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we're going to rely on the physician's judgment that the pain management warrants that dosage; that the substance is not administered for the purpose of causing or assisting death. We're not going there. We're talking about treatment pain. Third...and that's in the law, you know, the substance is not administered for the purpose of causing death. Three, the treatment conforms to the policies and guidelines for the treatment of pain adopted by the Board of Examiners in Medicine and Surgery. Now, I want to stop right there because many of you, I believe, if not the entire body, got a letter from the Nebraska Health and Human Services System, the Board of Examiners in Medicine and Surgery, saying that we really don't need this bill and there's a nuance there that I want to bring out. What they were referring to was the green copy of the bill. What the green copy provided was, admittedly perhaps, a redundant committee in charge of the policies and modalities as far as pain management. That no longer is part of the bill so we put the Board of Examiners in Medicine and Surgery into this committee amendment so there's no redundancy. The authority and the policies reside with them, so that letter that you received is...has been corrected, has been corrected. It's no longer a relevant part of the debate as far as the redundant committee. And Section 3 says the Board of Examiners in Medicine and Surgery shall adopt policies and guidelines to make sure that doctors are not subject to disciplinary action for acting under the act. The board shall also consider policy and guidelines developed by national organizations with expertise in these areas. We're mandating that the board consider policies and guidelines developed by national organizations with expertise in this area. In medicine, things change. Treatment modalities change. Science changes. It progresses. The board should keep up-to-date regarding effective pain management and treatment. This bill, in summary, allows doctors to medicate pain. In order to alleviate pain, doctors are allowed to exceed the recommended dosage. When the doctor chooses to exceed this recommended dosage, the purpose cannot be to cause death to the individual or assist in causing the death of the individual. The bill states that the healthcare facilities, the third party payer should not forbid or restrict the use of controlled substances for the use of pain, and it calls upon the...calls upon the Board of Examiners in Surgery to create guidelines for the treatment of pain. A few questions and maybe some