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Minor Consent and Confidentiality

A Compendium of State and Federal Laws

National Center
for Youth Law

teenhealthlaw.org/compendium

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National Center for Youth Law

The National Center for Youth Law (NCYL) is a national, non-profit advocacy organization that has fought to protect the rights of children and youth for more than fifty years. Headquartered in Oakland, California, NCYL leads high impact campaigns that weave together litigation, research, policy development, and technical assistance.

What this compendium is:

This is a compendium of laws that may be relevant when minors wish to access certain types of sensitive health care and/or wish to access care on their own consent. Each state compendium begins with a chart entitled “quick guide.” The topics listed in the quick guide represent the categories of laws most frequently identified across all states. A circle next to a particular category signifies that a relevant state or federal law was found. Where a law was found, those laws are described in the “summary” section. Each state’s compendium ends with a list of resources, including links to a series of Appendices that delve deeper into key topics.

What this compendium is not:

This is not a comprehensive guide to all consent, confidentiality, and disclosure laws in any state. For example, the compendium does not include all laws that allow or require parents or persons acting *in loco parentis* to consent to care. Nor does it summarize disclosure laws that may allow or require disclosure of health information for mandated child abuse or public health reporting.

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Quick Guide

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- S** Minor Parent, Consent for Child's Care
- S** Parent Consent
- S** Sufficiency of Consent or Refusal of Consent

Key

S State law found⁴ **F** Federal/other law may apply

¹ The information in this chapter represents the state of the law as of May 2024 after a diligent search of statutes, regulations, case law, and guidance.

² This chapter does not address all the consent and confidentiality rules that may apply when minors are in special care situations such as living with a relative, in federal or state custody, or under court jurisdiction (including dependency, delinquency, or immigration custody).

³ This category includes parental involvement laws.

⁴ Symbol indicates law found that either allows providers to offer services without parental consent or explicitly gives minors authority to consent.

General

Age of Majority

Idaho Code § 32-101 provides that the age of majority is 18.

Emancipation

No statute expressly defines emancipated minor in general or specifies a legal process by which a minor may become emancipated; however, some statutes acknowledge emancipation for specific purposes. For example, *Idaho Code § 18-604* defines an emancipated minor, for purposes of accessing contraception and abortion, as a minor who has been married or is in active military service. *Idaho Code § 15-1-201* provides that, for purposes of the Probate Code, any minor who has been married is an emancipated minor. *Idaho Code § 66-402* provides that, for purposes of treatment and care of the developmentally disabled,

“emancipated minor” means an individual between 14 and 18 years of age who has been married or whose circumstances indicate that the parent-child relationship has been renounced.

Minor Marriage

Idaho Code § 32-202 provides that a minor age 16 or older may marry with the written consent, duly acknowledged and sworn, of their father, mother, or guardian. Marriage between a minor age 16 or older and an adult is not allowed if there is more than a three-year age difference. Minors under age 16 are not allowed to marry. *Idaho Code § 32-101* provides that any male or female who has been married is competent to enter a contract, deed of trust, and sue or be sued.

Consent to Health Care

Consent for healthcare refers to granting permission for a healthcare service. A healthcare provider generally must obtain consent before providing care. Adults typically consent to their own healthcare, except in cases of legal incapacity. State and federal laws and court decisions help establish who has the legal authority to provide consent on behalf of minors. Typically, federal and state law require parent or guardian consent for a minor’s care. However, the laws in every state include exceptions that allow or require others to consent, in addition to or instead of a parent or guardian. These exceptions include exceptions that allow minors to consent to some or all health care based on the minor’s “status” (situation in life) and exceptions that allow minors to consent to certain types of care based on the services sought. Sometimes, these laws are written in a way that allows providers to offer services without parental consent; sometimes, they are written in a way that explicitly gives minors the authority to consent. Federal law also allows minors to consent to specific care in some cases. See **Appendix B** for more on consent including the important role of parents and other adults in minors’ healthcare.

The following sections summarize the minor consent laws in the state:

Minor Consent—Minor’s Status

No statute or case law was found that expressly authorizes minors to consent to health care based on their status. See “Other” section for related laws.

