

TENNESSEE

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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TENNESSEE

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Quick Guide

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General

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- S** Emancipation
- S** Minor Marriage

Minor Consent to Health Care—Services

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- Emergency Care
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- S** Outpatient Mental Health Care
- S** **F** Pregnancy-Related Care
- Reportable, Communicable, Infectious Disease Care
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- S** Sterilization
- S** Minor Parent, Consent for Child’s Care
- S** Parent, Consent for Minor’s Treatment
- S** Vaccination

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

Tenn. Code Ann. § 1-3-105 provides that the age of majority is 18.

Emancipation

Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 29-31-101 - 29-31-105 specify the criteria and procedures for emancipation of minors. A minor may apply by next friend to remove disabilities of minority; the court may order partial removal of disabilities of minority for specific acts or may issue an order for general removal. *Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-3-106* provides that marriage emancipates a minor.

Minor Marriage

Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-3-105 prohibits marriage by a minor under age 17 years. A minor age 17 years may marry provided that the other party is less than 4 years older. *Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-3-106* provides that the consent of a parent, guardian, next of kin or person having custody of the minor is required for a minor age 17 years to marry; additional requirements apply if the minor is in the legal custody of an agency or someone other than a parent, guardian, or next of kin.

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 Status**Emancipated Minor**

No specific statute expressly authorizes emancipated minors to consent for their own health care. *Tenn. Code Ann. § 29-31-105* provides that when a court issues an order removing the disabilities of minority it may do so in general, empowering the minor to do all acts the minor could do if age 18, or for specific acts. The decree of emancipation shall distinctly specify to what extent the disabilities of minority are removed.

Married Minor

Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-34-107 provides that contraceptive supplies and information may be furnished by physicians to any minor who is married. *Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-3-106* provides that marriage emancipates a minor, and the minor shall be considered to have all the rights and responsibilities of an adult, except for specific constitutional or statutory age requirements (such as voting).

Minor, Age or Maturity

T.N. Op. Att'y Gen. No. 03-087 (2003) states that "minors have the capacity to consent to medical treatment without their parents' approval if they are able to fully understand and appreciate the risks and probable consequences of their conduct" and minors between the ages of 14 and 18 are presumed to have capacity to consent to medical treatment without their parents' approval, citing *Cardwell v. Bechtol*, 724 S.W.2d 739 (Tenn. 1987) for authority.

In *Cardwell v. Bechtol*, the Supreme Court of Tennessee stated: "Whether a minor has the capacity to consent to medical treatment depends upon the age, ability, experience, education, training, and degree of maturity or judgment obtained by the minor, as well as upon the conduct and demeanor of the minor at the time of the incident involved. Moreover, the totality of the circumstances, the nature of the treatment and its risks or probable consequences, and the minor's ability to appreciate the risks and consequences are to be considered....In our opinion, adoption of the mature minor exception to the general common law rule [requiring parent consent...would be wholly consistent with the existing

statutory and tort law in this State as part of “the normal course of the growth and development of the law [citations omitted]. Accordingly, we hold that the mature minor exception is part of the common law of Tennessee.” 724 S.W. 2d at 748.

Consultation with counsel is essential to determine the scope of application for this common law rule and how it intersects with statutory law.

Minor Consent—Services

Abortion

Abortion is banned in Tennessee, with a limited exception for medical emergencies. *For up to date information on the status of abortion restrictions in Tennessee, see [Center for Reproductive Rights, After Roe Fell: Abortion Laws by State](#).*

To the extent abortion is legally permitted, minors may obtain an abortion, but *Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 37-10-301 – 37-10-307* provide that an abortion may not be performed on an unmarried, unemancipated minor under age 18 without the written consent of one parent or legal guardian of the minor. If a criminal charge of incest is pending against a parent of such minor pursuant to § 39-15-302, the written consent of such parent is not required. The law also includes a judicial bypass and a medical emergency exception. In *Roddy v. Volunteer Medical Clinic*, 926 S.W.2d 572 (1996), a minor age 15 years consented to her own abortion, and the medical malpractice suit was unsuccessful in part because plaintiffs failed to rebut presumption that patient was a mature minor with the capacity to consent to the procedure. *For more information on judicial bypass, find the “Under Age __” section on your state’s link in [If When How’s Abortion Laws by State](#).*

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

Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-34-107 provides that contraceptive supplies and information may be furnished by physicians to any minor who is pregnant, a parent, or married, or who has the consent of the minor’s parent or legal guardian, or who has been referred for such service by another physician, a clergy member, a family planning clinic, a school or institution of higher learning, or any agency or instrumentality of this state or any subdivision of the state, or who requests and is in need of birth control procedures, supplies or information. The statute was declared constitutional in *Decker v. Carroll Academy*, 1999 *Tenn. App. Lexis 336* (No 02A01-9709-CV-00242), when a mother of a minor child to whom birth control was distributed brought suit against the school.

