2015
Annual Report

California Board of Legal Specialization

The State Bar of California
180 Howard Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-1617

2015 ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CALIFORNIA BOARD OF LEGAL SPECIALIZATION

January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BACKGROUND 1
- THE PROGRAM FOR CERTIFYING LEGAL SPECIALISTS 1
- HISTORY 2
- TIMELINE 2
- NUMBER OF CERTIFIED SPECIALISTS 5
- DUAL SPECIALISTS 5
- JUDICIAL SERVICE 5
- THE VOLUNTEER EFFORT 6
- CBLS…… 6
- ADVISORY COMMISSIONS 6
- THE STAFF 7
- BUDGET/FISCAL MATTERS 7

ACTIVITIES OF THE PROGRAM 7
- CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION 7
- EXAMINATIONS 8
- ACCREDITATION OF SPECIALTY CERTIFICATION PROGRAMS FOR ATTORNEYS 8
- INTERNET 8
- PUBLIC AWARENESS 9
- RECOGNITION PROGRAMS 9

FOCUS FOR THE UPCOMING YEAR 10
- INCREASING PUBLIC AWARENESS 10

ROSTER OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE LEGAL SPECIALIZATION PROGRAM 11

DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL SPECIALIZATION 15

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 Trustees 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 was created pursuant to California Rule of Court 9.35 to provide a method for attorneys to earn the designation of certified legal specialist in particular areas of law for the purposes of increasing public protection and encouraging attorney competence.

The program was the first of its kind, and it has served as a model for other state programs for certifying legal specialists around the United States.

The program operates pursuant to the following regulatory structure:

- California Rule of Court 9.35, adopted by the Supreme Court, authorizes the State Bar of California to adopt rules to establish and administer a program to certify legal specialists;

- The Legal Specialization Rules, Title 3, Division 2, Chapter 2, and the Approval to Certify Legal Specialists, Title 3, Division 5, Chapter 4, Approval to Certify Legal Specialists, ("Rules"), adopted by the State Bar of California Board of Trustees ("Trustees"), contain the framework for program operation; and

- Standards ("Standards") for Certification and Recertification provide details unique to each individual certified legal specialty, adopted by the State Bar of California Board of Trustees.

The general requirements to become a certified specialist include:

- passage of a written examination in the certified legal specialty area;

- completion of a course of continuing education in the area of specialty greater than that required of the general members of the Bar;

- demonstration of a broad-based and comprehensive experience in the certified legal specialty area based on completion of a variety of matters in the area of legal specialty; and

- favorable evaluation by other attorneys and judges familiar with the attorney's work in the certified legal specialty area of law.

Certification is valid for a five-year period. After the initial certification period, attorneys must apply for recertification by demonstrating that they have continued to meet task and education requirements similar to those for initial certification. Certified legal specialists are not, however, required to take the examination again after initial certification; instead, they are subject to a heightened education requirement.

The program for certifying legal specialists is self-supporting. As a result, program costs are paid for by annual fees paid to the program, as well as certification, recertification, education provider, and accreditation fees. The program is not funded by State Bar of California General Fund fees.

HISTORY

The program for certifying legal specialists was established to:

- give consumers a tool to use when selecting an attorney. Formal legal certification protects the public by regulating advertising of special skills by attorneys to assure that such claims are not misleading. Only attorneys who have earned the certified legal specialist designation may hold themselves out as “certified specialists.” The public may rely on the fact that certified legal specialists have taken the time and care to demonstrate their proficiency in their practice areas.

- "level the playing field" by allowing attorneys in small firms to better demonstrate their proficiency to the public.

- encourage attorney competence through the development of continuing legal education (CLE) programs. Specialists were 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 of 36 hours in the specialty field for certified specialists is significantly higher than the general State Bar of California requirement of 25 hours in any field.

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 Trustees 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 Trustees 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 Trustees 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 Trustees 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 Trustees (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 Trustees. 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'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 were issued for Admiralty and Maritime Law

2011 The program began an evaluation process to increase efficiency through improved use of technology. The first project adopted was paperless meeting technology for the California Board of Legal Specialization and its advisory commissions.