Minor Consent—Services**Abortion**

Abortion is banned in Idaho with limited exceptions. *Idaho Code § 18-622* bans abortion and imposes criminal penalties on anyone performing an abortion unless the physician determines that the abortion is necessary to save the life of the pregnant woman or the abortion is performed in the first trimester and the pregnancy was the result of rape or incest that was reported to law enforcement. This law was challenged as in conflict with the Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act (EMTALA). The federal district court granted an injunction in *United States v. Idaho*, 623 F. Supp. 3d 1096 (2022). Following subsequent proceedings in the District Court and 9th Circuit, the U.S.

Supreme Court issued a stay of the injunction and granted review; on June 27, 2024, the Supreme Court lifted the stay, allowing the injunction against enforcement of the law to continue in effect while the litigation proceeds in the lower courts. Idaho law imposes numerous other restrictions on abortion. For up to date information on the status of abortion restrictions in Idaho, see [Center for Reproductive Rights, After Roe Fell: Abortion Laws by State](#).

Within the limited exceptions in which abortion is legal, *Idaho Code § 18-609A* provides that an unemancipated minor under age 18 may not obtain an abortion without the written informed consent of one parent or a guardian or conservator. The law includes a judicial bypass, a medical emergency exception, and an exception for rape or incest. *Idaho Code § 18-604* provides that for purposes of Chapter 6, “Abortion and Contraceptives,” an emancipated minor is one who has been married or is in active military service. A federal district court held that an earlier version of *Idaho Code § 18-609A* was unconstitutional; enforcement of the

statute was enjoined, and the injunction was upheld on appeal. *Planned Parenthood of Idaho, Inc. v. Wasden*, 376 F.3d 908 (9th Cir. 2004). The US Supreme Court denied review. The statute was amended in 2007 and is currently in effect. For up to date information on parent involvement and judicial bypass, find the “under age...” section on your state’s link in [If When How’s Abortion Laws by State](#).

Idaho Code § 18-610 provides that a pregnant woman of any age, including a minor, may refuse to consent for an abortion.

Idaho Code § 18-623, enacted in 2023, provides that an “adult who, with the intent to conceal an abortion from the parents or guardian of a pregnant, unemancipated minor, either procures an abortion, as described in section 18-604, Idaho Code, or obtains an abortion-inducing drug for the pregnant minor to use for an abortion by recruiting, harboring, or transporting the pregnant minor within this state commits the crime of abortion trafficking.” The Idaho Attorney General was preliminarily enjoined from enforcing this statute by the federal district court on November 8, 2023. *Matsumoto v. Labrador*, 2023 WL 7388852 (D. Idaho 2023). This is now on appeal to the 9th Circuit.

For up to date information on the status of abortion protections and restrictions in all 50 states and DC, see [Center for Reproductive Rights, After Roe Fell: Abortion Laws by State](#). See also **Appendix C**. These laws are changing rapidly, so consultation with counsel is also essential.

Family Planning/ Contraceptives

No statute expressly authorizes a minor to consent to family planning care. *Idaho Code § 18-603* provides: “A licensed physician or licensed or registered health care provider acting at his direction or medical order may lawfully provide examinations, prescriptions, devices and informational materials regarding prevention of conception to any person requesting the same who, in the good faith judgment of the physician or such provider, is sufficiently intelligent and mature to understand the nature and significance thereof.”

See also “Parent Consent” in “Other.” As of May 2024, no court has ruled on how to interpret these statutes in relation to each other.

See **Appendix I** for information about the Title X Family Planning Program and minor consent for family planning, including contraception services. See **Appendix C** for discussion of contraception and the U.S. Constitution.

Outpatient Mental Health Care

Idaho Code § 66-318 provides that “[t]he director of any facility or a practitioner granted admitting privileges ... may admit as a voluntary patient the following persons for observation, diagnosis, evaluation, care or

treatment of mental illness... [a]ny individual fourteen (14) to eighteen (18) years of age who may apply to be admitted for observation, diagnosis, evaluation, care or treatment...”