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

Tenn. Code Ann. § 33-8-104 provides that minors who are emancipated by marriage, court order, or in any other way recognized by law in the state, have all the rights and responsibilities of adults with respect to mental health and developmental disabilities services, unless those rights are restricted by court order.

Tenn. Code Ann. § 33-8-202 provides that if a minor with serious emotional disturbance or mental illness is age 16 years or older, the minor has the same rights as an adult with respect to outpatient mental health treatment, medication decisions, confidential information, and participation in conflict resolution procedures, subject to certain exceptions and that an outpatient facility or professional may provide treatment and rehabilitation without obtaining the consent of the child’s parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian. *Tenn. Code Ann. § 33-1-101* defines “mental illness” and “serious emotional disturbance” for this purpose.

Pregnancy-Related Care

Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-34-107 provides that contraceptive supplies and information may be furnished by physicians to any minor who is pregnant.

Tenn. Code Ann. § 63-6-223 provides that any person licensed to practice medicine may, for the purpose of providing prenatal care, examine, diagnose, and treat a minor without the knowledge or consent of the parents or guardian.

Tenn. Code Ann. § 63-6-223 provides that, for the purpose of providing peripartum care, which may include providing peripartum analgesia, examine, diagnose, and treat a minor who is at least age 14 years without the knowledge or consent of the parents or legal guardian of the minor.

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

Sexually Transmitted Infection/Disease/HIV Care

Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-10-104 provides that any state, district, county, or municipal health officer or any physician, nurse practitioner with a certificate of fitness and an appropriate supervising physician, nurse midwife who is an advanced practice registered nurse under § 63-7-126 and who has an appropriate supervising physician, or physician assistant with an appropriate supervising physician may examine, diagnose, and treat minors infected with sexually transmitted diseases without parental knowledge or consent.

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

Tenn. Code Ann. § 63-6-220 provides that physicians may treat “juvenile drug abusers” who are minors without prior parental consent.

Tenn. Code Ann. § 33-8-104 provides that minors who are emancipated by marriage, court order, or in any other way recognized by law in the state, have all the rights and responsibilities of adults with respect to substance abuse services, unless those rights are restricted by court order.

Tenn. Code Ann. § 33-8-201 provides child who has alcohol or drug dependence may only receive mental health service

or support from the mental health service division if the condition is concurrent with another serious emotional disturbance or mental illness. *Tenn. Code Ann. § 33-8-202* provides that if a minor has alcohol dependence or drug dependence as well as serious emotional disturbance or mental illness and is age 16 years or older, the minor has the same rights as an adult with respect to outpatient mental health treatment, medication decisions, confidential information, and participation in conflict resolution procedures under the mental health services division, subject to certain exceptions and that an outpatient facility or professional may provide treatment and rehabilitation without obtaining the consent of the child’s parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian.

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

Hospital Records

Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-11-304 provides that a “hospital” (defined in § 68-11-302 as an “institution, place, building or agency that has been licensed by the board, as defined in § 68-11-201, or any clinic operated under the authority of a local or regional health department by law, shall furnish to a patient or a patient’s authorized representative such part or parts of the patient’s hospital records without unreasonable delay upon request in writing by the patient or the representative.”

Mental Health

Tenn. Code Ann. § 33-8-202 provides that if a minor with serious emotional disturbance or mental illness who is age 16 years or older consents for outpatient mental health treatment, the minor has the same rights as an adult with respect to confidential information, subject to certain exceptions related to prescription records and danger to self.

Tenn. Code Ann. § 33-3-103 provides that the records and information related to services for serious emotional

disturbance or mental illness under the mental health service division are confidential and may only be disclosed as provided for in §§ 33-3-103 – 33-3-126. *Tenn. Code Ann. § 33-3-104* specifies who may consent to the disclosure of confidential mental health records, which includes a recipient of mental health services who is age 16 years or older. *Tenn. Code Ann. § 33-1-101* defines service recipient for this purpose as a “person who is receiving service, has applied for service, or for whom someone has applied for or proposed service because the person has mental illness, serious emotional disturbance, or a developmental disability[.]”

Prescription Records

Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-11-304 also provides that “[i]f an unemancipated minor receives medical treatment, then the minor’s parent, legal guardian, legal custodian, or other person with medical decision-making authority for the unemancipated minor may access, and a healthcare provider or healthcare facility shall provide access to, any prescription records resulting from medical treatment of the minor, even if the treatment was provided to the unemancipated minor without parental consent, including, but not limited to, treatment provided pursuant to § 68-10-104(c) [sexually transmitted disease], § 68-34-107 [contraceptive supplies and information], § 63-6-220 [drug abuse], § 63-6-222 [emergency], or § 63-6-223 [prenatal and peripartum care]. However, the statute also provides that notwithstanding the above, “a child’s parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian shall not access prescription records resulting from the treatment provided to an unemancipated minor without parental consent, including, but not limited to, treatment provided pursuant to § 68-10-104(c), § 68-34-107, § 63-6-220, § 63-6-222, or § 63-6-223, if the treating professional is required to report abuse of the unemancipated minor pursuant to § 37-1-403 or § 37-1-605, and the treating professional believes that access to the prescription records is reasonably likely to endanger the life or physical safety of the minor.”

