



24th Annual Report

**California Board of
Legal Specialization**

**The State Bar of California
May 2011**

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CALIFORNIA BOARD OF LEGAL SPECIALIZATION

January 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010

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ROSTER OF VOLUNTEERS

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Points of view or opinions expressed in this document are those of the author(s). They have not been adopted or endorsed by the State Bar's Board of Governors and do not constitute the official position or policy of the State Bar of California.

BACKGROUND

THE PROGRAM FOR CERTIFYING LEGAL SPECIALISTS

The Legal Specialization program is a Supreme Court approved method of certifying attorneys as specialists in particular areas of law. The program operates pursuant to the following regulatory structure:

- Rule 9.35, adopted by the Supreme Court, contains a provision authorizing the State Bar to adopt rules to establish and administer a program to certify legal specialists;
- Rules Governing the State Bar of California Program for Certifying Legal Specialists ("Rules"), adopted by the Board of Governors, contain the details for operation of the program; and
- Standards for Certification and Recertification by certified specialty, adopted by the Board of Governors.

The requirements to become a certified specialist are as follows:

- passage of a written examination in the certified specialty area;
- participation in continuing education activities in the certified specialty area;
- demonstration of experience in the certified specialty area based on performance of a variety of activities related to that area; and
- favorable evaluation by other attorneys and judges familiar with the attorney's work in the certified specialty area.

Certification is valid for a five-year period, during which time specialists must continue to meet task and education requirements similar to those for certification in order to qualify for recertification.

The Rules mandate that specialization be self-supporting. As a result, program costs are paid for by annual fees, as well as certification, recertification, education provider, and accreditation fees.

HISTORY

The program was established to:

- give consumers a tool to use when selecting an attorney. Formal certification protects the public by regulating advertising of special skills by attorneys to assure that such claims are not misleading to the public. The program authorizes attorneys who satisfy specific criteria to hold themselves out as "certified specialists." The public may rely on the fact that certified specialists have had to demonstrate their proficiency in their practice areas.

- "level the playing field" by allowing attorneys who are not in large firms to demonstrate their proficiency to the public. The program gives sole practitioners, attorneys in small firms, attorneys in small towns, women, and minorities a way of gaining recognition for their knowledge, work, and skills, and advertising their proficiency in a particular area of law to the public.
- encourage attorney competence through the development of continuing legal education (CLE) programs. Specialists have been required to take CLE in their areas of practice long before the inception of the MCLE requirement for all bar members. Even now, the CLE requirement for certified specialists is significantly higher than the general State Bar requirement.

TIMELINE

- 1970 California became the first state to establish a system for "certifying" legal specialists. Based on a proposal by the Committee on Legal Specialization, the State Bar Board of Governors adopted a "Pilot Program" to develop through experience the most feasible and useful certification program.
- 1972 The California Supreme Court approved the "Pilot Program," which certified specialists in Criminal Law, Taxation Law, and Workers' Compensation Law.
- 1973 The Program administered its first examinations in Criminal Law, Taxation Law and Workers' Compensation Law.
- 1979 Family Law was added to the Pilot Program.
- 1984 The Board of Governors voted to recommend that the Supreme Court make the State Bar of California Program for Certifying Legal Specialists ("Program") permanent.
- 1985 The California Supreme Court approved the Program.
- 1986 Immigration and Nationality Law was added to the Program.
- 1988 Estate Planning, Trust and Probate Law was added to the Program.
- 1993 Personal and Small Business Bankruptcy Law was added to the Program.
- 1994 Based upon a proposal by the California Board of Legal Specialization ("CBLS") to streamline and standardize what had become an overly complex certification process, the Board of Governors requested that the California Supreme Court repeal the Program and adopt new rule of court 983.5* [Certifying Legal Specialists], an enabling rule containing a provision authorizing the State Bar to adopt rules to establish and administer a program for certifying legal specialists. **The Court renumbered the rule as 9.35 effective January 1, 2007.*
- The Board of Governors also approved new program rules and revised standards for certification and recertification in each specialty area.
- 1995 The Supreme Court repealed the Program and adopted rule 983.5.
- Appellate Law was added to the Program.
- 1996 Rule 983.5 and the new program rules and revised standards went into effect on January 1.

