

Appendix A

State Bar Rule changes conforming to SB 163

(November 2011)

Except where a footnote citation is changed by SB 163, the text of the rules below omit citations in footnotes that are part of current rules and the historical annotation that follows each rule. All the citations unaffected by SB 163 would be retained, and annotations would note the changes identified here. For instance, the annotation for Rule 1.1 would read, “Rule 1.1 adopted effective July 20, 2007; amended effective January 1, 2012.” Any footnote citation that is changed by SB 163 is noted below.

Current rule	Changes required to conform to SB 163	Clean version
<p>Rule 1.1 Rules of the State Bar of California</p> <p>These rules are entitled the Rules of the State Bar of California and have been adopted by the Board of Governors of the State Bar of California, unless otherwise indicated.</p>	<p>Rule 1.1 Rules of the State Bar of California</p> <p>These rules are entitled the Rules of the State Bar of California and have been adopted by the Board of Governors <ins>Trustees</ins> of the State Bar of California, unless otherwise indicated.</p>	<p>Rule 1.1 Rules of the State Bar of California</p> <p>These rules are entitled the Rules of the State Bar of California and have been adopted by the Board of Trustees of the State Bar of California, unless otherwise indicated.</p>
<p>Rule 1.2 Authority</p> <p>The State Bar of California is established for governmental purposes under the authority of the Constitution of the State of California at article VI, section 9. The State Bar acts as the administrative arm of the California Supreme Court in all matters related to attorney admission and discipline in California. Subject to the laws of the state, the Board of Governors of the State Bar of California may</p>	<p>Rule 1.2 Authority</p> <p>The State Bar of California is established for governmental purposes under the authority of the Constitution of the State of California at article VI, section 9. The State Bar acts as the administrative arm of the California Supreme Court in all matters related to attorney admission and discipline in California. Subject to the laws of the state, the Board of Governors</p>	<p>Rule 1.2 Authority</p> <p>The State Bar of California is established for governmental purposes under the authority of the Constitution of the State of California at article VI, section 9. The State Bar acts as the administrative arm of the California Supreme Court in all matters related to attorney admission and discipline in California. Subject to the laws of the state, the Board of Trustees of the State Bar of California</p>

adopt rules and procedures to implement California statutes and court rules and to govern the State Bar.	text end <ins>[inserted text begin]Trustees[inserted text end]</ins> of the State Bar of California may adopt rules and procedures to implement California statutes and court rules and to govern the State Bar.	may adopt rules and procedures to implement California statutes and court rules and to govern the State Bar.
<p>Rule 1.10 Public comment</p> <p>(A) Proposals for the Rules of the State Bar of California are circulated for public comment before adoption, amendment, or repeal by the Board of Governors. The State Bar also makes available for public comment its proposals for the California Rules of Court. Proposals are circulated for a forty-five day period, which can be shortened to a minimum of 30 days or extended to a maximum of 90 days, as designated by the board.</p>	<p>Rule 1.10 Public comment</p> <p>(A) Proposals for the Rules of the State Bar of California are circulated for public comment before adoption, amendment, or repeal by the Board of Governors<ins>[inserted text begin]Trustees[inserted text end]</ins>. The State Bar also makes available for public comment its proposals for the California Rules of Court. Proposals are circulated for a forty-five day period, which can be shortened to a minimum of 30 days or extended to a maximum of 90 days, as designated by the board.</p>	<p>Rule 1.10 Public comment</p> <p>(A) Proposals for the Rules of the State Bar of California are circulated for public comment before adoption, amendment, or repeal by the Board of Trustees. The State Bar also makes available for public comment its proposals for the California Rules of Court. Proposals are circulated for a forty-five day period, which can be shortened to a minimum of 30 days or extended to a maximum of 90 days, as designated by the board.</p>
<p>Rule 1.22 Definitions</p> <p>Unless otherwise indicated, the following definitions apply to these rules.</p> <p>(A) “Board of Governors” or “board” is the body established by statute to govern the State Bar.</p> <p>(E) The “Schedule of Charges and Deadlines” is the current schedule adopted by the Board of Governors that specifies by rule number and title any amount that must be paid and the date for</p>	<p>Rule 1.22 Definitions</p> <p>Unless otherwise indicated, the following definitions apply to these rules.</p> <p>(A) “Board of Governors<ins>[inserted text begin]Trustees[inserted text end]</ins>” or “board” is the body established by statute to govern the State Bar. <ins>[inserted text begin] Any reference in these rules to “Board of Governors” means “Board of Trustees.”[inserted text end]</ins></p>	<p>Rule 1.22 Definitions</p> <p>Unless otherwise indicated, the following definitions apply to these rules.</p> <p>(A) “Board of Trustees” or “board” is the body established by statute to govern the State Bar. Any reference in these rules to “Board of Governors” means “Board of Trustees.”</p> <p>(E) The “Schedule of Charges and Deadlines” is the current schedule adopted by the Board of Trustees that</p>

<p>paying it or otherwise taking an action required to comply with a rule.</p>	<p>(E) The “Schedule of Charges and Deadlines” is the current schedule adopted by the Board of [deleted text begin]Governors[deleted text end][inserted text begin]Trustees[inserted text end] that specifies by rule number and title any amount that must be paid and the date for paying it or otherwise taking an action required to comply with a rule.</p>	<p>specifies by rule number and title any amount that must be paid and the date for paying it or otherwise taking an action required to comply with a rule.</p>
<p>Rule 2.17 Keller deductions and challenges</p> <p>(A) <i>Keller v. State Bar of California</i> (1990) 496 U.S. 1 prohibits the State Bar from charging members for State Bar expenses for lobbying and certain other activities deemed political and ideological and unrelated to the Bar’s permissible goals. California law authorizes members to take a deduction for lobbying activities. The Board of Governors may also identify each year additional deductions that it deems to be outside the scope of <i>Keller</i>. The State Bar restricts its spending on lobbying and other activities it deems outside the scope of <i>Keller</i> to fees paid voluntarily by members not taking the deductions. The deductions and the Bar’s most recent audited expenses charged to mandatory membership fees are published as a Statement of Expenditures of Mandatory Membership Fees on the State Bar Web site</p>	<p>Rule 2.17 Keller deductions and challenges</p> <p>(A) <i>Keller v. State Bar of California</i> (1990) 496 U.S. 1 prohibits the State Bar from charging members for State Bar expenses for lobbying and certain other activities deemed political and ideological and unrelated to the Bar’s permissible goals. California law authorizes members to take a deduction for lobbying activities. The Board of [deleted text begin]Governors[deleted text end][inserted text begin]Trustees[inserted text end] may also identify each year additional deductions that it deems to be outside the scope of <i>Keller</i>. The State Bar restricts its spending on lobbying and other activities it deems outside the scope of <i>Keller</i> to fees paid voluntarily by members not taking the deductions. The deductions and the Bar’s most recent audited expenses charged to</p>	<p>Rule 2.17 Keller deductions and challenges</p> <p>(A) <i>Keller v. State Bar of California</i> (1990) 496 U.S. 1 prohibits the State Bar from charging members for State Bar expenses for lobbying and certain other activities deemed political and ideological and unrelated to the Bar’s permissible goals. California law authorizes members to take a deduction for lobbying activities. The Board of Trustees may also identify each year additional deductions that it deems to be outside the scope of <i>Keller</i>. The State Bar restricts its spending on lobbying and other activities it deems outside the scope of <i>Keller</i> to fees paid voluntarily by members not taking the deductions. The deductions and the Bar’s most recent audited expenses charged to mandatory membership fees are published as a Statement of Expenditures of Mandatory Membership</p>