- For this purpose, *Idaho Code § 66-317* provides that “[f]acility” means “any public or private hospital, state hospital, institution, mental health center, or other organization designated in accordance with rules adopted by the board of health and welfare as equipped to initially hold, evaluate, rehabilitate, or provide care or treatment, or both, for the mentally ill.”
- For this purpose, *Idaho Code § 66-317* provides that “[m]entally ill” means “a condition resulting in a substantial disorder of thought, mood, perception, or orientation that grossly impairs judgment, behavior, or capacity to recognize and adapt to reality and requires care and treatment at a facility or through outpatient treatment.”
- For this purpose, *Idaho Code § 66-317* provides that “[o]utpatient treatment” means “mental health treatment, not involving the continuous supervision of a person in an inpatient setting, that is reasonably designed to alleviate or to reduce a person’s mental illness or to maintain or prevent deterioration of the person’s physical, mental, or emotional functioning. Mental health services or treatment may include, but need not be limited to, taking prescribed medication, reporting to a facility to permit monitoring of the person’s condition, or participating in individual or group therapy.”

Pregnancy-Related Care

No statute expressly authorizes a minor to consent to pregnancy-related care.

See **Appendix I** for information about the Title X Family Planning Program and minor consent for family planning services, including certain pregnancy-related care.

Reportable, Communicable, Infectious Disease Care

Idaho Code § 39-3801 provides that notwithstanding any other law, a minor age 14 or older who may have come into contact with any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease may consent for hospital, medical, and surgical care related to the diagnosis or treatment of the disease, so long as the disease is required to be reported. Parent or guardian consent is not necessary.

Idaho IDAPA 16.02.10.100 - 16.02.10.949 list the diseases that are reportable. *Idaho Code § 39-601* provides that syphilis, gonorrhea, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), chlamydia and hepatitis B virus (HBV) are designated as venereal diseases and declared to be contagious, infectious, and communicable disease. *Idaho Code § 39-602* requires venereal diseases to be reported.

See also “Parent Consent” in “Other.” As of May 2024, no court has ruled on how to interpret these statutes in relation to each other.

Sexually Transmitted Infection/Disease (STI/STD)

Idaho Code § 39-3801 provides that notwithstanding any other law, a minor age 14 or older who may have come into contact with any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease may consent for hospital, medical, and surgical care related to the diagnosis or treatment of the disease, so long as the disease is required to be reported. Parent or guardian consent is not necessary.

Idaho Code § 39-601 provides that syphilis, gonorrhea, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), chlamydia and hepatitis B virus (HBV) are designated as “venereal diseases” and declared to be contagious, infectious, and communicable disease. *Idaho Code § 39-602* requires “venereal diseases” to be reported.

See also “Parent Consent” in “Other.” As of May 2024, no court has ruled on how to interpret these statutes in relation to each other.

See **Appendix I** for information about the Title X Family Planning Program and minor consent for family planning, including STI/STD/HIV services.

Substance Use Care

Idaho Code § 37-3102 provides that “a person” may request treatment and rehabilitation from a physician for addiction to or dependency on any drug defined as a narcotic or hallucinogenic drug as defined in various sections of the Idaho Code.

See also “Parent Consent” in “Other.” As of May 2024, no court has ruled on how to interpret these statutes in relation to each other.

Confidentiality & Disclosure

Federal and state laws determine the privacy and confidentiality of medical and health information. Different laws may apply depending on the health services provided, the source of funding, the location of care, the type of provider, and the characteristics of the patient.

One law with overarching importance is the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) Privacy Rule, a federal regulation that protects the privacy of patient health information held by health care providers who transmit certain information electronically and other “covered entities.” As a general rule, HIPAA prohibits healthcare providers from disclosing protected health information without a signed authorization. HIPAA specifies who must sign an authorization to release information. When minors have consented for their own care, HIPAA says the minors usually must sign the release. HIPAA includes exceptions that allow or require a provider to disclose protected information without an authorization in some circumstances, such as to meet state child abuse reporting requirements. HIPAA also addresses when parents and guardians may access a minor’s health information: It explains how this HIPAA rule intersects with state law and other federal laws regarding parent access, and includes rules for what to do about parent access when state law is silent, and for authorized limitations on access in some situations.

See **Appendix H** for a detailed discussion of HIPAA. Other appendices address other important federal health privacy laws that may apply in addition to, or instead of, HIPAA. See **Appendix I** (Title X, family planning), **Appendix J** (Part 2, substance use), **Appendix K** (FERPA, education records), **Appendix L** (insurance and billing), and **Appendix M** (21st Century Cures Act Information Blocking, EHI).

