432	\$ 224,081
TOTAL COSTS	\$ 82,042	\$ 215,708	\$ 224,229	\$ 236,085	\$ 244,637	\$ 252,410

FTEs						
	0.45	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30

The goal of the license was to become self-supporting; but no timeline was established for achieving that status. The Committee considered possible alternative funding sources, such as grants, to support the program until applicant and LLLTs numbers increase. Comparative application and licensing fees in other jurisdictions were reviewed. Oregon’s annual licensing fee is \$350, and Oregon’s application fee is \$750. Colorado’s annual licensing fee is \$325, and Colorado’s application fee is \$710. A discussion was held on whether LLLTs in Washington should pay a higher application and licensing fee. It was discussed that it would be helpful to contact counterparts in Colorado, Oregon, and Arizona to gather information regarding their staffing levels and exam administration and associated costs.

Barriers and Benefits to Reinstating the LLLT License

The Committee reviewed various barriers and benefits to reinstating the LLLT license, including the non-exhaustive list summarized below.

Barriers:

- Scope of practice for license is too restrictive.
- Need to better educate the public and legal professionals about the license scope and benefits.
- Concerns over the cost of the program and timeline for the program to become cost neutral.
- Concerns by some attorneys of competition to attorney services.

Benefits:

- LLLTs can streamline legal work and processes for clients and attorneys with whom LLLTs work.
- LLLTs can support volunteer legal programs.
- LLLTs can improve access to justice for low and moderate-income populations.
- LLLTs can improve courtroom efficiency.
- There is a growing interest in this license type across the nation, evidenced by similar programs in other states.
- LLLTs could assist in addressing legal services gaps in smaller jurisdictions and areas with insufficient attorneys.

Recommendations

The Committee makes the following recommendations for the LLLT Board's consideration:

- **Licensing New LLLTs** Propose reinstating the licensing of new LLLTs in Washington. The LLLT license is narrowly tailored to address unmet legal need in the state. Each LLLT licensed will be one more practitioner providing legal services in the authorized practice area(s) with the most need. Available data shows that LLLTs have assisted clients in all regions of the state and have been recognized for providing competent legal services to moderate means clients and completing a significant amount of pro bono work. This with the growing popularity and creation of similar limited licenses in other jurisdictions, including Oregon, support the reinstatement of licensing LLLTs.
- **License Name** Rename the license from Limited License Legal Technician. When reviewing change to different license name, consider clarity, ease in translating to other languages, and whether recognizable across jurisdictions.
- **Licensing Requirements** Create both experiential and educational pathways to licensure, modifying requirements to ensure competency but as to not create unnecessary obstacles, and aligning requirements with those in other jurisdictions when feasible.
- **Reciprocity/Comity** Include a reciprocity or comity provision for licensed legal paraprofessional in other jurisdictions in the Admission and Practice Rules (APR), which would facilitate professional mobility and permit experienced licensed legal paraprofessionals to practice in Washington without having to complete duplicative licensing requirements while still maintaining high standards of practice. See Oregon's comity rule as an example.
- **Scope of Practice** Simplify scope of practice provisions to make it easier to determine what LLLTs can do. Consider authorizing LLLT courtroom appearance and advocacy in administrative hearings with completion of related training. Propose

approval of additional practice areas, especially areas of need for low and moderate-income populations in Washington and those practice areas permitted in other jurisdictions for similar license types.

- **Data Collection & Surveys** Identify quantitative goals for successful license program and propose data-collection plan, including surveys of judges/commissioners, clients, the public, attorneys, and LLLTs, to measure progress of license program.
- **Budget & Revenue Sources** Consider timeline and funds sources for achieving goal of the license becoming self-supporting. Research alternative funding sources, such as grants, to support the program until applicant and LLLTs numbers increase. Consider increasing application and licensing fees to align more closely with what other jurisdictions are charging to cover exam and licensing costs. Research budget mechanics and staffing levels in counterpart jurisdictions, including in Colorado, Oregon, and Arizona.
- **Outreach** Draft outreach plan to increase awareness of LLLTs and what they can do, including hosting CLEs for attorneys explaining how to integrate LLLTs into practice; authoring articles in Bar News and MIE Journal, and engaging in community outreach through high schools, community colleges, and paralegal programs. Collaborate with other entities on integration of LLLTs in the delivery of legal services continuum. If licensing is reinstated, work with community colleges to provide practice-area curriculum and create opportunity for financial aid.

Conclusion

LLLTs, though relatively few in number, have had a significant positive impact on the communities and courts in which they serve, particularly for clients with low to moderate incomes. With similar licenses emerging in other jurisdictions, including Oregon, now is an opportune moment to consider improvements to the LLLT license and the reinstatement of licensing LLLTs. With each new LLLT, we can be confident that they will work in the specific areas of licensure where legal services are most needed.

Resource Materials

1. Limited License Review Committee Charter, effective December 9, 2024 (attached).
2. March – October 2025 LLR Committee Meeting Minutes (attached).
3. [APR 28 and Appendix APR 28 Regulations.](#)
4. [LLLT RPC.](#)
5. [ELLLTC.](#)
6. [2003 Washington State Civil Legal Needs Study.](#)
7. [2015 Washington State Civil Legal Needs Study Update.](#)
8. June 2012 [Supreme Court Order No. 25700-A-1005](#), adopting APR 28 - LLLT Rule.
9. June 2020 [Supreme Court Letter](#) re Decision to Sunset.
10. June 2020 [Justice Madsen's Dissent](#) to Decision to Sunset LLLT Program.
11. July 2021 [Supreme Court Order No. 25700-A-1361](#) adopted amendments to APR for sunset of LLLT licensing.
12. June 2022 [Supreme Court Order No. 25700-A-1428](#) required all remaining LLLT applicants to complete preadmission requirements by July 31, 2023.
13. See Decision to Sunset LLLT Program [webpage](#) to review communication and history regarding Court's decision to sunset LLLT Program.
14. Jason Solomon & Noelle Smith, *The Surprising Success of Washington State's Limited License Legal Technician Program*, Stanford Center on the Legal Profession, April 2021, at page 5, <https://law.stanford.edu/publications/the-surprising-success-of-washington-states-limited-license-legal-technician-program/>.
15. LLLT Board PowerPoint presentation to the WSBA BOG in May 2024 ([at page 280](#)).
16. Lacy Ashworth, *Nonlawyers in the Legal Profession: Lessons from the Sunset of Washington's LLLT Program*, 74 Arkansas Law Review (2022).
17. Brooks Holland, *The Washington State Limited License Legal Technician Practice Rule: A National First in Access to Justice*, 82 Mississippi Law Journal Supra 75 (2013).
18. Clarke, Thomas and Sadefur, Rebecca L., *Preliminary Evaluation of the Washington State Limited License Legal Technician Program* (March 2017).
19. Michael Houlberg & Natalie Anne Knowlton, *Allied Legal Professionals: A National Framework for Program Growth*, Institute for the Advancement of the American Legal System (IAALS) (2023).
20. Michael Houlberg, Courtney Petersen, & Kristy Clairmont, *Building Bridges: Guidelines for Creating Reciprocity between Allied Legal Professional Programs*, IAALS (2025).
21. IAALS webpage: [Allied Legal Professionals | IAALS](#).

22. Evangelos, Melisa D., *Impact of Washington's Limited License Legal Technician (LLLT) Program on Volunteer Legal Programs*, (October 27, 2025, updated November 17, 2025) (attached).
23. Englert, Jeanne & Washington State Court Management Council, *Serving Self-Represented Litigants: a survey report on self-represented litigant services in Washington State Courts* (November 2019) (attached).
24. Pierce County data from 2015 to November 17, 2025, showing raw numbers and percentages of litigant representation in Pierce County Superior Court family law-type cases, including family law and civil protection order matters.
25. [Licensed Legal Paraprofessionals expand Colorado Legal Services team](http://coloradolegalservices.org), <http://coloradolegalservices.org> (Aug. 28, 2025).
26. Higginbottom, Justin, [Oregon's first licensed paralegals hope to widen access to legal help](http://opb.org), Oregon Public Broadcasting, <http://opb.org>, (Apr. 21, 2024).
27. [Paraprofessional Licensing Implementation Committee Final Report](https://paraprofessional.osbar.org/files/2021_PPLIC_BOGReport.pdf), Oregon State Bar, https://paraprofessional.osbar.org/files/2021_PPLIC_BOGReport.pdf, at page 8 (Apr. 1, 2022).
28. Oregon State Bar Licensed Paralegals [webpage](#) with links to rules and materials.
29. Arizona Supreme Court Legal Paraprofessionals [webpage](#) with links to rules and materials.
30. Colorado Office of Attorney Regulation Counsel Licensed Legal Paraprofessionals [webpage](#) with links to rules and materials.
31. Utah Licensed Paralegal Practitioner Program [webpage](#) and application [information](#).
32. Minnesota Supreme Court Legal Paraprofessional Program [webpage](#) with links to rules.
33. New Hampshire [Rule 35](#) re Appearances in Court by Eligible Paraprofessionals.
34. WSBA Finance [webpage](#) with budget information from FY2020 to FY2026.
35. 2015-2025 Pierce County Pro Se Litigant Data (attached).

Attachments

Limited License Review Committee Charter

Effective: December 9, 2024 by approval by the Limited License Legal Technician (LLLT) Board

Purpose

The purpose of the Limited License Review Committee is to conduct an examination of the LLLT license, that includes assessing strengths and areas of opportunities, and considering similar limited licenses in the U.S. and other countries. The Committee will liaison with other Boards, Committees, entities, subject matter experts and other individuals, and issue a report with recommendations relating to the LLLT license and Admissions and Practice Rule (APR) 28 and Appendix APR 28 Regulations.

Among other things, the purpose of APR 28, the rule authorizing the LLLT license, is to “permit trained LLLTs to provide limited legal assistance under carefully regulated circumstances in ways that expand the affordability of quality legal assistance which protects the public interest.” APR 28(A). The Limited License Review Committee furthers this purpose by determining what changes would improve the LLLT license and also serve to protect the public whose legal needs may be met by LLLTs.

Composition

The committee will consist of approximately 8-10 members outlined as follows:

- Chair (Christy Carpenter)
- 1 Washington State Supreme Court Justice
- 1 WSBA Board of Governors (BOG) Member
- 1 Superior Court Judge or Commissioner
- 1 Oregon legal licensed professional with knowledge of the Oregon Licensed Paralegals
- 1 Community College Administrator and/or 1 Law School Administrator
- 1 representative from a pro bono or legal aid services provider
- 1 Washington lawyer who works with a LLLT
- Up to 1 LLLT or limited license professional from another jurisdiction.

WSBA Staff Liaison: Cathy Biestek, Managing Regulatory Counsel, non-voting

Term

The committee will meet monthly, up to 4 hours each meeting, and will submit its written report to the LLLT Board by December 2025.

Scope of Work

The committee will strive to address the following areas when conducting its evaluation:

- Impact of the license; consumer perspective
- Licensure requirements including education, experience, and examinations
- Scope of practice, including practice areas and ability to appear in court
- Financial impact to the WSBA
- National standards of limited licenses and reciprocity
- Barriers and benefits to reinstating the LLLT license
- Integration of LLLTs into the legal profession

The committee will make recommendations to the LLLT Board regarding the LLLT license and governing rules and regulations.

Measures of Success

A successful committee will

- present recommendations for the LLLT license that will serve to improve the LLLT license,
- explain how the recommendations improve the LLLT license,
- describe how the recommendations will protect the public, including serving unmet legal need in Washington state,
- demonstrate how the recommendations will have an acceptable impact on the WSBA's budget, and
- demonstrate how the recommendations will promote belonging and advance equity considerations with respect to access to justice and pathways to the practice of law in Washington state.

Resource Materials

Resource materials for committee review include:

- [APR 28 and Appendix APR 29 Regulations](#)
- [LLLT RPC](#)
- [ELLLTC](#)
- [2003 Washington State Civil Legal Needs Study](#)
- [2015 Civil Legal Needs Study Update](#)
- [June 2012 Supreme Court Order No. 25700-A-1005](#), adopting APR 28 - LLLT Rule
- [June 2020 Supreme Court Letter re Decision to Sunset](#)
- [June 2020 Justice Madsen's Dissent to Decision to Sunset LLLT Program](#)

- [July 2021 Supreme Court Order No. 25700-A-1361](#) adopted amendments to APR for sunset of LLLT licensing.
- [June 2022 Supreme Court Order No. 25700-A-1428](#) required all remaining LLLT applicants to complete preadmission requirements by July 31, 2023.
- See [Decision to Sunset LLLT Program](#) webpage to review communication and history regarding Court's decision to sunset LLLT Program.
- Jason Solomon & Noelle Smith, [The Surprising Success of Washington State's Limited License Legal Technician Program](#), Stanford Center on the Legal Profession, April 2021, at page 5, <https://law.stanford.edu/publications/the-surprising-success-of-washington-states-limited-license-legal-technician-program/>.
- [LLL T Board PowerPoint presentation](#) to the WSBA BOG in May 2024 (at page 280).
- Lacy Ashworth, [Nonlawyers in the Legal Profession: Lessons from the Sunset of Washington's LLLT Program](#), 74 Arkansas Law Review (2022).
- Brooks Holland, [The Washington State Limited License Legal Technician Practice Rule: A National First in Access to Justice](#), 82 Mississippi Law Journal Supra 75 (2013).
- Clarke, Thomas and Sade fur, Rebecca L., [Preliminary Evaluation of the Washington State Limited License Legal Technician Program](#) (March 2017).
- Institute for the Advancement of the American Legal System, [Allied Legal Professionals: A National Framework for Program Growth](#) (June 2023).

LIMITED LICENSE REVIEW COMMITTEE

Meeting Minutes for March 20, 2025

9:00 a.m.-11:00 a.m.

Committee Members in attendance:

Christy Carpenter, Chair
Sam Darling
Melisa Evangelos
Kari Petrasek
Amy Riedel
Judge Kirsten Thompson

Other Participants in attendance:

Steve Crossland

WSBA Staff in attendance:

Cathy Biestek, WSBA Staff Liaison to LLLT Board
Anne Trent, WSBA Staff

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 9:02 a.m. by Chair Christy Carpenter.

Introductions

The committee members and staff introduced themselves.

Limited License Review Committee Charter

The committee reviewed the committee's charter, including scope of committee's work and measures of success.

LLLT Board May 2024 PowerPoint Presentation to BOG

The committee reviewed the slides of the presentation that was given to the BOG on May 2, 2024 regarding history and current status of LLLT license in Washington.

Future Meeting Topics and Schedule

The committee discussed desired end-product, future meeting topics, related tasks, and meeting schedule. The committee decided on the following meeting topics for the meeting dates listed below:

- Meeting #2 April 22: National standards of limited licenses & reciprocity; IAALs report
- Meeting #3 May 27: LLLT licensure requirements, including education, experience, and examinations; other jurisdictions' requirements; secure speakers from other jurisdictions; staff and practitioners from other states



- Meeting #4 June 24: Financial impact to the WSBA

The committee identified additional topics for future meetings; the Committee may re-order topics.

- Impact of the license to consumer (clients/commissioners); survey public/clients; survey commissioners/judges; find out from the WA Supreme Court what questions they would like to have answered might be helpful; find out questions that the BOG may have
- Scope of practice – LLLTs and other jurisdictions
- Integration of LLLTs into the legal profession
- Barriers and benefits to reinstating the LLLT license

The Committee will meet on the fourth Tuesday of each month from 1-3 p.m.

Other tasks discussed include:

- Identify subject matter experts that could assist with analysis of certain topics
- Upload committee materials to Box

Respectfully submitted,

Cathy Biestek,
WSBA Staff Liaison to LLLT Board

LIMITED LICENSE REVIEW COMMITTEE

Meeting Minutes for April 22, 2025

1:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m.

Committee Members in attendance:

Christy Carpenter, Chair
Sam Darling
Amy Riedel
Judge Kirsten Thompson

Other Participants in attendance:

Steve Crossland
Michael Houlberg

WSBA Staff in attendance:

Cathy Biestek, WSBA Staff Liaison to LLLT Board
Anne Trent, WSBA Staff

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 1:02 a.m. by Chair Christy Carpenter.

March 20, 2025, Meeting Minutes

The committee approved the March 20, 2025, meeting minutes.

National Standards of Limited Licenses & Reciprocity

Michael Houlberg, Director of Special Projects at the Institute for the Advancement of the American Legal System (IAALS), joined the committee to join in discussion of reciprocity/commit and ethics and education requirements for Allied Legal Professionals (ALPs) in each state.

Currently every state with ALPs has a different name for the license, so Michael shared that IAALS is currently conducting focus groups to gather insights on a unified name that could be used nationwide. This research phase is expected to conclude in May or June.

The committee also discussed similar limited license types in other states and how they differ from each other. Some states require legal paraprofessionals to operate under attorney supervision like Minnesota and New Hampshire. Arizona does not have this requirement. Arizona has one of the broadest scopes of practice, allowing paraprofessionals to work in family law, limited civil matters, and limited criminal cases. Most other states limit ALPs to a narrower range of legal areas like family law, debt collection, and landlord-tenant issues. California, Illinois, and Florida have all rejected the implementation of an ALP license. California attempted to advance ALPs through legislation, but the proposal was blocked. A common concern in these states is the lack of required attorney supervision.



In Washington State, Limited License Legal Technicians (LLLTs) are required to carry liability insurance even though attorneys are not mandated to do so.

Jurisdiction Comparison

The committee reviewed the IAALS overview of the nationwide ALPs licenses throughout the country. WSBA staff will draft a comprehensive spreadsheet based on this information to present at the next meeting.

Review Committee Meeting Schedule and Assign Tasks Relating to Future Meeting Topics

The May meeting topic is LLLT licensure requirements including education, experience, and examinations and other jurisdictions' requirements; secure speakers from other jurisdictions; staff and practitioners from other states. WSBA staff will work on comparison spreadsheet and Christy will work on getting speaker for the May meeting.

The June meeting topic is financial impact to the WSBA. WSBA staff drafting budget planner.

The July meeting topic is impact of the license to consumer (clients/commissioners). The committee discussed creating surveys for judges/commissioners; for public; and for LLLTs.

Respectfully submitted,

Cathy Biestek,
WSBA Staff Liaison to LLLT Board

LIMITED LICENSE REVIEW COMMITTEE

Meeting Minutes for May 27, 2025

1:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m.

Committee Members in attendance:

Christy Carpenter, Chair
Sam Darling
Melisa Evangelos
Kari Petrasek
Amy Riedel
Judge Kirsten Thompson
Michael Terasaki

Other Participants in attendance:

Steve Crossland
David Stark
Kristy Clairmont
Miryam Gordon

WSBA Staff in attendance:

Cathy Biestek, WSBA Staff Liaison to LLLT Board
Anne Trent, WSBA Staff

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 1:05 p.m. by Chair Christy Carpenter.

April 22, 2025, Meeting Minutes

The committee approved the April 22, 2025, meeting minutes.

Committee Update

Christy is stepping down as chair but will remain on the committee. Steve Crossland is assuming the role as chair.

LLLT licensure requirements including education, experience, and examinations and other jurisdictions' requirements

The committee reviewed licensure frameworks in Washington, Colorado, Arizona, and Oregon.

Washington (program sunset)

The LLLT licensure requirements, prior to sunset of the program, were outlined as follows:

- An AA degree was required.
- A paralegal certificate with specific courses in defined core curriculum was required.
- Fifteen credits in family law.



- A multiple-choice exam and an essay exam specific to the practice area were administered.
- A form completion assessment and a professional responsibility course were required.
- 1,500 hours of supervised legal experience were to be completed.
- A character and fitness (C&F) review was conducted.
- A waiver option (expired July 2022) was available for applicants who had passed a national paralegal exam, were actively certified, and had 10 years of supervised experience. Under this option, the AA degree and core curriculum requirements were waived.

To maintain licensure as an LLLT in Washington:

- 30 CLE credits per 3-year reporting period were required.
- Proof of financial responsibility was mandated.
- Completion of required supplemental education was expected.

Colorado

David Stark reported on the licensure requirements in Colorado. Two pathways were described: education-based and experiential.

Education- based Pathway:

- A JD, an associate degree in paralegal studies, a BA with 15 credits in paralegal studies, a paralegal certificate, or a qualifying foreign law degree was required.
- 1,500 hours of law-related experience, with at least 500 hours in family law within the past 3 years, were required.
- An ethics course had to be completed.
- A C&F review was conducted.
- An exam was administered.

Experiential Track:

- Three years of full-time substantive legal employment, including at least one year in Colorado family law, were required.
- 1,500 hours of law-related experience (including 500 hours in family law in the last 3 years) were to be certified by an attorney.
- An ethics course had to be completed.
- A C&F review and a licensing exam were required.
- The licensing exam was administered twice annually and included family law (75%) and ethics (25%) components, with a total duration of 6 hours.

Post-Licensure Requirements:

- Malpractice insurance was not required.
- 30 CLE credits per 3-year period were mandated.

LLP Information:

- The experiential track was reportedly used by more than 50% of LLPs.
- Most LLPs were reported to be located in metropolitan areas, though a few were practicing in rural areas.
- Mobile legal practices were supported by electronic filing and virtual hearings.
- Outreach and education efforts were being conducted by a dedicated subcommittee.
- Market Expectations suggested LLPs would charge less than attorneys.

Arizona

Kristy Clairmont shared that Arizona currently has approximately 90 licensed LPs, with most having qualified via the experience-based pathway.

Two pathways Exist:

Education-Based:

- An associate degree paired with a paralegal certificate with required coursework was acceptable, though not all community colleges offered the necessary courses.
- A BA in Law (modeled after 1L curriculum), MLS, JD, or LLM was also acceptable.
- Education was often provided through law schools or community colleges; grant funding had been received to support these programs.

Experience Based:

- Experience of 7 of the last 10 years, including 2 of the last 3 in the intended practice area, was required.
- 120 hours of experiential learning were to be completed, with 135 credits awarded.
- Online asynchronous simulations and in-person clinics were provided.
- A certified limited practice student model (similar to a Rule 9) was also available under supervision.

Examinations:

- A core exam (professional responsibility-based) and a subject matter exam (100 multiple choice questions) were required.
- The subject matter exam could be taken up to three times without special permission.
- A 70% pass rate was reported for second-time test takes
- MPRE was not accepted; instead, a proprietary ethics exam was used.