when the State Bar mails invoices for annual membership fees. Notice is also provided in the California Bar Journal and members may request a copy of the statement by mail.	mandatory membership fees are published as a Statement of Expenditures of Mandatory Membership Fees on the State Bar Web site when the State Bar mails invoices for annual membership fees. Notice is also provided in the California Bar Journal and members may request a copy of the statement by mail.	Fees on the State Bar Web site when the State Bar mails invoices for annual membership fees. Notice is also provided in the California Bar Journal and members may request a copy of the statement by mail.
<p>Rule 2.37 Voluntary resignation</p> <p>(B) A member who is eligible to tender his or her voluntary resignation pursuant to subsection (A) of this rule must complete and execute, under penalty of perjury, the voluntary resignation form approved by the Board of Governors and submit the original of the form to the State Bar's Office of Member Services.</p>	<p>Rule 2.37 Voluntary resignation</p> <p>(B) A member who is eligible to tender his or her voluntary resignation pursuant to subsection (A) of this rule must complete and execute, under penalty of perjury, the voluntary resignation form approved by the Board of text beginGovernorstext end<ins>text</ins> beginTrustees<ins>text</ins> end and submit the original of the form to the State Bar's Office of Member Services.</p>	<p>Rule 2.37 Voluntary resignation</p> <p>(B) A member who is eligible to tender his or her voluntary resignation pursuant to subsection (A) of this rule must complete and execute, under penalty of perjury, the voluntary resignation form approved by the Board of Trustees and submit the original of the form to the State Bar's Office of Member Services.</p>
<p>Rule 3.53 Section membership fees</p> <p>Section membership requires payment to the State Bar of an annual fee. The fees are set by the Sections Executive Committee and approved by the Board of Governors to defray the cost of administering the sections.</p>	<p>Rule 3.53 Section membership fees</p> <p>Section membership requires payment to the State Bar of an annual fee. The fees are set by the Sections Executive Committee and approved by the Board of text beginGovernorstext end<ins>text</ins> beginTrustees<ins>text</ins> end to defray the cost of administering the sections.</p>	<p>Rule 3.53 Section membership fees</p> <p>Section membership requires payment to the State Bar of an annual fee. The fees are set by the Sections Executive Committee and approved by the Board of Trustees to defray the cost of administering the sections.</p>
<p>Rule 3.54 Executive Committee</p> <p>(A) A section must have an executive committee of at</p>	<p>Rule 3.54 Executive Committee</p> <p>(A) A section must have an executive committee of at</p>	<p>Rule 3.54 Executive Committee</p> <p>(A) A section must have an executive committee of at</p>

<p>least fifteen members appointed by the Board of Governors to govern the section and to assist the board as it directs. A seventeen member Executive Committee is permitted for the purpose of permitting service as an officer, in a fourth year, or as Chair, Vice Chair or Chair-elect in a fifth year, or as Chair, in a sixth year. Executive committee members must take an oath of office and are not entitled to compensation for their services.</p>	<p>least fifteen members appointed by the Board of text beginGovernorstext endtext beginTrusteestext end to govern the section and to assist the board as it directs. A seventeen member Executive Committee is permitted for the purpose of permitting service as an officer, in a fourth year, or as Chair, Vice Chair or Chair-elect in a fifth year, or as Chair, in a sixth year. Executive committee members must take an oath of office and are not entitled to compensation for their services.</p>	<p>least fifteen members appointed by the Board of Trustees to govern the section and to assist the board as it directs. A seventeen member Executive Committee is permitted for the purpose of permitting service as an officer, in a fourth year, or as Chair, Vice Chair or Chair-elect in a fifth year, or as Chair, in a sixth year. Executive committee members must take an oath of office and are not entitled to compensation for their services.</p>
<p>Rule 3.55 Officers of the section executive committee</p> <p>(A) The Board of Governors must appoint as chair and vice-chair of the executive committee members who have served on the committee at least a year at the time of assuming office. The committee must recommend candidates for these offices to the board.</p>	<p>Rule 3.55 Officers of the section executive committee</p> <p>(A) The Board of text beginGovernorstext endtext beginTrusteestext end must appoint as chair and vice-chair of the executive committee members who have served on the committee at least a year at the time of assuming office. The committee must recommend candidates for these offices to the board.</p>	<p>Rule 3.55 Officers of the section executive committee</p> <p>(A) The Board of Trustees must appoint as chair and vice-chair of the executive committee members who have served on the committee at least a year at the time of assuming office. The committee must recommend candidates for these offices to the board.</p>
<p>Rule 3.57 Bylaws</p> <p>(A) Each Section's bylaws must be approved by the Board of Governors. After the Board of Governors has approved the bylaws of a new section, the bylaws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the executive committee.</p>	<p>Rule 3.57 Bylaws</p> <p>(A) Each Section's bylaws must be approved by the Board of text beginGovernorstext endtext beginTrusteestext end. After the Board of text beginGovernorstext end</p>	<p>Rule 3.57 Bylaws</p> <p>(A) Each Section's bylaws must be approved by the Board of Trustees. After the Board of Trustees has approved the bylaws of a new section, the bylaws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the executive committee.</p>

