

think a doctor is entitled to their conscience and are entitled to be recognized. This bill has a provision into it...in it that I'd like to read to you word for word. And tell me if it's unreasonable, or unfair, or somehow doesn't respond to the needs of a doctor. You can find it on page 11, you can find it, it's called Section 10. An attending physician or other health care provider who is unwilling, and here, by the way, I don't say because of their moral beliefs, or their ethical beliefs, or their religious convictions. I just say is unwilling, that's it. We don't even examine the rationale, just says I'm unwilling to comply with the Rights of the Terminally Ill Act. And that means when you've got a declaration, and the declaration says, and you found the condition exists, they are in the state in which it should apply, you've got a clear statement of the patient, the patient has told you to do something, and you will not do...you don't want to do what the patient has told you to do, even though the medical conditions exist that justify it, or that trigger its relationship. If you're unwilling to do that, and you're unwilling to comply, then the attending physician shall take all reasonable steps, as promptly as practicable, to transfer care of the declarant to another physician or health care provider who is willing to do so. This is the conscience clause of this living will bill. It's meant to say that if you have a moral or ethical objection, once this condition is here, you've taken the patient, you've cared for them all the way up to the triggering conditions that means the living will applies, you're faced with a clear statement of what your patient wants, and you, as the doctor of that patient, will not do what your patient has asked you, you don't get to thwart the patient's will. You get to keep your conscience. You don't have to pull the plugs, but you don't get the right to thwart the patient's will. You need to, if reasonably possible, take a look at the language. All reasonable steps, as promptly as practicable, to transfer to a declarant...to another physician who will do the patient's will. Two things have to be respected, the doctor's conscience and the patient's directives. Section 10 balances those fairly already. We don't need to make the change. Now if we make the change, it's not the end of the earth, but we don't need to make the change because what I don't want to send the message is this either. The doctor's conscience somehow entitles them to thwart the will of the patient. That isn't fair either and I want to make sure that we balance those two concepts. I think Section 10 does it. I think the language is unnecessary. I'm going to vote against it unless you find it to be demonstrably