Practice Areas:

- Family Law
- Limited Jurisdiction Civil (under \$10,000)
- Limited Jurisdiction Criminal (municipal, first appearances, no jail time)
- Juvenile Law (dependency hearings, excluding termination of parental rights and contested dependency)
- State administrative law (unless otherwise limited by a specific agency)

Cost Considerations:

- The experiential route was described as the most cost-effective, followed by the community college route.

Oregon

Kirsten Thompson reported that 24 LPs had been licensed in Oregon (21 in family law and three in landlord/tenant).

Application Requirements:

- Minimum age of 18
- A C&F screening was required

Education:

- AA in paralegal studies
- BA in any field
- JD/LLM
- Certain certification programs

- Equivalent military experience, or
- Waiver of formal education (5 years full-time paralegal work with 1,500 hours in past 3 years)

Experience Requirements:

- 1,500 hours in the past 3 years were required
- For family law: 500 hours (certified by Oregon attorney)
- For landlord/tenant: 50 hours (certified by Oregon attorney)

Portfolio and Examination:

- A portfolio of work samples was required; one opportunity to review was allowed.
- Upon approval, the subject matter exam (focused on scope limitations) could be taken.
- An ethics exam or approved ethics course was required (MPRE was not available to non-JDs).
- 20 hours of pre-licensure CLE were mandated (12 general + 8 practice area- specific).

Post-Licensure Requirements:

- Malpractice coverage was required either through the Professional Liability Fund or employer (same as attorneys).
- An IOLTA account was required if client funds were held.
- Contributions to the Oregon Bar Client Security Fund were expected.
- CLE costs were low (\$40 package); CLE requirements were modest.
- Application fees were \$750; additional education and license maintenance costs applied.

Jurisdiction Comparison Spreadsheet

The committee reviewed the Jurisdiction Comparison spreadsheet that was modeled after the IAALS overview of the nationwide Allied Legal Professionals (ALPs) licenses throughout the country.

Review Committee Meeting Schedule and Assign Tasks Relating to Future Meeting Topics

The June meeting topic was switched to Scope of Practice.

The July meeting topic is impact of the license to consumer (clients/commissioners). The committee discussed creating surveys for judges/commissioners; for public; and for LLLTs.

The August meeting topic is Fiscal Impact on the WSBA.

Respectfully submitted,

Cathy Biestek,
WSBA Staff Liaison to LLLT Board

LIMITED LICENSE REVIEW COMMITTEE

Meeting Minutes for June 24, 2025

1:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m.

Committee Members in attendance:

Christy Carpenter
Steve Crossland, Chair
Melisa Evangelos
Judge Kristin Ferrera
Kari Petrasek
Amy Riedel
Judge Kirsten Thompson

Other Participants in attendance:

Sarah Mattson Dustin
Miryam Gordon

WSBA Staff in attendance:

Bobby Henry, WSBA Staff
Anne Trent, WSBA Staff

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 1:05 p.m. by Chair Steve Crossland.

May 27, 2025, Meeting Minutes

The committee approved the May 27, 2025, committee meeting minutes.

Review Scope of Practice for Limited License Legal Professionals and Other Jurisdictions

Sarah Mattson Dustin, Executive Director of New Hampshire Legal Assistance, gave a presentation to the committee regarding the Paraprofessional Pilot Program in New Hampshire.

Legislative History

- HB 1342: Enacted during the 2022 legislative session; effective January 1, 2023. Established the framework for a two-year pilot program in three court locations.
- SB 361: Enacted during the 2024 legislative session; effective June 14, 2024. Extended the pilot program through December 31, 2029, and expanded it to all courts.

Statutory Framework

- Legislature provided broad guidance on:
 - Eligible case types
 - Paraprofessional education and training requirements
 - Supervision obligations



- Client eligibility means test
- Supreme Court rulemaking authority
- Reporting requirements
- Sunset date: December 31, 2029 (subject to further legislative action)

Supreme Court Rule 35 – Court Appearances by Eligible Paraprofessionals

- Modeled on Rule 36 (law student practice)
- Established detailed guidelines for pilot program implementation
- Clarifies supervision obligations for participating attorneys

Paraprofessional Eligibility Requirements

- Bachelor's degree in any field or an associate's degree in a law-related field
- Minimum of two years of work experience in a law-related setting under attorney supervision
- Must not be a suspended or disbarred attorney in any jurisdiction

Client Eligibility Criteria

- Household income must not exceed 300% of the federal poverty guidelines
- For 2025: \$96,450 for a family of four

Case Types and Court Locations

- Civil Case Types:
 - Domestic Violence and family law: RSA 173-B, RSA 458 series, RSA 459, RSA 461-A
 - Stalking: RSA 633:3-a III-a through III-d
 - Landlord-tenant: RSA 540, RSA 540-A
- Courts: Circuit Court (District and Family Divisions)

Disclosure Obligations

- Clients must receive written notice prior to representation that the paraprofessional is a non-attorney operating under attorney supervision (including the supervising attorney's name)
- All pleadings must reflect the paraprofessional's non-attorney status and supervisory arrangement

Supervisory Obligations

- Supervising attorneys must:
 - Be in good standing and have no professional discipline beyond public censure within the past 10 years
 - Provide professional liability insurance
 - File a consent form with the Supreme Court for each paraprofessional, to be re-filed periodically
 - Withdraw consent if the paraprofessional becomes subject to professional discipline proceedings
 - Ensure paraprofessional's familiarity with the Rules of Professional Conduct, especially Rule 8.5
 - Sign all pleadings, unless impractical due to timing
 - Provide necessary assistance in court appearances and settlement negotiations, as needed
 - Remain available for consultation with opposing counsel
 - Waive confidentiality rights in the event of complaints for Supreme Court review purposes
 - Allow delegation of supervisory duties to another firm attorney when necessary

Reporting Requirements

- Supervising attorneys must file biannual reports including:
 - Case count, docket numbers, dates of representation

- Court locations, referral sources, case types
- Whether services were bundled or unbundled
- Supreme Court is responsible for submitting interim and final reports to the legislature

Program Implementation Insights

- Program is primarily utilized by nonprofit legal service providers
- Currently limited to domestic violence and family law matters
- Operates largely in courthouse-based clinics
- Influences firm planning and hiring, particularly:
 - Urban vs. Rural development
 - Hiring dynamics for paraprofessionals compared to attorneys
 - Compensation structure complexities

Intersection with Broader Trends

- Ties to:
 - Unauthorized practice of law reform efforts
 - Right-to-counsel initiatives
 - Other paraprofessional and community justice models

Staffing and Training Considerations

- Compensation Structure:
Sarah's firm uses a two-tiered pay system for paraprofessional staff:
 1. Standard paralegals
 2. Paraprofessionals serving in roles that fall between traditional paralegal and attorney responsibilities
- Training and Qualification Approach:
There are no formalized educational requirements for paraprofessionals in this program. Instead, the supervising attorney exercises discretion under the existing ethics rules to determine appropriate training needs based on the individual's background and the scope of work.
- Court Appearance Eligibility:
Paraprofessionals are not subject to a separate character and fitness (C&F) application process. To authorize court appearances, a supervising attorney must submit a designated form affirming their willingness to supervise the paraprofessional.

LLLT Scope of Practice and Limitations

Christy spoke to the committee about the scope of practice and limitations for LLLTs in Washington state.

- **Practice Area Focus:**
The LLLT license is currently limited to family law matters, reflecting data identifying this area as having the highest unmet need for legal assistance.
- **Permitted Functions:**
Under the current framework, LLLTs are authorized to:
 - Provide both legal and procedural guidance to clients
 - Complete and file legal documents, provided they are:
 - Standard template forms
 - Forms issued or approved by Washington State
 - Forms prepared or approved by a licensed attorney

- Forms approved by the LLLT Board
- Conduct legal research
- Draft correspondence containing legal opinions for third parties such as opposing parties, attorneys, and mediators
- Negotiate legal rights and responsibilities on behalf of the client provided the client has authorized the scope of negotiation
- Assist in gathering relevant records (e.g., CPS, medical, child support)
- Prepare for and participate in mediation and settlement conferences
- Accompany clients to depositions to provide support and consultation, though they may not conduct depositions themselves
- **Case Eligibility:**

Most family law matters are within scope, with several notable exclusions and restrictions:

 - Excluded case types include:
 - Committed intimate relationship (CIR) actions (civil claims)
 - Major parenting plan modifications that are contested
 - Relocation cases not resolved by agreement or default
 - Minor guardianship, adoptions, annulments, or de facto parentage unless by agreement or default
 - Cases involving UCCJEA jurisdictional disputes
 - Cases falling under Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA)
 - **Restrictions include:**
 - LLLTs cannot draft QDROs for retirement division
 - Division of retirement accounts only permitted if below the homestead exemption value
 - Real property equity must not exceed twice the homestead exemption
 - Clients undergoing bankruptcy must complete discharge or be represented by counsel before entry of final orders
 - Business division is not allowed unless the client receives and follows a licensed attorney's instructions
- **Attorney Involvement:**

Attorney supervision is not a requirement under this model, consultation with an attorney may be helpful in complex or borderline matters, such as reviewing specific forms (e.g., praecipes for subpoenas) or advising on bankruptcy or business division language.
- **Court Representation Authority:**

LLLTs are permitted to:

 - Present agreed or default orders without client presence
 - Appear at trial setting hearings independently
 - Assist clients during court hearings by conferring and answering factual or procedural questions posed by the court
 - Participate in virtual hearings, including real-time support (e.g., live chat), but may not deliver oral argument
- **Restrictions that are overburdensome:**

LLLTs are not permitted to assist with parenting plan modifications beyond the adequate cause hearing, leaving clients to handle the remainder of the process on their own

Review Committee Meeting Schedule and Assign Tasks Relating to Future Meeting Topics

The July meeting topic is impact of the license to consumer (clients/commissioners). The committee discussed creating surveys for judges/commissioners; for public; and for LLLTs. The time of the July meeting may be changed from 1:00pm to 12:00pm if a commissioner is able to speak to the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

Anne Trent,
WSBA Staff

LIMITED LICENSE REVIEW COMMITTEE

Meeting Minutes for July 22, 2025

1:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m.

Committee Members in attendance:

Christy Carpenter
Steve Crossland, Chair
Sam Darling
Melisa Evangelos
Judge Kristin Ferrera
Kari Petrasek
Amy Riedel
Michael Terasaki
Judge Kirsten Thompson

Other Participants in attendance:

Miryam Gordon

WSBA Staff in attendance:

Cathy Biestek, WSBA Staff Liaison to the LLLT Board
Anne Trent, WSBA Staff

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 1:02 p.m. by Chair Steve Crossland.

June 24, 2025, Meeting Minutes

The committee approved the June 24, 2025, committee meeting minutes.

Discuss impact of the LLLT license to consumers (clients/commissioners)

- It was noted that LLLTs, though small in number, have been a significant asset across Washington, particularly in legal aid programs and rural communities.
- Examples were provided, including Pend Oreille County, where four attorneys and one LLLT serve the community.
- The substantial number of pro bono hours contributed by LLLTs was discussed.
- Improvements were suggested in raising public awareness of the LLLT license, ensuring that consumers and legal professionals understand LLLTs are legitimate legal service providers. Better messaging by WSBA/Bar was suggested.
- A statewide consumer survey regarding interest in the LLLT license and unmet legal needs was proposed. It was also suggested that comparable data be reviewed from other states, such as Texas and Alaska.



Tacomaprobono Data (Melisa Evangelos):

- Data on pro se litigants was discussed, including their additional impact on clerks, case outcomes, and court efficiency.
- Tacoma Pro Bono was identified as a strong case study, with extensive data on both volunteer and staff LLLTs.
- One full-time LLLT has served as a client case coordinator for years, managing intake for a family safety program.
- In the past two years, 308 LLLT clinics were held, serving 1,307 clients. Additionally, 2,185 clients were served by the legal clinics overall. It was noted that follow-up hours by LLLTs were not included in these totals.
- Client stories were reported as a valuable way to demonstrate the impact of LLLTs.

Judicial Perspective (Judge Ferrera):

- LLLTs were described as an asset from the bench perspective.
- It was suggested that allowing LLLTs to speak on behalf of clients in court could be beneficial, though questions were raised about whether this should be a right or an option.
- The possibility of adding courtroom advocacy training to LLLT licensure was discussed.
- Concerns were raised about situations in which issues arise during oral arguments that LLLTs currently cannot address.

Future Directions and Comparisons:

- Parallels to the nurse practitioner model were raised.
- Consideration of a potential name change, or rebranding of the license was discussed. It was noted that the Supreme Court originally named the program.
- Expansion into additional practice areas, such as eviction defense, was suggested as a way to increase LLLT impact.
- It was noted that LLLTs often receive more concentrated training in family law than JDs, completing a full year of family law coursework.
- The “legal desert” issue was referenced, including Senator Torres’s introduction of SJM 8006 to encourage the Supreme Court to reinstate the program.

Other Updates:

- It was reported that Sam Darling developed a survey for Snohomish County Commissioners, though a Google survey format was not accepted.
- Melissa Evangelos agreed to gather and provide additional Tacoma Pro Bono data for the committee.
- Kirsten Thompson identified Oregon contacts—Kellie Baumann (Oregon State Bar program manager) and Robin Wright (retired attorney)—who may share data from Oregon’s program. A follow-up introduction was proposed.

Next Meeting:

- The financial impact of the LLLT program on the WSBA will be addressed.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 3:00 p.m.

Cathy Biestek,
WSBA Staff Liaison to the LLLT Board

LIMITED LICENSE REVIEW COMMITTEE

Meeting Minutes for August 26, 2025

1:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m.

Committee Members in attendance:

Christy Carpenter
Steve Crossland, Chair
Sam Darling
Melisa Evangelos
Kari Petrasek

Other Participants in attendance:

Miryam Gordon

WSBA Staff in attendance:

Cathy Biestek, WSBA Staff Liaison to the LLLT Board
Anne Trent, WSBA Staff

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 1:02 p.m. by Chair Steve Crossland.

July 22, 2025, Meeting Minutes

The committee approved the July 22, 2025, committee meeting minutes after corrections.

Integrating LLLTs into the Legal Profession

1. LLLT Challenges

- Christy described challenges with professional recognition, including opposing counsel not copying her on all emails or including her in electronic service when she alerts opposing counsel that she is assisting the pro se party and requests this courtesy.
- Sam observed that initial hostility from attorneys toward LLLTs often fades with time, as practitioners see that LLLTs do competent work. He gave an example of an Everett firm where attitudes shifted positively.
- Miryam highlighted that a major divide is the inability of LLLTs to speak in court. Many perceive that “LLLTs don’t talk in court, therefore they don’t represent their clients.”
- Group Discussion:
 - How can LLLTs gain greater respect from attorneys and the marketplace?
 - Surveys from judges, commissioners, attorneys, and the public could provide useful data to demonstrate the value of LLLTs.
 - Broader communications (CLEs, brochures, articles, videos) could improve understanding among lawyers and the public.



2. Scope of Practice & Rule Reform

- Current LLLT scope is overly complex and difficult to navigate. Melisa suggested simplifying rules to make it easier to determine what LLLTs can and cannot do.
- Proposed Changes to APR 28:
 - Allow LLLTs to enter *Notices of Appearance* and *Notices of Withdrawal*.
 - Expand authority to permit limited oral advocacy in court.
- Education & Training:
 - LLLTs complete a year-long family law program, providing more focused training than many attorneys receive.
 - Suggestions included requiring practicum hours under attorney supervision and ongoing education.
 - Family law training should be evaluated for replication in other practice areas.
- Comparative Models:
 - Tribal courts successfully use lay advocates, which may provide a useful model.
 - Court facilitators are restricted from giving legal advice, while LLLTs can provide more robust assistance.

3. Outreach & Public Awareness

- Ideas raised:
 - CLEs for attorneys explaining how to integrate LLLTs into practice.
 - Articles in *Bar News* and *MIE Journal*.
 - Community outreach through high schools, community colleges, and paralegal programs.
 - Engage community college system if LLLT license is reinstated.

4. Access to Justice

- LLLTs play a critical role in expanding affordable legal services, particularly in rural communities.
- A visual “continuum of services” was proposed: self-help information/forms → courthouse facilitators → LLLTs → attorneys.

5. Strategic Questions

- Should LLLTs be allowed to fully advocate in court?
- How do professional perceptions and lack of awareness hinder integration of LLLTs?
- What strategic steps are needed to advance reform and recognition?

6. Next Steps / Action Items

- Review committee meeting schedule and assign future tasks.
- Tiffany Lynch will attend the next meeting to discuss fiscal impacts to WSBA.
- Steve will propose at the next LLLT Board meeting the creation of a committee to process these discussions, aiming for recommendations by March or April.

Next Meeting:

- The financial impact of the LLLT program on the WSBA will be reviewed.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 3:00 p.m.

Cathy Biestek,
WSBA Staff Liaison to the LLLT Board

LIMITED LICENSE REVIEW COMMITTEE

Meeting Minutes for September 23, 2025

1:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m.

Committee Members in attendance:

Christy Carpenter
Steve Crossland, Chair
Sam Darling
Melisa Evangelos
Kari Petrasek
Michael Terasaki

Other Participants in attendance:

Miryam Gordon

WSBA Staff in attendance:

Cathy Biestek, WSBA Staff Liaison to the LLLT Board
Anne Trent, WSBA Staff
Tiffany Lynch, WSBA Finance Director

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 1:05 p.m. by Chair Steve Crossland.

August 26, 2025, Meeting Minutes

The committee approved the August 26, 2025 meeting minutes.

Discuss the financial impact of the LLLT program on the WSBA

WSBA Finance Director Tiffany Lynch summarized her analysis of the projected costs relating to reinstating licensing of LLLTs. Reviewed how many licenses and examinees would be required for the program to become cost neutral. Holding the exam at the WSBA office and hosting the exam on WSBA laptops would reduce costs. It was noted that the overall projected costs are not significantly different from those prior to 2020. Outreach expenses were projected to be higher during Years 1–3 to establish the program, with costs decreasing afterward as outreach transitions to a maintenance phase. An online application would need to be developed to support online applications, replacing the former paper-application process. After the initial development of the application, the software cost would primarily consist of hosting expenses. Indirect costs were projected to include staffing of 1.30 FTE to administer the program.

Consideration was given to alternative funding sources, such as grants, to support the program during early years. Potential outreach to the Gates Foundation was mentioned, given the program's alignment



with Access to Justice goals. It was noted that the original intent of the license was to become self-supporting, although no timeline had been established for achieving that status.

Comparative application and licensing fees were reviewed. Oregon's annual licensing fee is \$350, and Oregon's application fee is \$750. Colorado's annual licensing fee is \$325, and Colorado's application fee is \$710. A discussion was held on whether LLLTs in Washington should pay a higher licensing fee.

WSBA staff will contact counterparts in Colorado, Oregon, and Arizona to gather information regarding their staffing levels, exam administration, and associated costs.

Next Meeting:

- Barriers and benefits to reinstating the LLLT license

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 3:00 p.m.

Cathy Biestek,
WSBA Staff Liaison to the LLLT Board

LIMITED LICENSE REVIEW COMMITTEE

Meeting Minutes for October 28, 2025

1:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m.

Committee Members in attendance:

Christy Carpenter
Steve Crossland, Chair
Sam Darling
Melisa Evangelos
Kari Petrasek
Judge Kristin Ferrera

Other Participants in attendance:

Miryam Gordon

WSBA Staff in attendance:

Cathy Biestek, WSBA Staff Liaison to the LLLT Board
Anne Trent, WSBA Staff

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 1:07 p.m. by Chair Steve Crossland.

September 23, 2025, Meeting Minutes

The committee approved the September 23, 2025, meeting minutes.

Discuss the barriers and benefits to reinstating the LLLT license

Discussed the need for public education, especially for legal professionals and potential clients, regarding what the license is, what it is not, and what services can be provided. LLLTs can be utilized to streamline legal work and support volunteer legal programs.

Concerns were expressed that the scope of the license is too restrictive. Feedback was referenced indicating that Washington's license may be more restrictive than Colorado's model. Considered whether courtroom access for LLLTs would improve access to justice and courtroom efficiency. It was observed that if motions and filings are prepared by an LLLT, it may be reasonable for the LLLT to speak or clarify those filings in court. It was noted that the limited nature of the license would prevent involvement in complex issues. It was acknowledged that LLLTs could receive more training on the rules of evidence.



It was reported that Family Law Executive Committee, FLEC, expressed reluctance to fund programs perceived as competitive.

Significant waitlists for attorneys were reported in some counties. Lack of available funding to expand attorney services at the state level was highlighted. It was discussed that large counties may not understand the service gaps faced by smaller jurisdictions, and that LLLTs should not be viewed as competition to attorneys.

Proposed Action Items

A survey of judges and commissioners was proposed to better understand awareness and perceptions of the LLLT program. Will look into sending a survey to members of the Superior Court Judges' Association. Also discussed obtaining a letter of support from superior court judges.

License Structure Considerations

It was stated that the LLLT license is currently limited to family law. It was observed that in some counties, including Chelan County, there are insufficient attorneys available for guardianship matters, and LLLTs could assist in addressing this need. Expansion into additional practice areas and courtroom appearance authority was discussed as a means of improving access to justice.

Barriers to licensure were reviewed, including educational requirements. The national paralegal exam was described as costly and unnecessary. The prior requirement of 3,000 hours of experience was described as burdensome, particularly for individuals with disabilities. It was suggested that 500 hours specific to the practice area may be more appropriate. Weighted hour requirements were proposed so that family law experience would hold greater value than unrelated experience. Court observation hours were also discussed as a potential component, with possible verification from court staff.

Cost & Program Administration

Discussed that the program did not cost as much as was assumed. Concerns were raised over prior assumptions that the license needed to be immediately cost-neutral, with acknowledgment that new programs generally require a period of growth to reach sustainability. It was suggested that cost-related concerns were presented as a justification to restrict or discontinue the program, including by family law attorneys who expressed concerns over competition. There does appear to be growing interest in this license type, as demonstrated by the creation of similar license types in other states, including most recently in neighboring Oregon.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 3:00 p.m.

Cathy Biestek,
WSBA Staff Liaison to the LLLT Board

Notice: Some material in this publication was generated using Microsoft Copilot and was reviewed for accuracy by a member of the WSBA Regulatory Services Department before publication.