<p>(B) An amendment must be filed with the Secretary at the San Francisco office of the State Bar and will not take effect until approved by the Board of Governors.</p>	<p>text end<ins>inserted text begin</ins>Trustees<ins>inserted text end</ins> has approved the bylaws of a new section, the bylaws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the executive committee.</p> <p>(B) An amendment must be filed with the Secretary at the San Francisco office of the State Bar and will not take effect until approved by the Board of deleted text beginGovernorsdeleted text end<ins>inserted text begin</ins>Trustees<ins>inserted text end</ins>.</p>	<p>(B) An amendment must be filed with the Secretary at the San Francisco office of the State Bar and will not take effect until approved by the Board of Trustees.</p>
<p>Rule 3.240 Purpose of the Lawyer Assistance Program</p> <p>The Board of Governors of the State Bar of California (“Board”) has established a Lawyer Assistance Program (“LAP”) to enhance public protection by rehabilitating members and former members of the State Bar and candidates for admission to the practice of law who are impaired by abuse of alcohol or drugs, or by mental illness, so that they are able to practice law competently.</p>	<p>Rule 3.240 Purpose of the Lawyer Assistance Program</p> <p>The Board of deleted text beginGovernorsdeleted text end<ins>inserted text begin</ins>Trustees<ins>inserted text end</ins> of the State Bar of California (“Board”) has established a Lawyer Assistance Program (“LAP”) to enhance public protection by rehabilitating members and former members of the State Bar and candidates for admission to the practice of law who are impaired by abuse of alcohol or drugs, or by mental illness, so that they are able to practice law competently.</p>	<p>Rule 3.240 Purpose of the Lawyer Assistance Program</p> <p>The Board of Trustees of the State Bar of California (“Board”) has established a Lawyer Assistance Program (“LAP”) to enhance public protection by rehabilitating members and former members of the State Bar and candidates for admission to the practice of law who are impaired by abuse of alcohol or drugs, or by mental illness, so that they are able to practice law competently.</p>
<p>Rule 3.420 Client Security Fund</p> <p>(A) Pursuant to statute the Board of Governors of the State Bar of California has established a Client Security Fund (“Fund”) that may reimburse individuals who have suffered a loss of</p>	<p>Rule 3.420 Client Security Fund</p> <p>(A) Pursuant to statute the Board of deleted text beginGovernorsdeleted text end<ins>inserted text begin</ins>Trustees<ins>inserted text end</ins> of the State Bar of California has established a</p>	<p>Rule 3.420 Client Security Fund</p> <p>(A) Pursuant to statute the Board of Trustees of the State Bar of California has established a Client Security Fund (“Fund”) that may reimburse individuals who have suffered a loss of</p>

<p>money or property because of the dishonest conduct of an attorney. For the purposes of these rules, an attorney is a current or former member of the State Bar of California, a Foreign Legal Consultant registered with the State Bar, or an attorney registered with the State Bar under the Multijurisdictional Practice Program.</p>	<p>Client Security Fund (“Fund”) that may reimburse individuals who have suffered a loss of money or property because of the dishonest conduct of an attorney. For the purposes of these rules, an attorney is a current or former member of the State Bar of California, a Foreign Legal Consultant registered with the State Bar, or an attorney registered with the State Bar under the Multijurisdictional Practice Program.</p>	<p>money or property because of the dishonest conduct of an attorney. For the purposes of these rules, an attorney is a current or former member of the State Bar of California, a Foreign Legal Consultant registered with the State Bar, or an attorney registered with the State Bar under the Multijurisdictional Practice Program.</p>
<p>Rule 3.421 Client Security Fund Commission</p> <p>(A) To administer the Client Security Fund, the Board of Governors of the State Bar of California has established a Client Security Fund Commission (“Commission”) to which it appoints seven members who serve at its pleasure or until the expiration of a term set by the Board. Four members at most may be present or former members of the State Bar or admitted to practice before any court in the United States. The Commission has sole and final authority to determine whether to grant an application for reimbursement from the Client Security Fund and the extent and manner of any payment.</p>	<p>Rule 3.421 Client Security Fund Commission</p> <p>(A) To administer the Client Security Fund, the Board of beginGovernorsend<ins>begin</ins>Trustees<ins>end</ins> of the State Bar of California has established a Client Security Fund Commission (“Commission”) to which it appoints seven members who serve at its pleasure or until the expiration of a term set by the Board. Four members at most may be present or former members of the State Bar or admitted to practice before any court in the United States. The Commission has sole and final authority to determine whether to grant an application for reimbursement from the Client Security Fund and the extent and manner of any payment.</p>	<p>Rule 3.421 Client Security Fund Commission</p> <p>(A) To administer the Client Security Fund, the Board of Trustees of the State Bar of California has established a Client Security Fund Commission (“Commission”) to which it appoints seven members who serve at its pleasure or until the expiration of a term set by the Board. Four members at most may be present or former members of the State Bar or admitted to practice before any court in the United States. The Commission has sole and final authority to determine whether to grant an application for reimbursement from the Client Security Fund and the extent and manner of any payment.</p>
<p>Rule 3.451 Repayment of</p>	<p>Rule 3.451 Repayment of</p>	<p>Rule 3.451 Repayment of</p>

<p>reimbursement by attorney</p> <p>An attorney must repay the Fund for any reimbursement, with simple interest and an assessment of processing costs. The rate of interest, set forth in the Schedule of Charges and Deadlines, is adopted by the Board of Governors upon the recommendation of the Commission and may not exceed the maximum legal rate. Processing costs are the estimated average processing costs for similar applications in the most recent calendar year for which data is available.</p>	<p>reimbursement by attorney</p> <p>An attorney must repay the Fund for any reimbursement, with simple interest and an assessment of processing costs. The rate of interest, set forth in the Schedule of Charges and Deadlines, is adopted by the Board of Governors<ins>Trustees</ins> upon the recommendation of the Commission and may not exceed the maximum legal rate. Processing costs are the estimated average processing costs for similar applications in the most recent calendar year for which data is available.</p>	<p>reimbursement by attorney</p> <p>An attorney must repay the Fund for any reimbursement, with simple interest and an assessment of processing costs. The rate of interest, set forth in the Schedule of Charges and Deadlines, is adopted by the Board of Trustees upon the recommendation of the Commission and may not exceed the maximum legal rate. Processing costs are the estimated average processing costs for similar applications in the most recent calendar year for which data is available.</p>
<p>Rule 3.660 Legal Services Trust Fund Commission</p> <p>The Board of Governors of the State Bar of California has established a Legal Services Trust Fund Commission (“Commission”) to administer, in accordance with legal requirements and these rules (“Trust Fund Requirements”), revenue from IOLTA (Interest on Lawyers’ Trust Accounts) and other funds remitted to the Legal Services Trust Fund Program of the State Bar.</p>	<p>Rule 3.660 Legal Services Trust Fund Commission</p> <p>The Board of Governors<ins>Trustees</ins> of the State Bar of California has established a Legal Services Trust Fund Commission (“Commission”) to administer, in accordance with legal requirements and these rules (“Trust Fund Requirements”), revenue from IOLTA (Interest on Lawyers’ Trust Accounts) and other funds remitted to the Legal Services Trust Fund Program of the State Bar.</p>	<p>Rule 3.660 Legal Services Trust Fund Commission</p> <p>The Board of Trustees of the State Bar of California has established a Legal Services Trust Fund Commission (“Commission”) to administer, in accordance with legal requirements and these rules (“Trust Fund Requirements”), revenue from IOLTA (Interest on Lawyers’ Trust Accounts) and other funds remitted to the Legal Services Trust Fund Program of the State Bar.</p>
<p>Rule 3.662 Legal Services Trust Fund Commission membership and terms</p> <p>The Commission consists of twenty-one voting members and three nonvoting judicial advisors. At least two members must be or</p>	<p>Rule 3.662 Legal Services Trust Fund Commission membership and terms</p> <p>The Commission consists of twenty-one voting members and three nonvoting judicial advisors. At least two members must be</p>	<p>Rule 3.662 Legal Services Trust Fund Commission membership and terms</p> <p>The Commission consists of twenty-one voting members and three nonvoting judicial advisors. At least two members</p>