2012 The program pioneered new examination development and grading procedures to streamline the process and preserve the quality.

2013 Revised program rules were adopted to conform to State Bar style and with current standards of practice to ensure consumer protection. Examination registrations increased over 20%.

2014 Revised program rules went into effect on January 1.

In accordance with the revised program rules, a new governance structure was implemented, which increased the length of terms for members of the CBLS from three years to four years, eliminated the Advisory Commission Chairs as one-year members and decreased the size of the CBLS to fifteen members.

2015 Legal specialists begin to report MCLE compliance every three years, along with their MCLE compliance, improving convenience and program visibility.

NUMBER OF CERTIFIED SPECIALISTS

As of December 31, 2015 the number of specialists by specialty area was as follows:

Specialty Field	Number of Certified Specialists
Admiralty & Maritime Law	40
Appellate Law	306
Bankruptcy Law	142
Criminal Law	405
Estate Planning, Trust & Probate Law	968
Family Law	1360
Franchise & Distribution Law	51
Immigration & Nationality Law	198
Legal Malpractice Law	89
Taxation Law	324
Workers' Compensation Law	1034
TOTAL	**4917**

DUAL SPECIALISTS

Eighty-five certified specialists held dual certification in 2015. The types of dual certification observed were as follows: taxation/estate planning, trust and probate (66), criminal/appellate (7), family/appellate (2), family/estate planning, trust and probate (4), family/bankruptcy (1), family/workers' compensation (1), family/criminal (1), taxation/bankruptcy (1), appellate/taxation (1), and admiralty and maritime/workers' compensation (1).

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 tolls the five-year recertification requirement and exempts judges from the annual certified legal specialist fee as long as they remain on judicial service. The program is honored to have 220 certified specialists who are currently engaged in judicial service. Among them are 79 certified specialists in family law, 73 in criminal law, 45 in workers' compensation law, 11 in appellate law, 5 in taxation law, 5 in immigration and nationality law, 1 in bankruptcy law and 1 is a dual specialist in family law/estate planning, trust & probate law.

VOLUNTEERS ARE CRITICAL TO THE PROGRAM'S SUCCESS

From the development of the initial proposal to create a new certified legal specialty area to the administration of existing certified legal specialty areas, the Program is led by volunteers assisted by the Department of Legal Specialization, part of The State Bar of California's Office of Admissions. The California Board of Legal Specialization ("CBLS") is assisted by eleven Advisory Commissions one for each of eleven certified specialty areas administered the program.

The CBLS and each of the Advisory Commissions met throughout the year in Northern and Southern California State Bar of California offices, as well as the State Bar Annual Meeting.

From time to time, consulting groups are appointed by the Board of Trustees on an ad hoc basis to develop and make recommendations on certification standards for potential new certified legal specialty areas. At this time, there are no such consulting groups.

CALIFORNIA BOARD OF LEGAL SPECIALIZATION (CBLS)

The CBLS, appointed by the Board of Trustees, performs overall administration of the program, recommends new certified specialty areas and modifications to existing certified legal specialty areas to the Board of Trustees, and acts upon the recommendations of the Advisory Commissions for approval or denial of certification and recertification.

The CBLS is composed of 15 members, at least three of whom must be public members. Up to two of the attorney members may be non-specialists.

The officers are a Chair, a Vice-Chair and an Advisor (Immediate Past Chair). For the 2015-2016 committee year beginning September 2015, Ricardo Goñi, West Sacramento, is serving as Chair, Jeffrey Hayden, Redwood City, is serving as Vice-Chair and Curtis Harrington, Long Beach, is serving as Advisor and Immediate Past Chair.

ADVISORY COMMISSIONS

The Advisory Commissions, also appointed by the Board of Trustees, develop and grade the certified specialty examinations, review certification and recertification applications, and act on applications from providers who wish to offer legal specialization educational credit. Each of the Advisory Commissions is composed of nine members, at least one of whom is a public member. One of the attorney members may be a non-specialist.