MEMORANDUM

To: The Limited License Review Committee

From: Melisa D. Evangelos

Date: October 27, 2025, updated November 17, 2025

Subject: Impact of Washington’s Limited License Legal Technician (LLLT) Program on Volunteer Legal Programs



Introduction

Washington State’s Limited License Legal Technician (LLLT) program has created meaningful, measurable improvements in access to justice, particularly in family law and domestic violence matters where the majority of litigants now appear without counsel. A recent one-week analysis of Pierce County Superior Court (October 13–16, 2025) revealed 404 family-law-related hearings, with 227 of them—56%—involving no legal representation at all. The Domestic Violence Protection Order (DVPO) docket showed even starker numbers: of 144 DVPO matters, 125 litigants (87%) appeared entirely pro se.

This level of self-representation significantly strains the court system. Judicial officers must spend additional time explaining procedure, calendars run long, matters are continued for correctable errors, and safety-critical DVPO cases move forward with incomplete evidence or confused parties. The justice system increasingly depends on courthouse facilitators, volunteer attorneys, legal aid programs, and especially LLLTs, who are uniquely trained to support self-represented litigants by preparing complete pleadings, offering accurate legal guidance, and stabilizing cases before they reach the courtroom. The LLLT program is one of the most effective tools Washington has to mitigate the inefficiencies, risks, and inequities created by overwhelming numbers of pro se litigants.

Case Study: Tacoma Probono Community Lawyers

1. Staff LLLT—Case Coordinator in the Family Safety Project

Since 2021, Tacoma Probono has employed a full-time LLLT who serves as the Case Coordinator for its Family Safety Project (FSP), a multidisciplinary team of three attorneys, one LLLT, and one paralegal. In a court environment where more than half of family law parties and nearly nine in ten DVPO litigants are self-represented, her role has become indispensable.

The LLLT has been instrumental in building a more efficient and reliable referral pipeline from the Crystal Judson Family Justice Center to the FSP. She equips advocates with accurate legal

information, ensures clients reach services quickly, and maintains rigorous data and contact tracking—tasks that are essential when the court is overloaded with unrepresented parties who frequently need guidance navigating forms, deadlines, and evolving case needs.

Her ability to shift between practitioner-level and operational responsibilities allows her to stabilize the program during staff vacancies and meet client needs that would otherwise fall through the cracks. Over the two-year period from July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2025, she dedicated **3,635.5 hours** to client-centered legal work and administrative support. Notably, she has:

- Conducted intake and screening that helps pro se litigants streamline their issues before appearing in court.
- Provided direct legal advice and document preparation—critical in a county where more than half of parties lack representation.
- Completed grant-required reporting during an extended attorney leave, ensuring uninterrupted service delivery.
- Maintained program functioning and staff retention through periods of high demand and volatility on the DVPO docket.

Her work directly reduces continuances, improves the quality of filings submitted by self-represented litigants, and gives survivors clear guidance in an otherwise overwhelming court process.

2. Volunteer LLLTs at Tacomaprobono

Tacomaprobono’s family law clinics are anchored by six volunteer LLLTs who, between July 2023 and June 2025, contributed **276.2 hours** of direct service. In a docket dominated by pro se litigants, these volunteers provide a stabilizing presence—ensuring pleadings are accurate, clients understand next steps, and hearings proceed more smoothly. Many volunteers extend their support beyond clinic hours, taking on pro bono matters or offering continued guidance to clients who might otherwise face the system alone. Also notable, LLLTs volunteer their time to Tacomaprobono’s Volunteer Legal Program (VLP) at a rate two and one-half times higher than local attorneys.

Statewide Impact of Volunteer LLLTs

Across Washington, VLPs rely on LLLTs to meet overwhelming demand from self-represented litigants. Between July 2023 and June 2025, VLPs reported the following LLLT contributions:

- Benton Franklin Legal Aid (BFLA): 1 LLLT, 1,228.5 hours
- Inland Empire VLP: 4–5 LLLTs, 970 hours
- LAW Advocates (Whatcom County): 3 LLLTs, 124.8 hours
- BMAC (Walla Walla): 1 LLLT, 146 hours
- Chelan Douglas Legal Aid: 1 LLLT, 21.25 hours
- Central Washington Legal Aid: 1 LLLT, 15.2 hours
- Skagit Legal Aid: 2 LLLTs, 16 hours
- Cowlitz-Wahkiakum Legal Aid: 1 LLLT, 2 hours

These hours directly translate into fewer continuances, more complete filings, and improved court efficiency—outcomes that benefit litigants, judicial officers, and the public.

Client Impact Story: Benton Franklin Legal Aid

Norma, a single mother managing multiple jobs and complex family dynamics, came to a Pasco clinic seeking help with a parenting plan. She connected with BFLA's volunteer LLLT, who provided something rare for pro se litigants: consistent, ongoing guidance. Over eight months, he met with her 23 times, prepared pleadings, developed scripts for her hearings, and guided her through multiple DVPO and parenting plan proceedings.

Norma ultimately secured a final parenting plan, a full DVPO, and restored stability and safety for her children—outcomes made possible because an LLLT could provide sustained, skilled support that most pro se litigants never receive.

Conclusion

Washington's LLLT program is an innovative and essential response to the realities of today's family law system, where the majority of litigants must represent themselves. The Pierce County snapshot—56% of family law cases and 87% of DVPO cases involving no representation—underscores the urgency of this work.

LLLTs mitigate court inefficiencies, improve safety outcomes, and expand access to justice by helping self-represented litigants prepare complete filings, understand court procedures, and meaningfully participate in their cases. Tacomaprobono's nearly **4,000 LLLT hours** over two years, along with thousands more contributed statewide, demonstrate the profound value of this role.



WASHINGTON
COURTS

Serving Self-Represented Litigants

*A survey report on self-represented litigant services in
Washington State Courts*

Washington State Court Management Council

November 2019

Jeanne Englert, MSW, MPA
Manager, Board for Judicial Administration
Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts

Executive Summary

All individuals in Washington have a right to equal access to justice and effective and meaningful information and assistance. This is especially critical for individuals who are not represented by an attorney. Courts across Washington have seen an increase in the number of individuals who are not represented by an attorney, referred to in this report as self-represented litigants (SRL).

In response to this trend, the Court Management Council (CMC) conducted a survey to gather statewide court information about how courts are providing services to SRL, what resources already exist, and what other resources are needed. Responses were shared both collectively and by court level where there were more significant differences in the responses.

Key Findings:

- 1) Over the last three years, superior courts report a 77% increase in SRL seeking court services. While district and municipal courts have experienced increases in SRL seeking services, the majority of these courts report that numbers have remained the same. It is important to note that while the majority of district and municipal reported that numbers remained the same, these courts typically experience larger numbers of SRL already.
- 2) Courthouse facilitators are commonly used for family law matters.
- 3) Courts often charge for SRL services such as facilitator meetings, forms packages, and printing services.
- 4) While there are different strategies at the court levels, all courts consistently reported that forms assistance and review, referrals to legal and community services, procedural instructions, and website referrals are some of the most successful strategies to help SRL navigate the court system.
- 5) Trial courts reported that SRL frequently sought services for domestic violence cases. SRL sought services in over 90% of domestic violence cases in superior courts, almost 60% in district courts, and 36% in municipal courts.
- 6) The two biggest challenges courts experience when working with SRL are finding and communicating the difference between providing legal information and providing legal advice and having concerns that individuals do not understand the process even when guidance is provided.

SRL services vary across the state. It would be helpful for courts to further enhance services for SRL, share specific resources, and identify key resources that could be developed while being informed by SRL to ensure resources are meeting their needs.

Introduction

All individuals in Washington have a right to equal access to justice and effective and meaningful information and assistance. This is especially critical for individuals who are not represented by an attorney. Courts across Washington have seen an increase in the number of individuals who are not represented by an attorney, referred to in this report as self-represented litigants (SRL).

In response to this trend, the CMC conducted a survey to gather statewide court information about how courts are providing services to SRL, what resources exist, and what resources are needed. The CMC is comprised of non-judicial court professionals across Washington who recommend policy development and facilitate statewide organizational improvements to enhance the administration of the courts.

The survey findings suggest: that SRL numbers are increasing or remaining at high level; that resources for SRL vary across courts; that form completion assistance and sharing of community resources are helpful services; and that even with resources, negotiating the court system can be confusing and complex.

The Washington State court system is highly decentralized. All supreme, appellate, superior, and district judges, and many municipal court judges are elected officials. Most county clerks are independently elected. The Supreme Court does not have supervisory authority over the court levels or individual judges and justices, nor does the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) have oversight or supervisory authority over any court. There are some coordination challenges within a decentralized court system, but there is also opportunity for creativity and innovation at the local levels. Because coordination is generally predicated upon available resources, interest, and local leadership, such efforts often result in disparate access, services, and resources across and between local jurisdictions.

Washington has a limited set of resources available to assist SRL in understanding the complexities of the legal system. Resources are varied across communities and courts and are often dependent on local structures, funding, culture, needs, and resources. Additionally, court services may vary depending on the court level.

Existing resources that assist SRL include courthouse facilitators and navigators, court interpreters, and Limited License Legal technicians. Some counties have self-help kiosks, law libraries, and other locally developed resources to help SRL. Community entities also offer a number of services such as training, reduced-cost or free legal aid, or legal information through clinics, websites, and phone service lines. While these services exist, they are fragmented and not available in every community.

Given the statewide landscape and fragmented services for SRL, the CMC wanted to 1) understand what services exist and what services are needed and 2) identify successful resources and services that can be replicated or developed at the statewide level.

Survey Methodology

The CMC conducted a survey in July 2019 to gather information about local SRL services and needs. The CMC wanted to determine the frequency at which SRL services are needed around the state, what types of cases they were most used for, what services exist and what services are needed, and challenges and successes in administering SRL services.

AOC staff first met with CMC members and other AOC staff representing the different court levels or statewide groups to understand better local and court level SRL service issues. Survey questions were then developed by AOC staff, including the Washington State Center for Court Research, and reviewed and revised by CMC members. The survey was distributed to all court administrator and Clerk listservs and remained open for four weeks. Several reminders were sent to listservs and to specific courts.

For the purposes of this survey, SRL services refer to services provided to individuals who are not represented by an attorney.

There were 141 court and clerk responses out of a possible 204 responses, giving a 70% response rate.

Court Level	Percentage of total Responses
Superior	40%
Municipal	33%
District	23%
Court of Appeals	1%
Supreme Court	1%

Responses were received from 37 of the 39 counties. There was almost equal representation of responses from rural and non-rural courts; 52% of respondents reported they were considered a rural court. Some of the respondents did not complete the survey to the end.

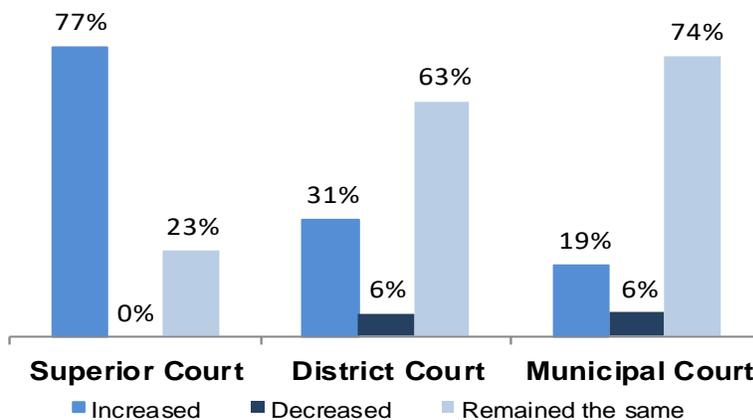
The survey results are shared using both all participant responses and court level comparison responses where there are larger differences in responses by court level. Due to the small number of appellate courts and responses, most of the comparison data reflects trial court responses.

Key Findings

Superior courts experiencing an increase in SRL

Superior courts reported a significant increase over the last three years in SRL seeking court services. While some district and municipal courts have experienced an increase in SRL seeking services, the majority of these courts reported that numbers have remained the same at a very high level. Appellate courts reported SRL seeking services have either increased or remained the same.

Frequency of SRL seeking court services over the last three years



Courthouse Facilitators/Navigators

Twenty-nine percent (29%) of respondents reported that their court has a courthouse facilitator/navigator (referred to as facilitator for the purposes of this report). Of these, 68% provide services for family law, while 28% provide services for both family law and guardianship. All but three of the reported facilitators reside in superior courts.

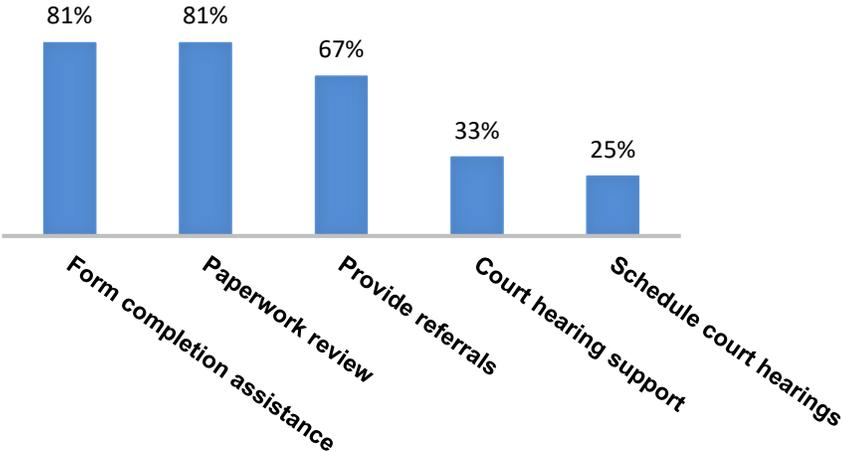
In 60% of the cases, facilitators met an average of two to three times with an individual before they appeared in court. Facilitators met with individuals only once in 34% of cases. One municipal court reported that they have a facilitator who provides services for criminal, traffic, and non-traffic cases who meets with litigants only once.

Facilitators have many responsibilities: paperwork assistance and review, providing referrals, scheduling court hearings, and providing court support. A few respondents reported developing and/or implementing workshops and classes.

There is no surprise that 81% of superior courts reported that their facilitators review paperwork to ensure all documents are completed prior to the court case being scheduled and provide assistance with form completion. Facilitators' responsibilities also include: 67% provided referrals to legal and community resources, 33% provided court hearing

support, and 25% scheduled court hearings. District and municipal courts were not included because only three facilitators were reported in these courts in this survey.

Superior Court Facilitator Responsibilities



While the majority of respondents reported that assistance with and review of forms are the best use of a facilitator’s time, they also found that individual consultations, whether in person (scheduled or walk-in appointments) or by phone, were worthwhile to explain the facilitator’s role, answer questions, and help litigants understand forms and procedures.

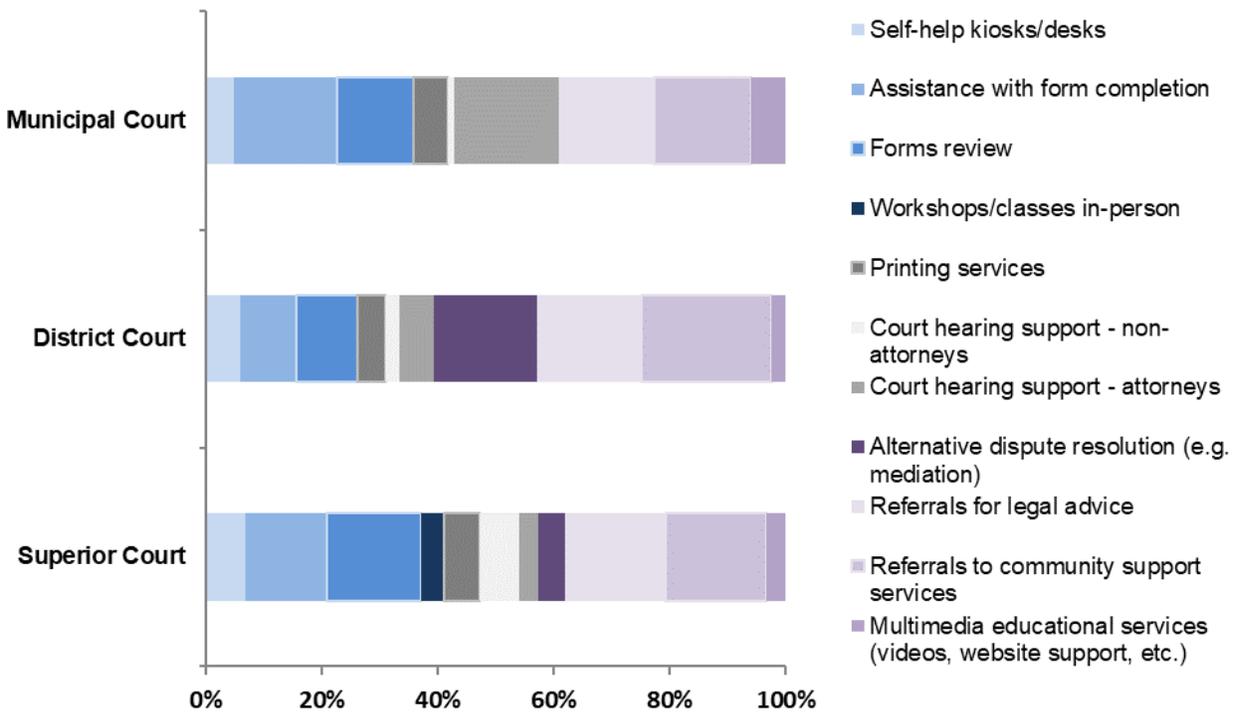
Several respondents reported that it is not as useful when facilitators only provided limited support, only allowed phone call appointments, allowed both parties to meet at the same time, conducted classes, or provided courtroom support.

Other SRL services

SRL services are usually coordinated by clerks and court administrators. Some respondents report that they do not have a coordinator or position overseeing services and others reported that all staff answer questions and provide support.

The likelihood of services being provided at courthouses for SRL vary somewhat according to court level. All court levels were likely to provide referrals to legal and community support and assistance with and review of forms. District courts were more likely to provide alternative dispute resolution services than the other court levels. More municipal courts reported providing support for court hearings with attorneys. Throughout the survey, when respondents reported attorney support for SRL, they reported they provided attorneys for initial consultations or had an attorney on standby if needed.

SRL services available in the courthouse



Appellate courts reported services that included: online form and resources assistance, printing, referrals to legal and community resources, and multimedia educational tools.

In regards to costs for services, there are more costs associated with services for SRL at superior courts, which is not surprising because the majority of reported facilitators are housed in superior courts. Seventy one percent (71%) of superior courts reported costs for meeting with courthouse facilitators, 87% reported costs for forms packages, and 84% reported costs for printing at the courthouse. While there may be some costs associated with facilitators and forms packages at the district and municipal court level, there are more likely to be costs for printing at the courthouse; 48% of district courts and 28% of municipal court report charging for printing costs. Appellate courts reported only charging for printing costs.

The majority of funds for SRL services came from county and city funds and filing fees. Other funding that supports SRL services came from income from forms and workshops (9%), state (7%), and grants (7%). Several others report funding from facilitator appointments. SRL can apply for fee waivers for services.

SRL resources

Resources provided to SRL vary statewide across courts and communities. Some resources were developed or provided by clerks and courts while other resources were developed and provided by community or state entities. Some courts have limited services and even if they have a resource with the same name as another court, it may not be the same resource.

The most frequently provided resources by clerks and courts at all court levels that was developed by them are instructions about how to get copies of court records (96% of courts provide this) and basic court information (93% of courts provide this). Approximately 57% of all courts responded that they provide information on the difference between legal information and legal advice.

The following table highlights other court/clerk resources developed and provided by court level.

Court/Clerk developed and provided resources	Percentage of Respondents by Court Level		
	Superior	District	Municipal
Local court website	93%	81%	81%
Court fees and how to get a waiver	93	89	61
Forms and instructions	71	86	72
Procedural information by case type	69	84	65
Brochures and community resources	60	63	71
Guides to go through paperwork for a particular need	49	52	32

Over 50% of superior and district courts also provide mediation resources.

Appellate courts are more likely to provide local website resources, guides to go through paperwork for a particular court need, procedural information by case type, and court fees and how to get a fee waiver.

The following table highlights the most frequently provided resources by community and state entities by court level.

Community/State developed and provided resources	Percentage of Respondents by Court Level		
	Superior	District	Municipal
AOC website	62%	56%	37%
Washington Law Help website	47	48	26

Successful services and resources for navigating the court system

Superior courts

Superior courts reported that facilitators, form packets, instructions and reviews, and referrals to legal services are the most successful strategies when working with SRL. Respondents also reported that brochures, resource lists, referrals, and central information sharing such as websites and kiosks are additional helpful resources. Respondents specifically referred to various legal resources as being helpful for SRL, such as the CLEAR (Coordinated Legal Education, Advice and Referral system) line, attorney consultation referrals, legal aid volunteers at pro se dockets, and clinics. One court has a family law orientation class.

District courts

District courts reported that providing resource lists and procedural instructions and referrals to specific websites and community resources are the most successful strategies when working with SRL. Respondents also reported that specific brochures about particular case types and a public kiosk are helpful for SRL. One court mentioned translation of forms and small claims mediation services as being helpful for SRL navigating the court.

Municipal Courts

Municipal courts reported that certain court staff personality traits, providing resource lists, procedural instructions, and website referrals are the most successful strategies when working with SRL. Respondents also reported that community partnerships and resources, sharing prosecutor information, and appointing or having available stand-by counsel are helpful for SRL in municipal courts. Some courts reported that they have not developed resources, have not received questions from SRL, and if they did receive questions that clerks will answer them in person or on the phone.

Appellate Courts

Appellate courts report that information specific to certain types of cases, referrals to websites, and the appellate case processing guide are most helpful to SRL seeking services.

Respondents also reported that certain personality traits and skills are important when working with SRL such as listening skills, patience, kindness, and the ability to explain information in an easy-to-understand manner.

Court cases SRL sought services for most

During the last few years, trial courts reported that SRL frequently sought services for domestic violence cases. While numbers vary per court, each court level reports services sought for SRL in these types of cases. SRL sought services in over 90% of domestic violence cases in superior courts, almost 60% in district courts, and 36% in municipal courts.

Superior courts reported SRL also sought services 95% of the time in family cases

(divorce, custody, and support), 63% in landlord-tenant cases, and 39% in guardianship cases.

District and municipal courts reported SRL sought services in over 60% of infraction cases and 34% – 44% of misdemeanor cases. District courts reported higher numbers of SRL seeking services for general civil cases (50%) and small claims (70%).