<p>have been within five years of appointment indigent persons as defined by statute. No employee or independent contractor acting as a consultant to a potential recipient of Trust Fund grants may be appointed to the Commission.</p> <p>(A) The Board of Governors appoints fourteen voting members, ten of whom must be members of the State Bar and four of whom must be public members who have never been admitted to the practice of law in any United States jurisdiction. Each member serves at the pleasure of the Board for a term of three years that begins and ends at the State Bar annual meeting, unless the Board extends an appointment by one or two years to allow a member to serve as chair or vice-chair or to provide continuity for a specific project.</p> <p>(C) The Board of Governors appoints voting members as chair and vice-chair.</p>	<p>or have been within five years of appointment indigent persons as defined by statute. No employee or independent contractor acting as a consultant to a potential recipient of Trust Fund grants may be appointed to the Commission.</p> <p>(A) The Board of beginGovernorsdeleted text end<ins>begin</ins>Trustees<ins>inserted text end</ins> appoints fourteen voting members, ten of whom must be members of the State Bar and four of whom must be public members who have never been admitted to the practice of law in any United States jurisdiction. Each member serves at the pleasure of the Board for a term of three years that begins and ends at the State Bar annual meeting, unless the Board extends an appointment by one or two years to allow a member to serve as chair or vice-chair or to provide continuity for a specific project.</p> <p>(C) The Board of beginGovernorsdeleted text end<ins>begin</ins>Trustees<ins>inserted text end</ins> appoints voting members as chair and vice-chair.</p>	<p>must be or have been within five years of appointment indigent persons as defined by statute. No employee or independent contractor acting as a consultant to a potential recipient of Trust Fund grants may be appointed to the Commission.</p> <p>(A) The Board of Trustees appoints fourteen voting members, ten of whom must be members of the State Bar and four of whom must be public members who have never been admitted to the practice of law in any United States jurisdiction. Each member serves at the pleasure of the Board for a term of three years that begins and ends at the State Bar annual meeting, unless the Board extends an appointment by one or two years to allow a member to serve as chair or vice-chair or to provide continuity for a specific project.</p> <p>(C) The Board of Trustees appoints voting members as chair and vice-chair.</p>
<p>Rule 4.10 Fees</p> <p>The Committee may set reasonable fees, subject to approval of the Board of Governors, for its services such as application filing, reports,</p>	<p>Rule 4.10 Fees</p> <p>The Committee may set reasonable fees, subject to approval of the Board of beginGovernorsdeleted text</p>	<p>Rule 4.10 Fees</p> <p>The Committee may set reasonable fees, subject to approval of the Board of Trustees, for its services such as application filing, reports,</p>

copying documents and providing letters of verification.	end][inserted text begin]Trustees[inserted text end], for its services such as application filing, reports, copying documents and providing letters of verification.	copying documents and providing letters of verification.
Rule 4.101 What these rules are (B) The rules have been approved by the Committee and adopted by the Board of Governors as part of the Rules of the State Bar of California and may be amended in accordance with those rules.	Rule 4.101 What these rules are (B) The rules have been approved by the Committee and adopted by the Board of [deleted text begin]Governors[deleted text end][inserted text begin]Trustees[inserted text end] as part of the Rules of the State Bar of California and may be amended in accordance with those rules.	Rule 4.101 What these rules are (B) The rules have been approved by the Committee and adopted by the Board of Trustees as part of the Rules of the State Bar of California and may be amended in accordance with those rules.
Rule 4.201 What these rules are (B) These rules have been approved by the Committee and adopted by the Board of Governors as part of the Rules of the State Bar of California and may be amended in accordance with State Bar rules.	Rule 4.201 What these rules are (B) These rules have been approved by the Committee and adopted by the Board of [deleted text begin]Governors[deleted text end][inserted text begin]Trustees[inserted text end] as part of the Rules of the State Bar of California and may be amended in accordance with State Bar rules.	Rule 4.201 What these rules are (B) These rules have been approved by the Committee and adopted by the Board of Trustees as part of the Rules of the State Bar of California and may be amended in accordance with State Bar rules.
Title 6. Governance Division 1 Board of Governors Chapter 1. Election of Governors	Title 6. Governance Division 1 Board of [deleted text begin]Governors[deleted text end][inserted text begin]Trustees[inserted text end] Chapter 1. Election of [deleted text begin]Governors[deleted text end][inserted text begin]Trustees[inserted text end]	Title 6. Governance Division 1 Board of Trustees Chapter 1. Election of Trustees
Rule 6.2 Nomination of governors (A) A qualified member must	Rule 6.2 Nomination of [deleted text begin]governors[deleted text end][inserted text begin]trustees[inserted text end]	Rule 6.2 Nomination of trustees (A) A qualified member [deleted text begin]1[deleted text end][inserted text

