

State Bar Board of Governors Elections

I. INTRODUCTION

The State Bar, created in 1927 by the Legislature and adopted into the California Constitution in 1960, is a public corporation within the judicial branch of state government. The State Bar is a unified, or integrated bar, and membership is mandatory for all attorneys who are licensed to practice law in the state. In addition to its mandated licensing and disciplinary and certification functions, the State Bar offers a number of other programs designed to assist, educate and protect its members and the public.

The State Bar is governed by a 23-member Board of Governors: Fifteen are lawyers elected by members of the State Bar; a 16th lawyer is appointed by the Board from the California Young Lawyers Association (CYLA); six "public" or non-lawyer members are appointed to the Board of Governors - four by California's governor, one by the state Senate Committee on Rules and one by the Speaker of the Assembly. The 23rd member of the Board of Governors is the State Bar president, who is elected by the other board members to serve a fourth year as the bar's chief officer.

The State Bar is required by Business and Professions Code section, 6010 et seq. and by Title 6, Division 1, Chapter 1 of the Rules of the State Bar of California, as amended May 16, 2008 ("Rules") to hold an annual election among its active membership. Voting is by district. As of November 2010, the State Bar had 150,169 active members eligible to vote in California as indicated on the chart below.

Pursuant to Section 6125.5 of the Business and Professions Code, the State Bar of California (Bar) in 2010 adjusted its district boundaries and adopted Rule 6.30 to implement the new composition effective July 1, 2010.

The composition of State Bar Districts and the number of elected seats on the Board of Governors in each District are as follows:

- (a) District 1 has one seat and consists of the nineteen counties of Butte, Colusa, Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Mendocino, Modoc, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, and Yuba.
- (b) District 2 has one seat and consists of the five counties of Napa, Sacramento, Solano, Sonoma, and Yolo.
- (c) District 3 has one seat and consists of the two counties of Alameda and Contra Costa.
- (d) District 4 has two seats and consists of the three counties of Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo.
- (e) District 5 has one seat and consists of the twenty counties of: Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Mono,

Monterey, San Benito, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus, Tulare, and Tuolumne.

- (f) District 6 has one seat and consists of the county of Santa Clara.
- (g) District 7 has four seats and consists of the county of Los Angeles.
- (h) District 8 has two seats and consists of the three counties of Orange, Santa Barbara and Ventura.
- (i) District 9 has two seats and consists of the four counties of Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego.

ACTIVE MEMBERS *

District 1	3,018
District 2	10,638
District 3	10,395
District 4	22,718
District 5	7,892
District 6	8,987
District 7	49,850
District 8	19,086
District 9	17,585

* Numbers based on Nov. 5 statistics



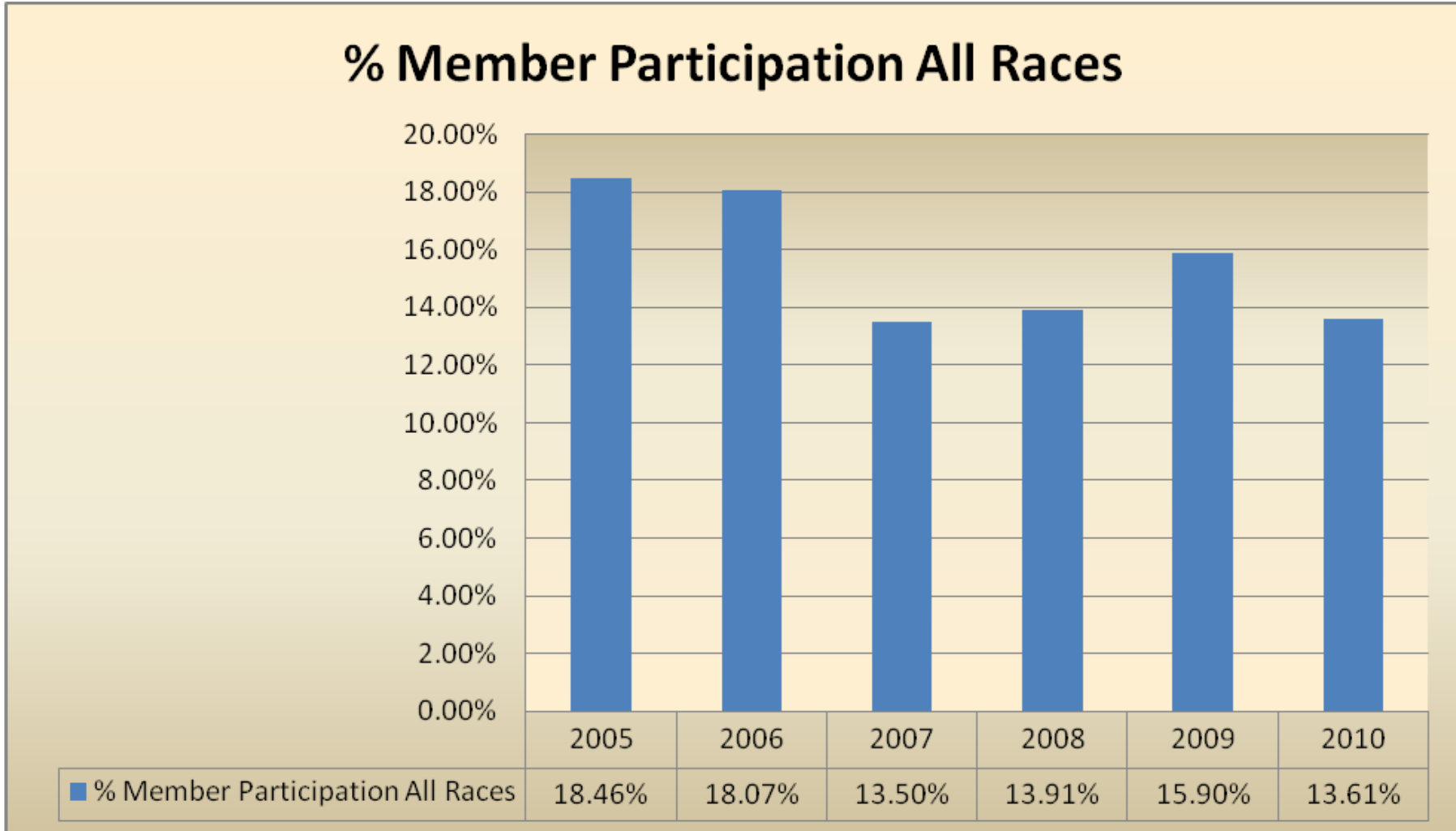
Pursuant to Rule 6.32, effective July 1, 2010, the sequence of election of members after the district adjustments