Courts are least likely to provide SRL services for foreclosures and consumer debt cases. Some of the courts responding did not provide services for certain case types.

Biggest challenges

The two biggest challenges¹ courts experience when working with SRL are 1) finding and communicating the difference between providing legal information and providing legal advice (approximately 1/2 the time for district courts, almost 1/3 of the time for superior courts and 1/4 of the time for municipal courts); and 2) having concerns that individuals do not understand the process even when guidance is provided (over 1/3 of the time for superior courts and district courts and almost 1/2 of the time for municipal courts). Appellate courts also expressed these challenges when working with SRL.

Providing legal advice and legal information has been an ongoing concern for courts. Courts want to ensure that individuals understand the court's role around this issue, especially because many SRL ask for legal advice. The CMC and AOC court education staff developed an online course to help court system personnel recognize the difference between the two types of assistance and help them navigate services with this in mind.

Many respondents were most concerned that SRL do not have the knowledge or understand the court process and outcome, even when the SRL have information. This can often lead to delays when SRL are unprepared for the court hearing. These findings support the 2018 State of the State Courts survey that found that voters feel ill-equipped to navigate the court system without an attorney and lack confidence in their ability to represent themselves². Furthermore the study found that 61% of voters say they don't believe they "could represent myself in court, regardless of what resources and information are provided."

Another challenge reported by respondents was that administrators and clerks often lack the time to fully explain information to SRL because of inadequate resources and limited staffing.

Data Collection

Approximately one-third of the courts responded that they collected some type of data on SRL services. The most frequently collected information included: the use of facilitators,

¹ Open ended comments for this question were grouped according to similarities of responses and then further analyzed by court level.

² Memo to National State Center for State Courts from GNA Strategies. *2018 State of the State Courts – Survey Analysis*.

website resources accessed, and types of cases where assistance is needed.

Only seven respondents reported that they evaluated the effectiveness of these services primarily through staff debriefings and recommendations based on staff experiences and court user feedback.

Court Priorities

If money was not an issue courts reported they would (in order of number of responses):

- Hire court facilitators
- Provide access to attorneys
- Provide a resource kiosk
- Provide electronic form filing

These categories were consistent in ranking and importance across court levels.

Courts reported that the state can enhance SRL services through:

- Legal assistance
- Better and more forms available
- Call center to provide help to court users
- More facilitators
- Tutorials for form completion
- Enhanced forms
- Easy to navigate state website and forms page
- How-to videos

Recommendations

The survey findings reflect the various and often different ways that local communities and courts provide support to SRL. And while services may look different across the state, almost every court is doing something to address the needs of SRL. Additionally, courts are starting at different places to enhance their SRL services and some are more developed than others. Based on the survey responses, there does not appear to be one example to look to for comprehensive SRL services.

While many courts reported an increase in SRL, there are also many courts reporting that numbers have remained the same over the last several years. District and municipal courts, whose SRL population has always been high because of the nature of their caseload, were most likely to report their numbers remained constant. There are no clear or consistent methods to collect this data. If a court has a facilitator program, they are more likely to collect and review the data.

The survey findings identified:

- 1) Over the last three years, superior courts report a 77% increase in SRL seeking court services. While district and municipal courts have experienced increases in SRL seeking services, the majority of these courts report that numbers have remained the same. It is important to note that while the majority of district and municipal reported that numbers remained the same, these courts typically experience larger numbers of SRL already.
- 2) Courthouse facilitators are commonly used for family law matters.
- 3) Courts often charge for SRL services such as facilitator meetings, forms packages, and printing services.
- 4) While there are different strategies at the court levels, all courts consistently reported that forms assistance and review, referrals to legal and community services, procedural instructions, and website referrals are some of the most successful strategies to help SRL navigate the court system.
- 5) Trial courts reported that SRL frequently sought services for domestic violence cases. SRL sought services in over 90% of domestic violence cases in superior courts, almost 60% in district courts, and 36% in municipal courts.
- 6) The two biggest challenges courts experience when working with SRL are finding and communicating the difference between providing legal information and providing legal advice and having concerns that individuals do not understand the process even when guidance is provided.

The CMC recommends the following:

- 1) Develop a considerations list for courts examining their SRL services. This could help courts identify needs and areas to focus on to develop SRL services. A considerations list may include questions or information around: a website review, brochures for community resources, legal advice and legal information training, and identifying staff to coordinate or take the lead on SRL services.
- 2) Explore the development of a central location for courts to share SRL resources. A central location would provide an opportunity for courts to share and review resources that might work in their individual communities.
- 3) Explore the possibility of developing short videos on specific topics that would be helpful for courts across Washington. Part of this process would include soliciting feedback from court users and other stakeholders to ensure resources are helpful for SRL and in moving through the court process.
- 4) Consider soliciting SRL feedback on existing or potential resources. As resources are limited, it is critical to obtain feedback from court users to ensure resources are helpful and effective.

This survey was helpful to understand better what SRL services look like across Washington. Given where courts are at, how fragmented services are for SRL, and limited resources, it is important to continue to explore successful resources and services that can be replicated or developed at the statewide level.

ABOUT THE DATA

2015-2025 Pierce County Pro Se Litigants: Family Law and CPO

Spreadsheet data was provided to Melisa Evangelos of Tacomaprobono on November 17, 2025, who requested from Pierce County 10 years of data showing raw numbers and percentages of litigant representation in Pierce County Superior Court family law-type cases, including family law and civil protection order matters.

Note: Data for 2025 is through Nov. 17, 2025.

Year Filed	Case Type	Sub Type Code	Sub Type Description	Petitioner / Respondent	Total Cases	Total Litigants	Pro Se Litigants	% of Litigants Pro Se	Litigants with 1(+) Attorney(s)	% of Litigants with 1(+) Attorney(s)	Cases with No Attorneys	% of Cases with No Attorneys	Cases with 1 Litigant Represented	% of Cases with 1 Litigant Represented	Cases with 2 Litigants Represented	% of Cases with 2 Litigants Represented
2015	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	PET	3952	4004	3828	95.60%	176	4.40%	3557	90.01%	277	7.01%	109	2.76%
2015	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	RSP	3952	3954	3624	91.65%	330	8.35%	3557	90.01%	277	7.01%	109	2.76%
2015	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	ALL	3952	7958	7452	93.64%	506	6.36%	3557	90.01%	277	7.01%	109	2.76%
2015	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	PET	108	109	103	94.50%	6	5.50%	99	91.67%	4	3.70%	5	4.63%
2015	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	RSP	108	116	108	93.10%	8	6.90%	99	91.67%	4	3.70%	5	4.63%
2015	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	ALL	108	225	211	93.78%	14	6.22%	99	91.67%	4	3.70%	5	4.63%
2015	2	STK	Stalking Protection	PET	9	11	6	54.55%	5	45.45%	5	55.56%	4	44.44%	2	22.22%
2015	2	STK	Stalking Protection	RSP	9	9	8	88.89%	1	11.11%	5	55.56%	4	44.44%	2	22.22%
2015	2	STK	Stalking Protection	ALL	9	20	14	70.00%	6	30.00%	5	55.56%	4	44.44%	2	22.22%
2015	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	PET	61	67	60	89.55%	7	10.45%	46	75.41%	10	16.39%	5	8.20%
2015	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	RSP	61	61	48	78.69%	13	21.31%	46	75.41%	10	16.39%	5	8.20%
2015	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	ALL TYPES	61	128	108	84.38%	20	15.63%	46	75.41%	10	16.39%	5	8.20%
2015	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	PET	50	53	46	86.79%	7	13.21%	35	70.00%	9	18.00%	5	10.00%
2015	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	RSP	50	50	37	74.00%	13	26.00%	35	70.00%	9	18.00%	5	10.00%
2015	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	ALL TYPES	50	103	83	80.58%	20	19.42%	35	70.00%	9	18.00%	5	10.00%
2015	2	ALL	ALL SUBTYPE DESCRIPTIONS	ALL TYPES	4180	8434	7868	93.29%	566	6.71%	3742	89.52%	304	7.27%	126	3.01%
2015	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	PET	10	10	0	0.00%	10	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	10.00%	9	90.00%
2015	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	RSP	10	10	1	10.00%	9	90.00%	0	0.00%	1	10.00%	9	90.00%
2015	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	ALL TYPES	10	20	1	5.00%	19	95.00%	0	0.00%	1	10.00%	9	90.00%
2015	3	CUS	Child Custody (Non-Parental)	PET	249	363	180	49.59%	183	50.41%	116	46.59%	92	36.95%	75	30.12%
2015	3	CUS	Child Custody (Non-Parental)	RSP	249	463	412	88.98%	51	11.02%	116	46.59%	92	36.95%	75	30.12%
2015	3	CUS	Child Custody (Non-Parental)	ALL TYPES	249	826	592	71.67%	234	28.33%	116	46.59%	92	36.95%	75	30.12%
2015	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	PET	1589	1589	659	41.47%	930	58.53%	602	37.89%	346	21.77%	609	38.33%
2015	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	RSP	1589	1590	924	58.11%	666	41.89%	602	37.89%	346	21.77%	609	38.33%
2015	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	ALL TYPES	1589	3179	1583	49.80%	1596	50.20%	602	37.89%	346	21.77%	609	38.33%
2015	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	PET	1891	1892	1198	63.32%	694	36.68%	1169	61.82%	423	22.37%	280	14.81%
2015	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	RSP	1890	1890	1582	83.70%	308	16.30%	1168	61.80%	423	22.38%	280	14.81%
2015	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	ALL TYPES	1891	3782	2780	73.51%	1002	26.49%	1169	61.82%	423	22.37%	280	14.81%
2015	3	DPC	Disso Domestic Partnrshp Child	PET	1	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2015	3	DPC	Disso Domestic Partnrshp Child	RSP	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2015	3	DPC	Disso Domestic Partnrshp Child	ALL TYPES	1	2	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2015	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnrshp	PET	3	3	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	0	0.00%
2015	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnrshp	RSP	3	3	3	100.00%	0	0.00%	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	0	0.00%
2015	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnrshp	ALL TYPES	3	6	5	83.33%	1	16.67%	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	0	0.00%
2015	3	FJU3	Foreign Judgment Type 3	PET	12	12	3	25.00%	9	75.00%	3	25.00%	4	33.33%	5	41.67%
2015	3	FJU3	Foreign Judgment Type 3	RSP	12	12	7	58.33%	5	41.67%	3	25.00%	4	33.33%	5	41.67%
2015	3	FJU3	Foreign Judgment Type 3	ALL TYPES	12	24	10	41.67%	14	58.33%	3	25.00%	4	33.33%	5	41.67%

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2015	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	PET	21	21	13	61.90%	8	38.10%	13	61.90%	5	23.81%	2	9.52%
2015	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	RSP	22	22	20	90.91%	2	9.09%	14	63.64%	5	22.73%	2	9.09%
2015	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	ALL TYPES	22	43	33	76.74%	10	23.26%	14	63.64%	5	22.73%	2	9.09%
2015	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	PET	55	55	29	52.73%	26	47.27%	25	45.45%	17	30.91%	13	23.64%
2015	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	RSP	55	55	38	69.09%	17	30.91%	25	45.45%	17	30.91%	13	23.64%
2015	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	ALL TYPES	55	110	67	60.91%	43	39.09%	25	45.45%	17	30.91%	13	23.64%
2015	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	PET	48	48	26	54.17%	22	45.83%	25	52.08%	10	20.83%	12	25.00%
2015	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	RSP	48	48	35	72.92%	13	27.08%	25	52.08%	10	20.83%	12	25.00%
2015	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	ALL TYPES	48	96	61	63.54%	35	36.46%	25	52.08%	10	20.83%	12	25.00%
2015	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	PET	128	130	65	50.00%	65	50.00%	61	47.66%	28	21.88%	36	28.13%
2015	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	RSP	128	132	94	71.21%	38	28.79%	61	47.66%	28	21.88%	36	28.13%
2015	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	ALL TYPES	128	262	159	60.69%	103	39.31%	61	47.66%	28	21.88%	36	28.13%
2015	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	PET	94	94	41	43.62%	53	56.38%	37	39.36%	35	37.23%	20	21.28%
2015	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	RSP	94	114	90	78.95%	24	21.05%	37	39.36%	35	37.23%	20	21.28%
2015	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	ALL TYPES	94	208	131	62.98%	77	37.02%	37	39.36%	35	37.23%	20	21.28%
2015	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	PET	25	25	11	44.00%	14	56.00%	10	40.00%	5	20.00%	8	32.00%
2015	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	RSP	25	27	18	66.67%	9	33.33%	10	40.00%	5	20.00%	8	32.00%
2015	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	ALL TYPES	25	52	29	55.77%	23	44.23%	10	40.00%	5	20.00%	8	32.00%
2015	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	PET	692	692	392	56.65%	300	43.35%	333	48.12%	152	21.97%	182	26.30%
2015	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	RSP	693	699	456	65.24%	243	34.76%	333	48.05%	152	21.93%	183	26.41%
2015	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	ALL TYPES	693	1391	848	60.96%	543	39.04%	333	48.05%	152	21.93%	183	26.41%
2015	3	RIC	URESAs Recip Resp In-County (3)	PET	23	23	0	0.00%	23	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	4.35%	19	82.61%
2015	3	RIC	URESAs Recip Resp In-County (3)	RSP	23	44	25	56.82%	19	43.18%	0	0.00%	1	4.35%	19	82.61%
2015	3	RIC	URESAs Recip Resp In-County (3)	ALL TYPES	23	67	25	37.31%	42	62.69%	0	0.00%	1	4.35%	19	82.61%
2015	3	ROC	URESAs Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	PET	36	36	0	0.00%	36	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	2.78%	23	63.89%
2015	3	ROC	URESAs Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	RSP	36	72	49	68.06%	23	31.94%	0	0.00%	1	2.78%	23	63.89%
2015	3	ROC	URESAs Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	ALL TYPES	36	108	49	45.37%	59	54.63%	0	0.00%	1	2.78%	23	63.89%
2015	3	ALL	ALL SUBTYPE DESCRIPTIONS	ALL TYPES	4879	10176	6374	62.64%	3802	37.36%	2397	49.13%	1122	23.00%	1294	26.52%
2016	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	PET	3872	3907	3707	94.88%	200	5.12%	3457	89.28%	266	6.87%	136	3.51%
2016	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	RSP	3872	3875	3524	90.94%	351	9.06%	3457	89.28%	266	6.87%	136	3.51%
2016	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	ALL TYPES	3872	7782	7231	92.92%	551	7.08%	3457	89.28%	266	6.87%	136	3.51%
2016	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	PET	93	94	87	92.55%	7	7.45%	78	83.87%	11	11.83%	4	4.30%
2016	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	RSP	93	94	82	87.23%	12	12.77%	78	83.87%	11	11.83%	4	4.30%
2016	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	ALL TYPES	93	188	169	89.89%	19	10.11%	78	83.87%	11	11.83%	4	4.30%
2016	2	STK	Stalking Protection	PET	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2016	2	STK	Stalking Protection	RSP	1	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2016	2	STK	Stalking Protection	ALL TYPES	1	2	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%

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2016	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	PET	48	50	41	82.00%	9	18.00%	36	75.00%	5	10.42%	7	14.58%
2016	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	RSP	48	48	38	79.17%	10	20.83%	36	75.00%	5	10.42%	7	14.58%
2016	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	ALL TYPES	48	98	79	80.61%	19	19.39%	36	75.00%	5	10.42%	7	14.58%
2016	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	PET	51	51	39	76.47%	12	23.53%	36	70.59%	9	17.65%	5	9.80%
2016	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	RSP	51	51	43	84.31%	8	15.69%	36	70.59%	9	17.65%	5	9.80%
2016	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	ALL TYPES	51	102	82	80.39%	20	19.61%	36	70.59%	9	17.65%	5	9.80%
2016	2	ALL	ALL SUBTYPE DESCRIPTIONS	ALL TYPES	4065	8172	7562	92.54%	610	7.46%	3607	88.73%	292	7.18%	152	3.74%
2016	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	PET	14	14	0	0.00%	14	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	13	92.86%
2016	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	RSP	14	14	1	7.14%	13	92.86%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	13	92.86%
2016	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	ALL TYPES	14	28	1	3.57%	27	96.43%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	13	92.86%
2016	3	CUS	Child Custody (Non-Parental)	PET	283	394	231	58.63%	163	41.37%	162	57.24%	76	26.86%	78	27.56%
2016	3	CUS	Child Custody (Non-Parental)	RSP	283	519	464	89.40%	55	10.60%	162	57.24%	76	26.86%	78	27.56%
2016	3	CUS	Child Custody (Non-Parental)	ALL TYPES	283	913	695	76.12%	218	23.88%	162	57.24%	76	26.86%	78	27.56%
2016	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	PET	1570	1571	687	43.73%	884	56.27%	635	40.45%	366	23.31%	531	33.82%
2016	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	RSP	1572	1573	989	62.87%	584	37.13%	636	40.46%	366	23.28%	532	33.84%
2016	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	ALL TYPES	1573	3144	1676	53.31%	1468	46.69%	637	40.50%	366	23.27%	532	33.82%
2016	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	PET	1852	1852	1202	64.90%	650	35.10%	1174	63.39%	389	21.00%	271	14.63%
2016	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	RSP	1852	1853	1554	83.86%	299	16.14%	1174	63.39%	389	21.00%	271	14.63%
2016	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	ALL TYPES	1852	3705	2756	74.39%	949	25.61%	1174	63.39%	389	21.00%	271	14.63%
2016	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnrship	PET	3	3	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	0	0.00%
2016	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnrship	RSP	3	3	3	100.00%	0	0.00%	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	0	0.00%
2016	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnrship	ALL TYPES	3	6	5	83.33%	1	16.67%	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	0	0.00%
2016	3	FJU3	Foreign Judgment Type 3	PET	6	6	2	33.33%	4	66.67%	2	33.33%	2	33.33%	2	33.33%
2016	3	FJU3	Foreign Judgment Type 3	RSP	6	6	4	66.67%	2	33.33%	2	33.33%	2	33.33%	2	33.33%
2016	3	FJU3	Foreign Judgment Type 3	ALL TYPES	6	12	6	50.00%	6	50.00%	2	33.33%	2	33.33%	2	33.33%
2016	3	INP	Invalidity Domestic Ptnrshp	PET	1	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%
2016	3	INP	Invalidity Domestic Ptnrshp	RSP	1	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%
2016	3	INP	Invalidity Domestic Ptnrshp	ALL TYPES	1	2	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%
2016	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	PET	29	29	19	65.52%	10	34.48%	19	65.52%	6	20.69%	3	10.34%
2016	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	RSP	29	29	26	89.66%	3	10.34%	19	65.52%	6	20.69%	3	10.34%
2016	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	ALL TYPES	29	58	45	77.59%	13	22.41%	19	65.52%	6	20.69%	3	10.34%
2016	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	PET	54	55	27	49.09%	28	50.91%	23	42.59%	12	22.22%	16	29.63%
2016	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	RSP	54	55	36	65.45%	19	34.55%	23	42.59%	12	22.22%	16	29.63%
2016	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	ALL TYPES	54	110	63	57.27%	47	42.73%	23	42.59%	12	22.22%	16	29.63%
2016	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	PET	73	74	39	52.70%	35	47.30%	36	49.32%	15	20.55%	21	28.77%
2016	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	RSP	72	72	49	68.06%	23	31.94%	35	48.61%	15	20.83%	21	29.17%
2016	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	ALL TYPES	73	146	88	60.27%	58	39.73%	36	49.32%	15	20.55%	21	28.77%

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2016	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	PET	125	125	54	43.20%	71	56.80%	45	36.00%	32	25.60%	40	32.00%
2016	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	RSP	125	127	78	61.42%	49	38.58%	45	36.00%	32	25.60%	40	32.00%
2016	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	ALL TYPES	125	252	132	52.38%	120	47.62%	45	36.00%	32	25.60%	40	32.00%
2016	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	PET	113	113	47	41.59%	66	58.41%	43	38.05%	51	45.13%	16	14.16%
2016	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	RSP	113	149	128	85.91%	21	14.09%	43	38.05%	51	45.13%	16	14.16%
2016	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	ALL TYPES	113	262	175	66.79%	87	33.21%	43	38.05%	51	45.13%	16	14.16%
2016	3	MOD	Modification	PET	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2016	3	MOD	Modification	RSP	1	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2016	3	MOD	Modification	ALL TYPES	1	2	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2016	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	PET	30	30	11	36.67%	19	63.33%	9	30.00%	8	26.67%	13	43.33%
2016	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	RSP	30	34	18	52.94%	16	47.06%	9	30.00%	8	26.67%	13	43.33%
2016	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	ALL TYPES	30	64	29	45.31%	35	54.69%	9	30.00%	8	26.67%	13	43.33%
2016	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	PET	710	710	411	57.89%	299	42.11%	364	51.27%	134	18.87%	186	26.20%
2016	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	RSP	710	714	481	67.37%	233	32.63%	364	51.27%	134	18.87%	186	26.20%
2016	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	ALL TYPES	710	1424	892	62.64%	532	37.36%	364	51.27%	134	18.87%	186	26.20%
2016	3	RIC	URESА Recip Resp In-County (3)	PET	7	7	0	0.00%	7	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	28.57%
2016	3	RIC	URESА Recip Resp In-County (3)	RSP	7	13	11	84.62%	2	15.38%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	28.57%
2016	3	RIC	URESА Recip Resp In-County (3)	ALL TYPES	7	20	11	55.00%	9	45.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	28.57%
2016	3	ROC	URESА Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	PET	67	67	0	0.00%	67	100.00%	0	0.00%	9	13.43%	45	67.16%
2016	3	ROC	URESА Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	RSP	67	133	88	66.17%	45	33.83%	0	0.00%	9	13.43%	45	67.16%
2016	3	ROC	URESА Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	ALL TYPES	67	200	88	44.00%	112	56.00%	0	0.00%	9	13.43%	45	67.16%
2016	3	ALL	ALL SUBTYPE DESCRIPTIONS	ALL TYPES	4941	10348	6663	64.39%	3685	35.61%	2516	50.92%	1102	22.30%	1239	25.08%
2017	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	PET	3770	3791	3564	94.01%	227	5.99%	3349	88.83%	270	7.16%	145	3.85%
2017	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	RSP	3770	3770	3431	91.01%	339	8.99%	3349	88.83%	270	7.16%	145	3.85%
2017	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	ALL TYPES	3770	7561	6995	92.51%	566	7.49%	3349	88.83%	270	7.16%	145	3.85%
2017	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	PET	94	96	87	90.63%	9	9.38%	81	86.17%	7	7.45%	4	4.26%
2017	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	RSP	94	94	86	91.49%	8	8.51%	81	86.17%	7	7.45%	4	4.26%
2017	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	ALL TYPES	94	190	173	91.05%	17	8.95%	81	86.17%	7	7.45%	4	4.26%
2017	2	STK	Stalking Protection	PET	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2017	2	STK	Stalking Protection	RSP	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2017	2	STK	Stalking Protection	ALL TYPES	1	2	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2017	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	PET	39	40	29	72.50%	11	27.50%	26	66.67%	4	10.26%	9	23.08%
2017	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	RSP	39	39	28	71.79%	11	28.21%	26	66.67%	4	10.26%	9	23.08%
2017	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	ALL TYPES	39	79	57	72.15%	22	27.85%	26	66.67%	4	10.26%	9	23.08%
2017	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	PET	63	64	44	68.75%	20	31.25%	35	55.56%	18	28.57%	8	12.70%
2017	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	RSP	63	63	47	74.60%	16	25.40%	35	55.56%	18	28.57%	8	12.70%
2017	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	ALL TYPES	63	127	91	71.65%	36	28.35%	35	55.56%	18	28.57%	8	12.70%