<p>petition for candidacy by filing a completed Nominating Petition. The Nominating Petition may be filed electronically. Candidates who file electronically must retain the original copy of the petition for four years and produce it to the State Bar upon request.</p> <p>(B) In a State Bar District with more than one board vacancy, a candidate may submit a Nominating Petition for only one vacant office. The office must be designated on the Nominating Petition.</p> <p>(C) The Secretary may extend the deadline for filing a Nominating Petition up to ten working days if</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) no valid Nominating Petition has been filed; (2) the only valid Nominating Petition filed is withdrawn before the deadline in the Schedule of Charges and Deadlines; or (3) only one candidate has filed a valid Nominating Petition and has died or become ineligible. 	<p>(A) A qualified member^{[inserted text begin]1[inserted text end]} must petition for candidacy by filing a completed Nominating Petition. The Nominating Petition may be filed electronically. Candidates who file electronically must retain the original copy of the petition for four years and produce it to the State Bar upon request.</p> <p>[deleted text begin](B) In a State Bar District with more than one board vacancy, a candidate may submit a Nominating Petition for only one vacant office. The office must be designated on the Nominating Petition.[deleted text end]</p> <p>(B) (C) The Secretary may extend the deadline for filing a Nominating Petition up to ten working days if</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) no valid Nominating Petition has been filed; (2) the only valid Nominating Petition filed is withdrawn before the deadline in the Schedule of Charges and Deadlines; or (3) only one candidate has filed a valid Nominating Petition and has died or 	<p>^{begin]2[inserted text end]} must petition for candidacy by filing a completed Nominating Petition. The Nominating Petition may be filed electronically. Candidates who file electronically must retain the original copy of the petition for four years and produce it to the State Bar upon request.</p> <p>(B) The Secretary may extend the deadline for filing a Nominating Petition up to ten working days if</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) no valid Nominating Petition has been filed; (2) the only valid Nominating Petition filed is withdrawn before the deadline in the Schedule of Charges and Deadlines; or (3) only one candidate has filed a valid Nominating Petition and has died or become ineligible.
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^{[inserted text begin]1} Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 6015, 6013.2.[inserted text end]

~~[deleted text begin]1[deleted text end]~~^{[inserted text begin]2[inserted text end]} Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 6013.2, 6015.

	become ineligible.	
<p>Rule 6.3 Candidate information</p> <p>(C) A candidate for the Board of Governors must disclose his or her membership in a club that discriminates in its membership policies on the basis of race, color, creed, national ancestry, sex, or sexual preference, but is not required to disclose the name of the particular club.</p>	<p>Rule 6.3 Candidate information</p> <p>(C) A candidate for the Board of Governors<ins>Trustees</ins> must disclose his or her membership in a club that discriminates in its membership policies on the basis of race, color, creed, national ancestry, sex, or sexual preference, but is not required to disclose the name of the particular club.</p>	<p>Rule 6.3 Candidate information</p> <p>(C) A candidate for the Board of Trustees must disclose his or her membership in a club that discriminates in its membership policies on the basis of race, color, creed, national ancestry, sex, or sexual preference, but is not required to disclose the name of the particular club.</p>
<p>Rule 6.5 Plurality of votes; tie votes</p> <p>Votes will be counted as prescribed by law. The candidate who receives a plurality of the votes cast for an office will be elected a governor of the State Bar. In the event of a tie, the election will be determined by lot. The affected candidates must be notified and may attend the drawing of the lot.</p>	<p>Rule 6.5 Plurality of votes; tie votes</p> <p>Votes will be counted as prescribed by law. The candidate who receives a plurality of the votes cast for an office will be elected a governor<ins>trustee</ins> of the State Bar. In the event of a tie, the election will be determined by lot. The affected candidates must be notified and may attend the drawing of the lot.</p>	<p>Rule 6.5 Plurality of votes; tie votes</p> <p>Votes will be counted as prescribed by law. The candidate who receives a plurality of the votes cast for an office will be elected a trustee of the State Bar. In the event of a tie, the election will be determined by lot. The affected candidates must be notified and may attend the drawing of the lot.</p>
<p>Rule 6.8 Special election due to a vacancy</p> <p>(A) If a vacancy leaves an unexpired term exceeding eighteen months, a special election must be held to fill the balance of the term. This special election must be held in conjunction with the next regularly scheduled Board of Governors election.</p>	<p>Rule 6.8 Special election due to a vacancy</p> <p>(A) If a vacancy leaves an unexpired term exceeding eighteen months, a special election must be held to fill the balance of the term. This special election must be held in conjunction with the next regularly scheduled Board of Governors<ins>Trustees</ins></p>	<p>Rule 6.8 Special election due to a vacancy</p> <p>(A) If a vacancy leaves an unexpired term exceeding eighteen months, a special election must be held to fill the balance of the term. This special election must be held in conjunction with the next regularly scheduled Board of Trustees election.</p>

	begin]Trustees[inserted text end] election.	
<p>Rule 6.9 California Young Lawyer Governor</p> <p>Subject to the supervision of the Board and the Secretary, the governing body of the California Young Lawyers Association (CYLA) must elect as a member of the Board of Governors one of its constituents. CYLA constituents are active members of the State Bar until their thirty-seventh birthday or the end of their fifth year of active status, whichever is later. A candidate for office is subject to the information provisions of rule 6.3 and must be a constituent at the time of his or her election.</p>	<p>[deleted text begin]Rule 6.9 California Young Lawyer Governor[deleted text end]</p> <p>[deleted text begin]Subject to the supervision of the Board and the Secretary, the governing body of the California Young Lawyers Association (CYLA) must elect as a member of the Board of Governors one of its constituents. CYLA constituents are active members of the State Bar until their thirty-seventh birthday or the end of their fifth year of active status, whichever is later. A candidate for office is subject to the information provisions of rule 6.3 and must be a constituent at the time of his or her election.[deleted text end]</p>	
<p>Chapter 3. State Bar Districts</p> <p>Rule 6.30 Composition</p> <p>The composition of State Bar Districts and the number of elected seats on the Board of Governors in each District are as follows:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(B) District 2 has one seat and consists of the five counties of Napa, Sacramento, Solano, Sonoma, and Yolo.</p>	<p><u>Chapter 3. State Bar Districts</u></p> <p>Rule 6.30 Composition</p> <p>[deleted text begin]The composition[deleted text end][inserted text begin]A qualified member[inserted text end] of [inserted text begin]the[inserted text end] State Bar [deleted text begin]Districts and the number of elected seats on[deleted text end][inserted text begin]may elect one attorney member of[inserted text end] the board [deleted text begin]of Governors in each[deleted text end][inserted text begin]from his or her[inserted text end] district[deleted text begin] are as follows:[deleted text end][inserted text</p>	<p>Chapter 3. State Bar Districts</p> <p>Rule 6.30 Composition</p> <p>A qualified member of the State Bar may elect one attorney member of the board from his or her district.</p> <p>(A) District 1 is the counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Solano, and Sonoma.</p> <p>(B) District 2 is the counties Los Angeles, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura.</p> <p>(C) District 3 is the counties of Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, El</p>