- 1997 The program rules and standards were revised again effective June 1. The changes were the result of an ongoing effort to make application and certification processes efficient and cost-effective. For the most part, the changes were "housekeeping" amendments aimed at providing answers to the most frequently asked questions about the Program, incorporating past administrative practices, and making other changes based upon the State Bar's experience operating the Program.

New Rule of Professional Conduct 1-400(D) (6), approved by the Supreme Court on November 25, 1996, also became effective on June 1, 1997. The rule prohibits a member from advertising as a "certified specialist" unless the member is certified either by the California Board of Legal Specialization or by an entity accredited by the State Bar to designate specialists pursuant to standards adopted by the Board of Governors (the accreditation standards became effective on June 1 as well). The rule also requires the member to state the complete name of the entity that granted certification.

The National Board of Trial Advocacy's certification programs in civil and criminal trial advocacy were accredited by the State Bar.

- 1998 The American Board of Certification's programs in business bankruptcy law, consumer bankruptcy law, and creditor's' rights law and the National Elder Law Foundation's certification program in elder law were accredited by the State Bar.

- 1999 The National Board of Trial Advocacy's certification program in family law trial advocacy was accredited by the State Bar.

- 2002 The American Board of Professional Liability Attorneys' certification programs in accounting, legal malpractice, and medical malpractice were accredited by the State Bar.

- 2003 The program rules and standards were revised effective January 1. There were two significant changes to the rules: (1) an increase from three to five in the number of years during which the percentage of practice requirement applies; and (2) the addition of criteria relating to discipline and professional negligence that may be used in evaluating an applicant's proficiency and ethics, and the imposition on the applicant of a duty to disclose such criteria within a given time frame.

- 2004 The program rules were revised effective July 24 to (1) allow suspension and revocation of certification based on non-disciplinary regulatory actions; (2) give voting rights on the CBLS to all Advisory Commission chairs (prior to the change, only six of the eight chairs voted on a rotating basis); and (3) allow release of confidential information on an applicant's file to the Office of Chief Trial Counsel, which represents the CBLS when an applicant appeals the denial of his or her certification or recertification, without first having to request approval from the Board of Governors. The Appellate Law Standards were also revised to clarify the education requirement.

Effective September 11, the name of the Personal and Small Business Bankruptcy Law certified specialty was changed to Bankruptcy Law.

2005 The National Association of Counsel for Children's certification program in juvenile law (child welfare) was accredited by the State Bar.

The program rules were revised effective October 22 to extend the approval period for CLE activities to two years and for approved providers to three years. This change conforms the approval periods to those for MCLE activities and providers.

2006 Franchise and Distribution Law was added to the program.

2007 The National Board of Trial Advocacy/National Board of Legal Specialty Certification's program in social security disability advocacy was accredited by the State Bar.

2008 Admiralty and Maritime Law and Legal Malpractice Law were added to the program

2009 The Program administered its first certified specialist examinations for Admiralty and Maritime law and Legal Malpractice Law.

2010 Alternate certification criteria issued for Admiralty and Maritime Law

NUMBER OF CERTIFIED SPECIALISTS

As of December 31, 2010, the following were the number of certified specialists:

Specialty Field	Number of Certified Specialists
Admiralty & Maritime Law*	0
Appellate Law	272
Bankruptcy Law	110
Criminal Law	362
Estate Planning, Trust & Probate Law	861
Family Law	1,162
Franchise & Distribution Law	47
Immigration & Nationality Law	147
Legal Malpractice Law*	2
Taxation Law	357
Workers' Compensation Law	918
TOTAL	4,238

*The first examination in this area was given in August 2009.

DUAL SPECIALISTS

Eighty-nine certified specialists hold dual certification: taxation/estate planning, trust and probate (68), followed by criminal/appellate (7), family/appellate (3), and family/estate planning, trust and probate (3); taxation/immigration and nationality, family/bankruptcy, family/taxation, family/workers' compensation, family/criminal, bankruptcy/estate planning, trust and probate, bankruptcy/taxation, and appellate/legal malpractice.

JUDICIAL SERVICE

Certified specialists engaged in judicial service (those serving as judges of courts of record or in a quasi-judicial capacity, such as court commissioners or referees) are allowed under the program rules to have their certification "tolled." This waives the five-year recertification requirement and exempts them from the annual certified legal specialist fee as long as they remain on judicial service. The program is honored to have 179 certified specialists who are currently on judicial service, 104 of whom are judges of courts of record. Among them are 74 certified specialists in family law, 64 in criminal law, 25 in workers' compensation law, 6 in appellate law, 5 in taxation law, 3 in immigration and nationality law, 1 in estate planning, trust and probate law, and 1 dual specialist in family law and estate planning, trust and probate law.