Year Filed	Case Type	Sub Type Code	Sub Type Description	Petitioner / Respondent	Total Cases	Total Litigants	Pro Se Litigants	% of Litigants Pro Se	Litigants with 1(+) Attorney(s)	% of Litigants with 1(+) Attorney(s)	Cases with No Attorneys	% of Cases with No Attorneys	Cases with 1 Litigant Represented	% of Cases with 1 Litigant Represented	Cases with 2 Litigants Represented	% of Cases with 2 Litigants Represented
2017	2	ALL	ALL SUBTYPE DESCRIPTIONS	ALL TYPES	3967	7959	7318	91.95%	641	8.05%	3492	88.03%	299	7.54%	166	4.18%
2017	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	PET	14	14	0	0.00%	14	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	7.14%	13	92.86%
2017	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	RSP	14	14	1	7.14%	13	92.86%	0	0.00%	1	7.14%	13	92.86%
2017	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	ALL TYPES	14	28	1	3.57%	27	96.43%	0	0.00%	1	7.14%	13	92.86%
2017	3	CUS	Child Custody (Non-Parental)	PET	270	390	245	62.82%	145	37.18%	165	61.11%	72	26.67%	57	21.11%
2017	3	CUS	Child Custody (Non-Parental)	RSP	270	483	446	92.34%	37	7.66%	165	61.11%	72	26.67%	57	21.11%
2017	3	CUS	Child Custody (Non-Parental)	ALL TYPES	270	873	691	79.15%	182	20.85%	165	61.11%	72	26.67%	57	21.11%
2017	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	PET	1488	1489	633	42.51%	856	57.49%	587	39.45%	313	21.03%	542	36.42%
2017	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	RSP	1486	1487	900	60.52%	587	39.48%	586	39.43%	313	21.06%	542	36.47%
2017	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	ALL TYPES	1489	2976	1533	51.51%	1443	48.49%	588	39.49%	313	21.02%	542	36.40%
2017	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	PET	1889	1890	1244	65.82%	646	34.18%	1218	64.48%	362	19.16%	281	14.88%
2017	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	RSP	1888	1888	1582	83.79%	306	16.21%	1217	64.46%	362	19.17%	281	14.88%
2017	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	ALL TYPES	1889	3778	2826	74.80%	952	25.20%	1218	64.48%	362	19.16%	281	14.88%
2017	3	DPC	Disso Domestic Partnrshp Child	PET	1	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%
2017	3	DPC	Disso Domestic Partnrshp Child	RSP	1	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%
2017	3	DPC	Disso Domestic Partnrshp Child	ALL TYPES	1	2	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%
2017	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnership	PET	1	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2017	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnership	RSP	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2017	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnership	ALL TYPES	1	2	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2017	3	FJU3	Foreign Judgment Type 3	PET	4	4	1	25.00%	3	75.00%	1	25.00%	2	50.00%	1	25.00%
2017	3	FJU3	Foreign Judgment Type 3	RSP	4	4	3	75.00%	1	25.00%	1	25.00%	2	50.00%	1	25.00%
2017	3	FJU3	Foreign Judgment Type 3	ALL TYPES	4	8	4	50.00%	4	50.00%	1	25.00%	2	50.00%	1	25.00%
2017	3	INP	Invalidity Domestic Ptnrshp	PET	1	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2017	3	INP	Invalidity Domestic Ptnrshp	RSP	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2017	3	INP	Invalidity Domestic Ptnrshp	ALL TYPES	1	2	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2017	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	PET	29	29	18	62.07%	11	37.93%	18	62.07%	8	27.59%	3	10.34%
2017	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	RSP	29	29	26	89.66%	3	10.34%	18	62.07%	8	27.59%	3	10.34%
2017	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	ALL TYPES	29	58	44	75.86%	14	24.14%	18	62.07%	8	27.59%	3	10.34%
2017	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	PET	56	56	30	53.57%	26	46.43%	27	48.21%	14	25.00%	14	25.00%
2017	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	RSP	56	56	39	69.64%	17	30.36%	27	48.21%	14	25.00%	14	25.00%
2017	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	ALL TYPES	56	112	69	61.61%	43	38.39%	27	48.21%	14	25.00%	14	25.00%
2017	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	PET	68	68	35	51.47%	33	48.53%	34	50.00%	14	20.59%	20	29.41%
2017	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	RSP	68	68	47	69.12%	21	30.88%	34	50.00%	14	20.59%	20	29.41%
2017	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	ALL TYPES	68	136	82	60.29%	54	39.71%	34	50.00%	14	20.59%	20	29.41%
2017	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	PET	124	124	55	44.35%	69	55.65%	49	39.52%	25	20.16%	46	37.10%
2017	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	RSP	124	126	73	57.94%	53	42.06%	49	39.52%	25	20.16%	46	37.10%
2017	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	ALL TYPES	124	250	128	51.20%	122	48.80%	49	39.52%	25	20.16%	46	37.10%

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2017	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	PET	67	67	37	55.22%	30	44.78%	35	52.24%	22	32.84%	9	13.43%
2017	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	RSP	67	84	73	86.90%	11	13.10%	35	52.24%	22	32.84%	9	13.43%
2017	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	ALL TYPES	67	151	110	72.85%	41	27.15%	35	52.24%	22	32.84%	9	13.43%
2017	3	MOD	Modification	PET	3	3	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	1	33.33%	1	33.33%	1	33.33%
2017	3	MOD	Modification	RSP	3	3	1	33.33%	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	1	33.33%	1	33.33%
2017	3	MOD	Modification	ALL TYPES	3	6	3	50.00%	3	50.00%	1	33.33%	1	33.33%	1	33.33%
2017	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	PET	40	42	18	42.86%	24	57.14%	17	42.50%	11	27.50%	12	30.00%
2017	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	RSP	40	45	33	73.33%	12	26.67%	17	42.50%	11	27.50%	12	30.00%
2017	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	ALL TYPES	40	87	51	58.62%	36	41.38%	17	42.50%	11	27.50%	12	30.00%
2017	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	PET	724	725	408	56.28%	317	43.72%	357	49.31%	154	21.27%	192	26.52%
2017	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	RSP	724	728	486	66.76%	242	33.24%	357	49.31%	154	21.27%	192	26.52%
2017	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	ALL TYPES	724	1453	894	61.53%	559	38.47%	357	49.31%	154	21.27%	192	26.52%
2017	3	RIC	URESА Recip Resp In-County (3)	PET	1	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%
2017	3	RIC	URESА Recip Resp In-County (3)	RSP	1	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%
2017	3	RIC	URESА Recip Resp In-County (3)	ALL TYPES	1	2	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%
2017	3	ROC	URESА Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	PET	67	67	0	0.00%	67	100.00%	0	0.00%	18	26.87%	38	56.72%
2017	3	ROC	URESА Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	RSP	67	132	94	71.21%	38	28.79%	0	0.00%	18	26.87%	38	56.72%
2017	3	ROC	URESА Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	ALL TYPES	67	199	94	47.24%	105	52.76%	0	0.00%	18	26.87%	38	56.72%
2017	3	ALL	ALL SUBTYPE DESCRIPTIONS	ALL TYPES	4848	10123	6532	64.53%	3591	35.47%	2510	51.77%	1019	21.02%	1231	25.39%
2018	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	PET	3505	3553	3337	93.92%	216	6.08%	3078	87.82%	276	7.87%	138	3.94%
2018	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	RSP	3505	3506	3157	90.05%	349	9.95%	3078	87.82%	276	7.87%	138	3.94%
2018	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	ALL TYPES	3505	7059	6494	92.00%	565	8.00%	3078	87.82%	276	7.87%	138	3.94%
2018	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	PET	154	155	147	94.84%	8	5.16%	127	82.47%	22	14.29%	5	3.25%
2018	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	RSP	154	155	131	84.52%	24	15.48%	127	82.47%	22	14.29%	5	3.25%
2018	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	ALL TYPES	154	310	278	89.68%	32	10.32%	127	82.47%	22	14.29%	5	3.25%
2018	2	STK	Stalking Protection	PET	2	2	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2018	2	STK	Stalking Protection	RSP	2	2	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2018	2	STK	Stalking Protection	ALL TYPES	2	4	4	100.00%	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2018	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	PET	50	52	43	82.69%	9	17.31%	40	80.00%	3	6.00%	7	14.00%
2018	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	RSP	50	51	43	84.31%	8	15.69%	40	80.00%	3	6.00%	7	14.00%
2018	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	ALL TYPES	50	103	86	83.50%	17	16.50%	40	80.00%	3	6.00%	7	14.00%
2018	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	PET	62	67	55	82.09%	12	17.91%	44	70.97%	10	16.13%	8	12.90%
2018	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	RSP	62	62	48	77.42%	14	22.58%	44	70.97%	10	16.13%	8	12.90%
2018	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	ALL TYPES	62	129	103	79.84%	26	20.16%	44	70.97%	10	16.13%	8	12.90%
2018	2	ALL	ALL SUBTYPE DESCRIPTIONS	ALL TYPES	3773	7605	6965	91.58%	640	8.42%	3291	87.23%	311	8.24%	158	4.19%
2018	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	PET	20	20	4	20.00%	16	80.00%	2	10.00%	4	20.00%	11	55.00%
2018	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	RSP	20	20	7	35.00%	13	65.00%	2	10.00%	4	20.00%	11	55.00%

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2018	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	ALL TYPES	20	40	11	27.50%	29	72.50%	2	10.00%	4	20.00%	11	55.00%
2018	3	CUS	Child Custody (Non-Parental)	PET	290	434	291	67.05%	143	32.95%	185	63.79%	75	25.86%	65	22.41%
2018	3	CUS	Child Custody (Non-Parental)	RSP	290	507	469	92.50%	38	7.50%	185	63.79%	75	25.86%	65	22.41%
2018	3	CUS	Child Custody (Non-Parental)	ALL TYPES	290	941	760	80.77%	181	19.23%	185	63.79%	75	25.86%	65	22.41%
2018	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	PET	1521	1522	704	46.25%	818	53.75%	655	43.06%	304	19.99%	510	33.53%
2018	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	RSP	1520	1520	962	63.29%	558	36.71%	654	43.03%	304	20.00%	510	33.55%
2018	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	ALL TYPES	1521	3042	1666	54.77%	1376	45.23%	655	43.06%	304	19.99%	510	33.53%
2018	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	PET	1958	1959	1270	64.83%	689	35.17%	1240	63.33%	348	17.77%	329	16.80%
2018	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	RSP	1956	1956	1598	81.70%	358	18.30%	1238	63.29%	348	17.79%	329	16.82%
2018	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	ALL TYPES	1958	3915	2868	73.26%	1047	26.74%	1240	63.33%	348	17.77%	329	16.80%
2018	3	DPC	Disso Domestic Partnrshp Child	PET	1	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2018	3	DPC	Disso Domestic Partnrshp Child	RSP	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2018	3	DPC	Disso Domestic Partnrshp Child	ALL TYPES	1	2	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2018	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnership	PET	2	2	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	0	0.00%
2018	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnership	RSP	2	2	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	0	0.00%
2018	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnership	ALL TYPES	2	4	3	75.00%	1	25.00%	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	0	0.00%
2018	3	FJU3	Foreign Judgment Type 3	PET	6	6	3	50.00%	3	50.00%	2	33.33%	2	33.33%	1	16.67%
2018	3	FJU3	Foreign Judgment Type 3	RSP	6	6	4	66.67%	2	33.33%	2	33.33%	2	33.33%	1	16.67%
2018	3	FJU3	Foreign Judgment Type 3	ALL TYPES	6	12	7	58.33%	5	41.67%	2	33.33%	2	33.33%	1	16.67%
2018	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	PET	20	20	11	55.00%	9	45.00%	11	55.00%	6	30.00%	2	10.00%
2018	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	RSP	20	20	18	90.00%	2	10.00%	11	55.00%	6	30.00%	2	10.00%
2018	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	ALL TYPES	20	40	29	72.50%	11	27.50%	11	55.00%	6	30.00%	2	10.00%
2018	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	PET	63	63	33	52.38%	30	47.62%	28	44.44%	19	30.16%	15	23.81%
2018	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	RSP	63	63	43	68.25%	20	31.75%	28	44.44%	19	30.16%	15	23.81%
2018	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	ALL TYPES	63	126	76	60.32%	50	39.68%	28	44.44%	19	30.16%	15	23.81%
2018	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	PET	67	67	30	44.78%	37	55.22%	30	44.78%	19	28.36%	18	26.87%
2018	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	RSP	67	67	49	73.13%	18	26.87%	30	44.78%	19	28.36%	18	26.87%
2018	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	ALL TYPES	67	134	79	58.96%	55	41.04%	30	44.78%	19	28.36%	18	26.87%
2018	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	PET	139	140	62	44.29%	78	55.71%	50	35.97%	28	20.14%	55	39.57%
2018	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	RSP	139	142	76	53.52%	66	46.48%	50	35.97%	28	20.14%	55	39.57%
2018	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	ALL TYPES	139	282	138	48.94%	144	51.06%	50	35.97%	28	20.14%	55	39.57%
2018	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	PET	71	71	33	46.48%	38	53.52%	25	35.21%	29	40.85%	16	22.54%
2018	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	RSP	71	85	61	71.76%	24	28.24%	25	35.21%	29	40.85%	16	22.54%
2018	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	ALL TYPES	71	156	94	60.26%	62	39.74%	25	35.21%	29	40.85%	16	22.54%
2018	3	MOD	Modification	PET	3	3	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	1	33.33%	0	0.00%	1	33.33%
2018	3	MOD	Modification	RSP	3	3	1	33.33%	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	0	0.00%	1	33.33%
2018	3	MOD	Modification	ALL TYPES	3	6	3	50.00%	3	50.00%	1	33.33%	0	0.00%	1	33.33%

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2018	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	PET	36	38	16	42.11%	22	57.89%	11	30.56%	13	36.11%	13	36.11%
2018	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	RSP	36	40	23	57.50%	17	42.50%	11	30.56%	13	36.11%	13	36.11%
2018	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	ALL TYPES	36	78	39	50.00%	39	50.00%	11	30.56%	13	36.11%	13	36.11%
2018	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	PET	736	736	452	61.41%	284	38.59%	398	54.08%	141	19.16%	175	23.78%
2018	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	RSP	736	737	508	68.93%	229	31.07%	398	54.08%	141	19.16%	175	23.78%
2018	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	ALL TYPES	736	1473	960	65.17%	513	34.83%	398	54.08%	141	19.16%	175	23.78%
2018	3	RCV	Relative Child Visitation	PET	4	6	1	16.67%	5	83.33%	1	25.00%	1	25.00%	3	75.00%
2018	3	RCV	Relative Child Visitation	RSP	4	6	3	50.00%	3	50.00%	1	25.00%	1	25.00%	3	75.00%
2018	3	RCV	Relative Child Visitation	ALL TYPES	4	12	4	33.33%	8	66.67%	1	25.00%	1	25.00%	3	75.00%
2018	3	RIC	URESА Recip Resp In-County (3)	PET	4	4	0	0.00%	4	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	25.00%	2	50.00%
2018	3	RIC	URESА Recip Resp In-County (3)	RSP	4	8	6	75.00%	2	25.00%	0	0.00%	1	25.00%	2	50.00%
2018	3	RIC	URESА Recip Resp In-County (3)	ALL TYPES	4	12	6	50.00%	6	50.00%	0	0.00%	1	25.00%	2	50.00%
2018	3	ROC	URESА Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	PET	69	69	0	0.00%	69	100.00%	0	0.00%	8	11.59%	48	69.57%
2018	3	ROC	URESА Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	RSP	69	138	90	65.22%	48	34.78%	0	0.00%	8	11.59%	48	69.57%
2018	3	ROC	URESА Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	ALL TYPES	69	207	90	43.48%	117	56.52%	0	0.00%	8	11.59%	48	69.57%
2018	3	ALL	ALL SUBTYPE DESCRIPTIONS	ALL TYPES	5010	10482	6834	65.20%	3648	34.80%	2640	52.69%	1000	19.96%	1264	25.23%
2019	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	PET	3564	3608	3390	93.96%	218	6.04%	3163	88.75%	240	6.73%	149	4.18%
2019	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	RSP	3564	3565	3229	90.58%	336	9.42%	3162	88.72%	240	6.73%	150	4.21%
2019	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	ALL TYPES	3565	7173	6619	92.28%	554	7.72%	3163	88.72%	240	6.73%	150	4.21%
2019	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	PET	168	172	159	92.44%	13	7.56%	142	84.52%	14	8.33%	11	6.55%
2019	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	RSP	168	168	143	85.12%	25	14.88%	142	84.52%	14	8.33%	11	6.55%
2019	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	ALL TYPES	168	340	302	88.82%	38	11.18%	142	84.52%	14	8.33%	11	6.55%
2019	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	PET	50	52	40	76.92%	12	23.08%	36	72.00%	7	14.00%	7	14.00%
2019	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	RSP	50	50	40	80.00%	10	20.00%	36	72.00%	7	14.00%	7	14.00%
2019	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	ALL TYPES	50	102	80	78.43%	22	21.57%	36	72.00%	7	14.00%	7	14.00%
2019	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	PET	67	70	56	80.00%	14	20.00%	47	70.15%	12	17.91%	8	11.94%
2019	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	RSP	67	67	53	79.10%	14	20.90%	47	70.15%	12	17.91%	8	11.94%
2019	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	ALL TYPES	67	137	109	79.56%	28	20.44%	47	70.15%	12	17.91%	8	11.94%
2019	2	ALL	ALL SUBTYPE DESCRIPTIONS	ALL TYPES	3850	7752	7110	91.72%	642	8.28%	3388	88.00%	273	7.09%	176	4.57%
2019	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	PET	36	36	5	13.89%	31	86.11%	4	11.11%	7	19.44%	24	66.67%
2019	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	RSP	36	36	11	30.56%	25	69.44%	4	11.11%	7	19.44%	24	66.67%
2019	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	ALL TYPES	36	72	16	22.22%	56	77.78%	4	11.11%	7	19.44%	24	66.67%
2019	3	CUS	Child Custody (Non-Parental)	PET	271	360	242	67.22%	118	32.78%	180	66.42%	69	25.46%	46	16.97%
2019	3	CUS	Child Custody (Non-Parental)	RSP	271	476	441	92.65%	35	7.35%	180	66.42%	69	25.46%	46	16.97%
2019	3	CUS	Child Custody (Non-Parental)	ALL TYPES	271	836	683	81.70%	153	18.30%	180	66.42%	69	25.46%	46	16.97%
2019	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	PET	1551	1553	699	45.01%	854	54.99%	649	41.84%	319	20.57%	536	34.56%
2019	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	RSP	1550	1550	965	62.26%	585	37.74%	648	41.81%	320	20.65%	535	34.52%

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2019	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	ALL TYPES	1552	3103	1664	53.63%	1439	46.37%	649	41.82%	320	20.62%	536	34.54%
2019	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	PET	1871	1872	1274	68.06%	598	31.94%	1249	66.76%	309	16.52%	285	15.23%
2019	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	RSP	1870	1871	1562	83.48%	309	16.52%	1248	66.74%	309	16.52%	285	15.24%
2019	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	ALL TYPES	1872	3743	2836	75.77%	907	24.23%	1250	66.77%	309	16.51%	285	15.22%
2019	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnrshp	PET	2	2	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	50.00%	1	50.00%
2019	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnrshp	RSP	2	2	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	0	0.00%	1	50.00%	1	50.00%
2019	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnrshp	ALL TYPES	2	4	1	25.00%	3	75.00%	0	0.00%	1	50.00%	1	50.00%
2019	3	FJU3	Foreign Judgment Type 3	PET	4	4	3	75.00%	1	25.00%	3	75.00%	1	25.00%	0	0.00%
2019	3	FJU3	Foreign Judgment Type 3	RSP	4	7	7	100.00%	0	0.00%	3	75.00%	1	25.00%	0	0.00%
2019	3	FJU3	Foreign Judgment Type 3	ALL TYPES	4	11	10	90.91%	1	9.09%	3	75.00%	1	25.00%	0	0.00%
2019	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	PET	33	33	21	63.64%	12	36.36%	19	57.58%	12	36.36%	2	6.06%
2019	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	RSP	33	33	29	87.88%	4	12.12%	19	57.58%	12	36.36%	2	6.06%
2019	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	ALL TYPES	33	66	50	75.76%	16	24.24%	19	57.58%	12	36.36%	2	6.06%
2019	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	PET	81	81	39	48.15%	42	51.85%	37	45.68%	18	22.22%	22	27.16%
2019	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	RSP	80	80	56	70.00%	24	30.00%	36	45.00%	18	22.50%	22	27.50%
2019	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	ALL TYPES	81	161	95	59.01%	66	40.99%	37	45.68%	18	22.22%	22	27.16%
2019	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	PET	57	57	32	56.14%	25	43.86%	32	56.14%	18	31.58%	6	10.53%
2019	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	RSP	58	59	53	89.83%	6	10.17%	33	56.90%	18	31.03%	6	10.34%
2019	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	ALL TYPES	58	116	85	73.28%	31	26.72%	33	56.90%	18	31.03%	6	10.34%
2019	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	PET	147	147	75	51.02%	72	48.98%	57	38.78%	36	24.49%	48	32.65%
2019	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	RSP	147	147	81	55.10%	66	44.90%	57	38.78%	36	24.49%	48	32.65%
2019	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	ALL TYPES	147	294	156	53.06%	138	46.94%	57	38.78%	36	24.49%	48	32.65%
2019	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	PET	67	68	33	48.53%	35	51.47%	29	43.28%	28	41.79%	6	8.96%
2019	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	RSP	67	87	78	89.66%	9	10.34%	29	43.28%	28	41.79%	6	8.96%
2019	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	ALL TYPES	67	155	111	71.61%	44	28.39%	29	43.28%	28	41.79%	6	8.96%
2019	3	MOD	Modification	PET	1	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2019	3	MOD	Modification	RSP	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2019	3	MOD	Modification	ALL TYPES	1	2	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2019	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	PET	27	28	11	39.29%	17	60.71%	10	37.04%	10	37.04%	8	29.63%
2019	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	RSP	27	31	23	74.19%	8	25.81%	10	37.04%	10	37.04%	8	29.63%
2019	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	ALL TYPES	27	59	34	57.63%	25	42.37%	10	37.04%	10	37.04%	8	29.63%
2019	3	OSC	Out-Of-State Child Custody	PET	3	3	0	0.00%	3	100.00%	0	0.00%	3	100.00%	0	0.00%
2019	3	OSC	Out-Of-State Child Custody	RSP	3	3	3	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	100.00%	0	0.00%
2019	3	OSC	Out-Of-State Child Custody	ALL TYPES	3	6	3	50.00%	3	50.00%	0	0.00%	3	100.00%	0	0.00%
2019	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	PET	762	762	448	58.79%	314	41.21%	380	49.87%	172	22.57%	178	23.36%
2019	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	RSP	764	767	520	67.80%	247	32.20%	382	50.00%	173	22.64%	178	23.30%
2019	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	ALL TYPES	765	1529	968	63.31%	561	36.69%	382	49.93%	173	22.61%	178	23.27%