<p>(C) District 3 has one seat and consists of the two counties of Alameda and Contra Costa.</p> <p>(D) District 4 has two seats and consists of the three counties of Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(F) District 6 has one seat and consists of the county of Santa Clara.</p> <p>(G) District 7 has four seats and consists of the county of Los Angeles.</p> <p>(H) District 8 has two seats and consists of the three counties of Orange, Santa Barbara and Ventura.</p> <p>(I) District 9 has two seats and consists of the four counties of Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego.</p>	<p>begin].[inserted text end]</p> <p>(A) [inserted text begin]District 1 is the counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Solano, and Sonoma.[inserted text end]</p> <p>(B) [inserted text begin]District 2 is the counties Los Angeles, San Luis Obispo[inserted text end], Santa Barbara[inserted text begin],[inserted text end] and Ventura.</p> <p>(C) (A) District [deleted text begin]1 has one seat and consists of[deleted text end][inserted text begin]3 is[inserted text end] the [deleted text begin]nineteen [deleted text end]counties of [inserted text begin]Alpine, Amador,[inserted text end] Butte[inserted text begin], Calaveras[inserted text end], Colusa, [deleted text begin]Del Norte[deleted text end][inserted text begin]El Dorado[inserted text end], Glenn, [deleted text begin]Humboldt, Lake, [deleted text end]Lassen, [deleted text begin]Mendocino, [deleted text end]Modoc[inserted text begin], Mono[inserted text end], Nevada, Placer, Plumas[inserted text begin], Sacramento, San Joaquin[inserted text end], Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity,</p>	<p>Dorado, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo and Yuba.</p> <p>(D) District 4 is the counties of Imperial, Inyo, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego.</p> <p>(E) District 5 is the counties of Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus, Tulare, and Tuolumne.</p> <p>(F) District 6 is the counties of Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz.</p>
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	<p>[inserted text begin]Yolo[inserted text end] and Yuba.</p> <p>[deleted text begin](B) District 2 has one seat and consists of the five counties of Napa, Sacramento, Solano, Sonoma, and Yolo. [deleted text end]</p> <p>[deleted text begin](C) District 3 has one seat and consists of the two counties of Alameda and Contra Costa. [deleted text end]</p> <p>(D) District 4 [deleted text begin]has two seats and consists of[deleted text end][inserted text begin]is[inserted text end] the [deleted text begin]three [deleted text end]counties of [deleted text begin]Marin[deleted text end][inserted text begin]Imperial, Inyo, Orange, Riverside[inserted text end], San [deleted text begin]Francisco[deleted text end][inserted text begin]Bernardino[inserted text end], and San [deleted text begin]Mateo[deleted text end][inserted text begin]Diego[inserted text end].</p> <p>(E) District 5 [deleted text begin] has one seat and consists of[deleted text end][inserted text begin]is[inserted text end] the [deleted text begin]twenty [deleted text end]counties of[deleted text begin]: Alpine,</p>	
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	<p>Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado,[deleted text end] Fresno[deleted text begin], Inyo[deleted text end], Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, [deleted text begin]Mono, Monterey, San Benito, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Cruz, [deleted text end]Stanislaus, Tulare, and Tuolumne.</p> <p>(F) District 6 [deleted text begin] has one seat and consists of[deleted text end][inserted text begin]is[inserted text end] the [deleted text begin]county[deleted text end][inserted text begin]counties[inserted text end] of [inserted text begin]Monterey, San Benito,[inserted text end] Santa Clara[inserted text begin], and Santa Cruz[inserted text end].</p> <p>[deleted text begin](G) District 7 has four seats and consists of the county of Los Angeles. [deleted text end]</p> <p>(H) [deleted text begin]District 8 has two seats and consists of the three counties of Orange[deleted text end], Santa Barbara and Ventura.</p> <p>[deleted text begin](I) District 9 has two seats and consists of the four counties of Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego. [deleted text end]</p>	
<p>Rule 6.31 District adjustments</p> <p>(A) In a year requiring</p>	<p>[deleted text begin]Rule 6.31 District adjustments[deleted text end]</p>	

<p>adjustment of the counties included in State Bar Districts, the adjustment must be completed by July 1 for the next year's Board of Governors election.</p> <p>(B) Notwithstanding a change in district composition required by an adjustment, any governor whose term of office has not expired continues to hold office until expiration of the term.</p>	<p>[deleted text begin](A) In a year requiring adjustment of the counties included in State Bar Districts, the adjustment must be completed by July 1 for the next year's Board of Governors election.[deleted text end]</p> <p>(B) [deleted text begin]Notwithstanding a change in district composition required by an adjustment, any governor whose term of office has not expired continues to hold office until expiration of the term.[deleted text end]</p>	
<p>Rule 6.32 Sequence of election of members after district adjustments</p> <p>Members of the board will be elected for terms of three years as follows:</p> <p>(A) In 2011 and every three years thereafter, one member from State Bar Districts 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9.</p> <p>(B) In 2012 and every three years thereafter, one member from State Bar Districts 1, 5, 7, 8 and 9.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>[deleted text begin]Rule 6.32 Sequence of election of members after district adjustments[deleted text end]</p>	
<p>Chapter 1. Meetings of the Board of Governors</p> <p>Rule 6.50 Regular and special meetings; quorum; board committees</p>	<p>Chapter 1. Meetings of the Board of Trustees</p> <p>Rule 6.50 Regular and special meetings; quorum; board committees</p>	<p>Chapter 1. Meetings of the Board of Trustees</p> <p>Rule 6.50 Regular and special meetings; quorum; board committees</p>

