#### MINUTES OF MEETING

## CALIFORNIA LAW REVISION COMMISSION

# **DECEMBER 10-11, 1998**

#### SAN FRANCISCO

A meeting of the California Law Revision Commission was held in San Francisco on December 10-11, 1998.

#### **Commission:**

Present: Arthur K. Marshall, Chairperson

Howard Wayne, Assembly Member, Vice Chairperson

Edwin K. Marzec Ronald S. Orr Colin Wied

Absent: Robert E. Cooper

Bion M. Gregory, Legislative Counsel

Pamela L. Hemminger Sanford M. Skaggs

**Staff:** Nathaniel Sterling, Executive Secretary

Stan Ulrich, Assistant Executive Secretary

Barbara S. Gaal, Staff Counsel Brian P. Hebert, Staff Counsel Robert J. Murphy, Staff Counsel

Linda Verheecke, Volunteer Attorney (Dec. 10)

**Consultants:** Michael Asimow, Administrative Law (Dec. 10)

David M. English, Health Care Decisions (Dec. 11)

Brian E. Gray, Environmental Law (Dec. 10)

J. Clark Kelso, Trial Court Unification, Rulemaking (Dec. 10)

#### **Other Persons:**

Cesar Alegria, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Francisco (Dec. 10)

Lenore Alpert, Pacific Telesis, San Francisco (Dec. 10)

Sharon Anolik, San Francisco City Attorney's Office, San Francisco (Dec. 10)

David Arrieta, Western States Petroleum Association, Sacramento (Dec. 10)

Traci Bone, San Francisco City Attorney's Office, San Francisco (Dec. 10)

Francis E. Coats, Department of Motor Vehicles, Sacramento (Dec. 10)

James L. Deeringer, State Bar Estate Planning, Trust and Probate Law Section, Sacramento (Dec. 11)

Douglas Ditonto, Southern California Edison, Rosemead (Dec. 10)

Walter Finch, Building Owners and Managers Association, Oakland (Dec. 10)

Don Green, Sacramento (Dec. 11)

Les Hausrath, Building Owners and Managers Association, Oakland (Dec. 10)

Bruce Klafter, State Bar Environmental Law Section, San Francisco (Dec. 10)

Quentin L. Kopp, San Francisco (Dec. 11)

David W. Lauer, California Bankers Association, San Francisco (Dec. 11)

Jayne Lee, San Francisco City Attorney's Office, San Francisco (Dec. 10)

Kelly Lund, Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento (Dec. 10)

Alice Mead, California Medical Association, San Francisco (Dec. 11)

Julie Miller, Southern California Edison, Rosemead (Dec. 10)

Lori Ortenstone, Pacific Telesis, San Diego (Dec. 10)

Joel Perlstein, California Public Utilities Commission, San Francisco (Dec. 10)

Matthew S. Rae, Jr., California Commission on Uniform State Laws, Los Angeles (Dec. 11)

Stephanie E. Shaw, Public Law Research Institute, Hastings College of the Law, San Francisco (Dec. 11)

Les Spahnn, Building Owners and Managers Association, Sacramento (Dec. 10)

Harley Spitler, San Francisco (Dec. 11)

Tom Stikker, San Francisco (Dec. 11)

James C. Sturdevant, Consumer Attorneys of California, San Francisco (Dec. 11)

Alexa A. Sullivan, San Francisco (Dec. 11)

Robert L. Sullivan, Jr., Fresno (Dec. 11)

Barbara Wheeler, Association for California Tort Reform, Sacramento (Dec. 11)

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Study N-300 – Administrative Rulemaking: Rulemaking Procedures
Study N-303 – Administrative Rulemaking: OAL Review

#### MINUTES OF SEPTEMBER 24-25, 1998, MEETING

The Minutes of the September 24-25, 1998, Commission meeting were approved as submitted by the staff.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

#### **Meeting Schedule**

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The Commission made the following changes in its meeting schedule.

7	February 1999	Los Angeles
8	Feb. <del>18</del> <u>4</u> (Thur.)	10:00 am – 5:00 pm
9	Feb. <del>19</del> <u>5</u> (Fri.)	9:00 am – 4:00 pm
10	August 1999	San Diego
10 11	<b>August 1999</b> Aug. <del>26</del> <u>12</u> (Thur.)	<b>San Diego</b> 10:00 am – 5:00 pm

# Recognition of Service of Quentin L. Kopp

The Commission expressed its appreciation to Quentin L. Kopp for his outstanding service as Senate member of the Commission from 1995 to 1998. The Commission memorialized its sentiments in a plaque presented to Senator Kopp by the Chairperson.