The following sections summarize selected state laws related to confidentiality, access to records, and disclosure to parents/guardians:

Confidentiality/Access to Records

Mental Health

Idaho Code § 16-2428(2) and (3) provide that a “child [age 14 or older] has the right of access to information regarding his treatment [under the Children’s Mental Health Services Act] and has the right to have copies of information and to submit clarifying or correcting statements and other

documentation of reasonable length for inclusion with his treatment record. [and] (3) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the denial of access to records by a child when a physician or other mental health professional believes and notes in the child’s medical records that the disclosure would be damaging to the child. In any case, the child has the right to petition the court for an order granting access.”

IDAPA 16.05.01.125 provides: “An individual who is at least fourteen (14) years old, or a legal representative, may review and obtain a copy of Department [of Health and Welfare] records that pertain to the individual, subject to the exceptions listed in Subsections 125.01 through 125.04 of these rules [related to records of a child’s mental health services if disclosure would be damaging to the child, certain information compiled in or pertaining to legal actions, certain information maintained by a clinical laboratory except as authorized by the provider who ordered the test or study, and health and other confidential information if a licensed professional in an appropriate discipline determines that disclosure is likely to endanger the life or physical safety of the individual or another person]. Disclosure to a legal representative will be denied if there is a professional determination that access by the representative is likely to cause substantial harm to the subject of the record or another person.”

See **Appendix H** for information about minors’ access to and control of their medical information under HIPAA when they have consented to their own care.

Federal laws that may apply in addition to or in lieu of HIPAA and state laws

See **Appendix K** for information about federal confidentiality protection for education records.

See **Appendix J** for information about federal confidentiality protections for certain substance use treatment records.

See **Appendix I** for information about federal confidentiality protection for information about services delivered using Title X Family Planning Program funding.

See **Appendix M** for information about disclosure of information to parents under the 21st Century Cures Act Information Blocking Rule.

Disclosure of Health Information to Parents/Guardians

Mental Health

Idaho Code § 66-318 provides that “[t]he director of any facility or a practitioner granted admitting privileges ... may admit as a voluntary patient the following persons for observation, diagnosis, evaluation, care or treatment of mental illness:... [a]ny individual fourteen (14) to eighteen (18) years of age who may apply to be admitted for observation, diagnosis, evaluation, care or treatment and the facility director will notify the parent, parents or guardian of the individual of the admission.”

Idaho Code § 16-2428(1) provides: “(1) No person in possession of confidential statements made by a child over the age of fourteen (14) years in the course of treatment [under the Children’s Mental Health Services Act] may disclose such information to the child’s parent or others without the written permission of the child, unless such disclosure is necessary to obtain insurance coverage, to

carry out the treatment plan or to prevent harm to the child or others, or unless authorized to disclose such information by order of a court.”

See also “Parent Access” below. As of May 2024, no court has ruled on how to interpret these statutes in relation to each other.

Substance Abuse

Idaho Code § 37-3102 provides that when a minor age 16 or older seeks treatment or rehabilitation for drug addiction or dependency, the physician shall not disclose the fact that the minor has sought treatment or rehabilitation, or information about the treatment or rehabilitation, to the parents or legal guardian without the minor’s consent. However, the minor shall be counseled as to the benefits of involving parents in the treatment.

See also “Parent Access” below. As of May 2024, no court has ruled on how to interpret these statutes in relation to each other.

Parent Access

Idaho Code § 32-1015, enacted by *Idaho 2024 ch. 148, § 1* and effective July 1, 2024, contains numerous provisions related to “Parental Rights in Medical Decision-making.”

Idaho Code § 32-1015(5) provides: “No health care provider or governmental entity shall deny a minor child’s parent access to health information that is: (a) In such health care provider’s or governmental entity’s control; and (b) Requested by the minor child’s parent[,]” except in the circumstances specified in § 32-1015(6).

Idaho Code § 32-1015(6) provides: “Subsection (5) of this section shall not apply if: (a) Parent’s access to the requested health information is prohibited by a court order; or (b) The parent is a subject of an investigation related to a crime committed against the child, and a law enforcement officer requests that the information not be released to the parent.”