<p>(A) Regular meetings of the Board of Governors and board committees are held between annual meetings of the State Bar and calendared by board resolution.</p>	<p>(A) Regular meetings of the Board of Trustees and board committees are held between annual meetings of the State Bar and calendared by board resolution.</p>	<p>(A) Regular meetings of the Board of Trustees and board committees are held between annual meetings of the State Bar and calendared by board resolution.</p>
<p>6.54 Open meetings</p> <p>(A) For purposes of these rules, “meeting” includes any gathering of a majority of the members of the Board of Governors or board committee at the same time and place to hear, discuss, or deliberate upon any item that is within the jurisdiction of the board or board committee, except for</p> <p>(1) meetings of other state, local, or private entities, conferences, or social or ceremonial occasions, provided that a majority of the members do not discuss among themselves business of a specific nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the board or board committee; or</p> <p>(2) the attendance of a majority of the members of the board at a board committee meeting, if those who are not members of the committee attend, but do not vote.</p> <p>(B) Except as permitted by these rules or by law, meetings of the Board of Governors and board committees must be conducted openly where the</p>	<p>6.54 Open meetings</p> <p>(A) For purposes of these rules, “meeting” includes any gathering of a majority of the members of the Board of Trustees or board committee at the same time and place to hear, discuss, or deliberate upon any item that is within the jurisdiction of the board or board committee, except for</p> <p>(1) meetings of other state, local, or private entities, conferences, or social or ceremonial occasions, provided that a majority of the members do not discuss among themselves business of a specific nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the board or board committee; or</p> <p>(2) the attendance of a majority of the members of the board at a board committee meeting, if those who are not members of the committee attend, but do not vote.</p> <p>(B) Except as permitted by these rules or by law, meetings of the Board of Trustees and board committees must be</p>	<p>6.54 Open meetings</p> <p>(A) For purposes of these rules, “meeting” includes any gathering of a majority of the members of the Board of Trustees or board committee at the same time and place to hear, discuss, or deliberate upon any item that is within the jurisdiction of the board or board committee, except for</p> <p>(1) meetings of other state, local, or private entities, conferences, or social or ceremonial occasions, provided that a majority of the members do not discuss among themselves business of a specific nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the board or board committee; or</p> <p>(2) the attendance of a majority of the members of the board at a board committee meeting, if those who are not members of the committee attend, but do not vote.</p> <p>(B) Except as permitted by these rules or by law, meetings of the Board of Trustees and board committees must be</p>

<p>public may attend and hear the discussions. A majority of the board or a majority of a board committee is prohibited from otherwise discussing in person, by the use of technology, or directly or indirectly by any other means, matters within the jurisdiction of the board or board committee.</p> <p>(C) A meeting of the board or a board committee may be conducted by teleconference, provided the public may call in to the teleconference or listen to the teleconference at the San Francisco and Los Angeles offices of the State Bar. Votes taken during a teleconference meeting must be by roll call.</p> <p>(D) If a meeting is willfully disrupted and order cannot be restored, the disruptive individuals may be removed and the meeting continue.</p>	<p>conducted openly where the public may attend and hear the discussions. A majority of the board or a majority of a board committee is prohibited from otherwise discussing in person, by the use of technology, or directly or indirectly by any other means, matters within the jurisdiction of the board or board committee.</p> <p>(C) A meeting of the board or a board committee may be conducted by teleconference, provided the public may call in to the teleconference or listen to the teleconference at the San Francisco and Los Angeles offices of the State Bar. Votes taken during a teleconference meeting must be by roll call.</p> <p>(D) If a meeting is willfully disrupted and order cannot be restored, the disruptive individuals may be removed and the meeting continue.</p>	<p>conducted openly where the public may attend and hear the discussions. A majority of the board or a majority of a board committee is prohibited from otherwise discussing in person, by the use of technology, or directly or indirectly by any other means, matters within the jurisdiction of the board or board committee.</p> <p>(C) A meeting of the board or a board committee may be conducted by teleconference, provided the public may call in to the teleconference or listen to the teleconference at the San Francisco and Los Angeles offices of the State Bar. Votes taken during a teleconference meeting must be by roll call.</p> <p>(D) If a meeting is willfully disrupted and order cannot be restored, the disruptive individuals may be removed and the meeting continue.</p>
<p>Rule 6.60 In general</p> <p>Meetings of the committees the Board of Governors appoints to act on its behalf (in this chapter “board-appointed bodies”) are governed by the rules that apply to meetings of the board, except for rules 6.50(A), (B), (C), (E), (F), 6.51, 6.52, and 6.53. These board-appointed bodies are listed in Appendix B.</p>	<p>Rule 6.60 In general</p> <p>Meetings of the committees the Board of Trustees appoints to act on its behalf (in this chapter “board-appointed bodies”) are governed by the rules that apply to meetings of the board, except for rules 6.50(A), (B), (C), (E), (F), 6.51, 6.52, 6.53, and 6.54(C). These board-appointed bodies are listed in Appendix B.</p>	<p>Rule 6.60 In general</p> <p>Meetings of the committees the Board of Trustees appoints to act on its behalf (in this chapter “board-appointed bodies”) are governed by the rules that apply to meetings of the board, except for rules 6.50(A), (B), (C), (E), (F), 6.51, 6.52, 6.53, and 6.54(C). These board-appointed bodies are listed in Appendix B.</p>
<p>Rule 6.64 Closed sessions</p> <p>(A) In addition to the rules governing meetings of the</p>	<p>Rule 6.64 Closed sessions</p> <p>(A) In addition to the rules governing meetings of the</p>	<p>Rule 6.64 Closed sessions</p> <p>(A) In addition to the rules governing meetings of the</p>

<p>Board of Governors, a board-appointed body may also meet in closed session to discuss, deliberate, or take action upon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) matters designated confidential by its charge, these rules, or otherwise by law; (2) matters related to the character, competence, or physical or mental health of an individual; (3) allegations of criminal or professional misconduct; (4) applications, petitions, requests, investigations, opinions, complaints, recommendations, or reports regarding specific cases or programs; (5) proposals, negotiations, or discussions related to contractual, labor, business, or legislative matters; (6) matters related to the development, administration, or grading of an examination; or (7) matters relating to internal management of the Board-appointed body. 	<p>Board of Trustees, a board-appointed body may also meet in closed session to discuss, deliberate, or take action upon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) matters designated confidential by its charge, these rules, or otherwise by law; (2) matters related to the character, competence, or physical or mental health of an individual; (3) allegations of criminal or professional misconduct; (4) applications, petitions, requests, investigations, opinions, complaints, recommendations, or reports regarding specific cases or programs; (5) proposals, negotiations, or discussions related to contractual, labor, business, or legislative matters; (6) matters related to the development, administration, or grading of an examination; or (7) matters relating to internal management of the Board-appointed body. 	<p>Board of Trustees, a board-appointed body may also meet in closed session to discuss, deliberate, or take action upon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) matters designated confidential by its charge, these rules, or otherwise by law; (2) matters related to the character, competence, or physical or mental health of an individual; (3) allegations of criminal or professional misconduct; (4) applications, petitions, requests, investigations, opinions, complaints, recommendations, or reports regarding specific cases or programs; (5) proposals, negotiations, or discussions related to contractual, labor, business, or legislative matters; (6) matters related to the development, administration, or grading of an examination; or (7) matters relating to internal management of the Board-appointed body.
<p>Rule 7.1 Commission on Judicial Nominees Evaluation</p> <p>The Board of Governors of the</p>	<p>Rule 7.1 Commission on Judicial Nominees Evaluation</p> <p>The Board of Trustees of the</p>	<p>Rule 7.1 Commission on Judicial Nominees Evaluation</p> <p>The Board of Trustees of the</p>