Members of the board will be elected for terms of three years as follows:

- (a) In 2011 and every three years thereafter, one member from State Bar Districts 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9.
- (b) In 2012 and every three years thereafter, one member from State Bar Districts 1, 5, 7, 8 and 9.
- (c) In 2013 and every three years thereafter, one member from State Bar Districts 2, 3 and 4 and two members from State Bar District 7.

The number of ballots to be mailed depends on the number of active members at that time. In general, the State Bar has approximately 5,000 new admittees every year; however, not all of those new admittees are eligible to vote. Statistics show that in any given year, voter return has been approximately thirteen and nineteen percent (13% - 19% - See Figure 1)

Figure 1



STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA
BOARD OF GOVERNOR'S DISTRICT ELECTIONS
2005 – 2010

2005

District	# Candidates	# Eligible	# Voted	% of Eligible
4	3	16838	3094	18.36 %
6	2	8670	2440	28.14 %
7 (BOG Office #1)	4	45488	7193	15.81 %
8	3	13277	2828	21.30 %
ALL	12	84,273	15,555	18.46 %

2006

District	# Candidates	# Eligible	# Voted	% of Eligible
1	2	2,814	617	21.93 %
5	2	6,374	1,375	21.57 %
7	3	46,408	6,426	13.85 %
9	3	13,134	4,003	30.48 %
ALL	10	68,730	12,421	18.07 %

2007

District	# Candidates	# Eligible	# Voted	% of Eligible
2	2	10,458	1,759	16.82 %
3	2	21,319	2,958	13.87 %
7 (BOG Office #1)	3	47,219	5,945	12.59 %
ALL	7	78,996	10,662	13.50 %

2008

District	# Candidates	# Eligible	# Voted	% of Eligible
4	4	18,113	2,958	16.33 %
6	3	9,442	1,851	19.60 %
7 (BOG Office #1)	3	47,824	5,677	11.87 %
ALL	10	75,379	10,486	13.91 %

2009

District	# Candidates	# Eligible	# Voted	% of Eligible
1	2	2,951	510	17.28 %
3	4	22,711	3,088	13.60 %
5	3	6,648	1,816	27.32 %
7	3	48,951	7,209	14.73 %
9	6	14,127	2,547	18.03 %
ALL	18	95,388	15,170	15.90 %

2010

District	# Candidates	# Eligible	# Voted	% of Eligible
2	2	11,105	2,115	19.05 %
3	2	23,199	2,996	12.91 %
4	3	18,780	2,699	14.37 %
7 (BOG Office #1)	3	49,731	6,188	12.44 %
ALL	10	102,815	13,998	13.61 %

II. ELECTION PACKET/BALLOTS

Vendors develop both an Internet and a paper ballot system following general procedures for conducting an election in accordance with the deadlines and specifications set forth in the Rules. Vendor mail ballot packets to all eligible voters and in 2010 the ballot packets included instructions for the voter to access an electronic ballot in lieu of completing the paper ballot, if the voter so desired (“Hybrid Election”)¹. As the above chart shows, even though attorneys were presented in 2010 with the option of voting on-line, voting participation rates fell by over 2% from 2009 and remained about the same as in the prior three years.