Senator Kopp responded that he had enjoyed his service on the Commission.

The work of the Commission is unheralded but important.

#### **Annual Report**

The Commission considered Memorandum 98-72 and the attached draft of the 1998-1999 Annual Report. The Commission approved the draft report, subject to any revisions that are needed to reflect decisions made at the meeting. The staff will defer sending the report to the Office of State Printing for a reasonable time for submission of any relevant information, including activities of Commissioners and consultants relevant to Commission functions.

#### Report of Executive Secretary

**Volunteer attorney.** The Executive Secretary introduced Linda W. Verheecke, who is currently assisting the Commission's staff on a number of projects as a volunteer attorney.

**Senate member of Commission.** The Executive Secretary noted that the Senate Rule Committee has not yet named a replacement for Quentin Kopp as Senate member of the Commission.

New legislator education. The Executive Secretary reported that the staff has taken steps to have the Commission included among the training presentations for newly elected members of the Legislature.

Branch office. The Executive Secretary reported that the staff is investigating the possibility of maintaining a small branch Commission office in Sacramento, at McGeorge Law School. The anticipated benefits of this would include an affiliation with the Institute for Legislative Practice located there, as well as savings in travel time and expense when routine Commission business needs to be conducted in the Capitol. In addition, a Sacramento office would provide a placement opportunity for Commission staff who encounter excessive Bay Area housing costs in relation to government salaries.

Amicus submission. The Executive Secretary reported that the Clerk of the Supreme Court has declined to accept for filing the Executive Secretary's amicus letter bringing to the Court's attention, in connection with Lamden v. La Jolla Shores Clubdominium Owners Association (S070296), the Commission's recommendation, *Business Judgment Rule*, 28 Cal. L. Revision Comm'n Reports 1 (1998). Court rules require an appearance and brief for an amicus submission, once a hearing has been granted. The Commission agreed with the Executive Secretary that an amicus appearance and brief by the Commission would not be appropriate in this case.

Ethics orientation. The Executive Secretary noted that legislation enacted in 1998 requires state board and commission members to participate in an ethics orientation course every two years, beginning in 1999. The Attorney General and the Fair Political Practices Commission are preparing materials for use by the agencies.

Continuing legal education. The Executive Secretary noted that the Supreme Court has not yet decided the constitutional challenge to the California continuing legal education program. If the court upholds the program, the staff

- intends to apply for qualification as a provider for participants in Commission 1 meetings. 2
- 1998 LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM 3

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4 The Commission considered Memorandum 98-73, containing the final report on the Commission's 1998 legislative program. No Commission action was required or taken on this matter.

#### STUDY E-100 – ENVIRONMENT CODE

The Commission considered Memorandum 98-76 and its First Supplement, concerning comments on the tentative recommendation on the Environment Code: Divisions 1-4. After considering the concerns raised by commentators, the Commission made the following decisions:

- (1) Assembly Member Wayne will request a joint hearing of the Assembly and Senate environmental committees to consider the merits of the Commission's proposed nonsubstantive reorganization of environmental and natural resource statutes.
- (2) The staff will prepare a draft of the Water Resources division of the proposed Environment Code.
- (3) The staff will reopen the public comment period for the tentative recommendation on the Environment Code: Divisions 1-4. Further revision of Divisions 1-4 of the proposed Environment Code will be deferred until after the Water Resources division has been drafted.

#### STUDY EM-451 – CONDEMNATION BY PRIVATELY OWNED PUBLIC UTILITY

The Commission considered Memorandum 98-77 and its First Supplement, relating to comments on the tentative recommendation on condemnation by a privately owned public utility. The Commission also received additional comments presented orally at the meeting by a number of persons in attendance.

Among the issues discussed at the meeting were:

• The need to develop additional statistical information on this matter. The consensus of persons present at the meeting was that major incumbent utility companies exercise eminent domain authority responsibly and infrequently. The problems, if any, appear to be among newly emerging competitors.

• It may be appropriate to distinguish between industries (for example most of the current problems appear to be in the telecommunications rather than the electrical industry) or between types of condemnation (for example to run a transmission line rather than gain access to a building).