STAFF

The CBLS is supported by State Bar staff located in The State Bar of California offices at 180 Howard Street in San Francisco, California. (See Appendix B for State Bar Staff providing support to the CBLS).

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 and recertification, as well as applications to provide legal specialist continuing education. Staff also answers inquiries about the program from the public and members of the Bar, provides administrative support to the CBLS, Advisory Commissions, and Consulting Groups, maintains the Legal Specialization website, and assists with program outreach.

BUDGET/FISCAL MATTERS

The program is mandated to 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 or other general fund revenues collected by the State Bar of California.

The annual budget, which runs from January through December, is prepared in accordance with the State Bar of California's policies and directives and is subject to approval by the State Bar's Board of Trustees. For 2015, total revenues were $2,574,755 versus the budgeted revenues of $2,352,031. Total expenses for the program were $1,543,141 versus $1,567,489 that was budgeted.

ACTIVITIES OF THE PROGRAM

CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION

This program piloted the idea of requiring continuing education for attorneys long before there were general Minimum Continuing Legal Education (MCLE) requirements. The program encourages the creation of high-level educational courses that provide life-long learning for both new and experienced practitioners.

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 the initial application. As part of the requirements for maintaining certification, specialists must complete and report 36 hours of legal specialist education in the substantive area of their certified legal specialty during each three year period. The compliance period for each specialist matches his or her MCLE compliance period, and all specialists are still responsible to complete MCLE including the special subject requirements.

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, the provider presented at least four qualifying 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 in the approved area of law for a specified three-year period.

EXAMINATIONS

The legal specialist examination is administered in odd years during the month of October. The legal specialist examination was administered on October 27-29, 2015 in Oakland and Pasadena to 732 applicants. Results are expected to be released as scheduled on March 15, 2016.

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 evaluate applications to become certified legal specialists pursuant to standards adopted by the State Bar of California Board of Trustees. The following certification programs have been accredited pursuant to the Rules Governing Accreditation of Specialty Certification Programs for Attorneys:

Certifying Organization	Certification Programs	# of CA Attorneys Certified
American Board of Certification	Business bankruptcy law Consumer bankruptcy law Creditors' rights law	36 20 7
American Board of Professional Liability Attorneys	Legal professional liability Medical professional liability	3 39
National Association of Counsel for Children	Juvenile law (child welfare)	141
National Board of Trial Advocacy	Civil trial advocacy Criminal trial advocacy Family law trial advocacy Social Security disability law	86 9 5 4
National Elder Law Foundation	Elder law	30
	TOTAL	**382**

INTERNET

The program's website can be reached from the main State Bar of California website, or by visiting www.calfiorniaspecialist.org. 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 as specialists can use the Legal Specialization Portal to learn about the application process, the program's rules and regulations, and the standards for certification.

PUBLIC AWARENESS

The program continued its established public awareness activities:

- 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, available on KALW 91.7 FM San Francisco and via NPR.org podcast.
- publication of consumer pamphlets that certified legal specialists and others can use to communicate the benefits of certified legal specialization.
- recognizing specialists who have been certified for 20, 30 or 40 years.
- teaching an outreach course designed to acquaint new attorneys with the Program for Certifying Legal Specialists.
- distributing information at local bar associations and relevant conferences to increase program awareness.
- creating social media pages via services such as Facebook to increase public and attorney awareness of the program.
- support for a record number of private test preparation classes for more of the legal specialist examinations.

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 certified legal specialist certification among both attorneys and consumers of legal services. The trademark registration was renewed successfully in 2014.

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, 30 and 40 years and for those on judicial service.

Those honored in 2015 were twenty-five certified specialists who reached the 40-year mark including eight certified criminal law specialists, three workers' compensation law specialists, and fourteen certified taxation law specialists.

The eighty-four certified specialists who reached the 30-year mark included twelve certified criminal law specialists, nineteen certified workers' compensation law specialists, sixteen taxation law specialists and thirty-seven certified family law specialists.