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2019	3	RCV	Relative Child Visitation	PET	6	10	4	40.00%	6	60.00%	0	0.00%	4	66.67%	5	83.33%
2019	3	RCV	Relative Child Visitation	RSP	6	12	7	58.33%	5	41.67%	0	0.00%	4	66.67%	5	83.33%
2019	3	RCV	Relative Child Visitation	ALL TYPES	6	22	11	50.00%	11	50.00%	0	0.00%	4	66.67%	5	83.33%
2019	3	ROC	URESА Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	PET	56	56	0	0.00%	56	100.00%	0	0.00%	14	25.00%	38	67.86%
2019	3	ROC	URESА Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	RSP	56	105	67	63.81%	38	36.19%	0	0.00%	14	25.00%	38	67.86%
2019	3	ROC	URESА Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	ALL TYPES	56	161	67	41.61%	94	58.39%	0	0.00%	14	25.00%	38	67.86%
2019	3	ALL	ALL SUBTYPE DESCRIPTIONS	ALL TYPES	4981	10340	6791	65.68%	3549	34.32%	2653	53.26%	1024	20.56%	1205	24.19%
2020	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	PET	3029	3049	2800	91.83%	249	8.17%	2586	85.37%	255	8.42%	178	5.88%
2020	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	RSP	3028	3029	2657	87.72%	372	12.28%	2585	85.37%	255	8.42%	178	5.88%
2020	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	ALL TYPES	3029	6078	5457	89.78%	621	10.22%	2586	85.37%	255	8.42%	178	5.88%
2020	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	PET	184	185	167	90.27%	18	9.73%	147	79.89%	24	13.04%	11	5.98%
2020	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	RSP	184	184	154	83.70%	30	16.30%	147	79.89%	24	13.04%	11	5.98%
2020	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	ALL TYPES	184	369	321	86.99%	48	13.01%	147	79.89%	24	13.04%	11	5.98%
2020	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	PET	28	31	21	67.74%	10	32.26%	19	67.86%	2	7.14%	7	25.00%
2020	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	RSP	28	28	20	71.43%	8	28.57%	19	67.86%	2	7.14%	7	25.00%
2020	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	ALL TYPES	28	59	41	69.49%	18	30.51%	19	67.86%	2	7.14%	7	25.00%
2020	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	PET	60	62	54	87.10%	8	12.90%	50	83.33%	6	10.00%	4	6.67%
2020	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	RSP	60	60	54	90.00%	6	10.00%	50	83.33%	6	10.00%	4	6.67%
2020	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	ALL TYPES	60	122	108	88.52%	14	11.48%	50	83.33%	6	10.00%	4	6.67%
2020	2	ALL	ALL SUBTYPE DESCRIPTIONS	ALL TYPES	3301	6628	5927	89.42%	701	10.58%	2802	84.88%	287	8.69%	200	6.06%
2020	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	PET	29	29	2	6.90%	27	93.10%	1	3.45%	7	24.14%	20	68.97%
2020	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	RSP	29	29	8	27.59%	21	72.41%	1	3.45%	7	24.14%	20	68.97%
2020	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	ALL TYPES	29	58	10	17.24%	48	82.76%	1	3.45%	7	24.14%	20	68.97%
2020	3	CUS	Child Custody (Non-Parental)	PET	150	230	116	50.43%	114	49.57%	76	50.67%	49	32.67%	52	34.67%
2020	3	CUS	Child Custody (Non-Parental)	RSP	149	257	231	89.88%	26	10.12%	76	51.01%	48	32.21%	51	34.23%
2020	3	CUS	Child Custody (Non-Parental)	ALL TYPES	150	487	347	71.25%	140	28.75%	76	50.67%	49	32.67%	52	34.67%
2020	3	DFP	DeFacto Parentage	PET	6	7	1	14.29%	6	85.71%	0	0.00%	3	50.00%	3	50.00%
2020	3	DFP	DeFacto Parentage	RSP	6	9	6	66.67%	3	33.33%	0	0.00%	3	50.00%	3	50.00%
2020	3	DFP	DeFacto Parentage	ALL TYPES	6	16	7	43.75%	9	56.25%	0	0.00%	3	50.00%	3	50.00%
2020	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	PET	1281	1281	506	39.50%	775	60.50%	464	36.22%	290	22.64%	484	37.78%
2020	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	RSP	1281	1281	755	58.94%	526	41.06%	464	36.22%	290	22.64%	484	37.78%
2020	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	ALL TYPES	1281	2562	1261	49.22%	1301	50.78%	464	36.22%	290	22.64%	484	37.78%
2020	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	PET	1554	1558	947	60.78%	611	39.22%	921	59.27%	349	22.46%	267	17.18%
2020	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	RSP	1550	1552	1263	81.38%	289	18.62%	918	59.23%	348	22.45%	267	17.23%
2020	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	ALL TYPES	1555	3110	2210	71.06%	900	28.94%	922	59.29%	349	22.44%	267	17.17%
2020	3	DPC	Disso Domestic Partnrshp Child	PET	1	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2020	3	DPC	Disso Domestic Partnrshp Child	RSP	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%

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2020	3	DPC	Disso Domestic Partnrshp Child	ALL TYPES	1	2	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2020	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnrship	PET	1	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2020	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnrship	RSP	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2020	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnrship	ALL TYPES	1	2	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2020	3	FJU3	Foreign Judgment Type 3	PET	7	7	4	57.14%	3	42.86%	4	57.14%	1	14.29%	2	28.57%
2020	3	FJU3	Foreign Judgment Type 3	RSP	7	8	6	75.00%	2	25.00%	4	57.14%	1	14.29%	2	28.57%
2020	3	FJU3	Foreign Judgment Type 3	ALL TYPES	7	15	10	66.67%	5	33.33%	4	57.14%	1	14.29%	2	28.57%
2020	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	PET	16	16	12	75.00%	4	25.00%	12	75.00%	1	6.25%	3	18.75%
2020	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	RSP	16	16	13	81.25%	3	18.75%	12	75.00%	1	6.25%	3	18.75%
2020	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	ALL TYPES	16	32	25	78.13%	7	21.88%	12	75.00%	1	6.25%	3	18.75%
2020	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	PET	63	63	23	36.51%	40	63.49%	22	34.92%	17	26.98%	22	34.92%
2020	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	RSP	63	63	40	63.49%	23	36.51%	22	34.92%	17	26.98%	22	34.92%
2020	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	ALL TYPES	63	126	63	50.00%	63	50.00%	22	34.92%	17	26.98%	22	34.92%
2020	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	PET	50	50	21	42.00%	29	58.00%	20	40.00%	18	36.00%	12	24.00%
2020	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	RSP	50	50	37	74.00%	13	26.00%	20	40.00%	18	36.00%	12	24.00%
2020	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	ALL TYPES	50	100	58	58.00%	42	42.00%	20	40.00%	18	36.00%	12	24.00%
2020	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	PET	97	97	26	26.80%	71	73.20%	23	23.71%	23	23.71%	46	47.42%
2020	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	RSP	98	101	50	49.50%	51	50.50%	23	23.47%	24	24.49%	46	46.94%
2020	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	ALL TYPES	98	198	76	38.38%	122	61.62%	23	23.47%	24	24.49%	46	46.94%
2020	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	PET	49	50	22	44.00%	28	56.00%	16	32.65%	15	30.61%	11	22.45%
2020	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	RSP	48	64	48	75.00%	16	25.00%	15	31.25%	15	31.25%	11	22.92%
2020	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	ALL TYPES	49	114	70	61.40%	44	38.60%	16	32.65%	15	30.61%	11	22.45%
2020	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	PET	58	60	9	15.00%	51	85.00%	6	10.34%	24	41.38%	17	29.31%
2020	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	RSP	59	88	70	79.55%	18	20.45%	7	11.86%	24	40.68%	17	28.81%
2020	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	ALL TYPES	59	148	79	53.38%	69	46.62%	7	11.86%	24	40.68%	17	28.81%
2020	3	OSC	Out-Of-State Child Custody	PET	4	4	0	0.00%	4	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	25.00%	2	50.00%
2020	3	OSC	Out-Of-State Child Custody	RSP	4	4	2	50.00%	2	50.00%	0	0.00%	1	25.00%	2	50.00%
2020	3	OSC	Out-Of-State Child Custody	ALL TYPES	4	8	2	25.00%	6	75.00%	0	0.00%	1	25.00%	2	50.00%
2020	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	PET	575	575	267	46.43%	308	53.57%	230	40.00%	116	20.17%	205	35.65%
2020	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	RSP	577	578	335	57.96%	243	42.04%	231	40.03%	116	20.10%	205	35.53%
2020	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	ALL TYPES	577	1153	602	52.21%	551	47.79%	231	40.03%	116	20.10%	205	35.53%
2020	3	RCV	Relative Child Visitation	PET	12	16	5	31.25%	11	68.75%	2	16.67%	5	41.67%	6	50.00%
2020	3	RCV	Relative Child Visitation	RSP	12	20	12	60.00%	8	40.00%	2	16.67%	5	41.67%	6	50.00%
2020	3	RCV	Relative Child Visitation	ALL TYPES	12	36	17	47.22%	19	52.78%	2	16.67%	5	41.67%	6	50.00%
2020	3	RIC	URESА Recip Resp In-County (3)	PET	5	5	0	0.00%	5	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	60.00%
2020	3	RIC	URESА Recip Resp In-County (3)	RSP	5	10	7	70.00%	3	30.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	60.00%
2020	3	RIC	URESА Recip Resp In-County (3)	ALL TYPES	5	15	7	46.67%	8	53.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	60.00%

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2020	3	ROC	URESА Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	PET	19	19	0	0.00%	19	100.00%	0	0.00%	3	15.79%	11	57.89%
2020	3	ROC	URESА Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	RSP	19	38	27	71.05%	11	28.95%	0	0.00%	3	15.79%	11	57.89%
2020	3	ROC	URESА Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	ALL TYPES	19	57	27	47.37%	30	52.63%	0	0.00%	3	15.79%	11	57.89%
2020	3	SEP	Legal Separation (OLD CODE)	PET	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2020	3	SEP	Legal Separation (OLD CODE)	RSP	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2020	3	SEP	Legal Separation (OLD CODE)	ALL TYPES	1	2	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2020	3	ALL	ALL SUBTYPE DESCRIPTIONS	ALL TYPES	3983	8241	4875	59.16%	3366	40.84%	1801	45.22%	925	23.22%	1166	29.27%
2021	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	PET	3182	3210	2988	93.08%	222	6.92%	2776	87.24%	226	7.10%	160	5.03%
2021	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	RSP	3183	3187	2843	89.21%	344	10.79%	2777	87.24%	226	7.10%	160	5.03%
2021	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	ALL TYPES	3183	6397	5831	91.15%	566	8.85%	2777	87.24%	226	7.10%	160	5.03%
2021	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	PET	199	204	189	92.65%	15	7.35%	169	84.92%	18	9.05%	9	4.52%
2021	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	RSP	199	200	176	88.00%	24	12.00%	169	84.92%	18	9.05%	9	4.52%
2021	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	ALL TYPES	199	404	365	90.35%	39	9.65%	169	84.92%	18	9.05%	9	4.52%
2021	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	PET	51	55	35	63.64%	20	36.36%	31	60.78%	0	0.00%	20	39.22%
2021	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	RSP	51	51	31	60.78%	20	39.22%	31	60.78%	0	0.00%	20	39.22%
2021	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	ALL TYPES	51	106	66	62.26%	40	37.74%	31	60.78%	0	0.00%	20	39.22%
2021	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	PET	69	75	66	88.00%	9	12.00%	47	68.12%	15	21.74%	6	8.70%
2021	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	RSP	69	69	50	72.46%	19	27.54%	47	68.12%	15	21.74%	6	8.70%
2021	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	ALL TYPES	69	144	116	80.56%	28	19.44%	47	68.12%	15	21.74%	6	8.70%
2021	2	ALL	ALL SUBTYPE DESCRIPTIONS	ALL TYPES	3502	7051	6378	90.46%	673	9.54%	3024	86.35%	259	7.40%	195	5.57%
2021	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	PET	35	35	0	0.00%	35	100.00%	0	0.00%	4	11.43%	31	88.57%
2021	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	RSP	35	35	4	11.43%	31	88.57%	0	0.00%	4	11.43%	31	88.57%
2021	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	ALL TYPES	35	70	4	5.71%	66	94.29%	0	0.00%	4	11.43%	31	88.57%
2021	3	DFP	DeFacto Parentage	PET	16	19	5	26.32%	14	73.68%	4	25.00%	4	25.00%	8	50.00%
2021	3	DFP	DeFacto Parentage	RSP	16	27	19	70.37%	8	29.63%	4	25.00%	4	25.00%	8	50.00%
2021	3	DFP	DeFacto Parentage	ALL TYPES	16	46	24	52.17%	22	47.83%	4	25.00%	4	25.00%	8	50.00%
2021	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	PET	1333	1334	532	39.88%	802	60.12%	481	36.08%	336	25.21%	480	36.01%
2021	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	RSP	1336	1342	812	60.51%	530	39.49%	484	36.23%	336	25.15%	480	35.93%
2021	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	ALL TYPES	1337	2676	1344	50.22%	1332	49.78%	485	36.28%	336	25.13%	480	35.90%
2021	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	PET	1714	1718	1098	63.91%	620	36.09%	1064	62.08%	332	19.37%	281	16.39%
2021	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	RSP	1709	1709	1398	81.80%	311	18.20%	1059	61.97%	332	19.43%	281	16.44%
2021	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	ALL TYPES	1714	3427	2496	72.83%	931	27.17%	1064	62.08%	332	19.37%	281	16.39%
2021	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnrship	PET	3	3	1	33.33%	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	0	0.00%	1	33.33%
2021	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnrship	RSP	3	3	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	1	33.33%	0	0.00%	1	33.33%
2021	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnrship	ALL TYPES	3	6	3	50.00%	3	50.00%	1	33.33%	0	0.00%	1	33.33%
2021	3	FJU3	Foreign Judgment Type 3	PET	3	3	1	33.33%	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	1	33.33%	1	33.33%
2021	3	FJU3	Foreign Judgment Type 3	RSP	3	3	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	1	33.33%	1	33.33%	1	33.33%

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2021	3	FJU3	Foreign Judgment Type 3	ALL TYPES	3	6	3	50.00%	3	50.00%	1	33.33%	1	33.33%	1	33.33%
2021	3	INP	Invalidity Domestic Ptnrshp	PET	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2021	3	INP	Invalidity Domestic Ptnrshp	RSP	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2021	3	INP	Invalidity Domestic Ptnrshp	ALL TYPES	1	2	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2021	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	PET	33	33	23	69.70%	10	30.30%	23	69.70%	7	21.21%	1	3.03%
2021	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	RSP	33	33	32	96.97%	1	3.03%	23	69.70%	7	21.21%	1	3.03%
2021	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	ALL TYPES	33	66	55	83.33%	11	16.67%	23	69.70%	7	21.21%	1	3.03%
2021	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	PET	59	59	31	52.54%	28	47.46%	29	49.15%	13	22.03%	17	28.81%
2021	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	RSP	59	59	40	67.80%	19	32.20%	29	49.15%	13	22.03%	17	28.81%
2021	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	ALL TYPES	59	118	71	60.17%	47	39.83%	29	49.15%	13	22.03%	17	28.81%
2021	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	PET	44	44	20	45.45%	24	54.55%	20	45.45%	12	27.27%	10	22.73%
2021	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	RSP	44	44	34	77.27%	10	22.73%	20	45.45%	12	27.27%	10	22.73%
2021	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	ALL TYPES	44	88	54	61.36%	34	38.64%	20	45.45%	12	27.27%	10	22.73%
2021	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	PET	97	97	30	30.93%	67	69.07%	26	26.80%	25	25.77%	42	43.30%
2021	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	RSP	97	97	51	52.58%	46	47.42%	26	26.80%	25	25.77%	42	43.30%
2021	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	ALL TYPES	97	194	81	41.75%	113	58.25%	26	26.80%	25	25.77%	42	43.30%
2021	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	PET	258	259	26	10.04%	233	89.96%	25	9.69%	217	84.11%	13	5.04%
2021	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	RSP	259	469	456	97.23%	13	2.77%	26	10.04%	217	83.78%	13	5.02%
2021	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	ALL TYPES	259	728	482	66.21%	246	33.79%	26	10.04%	217	83.78%	13	5.02%
2021	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	PET	78	78	13	16.67%	65	83.33%	10	12.82%	49	62.82%	12	15.38%
2021	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	RSP	77	130	114	87.69%	16	12.31%	10	12.99%	48	62.34%	12	15.58%
2021	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	ALL TYPES	78	208	127	61.06%	81	38.94%	10	12.82%	49	62.82%	12	15.38%
2021	3	OSC	Out-Of-State Child Custody	PET	11	11	1	9.09%	10	90.91%	1	9.09%	5	45.45%	5	45.45%
2021	3	OSC	Out-Of-State Child Custody	RSP	11	11	6	54.55%	5	45.45%	1	9.09%	5	45.45%	5	45.45%
2021	3	OSC	Out-Of-State Child Custody	ALL TYPES	11	22	7	31.82%	15	68.18%	1	9.09%	5	45.45%	5	45.45%
2021	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	PET	650	650	296	45.54%	354	54.46%	249	38.31%	155	23.85%	223	34.31%
2021	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	RSP	650	656	385	58.69%	271	41.31%	249	38.31%	155	23.85%	223	34.31%
2021	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	ALL TYPES	650	1306	681	52.14%	625	47.86%	249	38.31%	155	23.85%	223	34.31%
2021	3	RCV	Relative Child Visitation	PET	18	26	8	30.77%	18	69.23%	5	27.78%	4	22.22%	11	61.11%
2021	3	RCV	Relative Child Visitation	RSP	18	27	17	62.96%	10	37.04%	5	27.78%	4	22.22%	11	61.11%
2021	3	RCV	Relative Child Visitation	ALL TYPES	18	53	25	47.17%	28	52.83%	5	27.78%	4	22.22%	11	61.11%
2021	3	RIC	URESAs Recip Resp In-County (3)	PET	27	27	0	0.00%	27	100.00%	0	0.00%	4	14.81%	15	55.56%
2021	3	RIC	URESAs Recip Resp In-County (3)	RSP	27	50	35	70.00%	15	30.00%	0	0.00%	4	14.81%	15	55.56%
2021	3	RIC	URESAs Recip Resp In-County (3)	ALL TYPES	27	77	35	45.45%	42	54.55%	0	0.00%	4	14.81%	15	55.56%
2021	3	ROC	URESAs Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	PET	13	13	0	0.00%	13	100.00%	0	0.00%	4	30.77%	8	61.54%
2021	3	ROC	URESAs Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	RSP	13	25	17	68.00%	8	32.00%	0	0.00%	4	30.77%	8	61.54%
2021	3	ROC	URESAs Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	ALL TYPES	13	38	17	44.74%	21	55.26%	0	0.00%	4	30.77%	8	61.54%