- Concern was expressed about potential ambiguity in the interaction of Public Utilities Commission and superior court jurisdiction. See, e.g., *Pacific Gas & Electric Co. v. Parachini*, 29 Cal. App. 3d 159, 105 Cal. Rptr. 477 (1972). Could a property owner challenge a Public Utilities Commission decision directly by writ or indirectly in the eminent domain proceeding? Is there an implication that the Public Utilities Commission would have jurisdiction to value property being taken? A distinction might be drawn between Public Utilities Commission control of construction of facilities and superior court control of eminent domain acquisitions.
- Clarification may be needed as to whether it is contemplated that the Public Utilities Commission would have rulemaking authority in this area setting standards for exercise of condemnation as opposed to individual case review. It was emphasized that in either case, Public Utilities Commission authority should not supplant ultimate judicial review of public use and necessity for a particular condemnation.
- Concern was also expressed that a Public Utilities Commission finding that a particular condemnation is appropriate would receive undue weight or deference in an eminent domain proceeding in superior court.
- Concern was expressed that the Public Utilities Commission may not be the best choice of entities to regulate in this area, and that the regulatory authority suggested is too open-ended and Public Utilities Commission exercise of the authority is not mandated. There is also some feeling that the Public Utilities Commission may see its mission as being more to grant access to utility companies and foster competition than to provide balanced protection for property owner rights.
- On the other hand, there may be problems for the utility companies in a deregulated environment that should be addressed, such as hindrances to getting access to property. This may be a concern particularly where the building owner for economic or other reasons limits access to one of a number of competing service providers, thereby limiting the choices of the tenants.
- It was noted that public utility condemnation is the only type of condemnation in California that receives no public entity scrutiny. Public entities

must adopt a resolution of necessity after notice and hearing before they may condemn; other private condemnors must get a resolution of necessity from the local public entity affected. Should the public hearing and resolution of necessity model be applied to public utility condemnation, and if so, should the local public entity or a state agency such as the Public Utilities Commission have responsibility to make these decisions?

The Commission concluded that it will not push the proposed legislation for the coming session, but will continue to explore the problems and possible solutions. In particular:

- (1) Interested parties will be allowed more time, and encouraged, to develop additional information of a factual nature supporting their positions.
- (2) The Commission will continue to look into the concept of giving the Public Utilities Commission authority to limit exercise of eminent domain power by privately owned public utilities, but will work to refine the current draft in light of the kinds of issues raised in discussion at the meeting.
- (3) Concurrently, the Commission will also explore some of the other models that have been suggested, such as application of the quasi-public entity approach (approval of local public entity required), or giving more precise direction to the Public Utilities Commission as to the type of regulation required.
- (4) The staff will also investigate the possibility of treating different industries differently, depending on the type of deregulation occurring in that industry. For example, there might be one type of approach for telecommunications, another for railroads, and nothing for gas or electric utilities.
- (5) If other legislation on this matter is introduced in the Legislature in the next legislative session, the Commission will not become involved with it. The Commission will address the matter only by making a recommendation to the Legislature, which it will not do until it has completed its study of the matter.

#### STUDY EM-452 – DATE OF VALUATION IN EMINENT DOMAIN

The Commission considered Memorandum 98-77 and its First Supplement, relating to the date of valuation in eminent domain proceedings. Commissioner Orr did not participate in this matter.

The staff reported that the Commission's consultant, Gideon Kanner, has concerns about the constitutionality of the proposed solution to the *Kirby* problem set out in the memorandum in two respects — (1) the determination whether any increase in value of the property is substantial must be a jury, not a

court, determination, and (2) the statute cannot impose costs on the property owner even though the owner's demand for additional compensation may be unreasonable.

In light of the difficulty the Commission is having in devising a quick and inexpensive solution to the *Kirby* problem, and in light of the relative infrequency of the problem in the courts, the Commission decided to suspend work on this matter. If a court were to determine that a property owner's compensation was inadequate due to an undue delay in payment and a substantial increase in the property's value, the court could simply order a new trial on the issue of compensation.

#### STUDY EM-453 – EMINENT DOMAIN VALUATION EVIDENCE

The Commission considered Memorandum 98-78 and its First Supplement, relating to comments on the tentative recommendation to clarify Evidence Code Section 822(a)(1) (valuation evidence). The Commission approved the recommendation for submission to the Legislature, with the clarification set out on page 3 of the memorandum (cross-reference to definition of "property appropriated to public use").

Because of the technical nature of this recommendation, the staff will see if it can be included in a legislative committee civil practice bill. If not, we will hold it for later inclusion in an omnibus eminent domain bill. The matter does not warrant a separate bill of its own.