THE VOLUNTEER EFFORT

From the development of the initial proposal to create a new certified specialty area to the administration of existing certified specialty areas, the Program is led by volunteers assisted by the Legal Specialization Department of the State Bar's Office of Admissions. During 2011, twelve separate committees made up of volunteers administered the program: the CBLS and the Advisory Commissions for each of eleven certified specialty areas.

The CBLS and each of the Advisory Commissions meet throughout the year in Northern and Southern California locales. Members are appointed to three-year terms. In addition, consulting groups are appointed on an ad hoc basis to develop and make recommendations on certification standards for potential new certified specialty areas.

California Board of Legal Specialization (CBLS)

The CBLS, appointed by the Board of Governors, performs overall administration of the program, recommends new certified specialty areas and modifications to existing certified specialty areas to the Board of Governors, and acts upon the recommendations of the Advisory Commissions for approval or denial of certification and recertification. It is composed of 11 members, at least three of whom must be public members, and one advisor (traditionally the previous year's Chair). In addition, the Advisory Commission Chairs sit on the CBLS as voting members.

For the 2010-2011 committee year beginning September 2010, Wesley H. Avery, Valencia, is serving as Chair, Hagop Bedoyan, Fresno, as Vice-Chair, and Stafford Matthews, San Francisco, as Advisor.

Advisory Commissions

The Advisory Commissions, also appointed by the Board of Governors, develop and grade the certified specialty examinations, review certification and recertification applications, and act on applications for Multiple Activity Provider status or approval of individual education activities. Each of the Advisory Commissions is composed of nine members, at least one of whom is a public member.

Council of Past Chairs

In November 1996, the Board of Governors created and appointed a Council of Past Chairs of the Board of Legal Specialization to advise and consult with the CBLS on an ad hoc basis. This year, Past Chairs Lester Friedman, John Munsill and Alice O'Sullivan are serving on this Council.

(See Appendix A for CBLS, Advisory Commission, and Council of Past Chairs rosters.)

THE STAFF

The Legal Specialization program is administered by staff in the Legal Specialization Department of the State Bar's Office of Admissions. The day-to-day operations of the program include processing applications for certification, recertification and Multiple Activity Provider/individual education activity approval; answering inquiries about the program from the public and members of the bar; staffing the CBLS, Advisory Commissions, and Consulting Groups; maintaining the Legal Specialization web site; developing and monitoring the budget; assisting in the development and administration of the legal specialist examinations; maintaining and distributing lists of certified specialists, Multiple Activity Providers, and individual programs; and attending professional and educational conferences in order to promote the program.

After serving the State Bar for 22 years, Phyllis Culp, Director of the Legal Specialization Department, retired in December 2009. New Director Natalie Leonard joined the program in August 2010.

BUDGET/FISCAL MATTERS

Section 20.8 of the Rules mandates that the program be self-supporting. It is completely funded by fees collected from applicants, certified specialists, education providers, and accredited organizations. The program is not subsidized by attorney dues collected by the State Bar.

The annual budget, which runs from January through December, is prepared in accordance with the State Bar's policies and directives and is subject to approval by the State Bar's Board of Governors. For 2010, total expenses for the program were \$1,249,472, compared to the \$1,834,129 that was budgeted. The program had sufficient reserves to operate at this level.

The CBLS is supported by State Bar staff located in the The State Bar of California offices at 180 Howard Street in San Francisco, California.

ACTIVITIES OF THE PROGRAM

CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION

One of the important functions of each of the Advisory Commissions is to supervise the quality of proposed continuing legal education programs that may be attended by individuals who need to meet the requirements of certification or recertification. Applicants for certification are required to complete 45 hours of approved education activities during the three years immediately preceding application. Applicants for recertification are required to complete 60 hours of education during their current five-year certification term.

The Advisory Commissions are authorized to approve providers of education programs for a period of up to three years. To qualify as a Multiple Activity Provider, the provider must demonstrate that, in the two years immediately preceding application, it presented at least four education programs that complied with the requirements for education program content. Like MCLE, Multiple Activity Legal Specialization Provider status allows providers to offer an unlimited number of substantively relevant programs for legal specialization credit for a specified three-year period of time.

