

pain, then that medical decision is untouchable by the living will. Generally speaking, food and nutrition, the injection of that by a medical procedure would not fall in either of those circumstances, and they would be able to be reached by a declaration that said I do not want life-sustaining medical procedures. That would cover the imposition of the tube. So I hope that is of help to you. And since I think the time was yielded to me, I think I am entitled then to yield the rest of the time to Senator Kristensen.

SPEAKER BAACK: Senator Kristensen, you have one minute.

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Senator Landis, I'd just go on with that point because that brings up the point, if the tube is in the body and let's say someone is in a vegetative state, obviously, pain may be very difficult to measure but that the food and water or whatever we call the fluid going in the tube, for my purposes, just let's call it food and water because I don't know anything else to call it. If the doctor takes a look at that person and says, look, if we take the tube out, they are going to die. They may not be in a terminal state. You may be able to keep that tube in there for a long period of time. They are not terminally ill, but they are in a vegetative state. You deny them that substance of life, the food and water. Is that the intent of the living will? That becomes the respirator?

SENATOR LANDIS: It is like the respirator. The machine is doing for the body what it cannot do, and to the best that I have been able to find, and I have...

SPEAKER BAACK: Time.

SENATOR LANDIS: ...some documentation to that point, somebody in a persistent vegetative state does not feel pain.

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Exactly.

SENATOR LANDIS: The withdrawal of it cannot...would not create pain for the individual.

SPEAKER BAACK: Thank you, Senator Kristensen. Senator Lindsay, you are next.

SENATOR LINDSAY: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, members. Let's take a