- 22 STUDY H-451 CONDEMNATION BY PRIVATELY OWNED PUBLIC UTILITY
  23 See entry in these Minutes under Study Em-451.
- STUDY H-452 DATE OF VALUATION IN EMINENT DOMAIN
   See entry in these Minutes under Study Em-452.
- 26 STUDY H-453 EMINENT DOMAIN VALUATION EVIDENCE
- See entry in these Minutes under Study Em-453.

#### STUDY J-1301 - TRIAL COURT UNIFICATION

The Commission considered Memorandum 98-61 and Memorandum 98-82, concerning clean-up legislation on trial court unification. The Commission adopted the staff recommendations in those memoranda, with the following exceptions:

- (1) The Commission's implementing legislation for SCA 4 included an amendment of Code of Civil Procedure Section 198. In Memorandum 98-61 at pages 3-4, the staff recommended revising the Comment on this amendment to address a concern raised by the State Bar Litigation Section. The Commission decided not to revise the Comment, because after Memorandum 98-61 was written the bill amending Section 198.5 (SB 2139 (Lockyer)) was signed by the Governor, making further revision of the Comment inappropriate.
- (2) In Memorandum 98-82 at pages 9-10, the staff recommended the following amendment of Code of Civil Procedure Section 1068(b):
  - (b) The appellate division of the superior court may grant a writ of review directed to the superior court in a limited civil case <u>or in a misdemeanor or infraction case</u>, and in that case the superior court is an inferior tribunal for purposes of this chapter.

The Commission directed the staff to break the proposed amendment into two sentences, to improve clarity. The same approach should be taken in the proposed amendments of Code of Civil Procedure Sections 1085 and 1103, which are set forth on pages 10-11 of Memorandum 98-82.

#### STUDY K-410 - SETTLEMENT NEGOTIATIONS

The Commission considered Memorandum 98-81, concerning confidential settlements. The Commission decided to request guidance from the Legislature on whether to study confidential settlements. The Chairperson of the Commission should make the request by writing to the Chairpersons of the Senate Judiciary Committee and the Assembly Judiciary Committee.

#### STUDY L-649 - UNIFORM PRINCIPAL AND INCOME ACT

The Commission considered Memorandum 98-75 and the First Supplement concerning the draft recommendation proposing the *Uniform Principal and Income* 

Act. After a discussion of the power to adjust (draft Section 16336), the Commission deferred further action on the recommendation until the next meeting. In view of the absence of sufficient Commission membership to approve a final recommendation, the Commission directed the staff to continue to work with the interested parties, principally the California Bankers Association, the State Bar Estate Planning, Trust and Probate Law Section, and the proponents of the uniform act. The goal is to seek consensus on language to clarify the relationship between the power to adjust and the power to invade principal commonly included in trust instruments, and to present this and any other advisable revisions of the draft recommendation to the Commission at the next meeting. It appears that bill introduction deadlines can be satisfied with this schedule, but the staff will be sure to take necessary steps to move the project forward pending attempts to work with CBA. A final draft recommendation will be presented to the Commission at the February meeting.

# STUDY L-1100 – NEW PROBATE CODE SUGGESTIONS: INFORMAL PROBATE ADMINISTRATION

The Commission took up, but did not discuss or consider Memorandum 98-84 and its First and Second Supplements, concerning informal probate administration. The Commission received additional materials at the meeting, heard presentations by Matthew S. Rae, Jr. and Don Green opposed to a Commission study of the subject, and heard rebuttals to their presentations by Robert Sullivan and Tom Stikker.

Due to a shortage in the number of Commissioners present at the time, the Commission decided to defer discussion and decision on this matter until its next meeting, at a time when more Commission members will be present. The staff will preserve and digest the presentations made, along with the additional materials received, for consideration by the Commission at its next meeting.

#### STUDY L-4000 - HEALTH CARE DECISIONS

The Commission completed its consideration of the draft recommendation on Health Care Decisions for Adults Without Decisionmaking Capacity, which was attached to Memorandum 98-63. The Commission also considered the First Supplement to Memorandum 98-63, and the redrafted material in Memorandum 98-74, along with the First, Second, and Third Supplements to Memorandum 98-74.

The Commission approved printing of the recommendation, as revised to implement decisions made at the meeting, and introduction of a bill to implement the recommendation.

The Commission made the following decisions:

#### Prob. Code § 4613. Conservator

The reference to "guardian" in this section and elsewhere in the statutory text should be removed for consistency with California statutory language. The Comment will note that the person may have a different name under the law of other states.