III. SAMPLE ELECTION SCHEDULES

Schedule of Dates & Deadlines	2009	2010	2011
Nominating petitions available	2/2/2009	2/1/2010	2/1/2011
Last day to file nominating petitions	4/1/2009	4/1/2010	4/1/2011
Last day to withdraw nomination	4/13/2009	4/12/2010	4/11/2011
Eligibility list closes	4/20/2009	4/20/2010	4/20/2011
Ballots mailed	4/30/2009	4/30/2010	5/2/2011
Last day for voting	6/30/2009	6/30/2010	6/30/2011
Canvass of ballots	7/6-9/2009	7/6-9/2010	7/6-11/2011
Annual Meeting	9/23-26/2009	8/18-21/2010	9/15-18/2011

¹ The “Hybrid” Election uses a combination of voting by mail ballot and by the Internet. A ballot packet is mailed to all members of record. The ballot packet is similar to the one currently used by the State Bar and includes a ballot, instructions, candidate statements, a unique voter PIN number printed on the ballot, and a return mail ballot envelope.

IV. 2010 ELECTION COSTS

The cost of elections is comprised of Printing /Standard Mail Postage / Shipping Logistics / Address Corrections and the Vendor cost (See Figure 2 below).

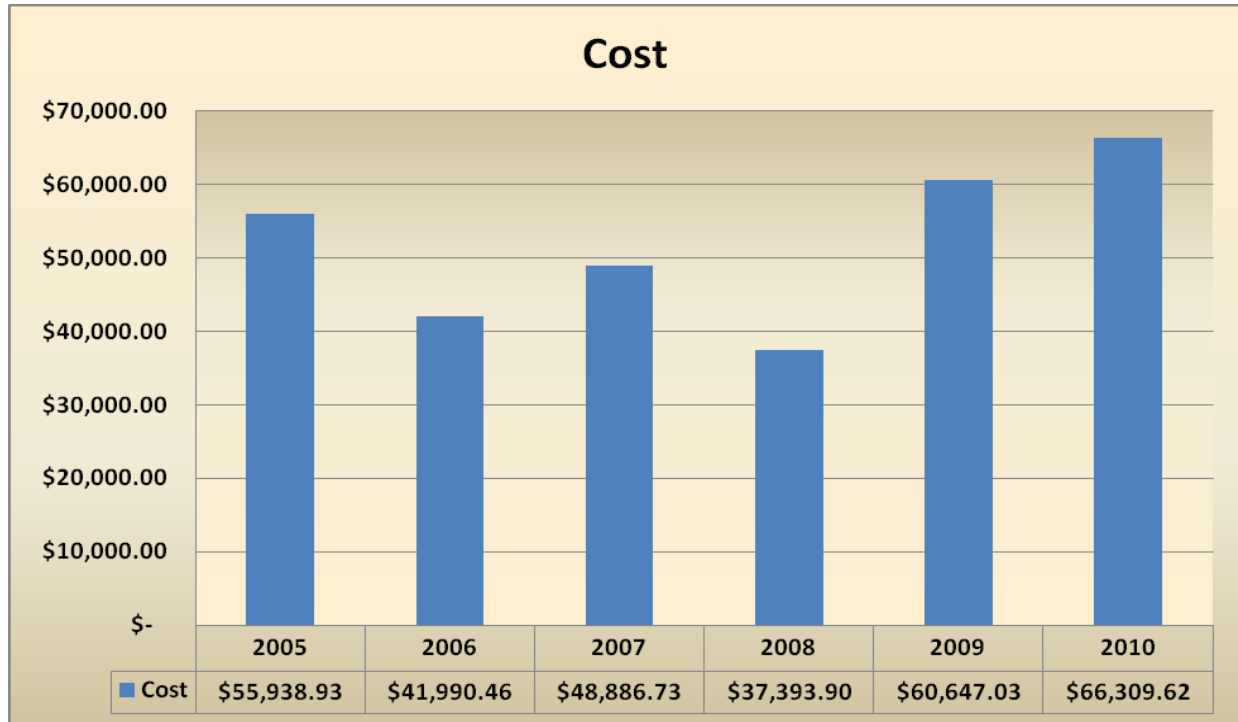


Figure 2 - In the 2008 election two members deemed elected -- no ballots sent to District 8. 2010 includes an internet voting cost.

V. PUBLIC MEMBERS ON THE STATE BAR BOARD OF GOVERNORS

In 1975, the public member statute was enacted, allowing six public, non-attorney members to be appointed and serve on the Board of Governors. (Bus. & Prof. Code, § 6013.5, State Bar Act: Stats. 1975, Ch. 874.) For the first time, the concept of board membership and bar membership took on distinct forms. Members of the board were now comprised of both attorney members and non-attorney public members. For the 1976-77 Board-year "public" or non-lawyer members were appointed to the Board of Governors - four by California's governor, one by the state Senate Committee on Rules and one by the Speaker of the Assembly.