The following statistics reflect the number of approved legal specialization providers as of December 31, 2010, and the number of applications for approval of individual CLE programs received during the period of January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010:

Advisory Commission	# of Approved Providers	# of Applications for Individual Programs
Admiralty and Maritime Law	0	1
Appellate Law	17	7
Bankruptcy Law	1	5
Criminal Law	9	2
Estate Planning, Trust & Probate Law	27	42
Family Law	21	22
Franchise and Distribution Law	0	0
Immigration & Nationality Law	2	2
Legal Malpractice Law	0	0
Taxation Law	19	12
Workers' Compensation Law	14	7
TOTAL	110	100

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations take place in alternate odd-numbered years. The examinations in all certified specialty areas will be administered on October 25, 2011, in Oakland and Pasadena.

ACCREDITATION OF SPECIALTY CERTIFICATION PROGRAMS FOR ATTORNEYS

Rule of Professional Conduct 1-400(D) (6) prohibits a member from advertising as a "certified specialist" unless the member is certified by the California Board of Legal Specialization or another entity accredited by the State Bar to designate specialists pursuant to standards adopted by the Board of Governors. The following certification programs have been accredited by the State Bar pursuant to the Rules Governing Accreditation of Specialty Certification Programs for Attorneys:

	Certification Programs	# of CA Attorneys Certified
American Board of Certification	business bankruptcy law	36
	consumer bankruptcy law	14
	creditors' rights law	8
American Board of Professional Liability Attorneys	legal malpractice	4
	medical malpractice	14
National Association of Counsel for Children	juvenile law (child welfare)	89
National Board of Legal Specialty Certification	civil trial advocacy	104
	criminal trial advocacy	11
	family law trial advocacy	4
	social security disability advocacy	5
National Elder Law Foundation	elder law	31
	TOTAL	320

INTERNET

Visitors to the State Bar's Web site can access information about the Legal Specialization Program and search for a certified specialist by area of law and geography both from the Attorney Search Function and from the Legal Specialization portal. Attorneys interested in becoming certified can use the Legal Specialization Portal to learn about the application process, the program's rules and regulations, and the standards for certification. They can also search for a list of Multiple Activity Providers, register for the legal specialization examination, order consumer brochures, and download the *Legal Specialization Digest*, applications for recertification, and the CBLS logo for use in advertising. Education providers can download the individual activity approval application to request that an educational be activity approved for legal specialist credit.

PUBLIC AWARENESS

The program continued its established public awareness activities:

- photo ads and articles in the *California Bar eJournal*
- funding of public radio program, *Your Legal Rights*, on KALW 91.7, San Francisco, hosted by Chuck Finney, a weekly call-in format that features certified specialists as guests at least once a month and Call A Lawyer Night featuring certified specialists
- publication of the *Legal Specialization Digest*
- publication of consumer pamphlets
- recognizing specialists who have been certified for 20 and 30 years
- information booths at the State Bar Annual Meeting, State Bar Section Programs, and other professional and educational conferences
- distribution of program information at district and county bar meetings

- ads in relevant publications

CBLS LOGO



The CBLS logo is registered as a certification mark with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. Under California Rule of Professional Conduct 1-400(D) (6), attorneys who hold themselves out as certified specialists must identify the certifying body. Certified specialists may use the logo in their advertising instead of, or in addition to, spelling out "The State Bar of California Board of Legal

Specialization." Use of the logo is intended to present a consistent, identifiable image for specialization apart from regular Bar membership in order to promote recognition of specialist certification among attorneys and the consumers of legal services.

RECOGNITION PROGRAMS

The Board of Legal Specialization has established recognition programs for certified specialists who have been continuously certified by the CBLS in a particular specialty area for 20 and 30 years and for those on judicial service. Attorneys certified in the areas of criminal law, family law, immigration and nationality law, taxation law, and workers' compensation law were honored at a reception on September 24, 2010, during the State Bar's Annual Meeting in San Diego. The reception was presided over by outgoing CBLS Chair Stafford Matthews, who presented certificates of appreciation to the attorneys who were able to attend in person. Those unable to attend received their certificates by mail.