#### § 4617. Health care decision

The definition of "health care decision" should be revised as follows:

- 4617. "Health care decision" means a decision made by a patient or the patient's agent, conservator, or surrogate, regarding the patient's health care, including the following:
- (a) Selection and discharge of health care providers and institutions.
- (b) Approval or disapproval of diagnostic tests, surgical procedures, <u>and</u> programs of medication<del>, and orders not to resuscitate</del>.
- (c) Directions to provide, withhold, or withdraw artificial nutrition and hydration and all other forms of health care, including cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

### § 4650. Legislative findings

The findings section, intended to continue fundamental statements included in the Natural Death Act, should be revised as follows for consistency with the scope of the recommended law:

4650. The Legislature finds the following:

- (a) An In recognition of the dignity and privacy a person has a right to expect, the law recognizes that an adult has the fundamental right to control the decisions relating to his or her own health care, including the decision to have life-sustaining treatment withheld or withdrawn.
- (b) Modern medical technology has made possible the artificial prolongation of human life beyond natural limits. In the interest of protecting individual autonomy, this prolongation of the process of dying for a person for whom continued health care does not improve the prognosis for recovery may violate patient dignity and

- cause unnecessary pain and suffering, while providing nothing medically necessary or beneficial to the person.
- (c) In recognition of the dignity and privacy a person has a right to expect, the law recognizes that an adult has the right to instruct his or her physician to continue, withhold, or withdraw life-sustaining treatment, in the event that the person is unable to make those decisions.
- (d) In the absence of controversy, a court is normally not the proper forum in which to make health care decisions, including decisions regarding life-sustaining treatment.

The matters in subdivision (c) are fully covered in the language of subdivision (a), with the relocation of the introductory clause. The revision also eliminates the inconsistent reference to continuing treatment in subdivision (c). The issue of the extent to which treatment can be required to be continued is addressed in substantive rules in Sections 4734-4736. Continuation of care is not referred to in the Natural Death Act findings.

#### § 4659. Patient's objections

This section, drawn from the existing durable power of attorney for health care statute, should be deleted. It is not needed since the new statutory scheme fully addresses the issue of revocation of powers of attorney.

#### § 4662. Relation to general agency law

This section should be revised as follows and moved to the part of the proposed law governing powers of attorney:

4662. Where this division does not provide a rule governing agents under powers of attorney for health care, the law of agency may be applied applies.

# § 4665. Operative date

The operative date of the proposed law should be deferred six months, to July 1, 2000, to enable organizations affected by the law to revise their forms and manuals and provide training. Subdivision (e) should be added to this section to validate powers of attorney executed on forms printed before the operative date in compliance with former law.

# § 4673. Witnessing required in skilled nursing facility

This section should be revised to make clear that it is not impermissible for a notary to be an employee of the skilled nursing facility. In other words, the

- 1 prohibitions on employees acting as witnesses would not apply to notaries. This
- 2 is appropriate because the notary has independent duties and is only certifying
- 3 the patient's identity. In addition, a patient advocate or ombudsman is required
- 4 to witness a power of attorney for health care executed in a skilled nursing
- 5 facility.

#### **§ 4680. Formalities for executing a power of attorney for health care**

Subdivision (a), which states the requirement that a legally sufficient power of attorney for health care is to contain its execution date, should be deleted. This is not to say that dating is not desirable, but is intended to avoid invalidating powers of attorney that are inadvertently left undated. In the usual case, where a person uses a preprinted form or an attorney-drafted form, it is anticipated that a place will be provided for a date and it will be filled in.

#### § 4683. Scope of agent's authority

The proposed law should be revised to clarify the relationship between this section, granting automatic authority to the health care agent to make dispositions under the Uniform Anatomical Gifts Act (UAGA) where the power of attorney does not provide otherwise, and the UAGA, which requires express authorization before the agent can make organ donations. See Health & Safety Code § 7151(a).

#### § 4688. Application to acts and transactions under power of attorney

This section providing technical rules governing the scope of the proposed law in interstate situations should be deleted. Such rules are appropriate in the statutes governing powers of attorney for property, but are not really needed in this statute, and have the potential to confuse. There is only one patient and the location of the patient is clear, so it would be a highly unusual situation where this section could apply.

