Why DC Act 21-577 Must Be Rejected

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• Prevent Non-voluntary Assisted Suicide
• Prevent Non-voluntary Euthanasia
• Prevent Legal Elder Abuse
• Prevent Suicide Contagion, Including for Young People
• Prevent People With Years or Decades to Live, From Throwing Away Their Lives
• Preserve Government Transparency and Integrity
• Don’t Let the District of Columbia Become Corrupt Like Oregon
• Prevent National and International Security Implications

Source Material:

This fact sheet is based on a “Suicide Contagion Memo” and a “General Memo,” prepared by Margaret Dore, which can be viewed at the links cited in the footnotes below. See also http://www.choiceillusion.org

1. Overview

Act 21-577 (the “Act”) is a deceptively written law that legalizes assisted suicide and euthanasia as those terms are traditionally defined.

2. Definitions

“Suicide” means the intentional taking of one’s own life. “Assisted suicide” means that someone provides the means and/or information for another person to commit suicide. When a physician provides the means or information, the practice may be termed “physician-assisted suicide.” This term, however, can be a misnomer in the context of the Act, which allows non-health care personnel such as the patient’s family members to actively participate in the lethal

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2 The Suicide Contagion memo can be viewed at this link:
http://www.choiceillusiondc.org/2017/01/in-oregon-other-suicides-have-increased_21.html

3 The General memo can be viewed at this link:
drug request process and administration of the lethal drug. “Euthanasia” is the direct
administration of a lethal dose to cause another person’s death.

3. Suicide Contagion

The Act is based on a similar law in Oregon, enacted in late 1997. By 2000, Oregon’s
conventional suicide rate was “increasing significantly” and has continued to rise over time. This
is consistent with a suicide contagion in which the legalization of physician-assisted suicide has
encouraged other suicides. See Suicide Contagion Memo.

By 2007, Oregon’s conventional suicide rate was 35% higher than the national average; by 2010,
Oregon’s conventional suicide rate was 41% higher than the national average; by 2012, Oregon’s
conventional suicide rate was 42% higher than the national average. Id.

4. The Cost of Suicide

self-inflicted injury hospitalization charges in Oregon exceeded $54 million; and the estimate of
total lifetime cost of suicide in Oregon was over $677 million.” Id.

Note that Oregon is a smaller population state.

* The Rest of this Fact Sheet is Based on Margaret Dore’s General Memo
Cited in Footnote 3

5. The Act Applies to People With Years or Decades to Live

The Act applies to persons with a “terminal disease” with a prognosis of less than six months to
live.

In real life, such persons can have years or decades to live due to misdiagnosis and because
predicting life expectancy is not an exact science. Dr. Kenneth Stevens of Oregon says “There
are always some people who beat the odds.’

In Oregon, which has a nearly identical six months to live criteria, this determination is made
without treatment. Consider, for example, Oregonian Jeanette Hall who was given a terminal
diagnosis of six months to a year to live. This was based on her not being treated for cancer. She
decided to use Oregon’s law, but her doctor (Kenneth Stevens) stalled her and eventually
convinced her to be treated instead. In a 2016 declaration, Jeanette Hall states: “This July, it will
be 16 years since my diagnosis. If [my doctor] had believed in assisted suicide, I would be
dead.”

In Oregon, annual statistical reports list chronic conditions such as diabetes mellitus (diabetes) as
underlying conditions sufficient to justify assisted suicide.
6. The Act Is a Recipe for Elder Abuse

Elder abuse is a significant problem in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States. Victims may even be murdered. The D.C. Department of Human Services states: “Typically, the abuser is a relative, frequently an adult child of the victim.”

The Act allows a patient’s adult child, who will financially benefit from the patient’s death, to actively participate in the lethal drug request process. In the context of a executing a will, similar conduct is used to prove coercion and undue influence.

Once the lethal dose is issued by the pharmacy, there is no oversight. No witness, not even a doctor is required to be present at the death. Even if the patient struggled, who would know?

7. The Act Creates the “Perfect Crime”

The Act requires the death certificate to list a medical condition as the cause of death, which prevents prosecution for murder as a matter of law. The Act also requires that use of the lethal drug not be disclosed on the death certificate, creating a legal cover up.

8. In Oregon, Even Law Enforcement Cannot Access Information Collected by the State

The Act contains language similar to Oregon’s law, which in Oregon is interpreted to bar even law enforcement from accessing information about deaths under Oregon’s law.


The Act will be insulate the Department of Health from review by not only law enforcement, but arguably the courts and political authority.

10. Purported Mandatory Oversight by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner is a Sham.

The Act provides for mandatory review of every death under the Act by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner. There is, however, no mechanism for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner to know when “every death” occurs. The purported mandatory oversight is a sham.

11. Malpractice and Medical Predators

The Act gives the attending physician near complete control over the death process, including explicit authorization to sign the death certificate. See the Act, § 6 (g). Doctors will be able to use the Act to hide malpractice. The door will also be opened to give cover to medical predators,
such as a Dr. Michael Swango, who just like to kill people.\textsuperscript{4}

\textbf{12. A National and International Security Implication}

The Act applies to a person who “resides” in the District of Columbia, which includes members of Congress and the Senate, and certainly the President of the United States. Foreign government nationals such as ambassadors also reside in the District of Columbia. With this circumstance, political motivations, both here and abroad, could come into play with the prospect of a perfect crime in which even law enforcement is blocked from obtaining information. The Act has national and international security implications. For this reason alone, the Act must be rejected.

\textbf{13. Physician-Assisted Suicide Can Be Traumatic for Patients and Families}

In 2012, a European research study addressed trauma suffered by persons who witnessed legal physician-assisted suicide in Switzerland. The study found that one out of five family members or friends present at an assisted suicide was traumatized. These people, “experienced full or sub-threshold PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder) related to the loss of a close person through assisted suicide.” I have seen this in my cases, plus trauma for the patients as well.

\textbf{14. Pain Is Not the Issue}

I am not aware of any case in which a person has used Oregon’s law for uncontrolled physical pain; the Oregon statistics do not make this claim (they talk about "concerns" of "inadequate pain control or concern about it"). (Emphasis added).

\textsuperscript{4} https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Swango