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2021	3	ALL	ALL SUBTYPE DESCRIPTIONS	ALL TYPES	4398	9131	5511	60.35%	3620	39.65%	1945	44.22%	1172	26.65%	1159	26.35%
2022	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	PET	3243	3276	2975	90.81%	301	9.19%	2727	84.09%	299	9.22%	187	5.77%
2022	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	RSP	3242	3247	2845	87.62%	402	12.38%	2726	84.08%	299	9.22%	187	5.77%
2022	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	ALL TYPES	3243	6523	5820	89.22%	703	10.78%	2727	84.09%	299	9.22%	187	5.77%
2022	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	PET	232	244	219	89.75%	25	10.25%	189	81.47%	26	11.21%	16	6.90%
2022	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	RSP	232	234	199	85.04%	35	14.96%	189	81.47%	26	11.21%	16	6.90%
2022	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	ALL TYPES	232	478	418	87.45%	60	12.55%	189	81.47%	26	11.21%	16	6.90%
2022	2	STK	Stalking Protection	PET	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2022	2	STK	Stalking Protection	RSP	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2022	2	STK	Stalking Protection	ALL TYPES	1	2	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2022	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	PET	53	56	40	71.43%	16	28.57%	34	64.15%	7	13.21%	13	24.53%
2022	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	RSP	53	57	39	68.42%	18	31.58%	34	64.15%	7	13.21%	13	24.53%
2022	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	ALL TYPES	53	113	79	69.91%	34	30.09%	34	64.15%	7	13.21%	13	24.53%
2022	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	PET	131	203	175	86.21%	28	13.79%	97	74.05%	21	16.03%	13	9.92%
2022	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	RSP	130	130	108	83.08%	22	16.92%	96	73.85%	21	16.15%	13	10.00%
2022	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	ALL TYPES	131	333	283	84.98%	50	15.02%	97	74.05%	21	16.03%	13	9.92%
2022	2	ALL	ALL SUBTYPE DESCRIPTIONS	ALL TYPES	3660	7449	6602	88.63%	847	11.37%	3048	83.28%	353	9.64%	229	6.26%
2022	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	PET	42	42	3	7.14%	39	92.86%	2	4.76%	10	23.81%	30	71.43%
2022	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	RSP	42	42	11	26.19%	31	73.81%	2	4.76%	10	23.81%	30	71.43%
2022	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	ALL TYPES	42	84	14	16.67%	70	83.33%	2	4.76%	10	23.81%	30	71.43%
2022	3	DFP	DeFacto Parentage	PET	20	24	4	16.67%	20	83.33%	4	20.00%	8	40.00%	10	50.00%
2022	3	DFP	DeFacto Parentage	RSP	20	27	21	77.78%	6	22.22%	4	20.00%	8	40.00%	10	50.00%
2022	3	DFP	DeFacto Parentage	ALL TYPES	20	51	25	49.02%	26	50.98%	4	20.00%	8	40.00%	10	50.00%
2022	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	PET	1258	1260	491	38.97%	769	61.03%	445	35.37%	303	24.09%	482	38.31%
2022	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	RSP	1255	1258	732	58.19%	526	41.81%	442	35.22%	303	24.14%	482	38.41%
2022	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	ALL TYPES	1258	2518	1223	48.57%	1295	51.43%	445	35.37%	303	24.09%	482	38.31%
2022	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	PET	1601	1603	978	61.01%	625	38.99%	947	59.15%	342	21.36%	288	17.99%
2022	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	RSP	1598	1598	1281	80.16%	317	19.84%	945	59.14%	341	21.34%	288	18.02%
2022	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	ALL TYPES	1602	3201	2259	70.57%	942	29.43%	948	59.18%	342	21.35%	288	17.98%
2022	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnrship	PET	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2022	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnrship	RSP	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2022	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnrship	ALL TYPES	1	2	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2022	3	FJU3	Foreign Judgment Type 3	PET	8	8	6	75.00%	2	25.00%	5	62.50%	1	12.50%	2	25.00%
2022	3	FJU3	Foreign Judgment Type 3	RSP	8	8	5	62.50%	3	37.50%	5	62.50%	1	12.50%	2	25.00%
2022	3	FJU3	Foreign Judgment Type 3	ALL TYPES	8	16	11	68.75%	5	31.25%	5	62.50%	1	12.50%	2	25.00%
2022	3	INP	Invalidity Domestic Ptnrshp	PET	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2022	3	INP	Invalidity Domestic Ptnrshp	RSP	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%

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2022	3	INP	Invalidity Domestic Ptrnrshp	ALL TYPES	1	2	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2022	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	PET	20	20	11	55.00%	9	45.00%	10	50.00%	10	50.00%	0	0.00%
2022	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	RSP	20	20	19	95.00%	1	5.00%	10	50.00%	10	50.00%	0	0.00%
2022	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	ALL TYPES	20	40	30	75.00%	10	25.00%	10	50.00%	10	50.00%	0	0.00%
2022	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	PET	55	55	25	45.45%	30	54.55%	24	43.64%	9	16.36%	22	40.00%
2022	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	RSP	55	55	32	58.18%	23	41.82%	24	43.64%	9	16.36%	22	40.00%
2022	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	ALL TYPES	55	110	57	51.82%	53	48.18%	24	43.64%	9	16.36%	22	40.00%
2022	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	PET	46	46	24	52.17%	22	47.83%	22	47.83%	11	23.91%	13	28.26%
2022	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	RSP	46	46	31	67.39%	15	32.61%	22	47.83%	11	23.91%	13	28.26%
2022	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	ALL TYPES	46	92	55	59.78%	37	40.22%	22	47.83%	11	23.91%	13	28.26%
2022	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	PET	70	70	32	45.71%	38	54.29%	27	38.57%	20	28.57%	21	30.00%
2022	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	RSP	70	71	45	63.38%	26	36.62%	27	38.57%	20	28.57%	21	30.00%
2022	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	ALL TYPES	70	141	77	54.61%	64	45.39%	27	38.57%	20	28.57%	21	30.00%
2022	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	PET	116	116	14	12.07%	102	87.93%	14	12.07%	92	79.31%	10	8.62%
2022	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	RSP	117	216	204	94.44%	12	5.56%	14	11.97%	93	79.49%	10	8.55%
2022	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	ALL TYPES	117	332	218	65.66%	114	34.34%	14	11.97%	93	79.49%	10	8.55%
2022	3	MOD	Modification	PET	2	2	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	0	0.00%
2022	3	MOD	Modification	RSP	2	2	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	0	0.00%
2022	3	MOD	Modification	ALL TYPES	2	4	3	75.00%	1	25.00%	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	0	0.00%
2022	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	PET	64	65	8	12.31%	57	87.69%	6	9.38%	50	78.13%	5	7.81%
2022	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	RSP	64	109	103	94.50%	6	5.50%	6	9.38%	50	78.13%	5	7.81%
2022	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	ALL TYPES	64	174	111	63.79%	63	36.21%	6	9.38%	50	78.13%	5	7.81%
2022	3	OSC	Out-Of-State Child Custody	PET	12	12	2	16.67%	10	83.33%	2	16.67%	6	50.00%	4	33.33%
2022	3	OSC	Out-Of-State Child Custody	RSP	12	12	8	66.67%	4	33.33%	2	16.67%	6	50.00%	4	33.33%
2022	3	OSC	Out-Of-State Child Custody	ALL TYPES	12	24	10	41.67%	14	58.33%	2	16.67%	6	50.00%	4	33.33%
2022	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	PET	590	591	302	51.10%	289	48.90%	261	44.24%	137	23.22%	169	28.64%
2022	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	RSP	590	592	383	64.70%	209	35.30%	261	44.24%	137	23.22%	169	28.64%
2022	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	ALL TYPES	591	1183	685	57.90%	498	42.10%	262	44.33%	137	23.18%	169	28.60%
2022	3	RCV	Relative Child Visitation	PET	7	9	3	33.33%	6	66.67%	1	14.29%	3	42.86%	3	42.86%
2022	3	RCV	Relative Child Visitation	RSP	7	12	8	66.67%	4	33.33%	1	14.29%	3	42.86%	3	42.86%
2022	3	RCV	Relative Child Visitation	ALL TYPES	7	21	11	52.38%	10	47.62%	1	14.29%	3	42.86%	3	42.86%
2022	3	RIC	URESAs Recip Resp In-County (3)	PET	9	9	0	0.00%	9	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	11.11%	6	66.67%
2022	3	RIC	URESAs Recip Resp In-County (3)	RSP	9	18	12	66.67%	6	33.33%	0	0.00%	1	11.11%	6	66.67%
2022	3	RIC	URESAs Recip Resp In-County (3)	ALL TYPES	9	27	12	44.44%	15	55.56%	0	0.00%	1	11.11%	6	66.67%
2022	3	ROC	URESAs Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	PET	40	40	0	0.00%	40	100.00%	0	0.00%	5	12.50%	30	75.00%
2022	3	ROC	URESAs Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	RSP	40	80	50	62.50%	30	37.50%	0	0.00%	5	12.50%	30	75.00%
2022	3	ROC	URESAs Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	ALL TYPES	40	120	50	41.67%	70	58.33%	0	0.00%	5	12.50%	30	75.00%

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2022	3	ALL	ALL SUBTYPE DESCRIPTIONS	ALL TYPES	3965	8142	4855	59.63%	3287	40.37%	1775	44.77%	1010	25.47%	1095	27.62%
2023	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	PET	3511	3568	3225	90.39%	343	9.61%	2951	84.05%	300	8.54%	231	6.58%
2023	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	RSP	3510	3511	3060	87.15%	451	12.85%	2950	84.05%	300	8.55%	231	6.58%
2023	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	ALL TYPES	3511	7079	6285	88.78%	794	11.22%	2951	84.05%	300	8.54%	231	6.58%
2023	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	PET	554	597	560	93.80%	37	6.20%	489	88.27%	49	8.84%	16	2.89%
2023	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	RSP	550	551	501	90.93%	50	9.07%	485	88.18%	49	8.91%	16	2.91%
2023	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	ALL TYPES	554	1148	1061	92.42%	87	7.58%	489	88.27%	49	8.84%	16	2.89%
2023	2	STK	Stalking Protection	PET	2	2	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2023	2	STK	Stalking Protection	RSP	2	2	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2023	2	STK	Stalking Protection	ALL TYPES	2	4	4	100.00%	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2023	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	PET	66	69	53	76.81%	16	23.19%	46	69.70%	4	6.06%	15	22.73%
2023	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	RSP	66	66	47	71.21%	19	28.79%	46	69.70%	4	6.06%	15	22.73%
2023	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	ALL TYPES	66	135	100	74.07%	35	25.93%	46	69.70%	4	6.06%	15	22.73%
2023	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	PET	162	205	190	92.68%	15	7.32%	137	84.57%	15	9.26%	9	5.56%
2023	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	RSP	161	161	142	88.20%	19	11.80%	136	84.47%	15	9.32%	9	5.59%
2023	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	ALL TYPES	162	366	332	90.71%	34	9.29%	137	84.57%	15	9.26%	9	5.56%
2023	2	ALL	ALL SUBTYPE DESCRIPTIONS	ALL TYPES	4295	8732	7782	89.12%	950	10.88%	3625	84.40%	368	8.57%	271	6.31%
2023	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	PET	27	27	0	0.00%	27	100.00%	0	0.00%	6	22.22%	21	77.78%
2023	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	RSP	27	27	6	22.22%	21	77.78%	0	0.00%	6	22.22%	21	77.78%
2023	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	ALL TYPES	27	54	6	11.11%	48	88.89%	0	0.00%	6	22.22%	21	77.78%
2023	3	DFP	DeFacto Parentage	PET	16	19	2	10.53%	17	89.47%	2	12.50%	7	43.75%	7	43.75%
2023	3	DFP	DeFacto Parentage	RSP	16	27	19	70.37%	8	29.63%	2	12.50%	7	43.75%	7	43.75%
2023	3	DFP	DeFacto Parentage	ALL TYPES	16	46	21	45.65%	25	54.35%	2	12.50%	7	43.75%	7	43.75%
2023	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	PET	1330	1331	593	44.55%	738	55.45%	540	40.60%	314	23.61%	447	33.61%
2023	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	RSP	1330	1330	831	62.48%	499	37.52%	541	40.68%	313	23.53%	447	33.61%
2023	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	ALL TYPES	1331	2661	1424	53.51%	1237	46.49%	541	40.65%	314	23.59%	447	33.58%
2023	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	PET	1691	1693	1091	64.44%	602	35.56%	1071	63.34%	307	18.15%	294	17.39%
2023	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	RSP	1690	1690	1377	81.48%	313	18.52%	1070	63.31%	307	18.17%	294	17.40%
2023	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	ALL TYPES	1693	3383	2468	72.95%	915	27.05%	1072	63.32%	308	18.19%	294	17.37%
2023	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnrshp	PET	3	3	1	33.33%	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	1	33.33%	0	0.00%
2023	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnrshp	RSP	3	3	3	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	33.33%	1	33.33%	0	0.00%
2023	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnrshp	ALL TYPES	3	6	4	66.67%	2	33.33%	1	33.33%	1	33.33%	0	0.00%
2023	3	INP	Invalidity Domestic Ptnrshp	PET	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2023	3	INP	Invalidity Domestic Ptnrshp	RSP	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2023	3	INP	Invalidity Domestic Ptnrshp	ALL TYPES	1	2	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2023	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	PET	26	26	18	69.23%	8	30.77%	18	69.23%	5	19.23%	2	7.69%
2023	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	RSP	26	26	24	92.31%	2	7.69%	18	69.23%	5	19.23%	2	7.69%

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2023	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	ALL TYPES	26	52	42	80.77%	10	19.23%	18	69.23%	5	19.23%	2	7.69%
2023	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	PET	50	50	25	50.00%	25	50.00%	22	44.00%	12	24.00%	14	28.00%
2023	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	RSP	50	50	33	66.00%	17	34.00%	22	44.00%	12	24.00%	14	28.00%
2023	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	ALL TYPES	50	100	58	58.00%	42	42.00%	22	44.00%	12	24.00%	14	28.00%
2023	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	PET	59	59	28	47.46%	31	52.54%	26	44.07%	17	28.81%	15	25.42%
2023	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	RSP	60	60	43	71.67%	17	28.33%	27	45.00%	17	28.33%	15	25.00%
2023	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	ALL TYPES	60	119	71	59.66%	48	40.34%	27	45.00%	17	28.33%	15	25.00%
2023	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	PET	68	68	25	36.76%	43	63.24%	18	26.47%	22	32.35%	24	35.29%
2023	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	RSP	68	68	37	54.41%	31	45.59%	18	26.47%	22	32.35%	24	35.29%
2023	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	ALL TYPES	68	136	62	45.59%	74	54.41%	18	26.47%	22	32.35%	24	35.29%
2023	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	PET	56	56	4	7.14%	52	92.86%	2	3.57%	43	76.79%	8	14.29%
2023	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	RSP	56	102	92	90.20%	10	9.80%	2	3.57%	43	76.79%	8	14.29%
2023	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	ALL TYPES	56	158	96	60.76%	62	39.24%	2	3.57%	43	76.79%	8	14.29%
2023	3	MOD	Modification	PET	2	2	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	0	0.00%	1	50.00%
2023	3	MOD	Modification	RSP	2	2	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	0	0.00%	1	50.00%
2023	3	MOD	Modification	ALL TYPES	2	4	2	50.00%	2	50.00%	1	50.00%	0	0.00%	1	50.00%
2023	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	PET	187	187	12	6.42%	175	93.58%	11	5.88%	165	88.24%	7	3.74%
2023	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	RSP	187	356	347	97.47%	9	2.53%	11	5.88%	165	88.24%	7	3.74%
2023	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	ALL TYPES	187	543	359	66.11%	184	33.89%	11	5.88%	165	88.24%	7	3.74%
2023	3	OSC	Out-Of-State Child Custody	PET	12	12	4	33.33%	8	66.67%	2	16.67%	5	41.67%	5	41.67%
2023	3	OSC	Out-Of-State Child Custody	RSP	12	12	5	41.67%	7	58.33%	2	16.67%	5	41.67%	5	41.67%
2023	3	OSC	Out-Of-State Child Custody	ALL TYPES	12	24	9	37.50%	15	62.50%	2	16.67%	5	41.67%	5	41.67%
2023	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	PET	619	619	357	57.67%	262	42.33%	316	51.05%	139	22.46%	151	24.39%
2023	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	RSP	619	619	427	68.98%	192	31.02%	316	51.05%	139	22.46%	151	24.39%
2023	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	ALL TYPES	619	1238	784	63.33%	454	36.67%	316	51.05%	139	22.46%	151	24.39%
2023	3	RCV	Relative Child Visitation	PET	8	11	8	72.73%	3	27.27%	4	50.00%	2	25.00%	2	25.00%
2023	3	RCV	Relative Child Visitation	RSP	8	13	9	69.23%	4	30.77%	4	50.00%	2	25.00%	2	25.00%
2023	3	RCV	Relative Child Visitation	ALL TYPES	8	24	17	70.83%	7	29.17%	4	50.00%	2	25.00%	2	25.00%
2023	3	RIC	URESAs Recip Resp In-County (3)	PET	74	74	0	0.00%	74	100.00%	0	0.00%	30	40.54%	38	51.35%
2023	3	RIC	URESAs Recip Resp In-County (3)	RSP	74	148	110	74.32%	38	25.68%	0	0.00%	30	40.54%	38	51.35%
2023	3	RIC	URESAs Recip Resp In-County (3)	ALL TYPES	74	222	110	49.55%	112	50.45%	0	0.00%	30	40.54%	38	51.35%
2023	3	ROC	URESAs Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	PET	33	33	0	0.00%	33	100.00%	0	0.00%	12	36.36%	18	54.55%
2023	3	ROC	URESAs Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	RSP	33	66	48	72.73%	18	27.27%	0	0.00%	12	36.36%	18	54.55%
2023	3	ROC	URESAs Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	ALL TYPES	33	99	48	48.48%	51	51.52%	0	0.00%	12	36.36%	18	54.55%
2023	3	ALL	ALL SUBTYPE DESCRIPTIONS	ALL TYPES	4266	8871	5583	62.94%	3288	37.06%	2038	47.77%	1088	25.50%	1054	24.71%
2024	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	PET	3651	3719	3371	90.64%	348	9.36%	3078	84.31%	324	8.87%	230	6.30%
2024	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	RSP	3649	3649	3193	87.50%	456	12.50%	3075	84.27%	325	8.91%	230	6.30%

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2024	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	ALL TYPES	3652	7368	6564	89.09%	804	10.91%	3078	84.28%	325	8.90%	230	6.30%
2024	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	PET	741	812	781	96.18%	31	3.82%	677	91.36%	45	6.07%	17	2.29%
2024	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	RSP	740	740	689	93.11%	51	6.89%	676	91.35%	45	6.08%	17	2.30%
2024	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	ALL TYPES	741	1552	1470	94.72%	82	5.28%	677	91.36%	45	6.07%	17	2.29%
2024	2	STK	Stalking Protection	PET	37	38	38	100.00%	0	0.00%	36	97.30%	1	2.70%	0	0.00%
2024	2	STK	Stalking Protection	RSP	37	37	36	97.30%	1	2.70%	36	97.30%	1	2.70%	0	0.00%
2024	2	STK	Stalking Protection	ALL TYPES	37	75	74	98.67%	1	1.33%	36	97.30%	1	2.70%	0	0.00%
2024	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	PET	112	114	85	74.56%	29	25.44%	75	66.96%	10	8.93%	26	23.21%
2024	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	RSP	111	111	77	69.37%	34	30.63%	74	66.67%	10	9.01%	26	23.42%
2024	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	ALL TYPES	112	225	162	72.00%	63	28.00%	75	66.96%	10	8.93%	26	23.21%
2024	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	PET	160	188	175	93.09%	13	6.91%	136	85.00%	17	10.63%	5	3.13%
2024	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	RSP	160	160	144	90.00%	16	10.00%	136	85.00%	17	10.63%	5	3.13%
2024	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	ALL TYPES	160	348	319	91.67%	29	8.33%	136	85.00%	17	10.63%	5	3.13%
2024	2	ALL	ALL SUBTYPE DESCRIPTIONS	ALL TYPES	4702	9568	8589	89.77%	979	10.23%	4002	85.11%	398	8.46%	278	5.91%
2024	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	PET	35	35	4	11.43%	31	88.57%	2	5.71%	7	20.00%	26	74.29%
2024	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	RSP	35	35	7	20.00%	28	80.00%	2	5.71%	7	20.00%	26	74.29%
2024	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	ALL TYPES	35	70	11	15.71%	59	84.29%	2	5.71%	7	20.00%	26	74.29%
2024	3	DFP	DeFacto Parentage	PET	19	26	6	23.08%	20	76.92%	3	15.79%	10	52.63%	7	36.84%
2024	3	DFP	DeFacto Parentage	RSP	18	32	28	87.50%	4	12.50%	3	16.67%	9	50.00%	7	38.89%
2024	3	DFP	DeFacto Parentage	ALL TYPES	19	58	34	58.62%	24	41.38%	3	15.79%	10	52.63%	7	36.84%
2024	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	PET	1219	1220	548	44.92%	672	55.08%	494	40.53%	284	23.30%	408	33.47%
2024	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	RSP	1218	1220	759	62.21%	461	37.79%	493	40.48%	284	23.32%	408	33.50%
2024	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	ALL TYPES	1219	2440	1307	53.57%	1133	46.43%	494	40.53%	284	23.30%	408	33.47%
2024	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	PET	1667	1670	1133	67.84%	537	32.16%	1099	65.93%	294	17.64%	250	15.00%
2024	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	RSP	1664	1664	1383	83.11%	281	16.89%	1096	65.87%	294	17.67%	250	15.02%
2024	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	ALL TYPES	1667	3334	2516	75.46%	818	24.54%	1099	65.93%	294	17.64%	250	15.00%
2024	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnrship	PET	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2024	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnrship	RSP	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2024	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnrship	ALL TYPES	1	2	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2024	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	PET	26	26	21	80.77%	5	19.23%	21	80.77%	3	11.54%	2	7.69%
2024	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	RSP	26	26	24	92.31%	2	7.69%	21	80.77%	3	11.54%	2	7.69%
2024	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	ALL TYPES	26	52	45	86.54%	7	13.46%	21	80.77%	3	11.54%	2	7.69%
2024	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	PET	76	76	24	31.58%	52	68.42%	23	30.26%	22	28.95%	29	38.16%
2024	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	RSP	77	77	47	61.04%	30	38.96%	24	31.17%	22	28.57%	29	37.66%
2024	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	ALL TYPES	77	153	71	46.41%	82	53.59%	24	31.17%	22	28.57%	29	37.66%
2024	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	PET	61	61	38	62.30%	23	37.70%	37	60.66%	11	18.03%	11	18.03%
2024	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	RSP	61	61	49	80.33%	12	19.67%	37	60.66%	11	18.03%	11	18.03%