Those honored in 2010 were 123 certified specialists who reached the 30-year mark, including one certified criminal law specialist, four certified workers' compensation law specialists, and 118 certified family law specialists. The 116 twenty-year honorees included one certified workers' compensation law specialist, three certified criminal law specialists, 11 certified taxation law specialists, 16 certified immigration and nationality law specialists, 22 certified family law specialists, and 63 certified estate planning, trust and probate law specialists.

IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEM AREAS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Section 21.0 of the Rules requires that the CBLS Annual Report identify problem areas and recommend appropriate solutions. During this reporting period of January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010, the CBLS has identified the following continuing areas for further study and potential action.

PROGRAM GROWTH AND CONTINUING EDUCATION

The CBLS is continuing its work with State Bar Sections to develop a plan to address the need to provide direction for, and increase the development of, the skills and knowledge of attorneys in specific practice areas. Currently there is no systematic method for newly admitted attorneys or attorneys who wish to change practice areas to make a choice of practice enhancing education programs or to identify the education, experience, and skills needed to become certified should that be a career objective. These two State Bar Departments are coordinating to provide a combination of regulatory, educational, and business building resources to increase attorney competence.

INCREASING PUBLIC AWARENESS

The CBLS continues to explore ways to reach practitioners, consumers, and education providers to increase awareness of the program and its benefits. During 2010, the following goals were achieved:

- *Build upon outreach efforts to attorneys that are already in place.* Staff attended a number of professional and education conferences during the year. Business cards were collected from interested attorneys who attended these events and the Program established a database of attorneys interested in becoming certified.
- *Updating current forms and systems: a project to update existing forms to simplify them and confirm that they are accessible to all was begun and will continue in 2011.*

In 2011, additional methods for outreach will be considered, including:

- Updating the website to provide ongoing resources for current and future certified specialists, the public, and educational providers
- Publicizing the program at law schools
- Placing ads in relevant media
- Attending outreach events at minority and local bar associations.

STREAMLINING THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS

Ways to make the examination and application process more efficient continue to be explored. Whenever possible, communication is through electronic means; open agenda items are sent via e-mail, and orientation materials, reminders, and the Legal Specialization Digest are also distributed electronically. The 2011 Legal Specialist Examination application was made available online as well.

Appendix A

Roster of Volunteers for the Legal Specialization Program Board Year 2010-2011

California Board of Legal Specialization

Wesley H. Avery, Chair, Los Angeles
Hagop Bedoyan, Vice-Chair, Fresno
Stafford S. Matthews, Advisor, San Francisco and Palo Alto
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Nancy P. DiCenzo, Sacramento
B.J. Fadem, San Jose
B. Otis Felder, Beverly Hills
Peter T. Fortune, San Francisco
Lester J. Friedman, Beverly Hills
Michael G. Gerson, Oakland
Melbourne N. "Mickey" Gwin, Jr., Merced
Curt L. Harrington, Jr., Long Beach
Bryan C. Hartnell, Redlands
Robert S. Havens, Marina del Rey
David E. Holmes, San Luis Obispo
Judith Briggs Marsh, Alameda
Gary E. McCurdy, Sacramento
Jonathan D. Montag, San Diego
John W. Munsill, Gold River
J. Antonio Nierras, Burlingame
Alice W. O'Sullivan, Oakland
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Mary Beth Warman, San Ramon
Helen E. Williams, San Jose

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James P. Lambe, Fresno
Elliot Monka, El Monte
Vu V. Trinh, Orange

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Jeremy B. Kline, Los Angeles
Rolf D. Kruger, Menlo Park
Larry C. Maloney, Riverside
Becky A. Rasmason, Windsor
Christi D. Rios, Irvine

Franchise and Distribution Law

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Glenn Plattner, Vice Chair, Santa Monica
Robert L. Ebe, San Francisco
Jeffrey L. Fillerup, San Francisco
Susan A. Grueneberg, Los Angeles

Franchise and Distribution Law (cont'd)

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James J. McPhee, Tustin
Charles G. Miller, San Francisco
Rochelle B. Spandor, Los Angeles

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Judith A. Bloomberg, San Rafael
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William A. Herreras, Grover Beach
Robert G. Heywood, Oakland
Bruce D. Kordic, El Segundo
Thomas A. Richard, San Francisco
Gia Sawko, Emeryville
L. Robert Vermes, Irvine