See “Parent Consent” in “Other” for more information on this Act.

HIPAA rules relevant to disclosure to parents/guardians

See **Appendix H** for information about minors’ access to and control of their medical information under HIPAA when they have consented to their own care, the HIPAA rule when state law is silent as to parent access, and the HIPAA rule authorizing providers to limit access to records in certain circumstances.

Federal laws that may apply in addition to or in lieu of HIPAA and state laws

See **Appendix K** for information about federal confidentiality protection for education records.

See **Appendix J** for information about federal confidentiality protections for certain substance use treatment records.

See **Appendix I** for information about federal confidentiality protection for information about services delivered using Title X Family Planning Program funding.

See **Appendix M** for information about disclosure of information to parents under the 21st Century Cures Act Information Blocking Rule.

Insurance Claims/ Billing

See **Appendix L** for information about confidentiality protection in the billing and insurance claims process under the HIPAA Privacy Rule.

Other

This section summarizes a range of laws that may not explicitly address minor consent or disclosure of information but that health care providers often have questions about when minors seek care, especially when they seek care on their own.

“Any Person,” Competence to Self Consent

Idaho Code § 39-4503 provides: “Any person, including one who is developmentally disabled and not a respondent [in a judicial proceeding for the care and treatment of the developmentally disabled], who comprehends the need for, the nature of, and the significant risks ordinarily inherent in any contemplated health care services is competent to consent thereto on his or her own behalf. Any health care provider may provide such health care services in reliance upon such a consent.”

Idaho Code § 39-4502 defines health care services for this purpose as hospital, medical, dental, surgical, or other services “for the diagnosis, prevention, treatment, cure, or relief of a health condition, illness, injury, or disease.”

See also “Parent Consent” in “Other” for new provisions related to parent consent. As of May 2024, no court has ruled on how to interpret these statutes in relation to each other.

Care in Certain Settings, Notice

Idaho Code § 33-6001 was amended in 2023 to require public schools to adopt policies to promote the involvement of parents and guardians, including a policy that addresses the public school’s responsibility for notifying a student’s parent or legal guardian regarding known changes in the student’s mental, emotional, or physical health or well-being and including a process for staff to encourage students to discuss issues related to the student’s well-being with the student’s parent or legal guardian and, if necessary, to facilitate discussion of the issues with the parent or legal guardian. The public schools are prohibited from adopting policies that prohibit school personnel from notifying a parent or legal guardian about a student’s mental, emotional, or physical health or well-being or a change in related services or monitoring or that encourage or have the effect of encouraging a student to withhold from a parent

or legal guardian such information. However, public schools are not prohibited from adopting procedures that permit public school personnel to withhold information from a parent or legal guardian if ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Emergency

Idaho Code § 39-4504 provides that if a person, including a minor, “presents a medical emergency or there is a substantial likelihood of his or her life or health being seriously endangered by withholding or delay in the rendering of health care services to such person and the person has not communicated and is unable to communicate his or her wishes, the attending health care provider may, in his or her discretion, authorize or provide such health care services, as he or she deems appropriate, and all persons, agencies, and institutions thereafter furnishing the same, including such health care provider, may proceed as if informed valid consent therefor had been otherwise duly given.”

Financial Responsibility

Idaho Code § 39-3801 provides that a parent or legal guardian is not liable for payment for any care related to reportable infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, including HIV and other diseases designated as venereal diseases, for which a minor has given consent.

Gender Affirming Care, Restriction

2023 ID H.B. 71, enacted in 2023, amended *Idaho Code § 18-1506C* to provide that medical practitioners who provide specific categories of gender affirming care to minors, including puberty blockers, hormones, and surgery are guilty of a felony, with exceptions for children born with a medically verifiable disorder of sex development. On December 26, 2023, a preliminary injunction was issued preventing the law from taking effect on January 1, 2024. *Poe v. Labrador*, 2023 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 229332. An appeal is

pending in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit. On April 15, 2024, the U.S. Supreme Court granted a stay of the injunction, allowing for enforcement of the ban, except as to the named plaintiffs, pending resolution of the appeal in the 9th Circuit and any subsequent petition for certiorari. *Labrador v. Poe*, 2024 U.S. LEXIS 1814. The Idaho legislature amended *Idaho Code* § 18-1506C in the 2024 legislative session and passed § 73-114 which defines terms such as gender, sex, male and female for statutory interpretation purposes.

