

**ONE HUNDRED NINTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION - 2025**  
**COMMITTEE STATEMENT**  
**LB110**

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**Hearing Date:** Friday January 31, 2025  
**Committee On:** Health and Human Services  
**Introducer:** Hughes  
**One Liner:** Provide requirements for pelvic examinations

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**Roll Call Vote - Final Committee Action:**  
Advanced to General File with amendment(s)

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**Vote Results:**

<b>Aye:</b>	6	Senators Hardin, Ballard, Fredrickson, Hansen, Meyer, Quick
<b>Nay:</b>		
<b>Absent:</b>		
<b>Present Not Voting:</b>	1	Senator Riepe

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**Testimony:**

**Proponents:**

Senator Jana Hughes  
Erin Feichtinger  
Sophia Stockham  
Amber Schutte\*

**Representing:**

Opening Presenter  
Women's Fund of Omaha  
self  
Self

**Opponents:**

**Representing:**

**Neutral:**

**Representing:**

\* ADA Accommodation Written Testimony

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**Summary of purpose and/or changes:**

LB110 proposes that a health care provider may not perform a pelvic examination on an unconscious or anesthetized patient without prior written consent, unless consent is given by an authorized decision-maker, it is needed for emergency care, or it is court-ordered for evidence collection; violations are subject to professional discipline, and patients must be notified in writing before discharge if such an exam occurs.

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**Explanation of amendments:**

AM63 to LB110 adds new language that aligns with the original bill and introduces a definition of "intimate examination," a statement of legislative intent, and a penalty provision.

An intimate examination is defined as the manual examination of a patient's breast, or an internal pelvic, prostate, or rectal exam—excluding visual inspections.

The Legislature emphasizes that informed consent is fundamental to ethical medical practice and essential to patient trust. Patients have the right to control their medical decisions, particularly when it involves sensitive areas protected by state law.

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Health care providers may not perform intimate examinations on anesthetized or unconscious patients without prior written consent, unless consent is given by an authorized decision-maker, the exam is necessary for emergency care, or it is court-ordered.

If such an exam is performed, the patient must be notified in writing before discharge, and violations are subject to discipline under the Uniform Credentialing Act.

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Brian Hardin, Chairperson