The 153 certified specialists who reached the 20-year mark included ten certified criminal law specialists, thirty-seven certified workers' compensation law specialists, thirteen taxation specialists, thirty-two family law specialists, five immigration law specialists, thirty-two estate, trust and planning law specialists, and twenty-four certified bankruptcy law specialists.

FOCUS FOR THE UPCOMING YEAR

During this reporting period of January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015, the CBLS has identified the following area for further study and potential action.

INCREASING PUBLIC AND ATTORNEY AWARENESS

- Evaluating the new outreach initiatives involving social media updates this year.
- Working with the Office of Admissions to create a Request for Proposal for an updated computer system.
- Beginning to update program standards to reflect new ways of resolving legal disputes.
- Increasing outreach for public members from a wide range of backgrounds.

Appendix A

Roster of Volunteers for the Legal Specialization Program

Board Year 2015-2016

California Board of Legal Specialization

Ricardo A. Goñi	Chair	W. Sacramento
Jeffrey B. Hayden	Vice Chair	Redwood City
Curtis L. Harrington Jr	Advisor	Long Beach
Michael S. Berg	Member	San Diego
Hon. Janet M. Coulter	Member	Long Beach
Nancy P. DiCenzo	Member	Sacramento
Louis J. Esbin	Member	Stevenson Ranch
Miles D. Friedman	Member	Laguna Niguel
Linda S. Gross	Member	Gallup, NM
Jeffrey A. Hahn	Public Member	Torrance
Jeremy B. Kline	Member	Los Angeles
John W. Munsill	Member	Gold River
Donald K. Sheppard	Member	San Diego
L. Robert Vermes	Member	Santa Ana

Board of Trustees' Liaisons to CBLS

Janet L. Brewer	Liaison	Palo Alto
Brandon L. Stallings	Liaison	Bakersfield

Admiralty and Maritime Law Advisory Commission

William E. Dysart	Chair	San Diego
Arthur A. Severance	Vice Chair	Whittier
Cory A. Birnberg	Member	San Francisco
Gerald L. Gorman	Member	San Diego
John J. Hughes	Member	San Francisco
Neil S. Lerner	Member	Los Angeles
Michael W. McLeod	Member	Lighthouse Point, FL
Randolph T. Moore	Member	Whittier
Randell Sharpe	Public Member	Alameda

Appellate Law Advisory Commission

Aurelio Torre	Chair	Santa Ana
Dennis A. Fischer	Vice Chair	Santa Monica
Robert Cooper	Member	Los Angeles
John P. Dwyer	Member	San Francisco
Susan Goldstein	Public Member	Berkeley
Laurie J. Hepler	Member	San Francisco
Jeralyn B. Keller	Member	Pasadena
Eric S. Multhaup	Member	Mill Valley
Tyna C. Orren	Member	Pasadena

Bankruptcy Law Advisory Commission

Judith A. Descalso	Chair	Escondido
Wayne A. Silver	Vice Chair	Sunnyvale
David K. Eldan	Member	Los Angeles
Nicholas W. Gebelt	Member	Whittier
Stella A. Havkin	Member	Woodland Hills
Jon Hayes	Member	Sherman Oaks
James R. Selth	Member	Los Angeles
Susan L. Uecker	Public Member	San Francisco
Alan Vanderhoff	Member	San Diego

Criminal Law Advisory Commission

Jeffrey T. Hammerschmidt	Chair	Fresno
Daniel L. Barton	Vice Chair	Palo Alto
Arthur C. Agnos	Public Member	San Francisco
David J. Cohen	Member	San Francisco
Michael L. Crowley	Member	San Diego
Marlisa A. Ferreira	Member	Modesto
Jonathan Mandel	Member	Encino
Nicole J. Solis	Member	San Francisco
Douglas O. Treisman	Member	Fresno