For up to date information on the status of protections for and restrictions on gender affirming care for minors, see [Movement Advancement Project's "Equality Maps: Bans on Best Practice Medical Care for Transgender Youth"](#). These laws are changing rapidly so consultation with counsel is essential. See also Appendix G.

Good Faith Reliance/Immunity from Liability

Idaho Code § 39-4504 provides that a health care provider who, in good faith, obtains consent from a person for their own health care pursuant to § 39-4503 or consent for the health care of another pursuant to § 39-4504(1) is not subject to civil liability on the basis of consent.

Minor Parent, Consent for Child's Care

Idaho Code § 39-4504 provides that a parent who has sufficient comprehension as provided in § 39-4503 to consent for their own care may give or refuse consent for health care services for a minor child. The section does not expressly mention or exclude minor parents. *Idaho Code* § 39-4503 provides that a person "who comprehends the need for, the nature of, and the significant risks ordinarily inherent in any contemplated health care services is competent to consent thereto on his or her own behalf."

Parent Consent/Access

Idaho Code § 32-1015, enacted by *Idaho 2024 ch. 148, § 1* and effective July 1, 2024, contains numerous provisions related to "Parental Rights in Medical Decision-making."

Idaho Code § 32-1015(1) contains definitions of governmental entity, health care provider, health information, health care service, minor child, and parent.

Idaho Code § 32-1015(1)(c) defines "health care service" as "a service for the diagnosis, screening, examination, prevention, treatment, cure, care, or relief of any physical or mental health condition, illness, injury, defect, or disease."

Idaho Code § 32-1015(1)(d) defines "health information" as "information or data, collected or recorded in any form or medium, and personal facts of information about events or relationships that relates to: (i) The past, present, or future physical, mental, or behavioral health or condition of an individual or member of the individual's family; (ii) The provision of health care services to an individual; or (iii) Payment for the provision of health care services to

an individual. § 32-1015(2) provides: "Parents have the fundamental right and duty to make decisions concerning the furnishing of health care services to the minor child."

Idaho Code § 32-1015(3) provides: "Except as otherwise provided by court order, an individual shall not furnish a health care service or solicit to furnish a health care service to a minor child without obtaining the prior consent of the minor child's parent." According to § 32-1015(4), subsection 3 does not apply if a parent has given a "blanket consent" authorizing the provider to furnish the health care service or in limited circumstances related to a medical emergency if certain procedures are followed.

Idaho Code § 32-1015(5) provides: "No health care provider or governmental entity shall deny a minor child's parent access to health information that is: 18 (a) In such health care provider's or governmental entity's control; and (b) Requested by the minor child's parent." According to § 32-1015 (6), subsection (5) shall not apply if: the parent's access to the requested health information is prohibited by a court order; or the parent is a subject of an investigation related to a crime committed against the child and a law enforcement officer requests that the information not be released to the parent.

Idaho Code § 32-1015(7) provides: "This section shall be construed in favor of a broad protection of parents' fundamental right to make decisions concerning the furnishing of health care services to minor children."

Idaho Code § 32-1015(12)(a) provides: "Subject to the limitations of chapter 9, title 6, Idaho Code, any parent who is deprived of a right as a result of a violation of this section shall have a private right of action against the individual, health care provider, or governmental entity."

As of May 2024, no court has ruled on how to interpret these provisions in relation to other current laws in the state.

Sufficiency of Consent or Refusal of Consent

Idaho Code § 39-4506 provides that "consent, or refusal to consent, for the furnishing of health care services shall be valid in all respects if the person giving or refusing the consent is sufficiently aware of pertinent facts respecting the need for, the nature of, and the significant risks ordinarily attendant upon such a person receiving such services, as to permit the giving or withholding of such consent to be a reasonably informed decision. Any such consent shall be deemed valid and so informed if the health care provider to whom it is given or by whom it is secured has made such disclosures and given such advice respecting pertinent facts and considerations as would ordinarily be made and given under the same or similar circumstances."

Idaho Statutes <https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/>

Idaho Administrative Code <https://adminrules.idaho.gov/rules/current/index.html>

Appendices

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