#### § 4701. Optional form of advance directive

The first sentence in Part 2 of the form ("If you are satisfied to allow your agent to determine what is best for you in making end-of-life decisions, you need not fill out this part of the form.") should be moved to the relevant part of the Explanation at the beginning of the form. As revised, the Explanation statement would read:

Part 2 of this form lets you give specific instructions about any aspect of your health care, whether or not you appoint an agent. Choices are provided for you to express your wishes regarding the provision, withholding, or withdrawal of treatment to keep you alive, as well as the provision of pain relief. Space is also provided for you to add to the choices you have made or for you to write out any additional wishes. If you are satisfied to allow your agent to determine what is best for you in making end-of-life decisions, you need not fill out Part 2 of this form.

#### § 4736. Duty of declining health care provider or institution

Subdivision (c) should be revised as follows, to make its meaning clearer to the non-specialist:

(c) Provide continuing care to the patient until a transfer can be accomplished or until it appears that a transfer cannot be accomplished. In all cases, appropriate <u>pain relief and other palliative</u> care shall be continued.

The last sentence of the first paragraph of the Comment to this section should be deleted since the section now does provide a resolution of the conflict between the right to refuse to provide futile care and the duty to provide continuing care.

#### § 4740. Immunities of health care provider and institution

Subdivision (d) should be added to this section protecting health care providers and institutions who act in good faith and in compliance with generally accepted health care standards in accordance with Sections 4734-4736, which permit the health care provider to decline to comply with a directive under certain circumstances.

#### **Informed Consent**

It was noted that, like the Uniform Health-Care Decisions Act, the proposed law does not refer to "informed consent." The Commission concluded that specific statutory references to informed consent are not necessary, since the doctrine will take care of itself. The staff will add a reference to the doctrine in an appropriate Comment, such as the definition of "health care decision" in Section 4617.

#### Visitation

The issue of whether to include visitation as an aspect of health care decisions, as suggested by one commentator, was not approved. The

- 1 Commission recognizes the importance of the issue, but decided not to attempt
- to set out comprehensive rules on visitation in this recommendation.

#### 3 STUDY N-300 – ADMINISTRATIVE RULEMAKING: RULEMAKING PROCEDURES

The Commission directed the staff, in preparing a draft tentative recommendation on rulemaking procedures, to discuss in annotations the issues raised in Memorandum 98-71 and its First Supplement. The Commission did not

7 otherwise consider those memoranda at the meeting.

#### STUDY N-303 – ADMINISTRATIVE RULEMAKING: OAL REVIEW

The Commission considered Memorandum 98-60 concerning the procedures and standards governing review of proposed regulations by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL). The Commission made the following decisions:

#### Gov't Code § 11349. OAL review standards

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The staff will draft language implementing the following Commission decisions regarding the "necessity" standard for OAL review of a proposed regulation:

- (1) Necessity should be evaluated by reference to the purpose of the statute, court decision, or other provision of law that the regulation implements, interprets, or makes specific.
- (2) An agency should not be required to justify the necessity of every provision of a proposed regulation. Instead, the agency should justify the necessity of the major provisions of a proposed regulation as well as any provision that is the subject of specific objections in the public comment period.
- (3) A statement of an agency's rationale for the necessity of a provision should be considered substantial evidence of necessity where the need for a regulation is based on policy judgments and cannot, as a practical matter, be demonstrated by facts or expert opinion.

#### § 11349.2. Adding to rulemaking file during OAL review

A provision should be added authorizing the existing OAL practice of allowing agencies to supplement the rulemaking file for a proposed regulation submitted to OAL for review:

11349.2. An agency proposing a regulation may add material to a rulemaking file that has been submitted to the office for review pursuant to this article where addition of the material does not violate other requirements of this chapter.

**Comment.** Section 11349.2 allows an agency to add inadvertently omitted material to a rulemaking file that has been submitted for review by the Office of Administrative Law. See Sections 11346.8(d) (limitation on addition of material to rulemaking file after close of public comment), 11346.9(a)(1) (limitation on use of new data in final statement of reasons).

# § 11349.3. Approval or disapproval of proposed regulation

The period for review of a proposed regulation, under Section 11349.3, is 30 working days. A provision should be added permitting an extension of this period to 45 working days where the director of OAL certifies that additional time is required due to the size or complexity of the regulation being reviewed.

#### § 11349.6. OAL review of emergency regulations

Section 11349.6(d) should be revised to change the period for review of an emergency regulation under that subdivision from 30 days to 30 working days. A provision should be added to permit an extension of this period to 45 working days where the director of OAL certifies that additional time is required due to the size or complexity of the regulation being reviewed.

☐ APPROVED AS SUBMITTED	Date
APPROVED AS CORRECTED (for corrections, see Minutes of next meeting)	Chairperson
	Executive Secretary