Estate Planning, Trust and Probate Law Advisory Commission

Mark A. Lester	Chair	Oxnard
Daniel G. Brown	Vice Chair	San Mateo
Leslie R. Daff	Member	Laguna Beach
Nancy G. Henderson	Member	San Diego
Howard S. Hou	Member	Los Angeles
Jean M. Kohler	Member	Palo Alto
David D. Little	Member	San Francisco
Deborah K. Radin	Member	Los Altos
Jerome B. Spector	Public Member	East Palo Alto

Family Law Advisory Commission

David S. Schulman	Chair	San Diego
Brian G. Seastrom	Vice Chair	Newport Beach
Carla Boyd-Terre	Member	Santa Rosa
Beth S. Jordan	Member	San Rafael
Marla D. Keenan	Member	Santa Rosa
Wesley David A. Patten	Public Member	San Jose
Jacqueline Singer	Member	Sonoma
Blake D. Thompson	Member	Claremont
Sarah A. VanVoorhis	Member	San Francisco

Franchise and Distribution Law Advisory Commission

Brian H. Cole	Chair	Manhattan Beach
Bruce J. Napell	Vice Chair	San Rafael
Bryan W. Dillon	Member	Occidental
Matthew J. Kreutzer	Member	Las Vegas, NV
Barry Kurtz	Member	Encino
James M. Mulcahy	Member	Irvine
Michael F. Millerick	Member	San Diego
Margaret E. Narodick	Member	Long Beach
Michael Sawitz	Public Member	Irvine

Immigration and Nationality Law Advisory Commission

Daniel J. Roemer	Chair	Walnut Creek
Kathrin S. Mautino	Vice Chair	San Diego
Grace R. Alano	Member	San Francisco
Lucy Avedissian	Member	Pasadena
Camiel L. Becker	Member	San Francisco
Madeleine Kirkconnell	Public Member	Stockton
Blake C. Nordahl	Member	Sacramento
Noemi G. Ramirez	Member	Los Angeles
Ilyce S. Shugall	Member	East Palo Alto

Legal Malpractice Law Advisory Commission

Kathleen M. Ewins	Chair	San Francisco
Natalie P. Vance	Vice Chair	Sacramento
Aliso P. Buchanan	Member	San Jose
Kevin V. Desantis	Member	San Diego
Kenneth C. Feldman	Member	Los Angeles
Lee Freidman	Public Member	Los Angeles
Jessica R. MacGregor	Member	San Francisco
William A. Munoz	Member	Sacramento
Daniel M. White	Member	San Diego

Taxation Law Advisory Commission

Barbara R. Simon	Chair	San Francisco
Norman H. Green	Vice Chair	Glendale
Yosef Manela	Member	Los Angeles
Benjamin F. Miller	Member	Sacramento
Ronald A. Mollis	Member	Newport Beach
Thomas F. Ogden	Member	Alhambra
Mitchell L. Schwary, Jr.	Member	Irvine
Darien Shanske	Member	Davis
Cory J. Stigile	Member	Beverly Hills

Workers' Compensation Law Advisory Commission

Robert E. Willyard	Chair	Anaheim
Charles R. Rondeau	Vice Chair	Glendale
Norma L. Acosta	Member	San Jose
Jeffrey R. Duarte	Member	Modesto
Manuel A. Lazo	Member	San Francisco
Joseph M. Miller	Member	Los Angeles
Scott Silberman	Member	Santa Ana
Jake Yoon	Public Member	Inglewood
Joseph Yrulegui	Member	Fresno

Department of Legal Specialization

State Bar Staff
Providing Support to the California Board of Legal Specialization

Legal Specialization Program

Gayle Murphy	Senior Director	Admissions
Natalie Leonard	Director	Legal Specialization
Louisa Ayrapetyan	Staff	Legal Specialization
Christal Bundang	Staff	Legal Specialization
Christina Doell	Staff	Legal Specialization
Marlin El Fondevilla	Staff	Legal Specialization
Scott Kiddy	Staff	Legal Specialization
Yvonne Kong	Staff	Legal Specialization
Awndrea Lee	Staff	Legal Specialization
Sangin Yuan	Staff	Legal Specialization