

You Deserve Your Doctor's Honest Opinion



"Do you know how to help her, doctor?"

"Yes, but if I told you I'd go to prison."

Under Bill 36, healthcare providers, active or retired, can lose their license, be fined up to \$200,000, and be sent to prison for 2 years for disagreeing with the government.

The doctor above could give the mother the same advice that he follows with his own children; it makes no difference.

Further, under Bill 36, truth is no defence; its standard is "false or misleading," with misleading left undefined. It will mean whatever the regulators deem it to mean.

The "crime" is to disagree with the government.

5 All powers that may be exercised under this Act against a regulated health practitioner may be exercised against any of the following: (a) a **former** regulated health practitioner;

213 (1) The minister may, in a designation regulation, make regulations respecting the following: (b) the types of information that must, or must not, be provided by regulated health service providers to patients or the public;

518 (3) is liable on conviction to a **fine not exceeding \$200 000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than 2 years, or to both.**

BC Laws Should Be Made In BC



The big word is compassion; the big agenda is control.

We can wait, as doctors and nurses leave our province, straining our system past its breaking point, as the Bill 36 fines and prison sentences begin, as the healthcare waitlists grow while our politicians wring their hands yet again, and as our government undemocratically adopts laws and regulations written elsewhere.

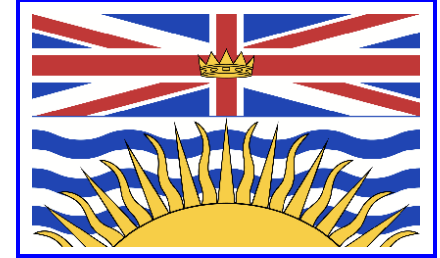
We can even wonder if our own doctor is being *allowed* to tell us the truth at our own next appointment.

Or we can make this an election issue, starting today. Let's choose wisely.

335 (a) the provincial health officer may adopt by reference, in whole or in part and with any changes that, in the opinion of the provincial health officer, are appropriate, a regulation, code, standard or rule (i) enacted as or under a law of British Columbia or another jurisdiction, including a **foreign jurisdiction**, (ii) set by a provincial, **national or international body or any other body** that may make codes, standards or rules, **or (iii) published by a laboratory** within the meaning of the *Public Health Act*

Repeal Bill 36

This Legislation Is Not The BC Way



RepealBill36.org

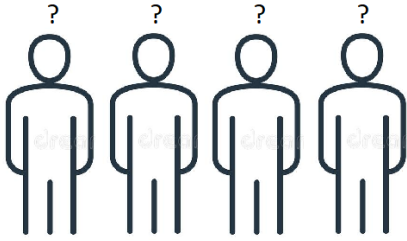
Drafted in a bubble and with legislative debate suppressed, Bill 36 says the government can, without legislative oversight or debate, order any compliance it sees fit, including the wholesale adoption of foreign laws and regulations. No other province has seen the need for such draconian legislation.

If that sounds overstated, we've included excerpts, plus a link to the text in its entirety and in full context. See for yourself:

- Government takes total control over regulatory colleges. All board members to be selected solely by government.
- Regulators specifically exempted from penalties for misinformation.
- Armed raids and/or secret raids for disagreeing with government.
- Search warrants need not be honoured.
- \$200,000 fine plus 2 years prison per disagreement; truth is no defence.
- Foreign laws can be adopted by government at whim with no need for legislative debate or approval.



Absolute Power Is An Absolute Mistake



“When all think alike, then no one is thinking.”

- Walter Lippman

Previously, practitioners had a democratic vote on their regulatory college directors; Bill 36 replaces that with an undemocratic process: Practitioners’ votes are cancelled and college directors will be appointed solely by the government.

All rules and regulations will be promulgated by unelected regulatory colleges serving the government and can be changed at any time.

Moreover, the government can now authorize *anyone* to provide medical care, not just health care providers, but teachers, police, soldiers etc. Under Bill 36, they require no additional training.

346 The minister (a) must appoint no fewer than 8 persons and no more than 12 persons to a board,

334 (1) The provincial health officer may, by order, do one or more of the following: (c) authorize a person to take a regulated action that, under a health regulation, (i) only a regulated health practitioner may take, or (ii) may be taken only under the supervision or direction of a regulated health practitioner.

Lawmakers Should Not Be Above The Law



“No one above the law, no one below it.”

- Theodore Roosevelt

Instead of respecting its own law, the government has designated its appointed directors of the regulatory colleges to be legally exempt from offence under it, thereby delegating them as the only ones under Bill 36 legally able to disseminate false information without penalty.

Health practitioners however can be convicted for telling the truth if those same appointed regulators deem the truth to be “misleading.”

70 (2) A board must make bylaws respecting ethics standards, including respecting all of the following: (g) providing false **or** misleading information to patients or the public respecting health and matters relating to health, including, without limitation, health services, drugs, devices and other health products.

516 If a corporation **other than a regulatory college** commits an offence under section 514 [offences], an employee, officer, director or agent of the corporation who authorizes, permits or acquiesces in the offence also commits the offence.

Armed Raids Are Not The Answer



You saw the police raiding my house on your way to this appointment?”

“Uh huh.”

Bill 36 confers power to the government to raid a healthcare provider’s home or office, with or without a warrant, simply because he or she disagreed with them *or might do so in the future*.

The healthcare provider need not be notified beforehand nor made aware of the raid afterward, and if a warrant, aka a search and seizure order, is present, it need not be honoured; anything at all can be taken.

506 (2) A judge may make an order described in subsection (1) if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe that evidence of one or both of the following may be found: (a) that a person has contravened, is contravening or will likely contravene (i) a provision of this Act or of a regulation, bylaw or order,

508 (2) (a) the person may seize that thing **as if** it were described in the search and seizure order, (c) section 509 [*detention of seized things*] applies **as if** the thing were described in the search and seizure order.