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2024	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	ALL TYPES	61	122	87	71.31%	35	28.69%	37	60.66%	11	18.03%	11	18.03%
2024	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	PET	63	63	26	41.27%	37	58.73%	22	34.92%	14	22.22%	26	41.27%
2024	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	RSP	63	63	33	52.38%	30	47.62%	22	34.92%	14	22.22%	26	41.27%
2024	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	ALL TYPES	63	126	59	46.83%	67	53.17%	22	34.92%	14	22.22%	26	41.27%
2024	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	PET	43	43	6	13.95%	37	86.05%	5	11.63%	26	60.47%	9	20.93%
2024	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	RSP	43	73	60	82.19%	13	17.81%	5	11.63%	26	60.47%	9	20.93%
2024	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	ALL TYPES	43	116	66	56.90%	50	43.10%	5	11.63%	26	60.47%	9	20.93%
2024	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	PET	132	132	16	12.12%	116	87.88%	12	9.09%	98	74.24%	11	8.33%
2024	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	RSP	132	238	223	93.70%	15	6.30%	12	9.09%	98	74.24%	11	8.33%
2024	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	ALL TYPES	132	370	239	64.59%	131	35.41%	12	9.09%	98	74.24%	11	8.33%
2024	3	OSC	Out-Of-State Child Custody	PET	17	17	7	41.18%	10	58.82%	5	29.41%	3	17.65%	6	35.29%
2024	3	OSC	Out-Of-State Child Custody	RSP	17	17	9	52.94%	8	47.06%	5	29.41%	3	17.65%	6	35.29%
2024	3	OSC	Out-Of-State Child Custody	ALL TYPES	17	34	16	47.06%	18	52.94%	5	29.41%	3	17.65%	6	35.29%
2024	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	PET	571	571	341	59.72%	230	40.28%	300	52.54%	113	19.79%	144	25.22%
2024	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	RSP	571	572	386	67.48%	186	32.52%	300	52.54%	113	19.79%	144	25.22%
2024	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	ALL TYPES	571	1143	727	63.60%	416	36.40%	300	52.54%	113	19.79%	144	25.22%
2024	3	RCV	Relative Child Visitation	PET	16	25	13	52.00%	12	48.00%	8	50.00%	2	12.50%	7	43.75%
2024	3	RCV	Relative Child Visitation	RSP	16	28	22	78.57%	6	21.43%	8	50.00%	2	12.50%	7	43.75%
2024	3	RCV	Relative Child Visitation	ALL TYPES	16	53	35	66.04%	18	33.96%	8	50.00%	2	12.50%	7	43.75%
2024	3	RIC	URESА Recip Resp In-County (3)	PET	83	83	0	0.00%	83	100.00%	0	0.00%	40	48.19%	41	49.40%
2024	3	RIC	URESА Recip Resp In-County (3)	RSP	83	166	125	75.30%	41	24.70%	0	0.00%	40	48.19%	41	49.40%
2024	3	RIC	URESА Recip Resp In-County (3)	ALL TYPES	83	249	125	50.20%	124	49.80%	0	0.00%	40	48.19%	41	49.40%
2024	3	ROC	URESА Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	PET	9	9	0	0.00%	9	100.00%	0	0.00%	2	22.22%	7	77.78%
2024	3	ROC	URESА Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	RSP	9	17	10	58.82%	7	41.18%	0	0.00%	2	22.22%	7	77.78%
2024	3	ROC	URESА Recip Resp Out-Of-Cnty 3	ALL TYPES	9	26	10	38.46%	16	61.54%	0	0.00%	2	22.22%	7	77.78%
2024	3	ALL	ALL SUBTYPE DESCRIPTIONS	ALL TYPES	4039	8348	5350	64.09%	2998	35.91%	2033	50.33%	929	23.00%	984	24.36%
2025	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	PET	3302	3394	3135	92.37%	259	7.63%	2864	86.74%	248	7.51%	168	5.09%
2025	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	RSP	3302	3303	2951	89.34%	352	10.66%	2864	86.74%	248	7.51%	168	5.09%
2025	2	DVP	Domestic Violence Protection	ALL TYPES	3302	6697	6086	90.88%	611	9.12%	2864	86.74%	248	7.51%	168	5.09%
2025	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	PET	600	652	622	95.40%	30	4.60%	544	90.67%	40	6.67%	13	2.17%
2025	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	RSP	599	599	556	92.82%	43	7.18%	543	90.65%	40	6.68%	13	2.17%
2025	2	HAR	Civil Harassment	ALL TYPES	600	1251	1178	94.16%	73	5.84%	544	90.67%	40	6.67%	13	2.17%
2025	2	STK	Stalking Protection	PET	100	102	100	98.04%	2	1.96%	97	97.00%	3	3.00%	0	0.00%
2025	2	STK	Stalking Protection	RSP	100	100	99	99.00%	1	1.00%	97	97.00%	3	3.00%	0	0.00%
2025	2	STK	Stalking Protection	ALL TYPES	100	202	199	98.51%	3	1.49%	97	97.00%	3	3.00%	0	0.00%
2025	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	PET	86	86	64	74.42%	22	25.58%	61	70.93%	7	8.14%	18	20.93%
2025	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	RSP	86	86	65	75.58%	21	24.42%	61	70.93%	7	8.14%	18	20.93%

Year Filed	Case Type	Sub Type Code	Sub Type Description	Petitioner / Respondent	Total Cases	Total Litigants	Pro Se Litigants	% of Litigants Pro Se	Litigants with 1(+) Attorney(s)	% of Litigants with 1(+) Attorney(s)	Cases with No Attorneys	% of Cases with No Attorneys	Cases with 1 Litigant Represented	% of Cases with 1 Litigant Represented	Cases with 2 Litigants Represented	% of Cases with 2 Litigants Represented
2025	2	SXP	Sexual Assault Protection	ALL TYPES	86	172	129	75.00%	43	25.00%	61	70.93%	7	8.14%	18	20.93%
2025	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	PET	132	141	127	90.07%	14	9.93%	110	83.33%	13	9.85%	6	4.55%
2025	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	RSP	132	132	117	88.64%	15	11.36%	110	83.33%	13	9.85%	6	4.55%
2025	2	VAP	Vulnerable Adult	ALL TYPES	132	273	244	89.38%	29	10.62%	110	83.33%	13	9.85%	6	4.55%
2025	2	ALL	ALL SUBTYPE DESCRIPTIONS	ALL TYPES	4220	8595	7836	91.17%	759	8.83%	3676	87.11%	311	7.37%	205	4.86%
2025	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	PET	48	48	5	10.42%	43	89.58%	4	8.33%	14	29.17%	28	58.33%
2025	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	RSP	48	48	19	39.58%	29	60.42%	4	8.33%	14	29.17%	28	58.33%
2025	3	CIR	Committed Intimate Relationship	ALL TYPES	48	96	24	25.00%	72	75.00%	4	8.33%	14	29.17%	28	58.33%
2025	3	DFP	DeFacto Parentage	PET	19	25	11	44.00%	14	56.00%	10	52.63%	4	21.05%	7	36.84%
2025	3	DFP	DeFacto Parentage	RSP	19	33	30	90.91%	3	9.09%	10	52.63%	4	21.05%	7	36.84%
2025	3	DFP	DeFacto Parentage	ALL TYPES	19	58	41	70.69%	17	29.31%	10	52.63%	4	21.05%	7	36.84%
2025	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	PET	1098	1098	604	55.01%	494	44.99%	574	52.28%	249	22.68%	256	23.32%
2025	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	RSP	1098	1098	812	73.95%	286	26.05%	574	52.28%	249	22.68%	256	23.32%
2025	3	DIC	Dissolution with Children	ALL TYPES	1098	2196	1416	64.48%	780	35.52%	574	52.28%	249	22.68%	256	23.32%
2025	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	PET	1503	1503	1086	72.26%	417	27.74%	1053	70.06%	269	17.90%	168	11.18%
2025	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	RSP	1503	1503	1302	86.63%	201	13.37%	1053	70.06%	269	17.90%	168	11.18%
2025	3	DIN	Dissolution with No Children	ALL TYPES	1503	3006	2388	79.44%	618	20.56%	1053	70.06%	269	17.90%	168	11.18%
2025	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnrshp	PET	5	5	2	40.00%	3	60.00%	1	20.00%	2	40.00%	1	20.00%
2025	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnrshp	RSP	5	5	3	60.00%	2	40.00%	1	20.00%	2	40.00%	1	20.00%
2025	3	DPN	Disso Domestic Partnrshp	ALL TYPES	5	10	5	50.00%	5	50.00%	1	20.00%	2	40.00%	1	20.00%
2025	3	FJU3	Foreign Judgment Type 3	PET	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2025	3	FJU3	Foreign Judgment Type 3	RSP	1	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2025	3	FJU3	Foreign Judgment Type 3	ALL TYPES	1	2	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
2025	3	INP	Invalidity Domestic Ptnrshp	PET	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2025	3	INP	Invalidity Domestic Ptnrshp	RSP	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2025	3	INP	Invalidity Domestic Ptnrshp	ALL TYPES	1	2	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2025	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	PET	34	34	27	79.41%	7	20.59%	25	73.53%	8	23.53%	1	2.94%
2025	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	RSP	34	34	31	91.18%	3	8.82%	25	73.53%	8	23.53%	1	2.94%
2025	3	INV	Annulment-Invalidity	ALL TYPES	34	68	58	85.29%	10	14.71%	25	73.53%	8	23.53%	1	2.94%
2025	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	PET	79	79	42	53.16%	37	46.84%	40	50.63%	14	17.72%	23	29.11%
2025	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	RSP	79	80	55	68.75%	25	31.25%	40	50.63%	14	17.72%	23	29.11%
2025	3	LSC	Legal Separation with Children	ALL TYPES	79	159	97	61.01%	62	38.99%	40	50.63%	14	17.72%	23	29.11%
2025	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	PET	72	72	49	68.06%	23	31.94%	48	66.67%	17	23.61%	6	8.33%
2025	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	RSP	72	72	65	90.28%	7	9.72%	48	66.67%	17	23.61%	6	8.33%
2025	3	LSN	Legal Separation No Children	ALL TYPES	72	144	114	79.17%	30	20.83%	48	66.67%	17	23.61%	6	8.33%
2025	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	PET	65	65	35	53.85%	30	46.15%	30	46.15%	18	27.69%	17	26.15%
2025	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	RSP	65	65	43	66.15%	22	33.85%	30	46.15%	18	27.69%	17	26.15%

Year Filed	Case Type	Sub Type Code	Sub Type Description	Petitioner / Respondent	Total Cases	Total Litigants	Pro Se Litigants	% of Litigants Pro Se	Litigants with 1(+) Attorney(s)	% of Litigants with 1(+) Attorney(s)	Cases with No Attorneys	% of Cases with No Attorneys	Cases with 1 Litigant Represented	% of Cases with 1 Litigant Represented	Cases with 2 Litigants Represented	% of Cases with 2 Litigants Represented
2025	3	MDC	Modification of Custody	ALL TYPES	65	130	78	60.00%	52	40.00%	30	46.15%	18	27.69%	17	26.15%
2025	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	PET	38	38	4	10.53%	34	89.47%	4	10.53%	26	68.42%	8	21.05%
2025	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	RSP	38	66	58	87.88%	8	12.12%	4	10.53%	26	68.42%	8	21.05%
2025	3	MDS	Modification Support Only	ALL TYPES	38	104	62	59.62%	42	40.38%	4	10.53%	26	68.42%	8	21.05%
2025	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	PET	71	72	7	9.72%	65	90.28%	6	8.45%	59	83.10%	6	8.45%
2025	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	RSP	70	126	120	95.24%	6	4.76%	5	7.14%	59	84.29%	6	8.57%
2025	3	MSC3	Miscellaneous Type 3	ALL TYPES	71	198	127	64.14%	71	35.86%	6	8.45%	59	83.10%	6	8.45%
2025	3	OSC	Out-Of-State Child Custody	PET	21	21	15	71.43%	6	28.57%	12	57.14%	6	28.57%	3	14.29%
2025	3	OSC	Out-Of-State Child Custody	RSP	21	21	15	71.43%	6	28.57%	12	57.14%	6	28.57%	3	14.29%
2025	3	OSC	Out-Of-State Child Custody	ALL TYPES	21	42	30	71.43%	12	28.57%	12	57.14%	6	28.57%	3	14.29%
2025	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	PET	506	506	354	69.96%	152	30.04%	327	64.62%	93	18.38%	77	15.22%
2025	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	RSP	506	506	402	79.45%	104	20.55%	327	64.62%	93	18.38%	77	15.22%
2025	3	PPS	Parenting Plan\Child Support	ALL TYPES	506	1012	756	74.70%	256	25.30%	327	64.62%	93	18.38%	77	15.22%
2025	3	RCV	Relative Child Visitation	PET	5	5	4	80.00%	1	20.00%	4	80.00%	0	0.00%	1	20.00%
2025	3	RCV	Relative Child Visitation	RSP	5	7	6	85.71%	1	14.29%	4	80.00%	0	0.00%	1	20.00%
2025	3	RCV	Relative Child Visitation	ALL TYPES	5	12	10	83.33%	2	16.67%	4	80.00%	0	0.00%	1	20.00%
2025	3	RIC	URESА Recip Resp In-County (3)	PET	101	101	1	0.99%	100	99.01%	1	0.99%	68	67.33%	27	26.73%
2025	3	RIC	URESА Recip Resp In-County (3)	RSP	101	200	173	86.50%	27	13.50%	1	0.99%	68	67.33%	27	26.73%
2025	3	RIC	URESА Recip Resp In-County (3)	ALL TYPES	101	301	174	57.81%	127	42.19%	1	0.99%	68	67.33%	27	26.73%
2025	3	ALL	ALL SUBTYPE DESCRIPTIONS	ALL TYPES	3667	7540	5383	71.39%	2157	28.61%	2140	58.36%	848	23.13%	629	17.15%
ALL	2	ALL	ALL SUBTYPE DESCRIPTIONS	ALL TYPES	43515	87945	79937	90.89%	8008	9.11%	37697	86.63%	3455	7.94%	2156	4.95%
ALL	3	ALL	ALL SUBTYPE DESCRIPTIONS	ALL TYPES	48977	101742	64751	63.64%	36991	36.36%	24448	49.92%	11239	22.95%	12320	25.15%
ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL SUBTYPE DESCRIPTIONS	ALL TYPES	92492	189687	144688	76.28%	44999	23.72%	62145	67.19%	14694	15.89%	14476	15.65%

2015-2025 TOTALS

Year Filed	Case Type	Sub Type Code	Sub Type Description	Petitioner / Respondent	Total Cases	Total Litigants	Pro Se Litigants	% of Litigants Pro Se	Litigants with 1(+) Attorney(s)	% of Litigants with 1(+) Attorney(s)	Cases with No Attorneys	% of Cases with No Attorneys	Cases with 1 Litigant Represented	% of Cases with 1 Litigant Represented	Cases with 2 Litigants Represented	% of Cases with 2 Litigants Represented
2015	2	ALL CPO	ALL CPO	BOTH	4180	8434	7868	93.29%	566	6.71%	3742	89.52%	304	7.27%	126	3.01%
2015	3	ALL FAMILY LAW	ALL FAMILY LAW	BOTH	4879	10176	6374	62.64%	3802	37.36%	2397	49.13%	1122	23.00%	1294	26.52%
2016	2	ALL CPO	ALL CPO	BOTH	4065	8172	7562	92.54%	610	7.46%	3607	88.73%	292	7.18%	152	3.74%
2016	3	ALL FAMILY LAW	ALL FAMILY LAW	BOTH	4941	10348	6663	64.39%	3685	35.61%	2516	50.92%	1102	22.30%	1239	25.08%
2017	2	ALL CPO	ALL CPO	BOTH	3967	7959	7318	91.95%	641	8.05%	3492	88.03%	299	7.54%	166	4.18%
2017	3	ALL FAMILY LAW	ALL FAMILY LAW	BOTH	4848	10123	6532	64.53%	3591	35.47%	2510	51.77%	1019	21.02%	1231	25.39%
2018	2	ALL CPO	ALL CPO	BOTH	3773	7605	6965	91.58%	640	8.42%	3291	87.23%	311	8.24%	158	4.19%
2018	3	ALL FAMILY LAW	ALL FAMILY LAW	BOTH	5010	10482	6834	65.20%	3648	34.80%	2640	52.69%	1000	19.96%	1264	25.23%
2019	2	ALL CPO	ALL CPO	BOTH	3850	7752	7110	91.72%	642	8.28%	3388	88.00%	273	7.09%	176	4.57%
2019	3	ALL FAMILY LAW	ALL FAMILY LAW	BOTH	4981	10340	6791	65.68%	3549	34.32%	2653	53.26%	1024	20.56%	1205	24.19%
2020	2	ALL CPO	ALL CPO	BOTH	3301	6628	5927	89.42%	701	10.58%	2802	84.88%	287	8.69%	200	6.06%
2020	3	ALL FAMILY LAW	ALL FAMILY LAW	BOTH	3983	8241	4875	59.16%	3366	40.84%	1801	45.22%	925	23.22%	1166	29.27%
2021	2	ALL CPO	ALL CPO	BOTH	3502	7051	6378	90.46%	673	9.54%	3024	86.35%	259	7.40%	195	5.57%
2021	3	ALL FAMILY LAW	ALL FAMILY LAW	BOTH	4398	9131	5511	60.35%	3620	39.65%	1945	44.22%	1172	26.65%	1159	26.35%
2022	2	ALL CPO	ALL CPO	BOTH	3660	7449	6602	88.63%	847	11.37%	3048	83.28%	353	9.64%	229	6.26%
2022	3	ALL FAMILY LAW	ALL FAMILY LAW	BOTH	3965	8142	4855	59.63%	3287	40.37%	1775	44.77%	1010	25.47%	1095	27.62%
2023	2	ALL CPO	ALL CPO	BOTH	4295	8732	7782	89.12%	950	10.88%	3625	84.40%	368	8.57%	271	6.31%
2023	3	ALL FAMILY LAW	ALL FAMILY LAW	BOTH	4266	8871	5583	62.94%	3288	37.06%	2038	47.77%	1088	25.50%	1054	24.71%
2024	2	ALL CPO	ALL CPO	BOTH	4702	9568	8589	89.77%	979	10.23%	4002	85.11%	398	8.46%	278	5.91%
2024	3	ALL FAMILY LAW	ALL FAMILY LAW	BOTH	4039	8348	5350	64.09%	2998	35.91%	2033	50.33%	929	23.00%	984	24.36%
2025*	2	ALL CPO	ALL CPO	BOTH	4220	8595	7836	91.17%	759	8.83%	3676	87.11%	311	7.37%	205	4.86%
2025*	3	ALL FAMILY LAW	ALL FAMILY LAW	BOTH	3667	7540	5383	71.39%	2157	28.61%	2140	58.36%	848	23.13%	629	17.15%
ALL	2 & 3	ALL CPO	ALL CPO	BOTH	43515	87945	79937	90.89%	8008	9.11%	37697	86.63%	3455	7.94%	2156	4.95%

*Data for 2025 is through Nov. 17, 2025

Planning Subcommittee Charter

Effective: Upon approval by the Limited License Legal Technician (LLLT) Board

Purpose

The purpose of the Planning Subcommittee to the LLLT Board Rules Committee is to review the report from the Limited License Review Committee and recommend to the LLLT Board proposed amendments to APR 28 and Appendix APR 28 Regulations. The subcommittee may liaison with other committees, boards, and entities regarding its review and proposed amendments to these rules.

Composition

The subcommittee will consist of approximately 6-9 members selected by the LLLT Board, who include LLLT Board members, LLLT(s), and attorneys who have worked with LLLTs. Steve Crossland will serve as Chair to the subcommittee.

WSBA Staff Liaison: Cathy Biestek, Managing Regulatory Counsel, non-voting

Term

The subcommittee will begin work in January 2026, meeting for 2 hours each month between January and May 2026. The subcommittee will submit its written recommendations to the LLLT Board by June 2026.

Scope of Work

The subcommittee will strive to address the following areas when conducting its evaluation:

- Review and analyze the report from the Limited License Review Committee
- Identify and propose amendments to APR 28 and Appendix APR 28 Regulations
- Engage with relevant stakeholders and entities to gather input on proposed amendments
- Ensure proposed amendments align with the goals of improving the LLLT license and protecting the public interest

Measures of Success

A successful subcommittee will:

- Present well-reasoned recommendations for amendments to APR 28 and Appendix APR 28 Regulations
- Explain how the proposed amendments improve the LLLT license
- Describe how the proposed amendments protect the public and serve unmet legal needs in Washington State

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- Demonstrate how the proposed amendments advance equity considerations with respect to access to justice and pathways to the practice of law in Washington State

Resource Materials

Resource materials for subcommittee review include, but are not limited to,:

- APR 28 and Appendix APR 28 Regulations
- LLLT RPC
- Limited License Review Committee Report
- Reports and studies pertaining to the LLLT license
- Feedback and input from stakeholders and relevant entities

WASHINGTON STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

To: Budget and Audit Committee

From: Tiffany Lynch, Director of Finance

Cc: Terra Nevitt, Executive Director
Renata Garcia, Chief Regulatory Counsel
Cathy Biestek, Managing Regulatory Counsel

Date: November 19, 2025

Re: 2027 License Fees for Limited Practice Officers and Limited License Legal Technicians

ACTION: Recommend approval of the 2027 License Fees for Limited Practice Officers and Limited License Legal Technicians provided in this memo.

BACKGROUND

WSBA license fees are established by Court order and have historically been set for specific calendar years. In December 2024, the Court issued an order establishing the 2026 license fees for all license categories, including lawyers, Limited Practice Officers (LPOs), and Limited License Legal Technicians (LLLTs). While there has been no discussion or intent to change the LPO and LLLT fees, the Board's November 14, 2025 approval of the 2027 lawyer license fees should also have explicitly reaffirmed the existing LPO and LLLT license fees to maintain consistency with the Court's prior order.

CURRENT FEES

The fees currently set for 2026 are as follows:

License Type	License Fee
Active LLLT- Admitted prior to 2022	\$229.00
Active LLLT- Admitted 2022 or 2023	\$114.50
New Active LLLT- 50%	\$114.50
New Active LLLT- 25%	\$57.25
Active LPO- Admitted prior to 2022	\$200.00
New Active LPO- 50%	\$100.00
New Active LPO- 25%	\$50.00
Active LPO- Admitted 2022 or 2023	\$100.00
Inactive LLLT or LPO	\$100.00

Both LPO and LLLT fees are reflected in WSBA's financial statements as individual cost centers. Historically, fees for these two license types have been reviewed and adjusted only as needed. The last changes occurred in 2019, when fees increased by \$25 for LLLTs and \$100 for LPOs (at the full active fee rate). At this time, there is no indication or rationale for reassessing these fees.

REQUEST

We are requesting that the Budget and Audit Committee approve the 2027 fees for LPOs and LLLTs at the same dollar amounts as those currently set for 2026. This action is necessary to align with the previous Court order. If approved, we will include language in the request to the Court that the fees remain in effect until changed by a future Court order, thereby eliminating the need for annual reaffirmation when no changes are proposed.