State Bar of California has established a Commission on Judicial Nominees Evaluation ("commission") pursuant to statute 1 1 Government Code § 12011.5. to confidentially investigate and evaluate the judicial qualifications of those identified by the governor for appointment or nomination to a judicial office.	State Bar of California has established a Commission on Judicial Nominees Evaluation ("commission") pursuant to statute 1 1 Government Code § 12011.5. to confidentially investigate and evaluate the judicial qualifications of those identified by the governor for appointment or nomination to a judicial office.	State Bar of California has established a Commission on Judicial Nominees Evaluation ("commission") pursuant to statute 1 1 Government Code § 12011.5. to confidentially investigate and evaluate the judicial qualifications of those identified by the governor for appointment or nomination to a judicial office.
Rule 7.2 Membership and terms The commission, its chair, and its vice-chair are appointed by the Board of Governors and serve at the pleasure of the Board.	Rule 7.2 Membership and terms The commission, its chair, and its vice-chair are appointed by the Board of Trustees and serve at the pleasure of the Board.	Rule 7.2 Membership and terms The commission, its chair, and its vice-chair are appointed by the Board of Trustees and serve at the pleasure of the Board.
Rule 7.8 Commission records (A) Upon completion of his or her service or term, a commissioner must forward to the State Bar for retention for two years any completed Confidential Comment Forms and other records related to a commission investigation or activity. Copies of records stored electronically must be transferred to the State Bar and deleted from any electronic device not issued by the State Bar. After two years, all the forms and other documents related to an investigation or activity must be destroyed, unless the Board of Governors, its President, or the chair instructs otherwise.	Rule 7.8 Commission records (A) Upon completion of his or her service or term, a commissioner must forward to the State Bar for retention for two years any completed Confidential Comment Forms and other records related to a commission investigation or activity. Copies of records stored electronically must be transferred to the State Bar and deleted from any electronic device not issued by the State Bar. After two years, all the forms and other documents related to an investigation or activity must be destroyed, unless the Board of Trustees, its President, or the chair instructs otherwise.	Rule 7.8 Commission records (A) Upon completion of his or her service or term, a commissioner must forward to the State Bar for retention for two years any completed Confidential Comment Forms and other records related to a commission investigation or activity. Copies of records stored electronically must be transferred to the State Bar and deleted from any electronic device not issued by the State Bar. After two years, all the forms and other documents related to an investigation or activity must be destroyed, unless the Board of Trustees, its President, or the chair instructs otherwise.
Rule 7.20 Confidentiality required (B) To ensure the integrity and confidentiality of the commission's activities and records, the Board of	Rule 7.20 Confidentiality required (B) To ensure the integrity and confidentiality of the commission's activities and records, the Board of	Rule 7.20 Confidentiality required (B) To ensure the integrity and confidentiality of the commission's activities and records, the Board of

<p>Governors and its members are not permitted to receive copies of commission records or inspect its records except as authorized by law or these rules.</p> <p>(C) This rule applies to the Board of Governors, commissioners, and employees and agents of the State Bar but not to candidates.</p>	<p>Trustees and its members are not permitted to receive copies of commission records or inspect its records except as authorized by law or these rules.</p> <p>(C) This rule applies to the Board of Trustees, commissioners, and employees and agents of the State Bar but not to candidates.</p>	<p>Trustees and its members are not permitted to receive copies of commission records or inspect its records except as authorized by law or these rules.</p> <p>(C) This rule applies to the Board of Trustees, commissioners, and employees and agents of the State Bar but not to candidates.</p>
<p>Rule 7.21 Confidentiality exclusions</p> <p>None of the following constitutes a breach of confidentiality under these rules:</p> <p>(E) attendance at commission meetings or inspection of commission records at the offices of the State Bar by members of the Board of Governors;</p> <p>(F) information that the chair authorizes individual commissioners to provide to members of the Board of Governors;</p>	<p>Rule 7.21 Confidentiality exclusions</p> <p>None of the following constitutes a breach of confidentiality under these rules:</p> <p>(E) attendance at commission meetings or inspection of commission records at the offices of the State Bar by members of the Board of Trustees;</p> <p>(F) information that the chair authorizes individual commissioners to provide to members of the Board of Trustees;</p>	<p>Rule 7.21 Confidentiality exclusions</p> <p>None of the following constitutes a breach of confidentiality under these rules:</p> <p>(E) attendance at commission meetings or inspection of commission records at the offices of the State Bar by members of the Board of Trustees;</p> <p>(F) information that the chair authorizes individual commissioners to provide to members of the Board of Trustees;</p>
<p>Rule 7.22 Breach of confidentiality</p> <p>A special committee of the Board of Governors must investigate a claim of breach of confidentiality. The President of the State Bar, subject to the approval of the Board, must appoint the special investigative committee within 7 days of the report of a breach of confidentiality.</p>	<p>Rule 7.22 Breach of confidentiality</p> <p>A special committee of the Board of Trustees must investigate a claim of breach of confidentiality. The President of the State Bar, subject to the approval of the Board, must appoint the special investigative committee within 7 days of the report of a breach of confidentiality.</p>	<p>Rule 7.22 Breach of confidentiality</p> <p>A special committee of the Board of Trustees must investigate a claim of breach of confidentiality. The President of the State Bar, subject to the approval of the Board, must appoint the special investigative committee within 7 days of the report of a breach of confidentiality.</p>
<p>Rule 7.66 Review committee</p>	<p>Rule 7.66 Review committee</p>	<p>Rule 7.66 Review committee</p>

<p>(A) To review candidates' requests for reconsideration of a commission rating, the Board of Governors must appoint a five-member review committee consisting of two members of the Board of Governors, one of whom shall be a public member and one an attorney member, one past member of the commission, and two at large members to be appointed at the discretion of the Board of Governors. Neither of these at large members will be current members of the Board of Governors.</p>	<p>(A) To review candidates' requests for reconsideration of a commission rating, the Board of Trustees must appoint a five-member review committee consisting of two members of the Board of Trustees, one of whom shall be a public member and one an attorney member, one past member of the commission, and two at large members to be appointed at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Neither of these at large members will be current members of the Board of Trustees.</p>	<p>(A) To review candidates' requests for reconsideration of a commission rating, the Board of Trustees must appoint a five-member review committee consisting of two members of the Board of Trustees, one of whom shall be a public member and one an attorney member, one past member of the commission, and two at large members to be appointed at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Neither of these at large members will be current members of the Board of Trustees.</p>
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