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

Tenn. Code An. § 33-3-207 provides that if a mental health professional or service provider has a “duty to warn” about a threat by a patient to an identified victim pursuant to §§ 33-3-201 – 33-3-221, and the patient is an unemancipated minor, the duty may be discharged by informing the unemancipated minor’s parent, guardian, or custodian and meeting other requirements specified in § 33-3-207(c); if making a report to law enforcement, the mental health professional or service provider shall also report information about the threat to the minor’s parent, guardian, or custodian.

Mental Health/Substance Use

Tenn. Code Ann. § 33-8-202 provides that if a minor with serious emotional disturbance or mental illness who is age 16 or older consents for outpatient mental health treatment, the child has the same rights as an adult with respect to confidential information, with the following exceptions: To the extent allowable by federal privacy laws and regulations:

“A child’s parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian may access any prescription records resulting from treatment provided to an unemancipated minor pursuant to this section,” except “a child’s parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian shall not access prescription records resulting from the treatment provided to an unemancipated minor pursuant to this section if the treating professional is required to report abuse of the unemancipated minor pursuant to § 37-1-403 or § 37-1-605, and the treating professional believes that access to the prescription records is reasonably likely to endanger the life or physical safety of the minor.”

As another exception, the statute provides that “[i]f an unemancipated minor communicates suicidal ideations to the treating professional, and the professional, using the reasonable skill, knowledge, and care ordinarily possessed and exercised by the professional’s specialty under similar circumstances, has determined or reasonably should have determined that the unemancipated minor has the apparent ability to attempt suicide and is likely to attempt suicide unless prevented from doing so, then the treating professional shall, in addition to any other duties required by law, report such suicidal ideations to the unemancipated minor’s parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian.”

Pregnancy

Tenn. Code Ann. § 63-6-223 provides that a minor may receive prenatal and peripartum care without the knowledge of their parents or guardian.

Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-11-304 provides that parents have access to a minor’s prescription records held by “hospitals,”

subject to exceptions if the treating professional is required to report abuse and parental access would endanger the minor's life or physical safety.

Sexually Transmitted Disease

Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-10-104 provides that a minor may receive care for sexually transmitted diseases without parental knowledge.

Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-11-304 provides that parents may access and a healthcare provider or healthcare facility shall provide access to a minor's prescription records, subject to exceptions if the treating professional is required to report abuse and parental access would endanger the minor's life or physical safety.

Substance Use

Tenn. Code Ann. § 63-6-220 provides that if a physician treats a minor "drug abuser" without prior parental consent, the physician may use the physician's own discretion in determining whether to notify the minor's parents of such treatment.

Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-11-304 provides that parents may access and a healthcare provider or healthcare facility shall provide access to a minor's prescription records, subject to exceptions if the treating professional is required to report abuse and parental access would endanger the minor's life or physical safety.

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.

Constitution

Tenn. Const. Art I, § 36 provides: "Nothing in this Constitution secures or protects a right to abortion or requires the funding of an abortion. The people retain the right through their elected state representatives and state senators to enact, amend, or repeal statutes regarding abortion, including, but not limited to, circumstances of pregnancy resulting from rape or incest or when necessary to save the life of the mother."

Emergency Care

Tenn. Code Ann. § 63-6-222 provides that a physician may perform emergency medical or surgical treatment on a minor, despite the absence of parental consent or court order, where such physician believes in good faith that delay in rendering emergency care would, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, result in a serious threat to the life of the minor or a serious worsening of the minor's medical

condition, and that emergency treatment is necessary to save the minor's life or prevent further deterioration of the minor's condition. Such treatment shall be started only after a reasonable effort is made to notify the minor's parent or guardian, if known or readily ascertainable.

Gender Affirming Care, Restriction

Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 68-33-101 – 68-33-109 prohibits specific medical procedures, including surgery, hormones, and puberty blockers, for the purpose of "[e]nabling the minor to identify with, or live as, a purported identity inconsistent with the minor's sex; or [t]reating purported discomfort or distress from a discordance between the minor's sex and asserted identity," subject to certain exceptions. For violations, the law creates a private right of action for parents and minors; authorizes the attorney general to seek injunctive relief and civil penalties; and subjects providers to potential licensing sanctions. A

federal district court temporarily blocked the ban on medication but not surgery; the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals lifted the ban and allowed the law to take effect. *L.W. v. Skirmetti*, 83 F.4th 460 (6th Cir. 2023). The U.S. Supreme Court granted review.

For up to date information on the status of protections 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

Tenn. Code Ann. § 63-6-223 provides that when a physician provides specific prenatal or peripartum care to a minor without the knowledge or consent of the parents or legal guardian, the physician incurs no civil or criminal liability in connection therewith except for negligence.

Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-10-104 provides that when designated practitioners examine, diagnose, or treat a minor infected with an STD without the knowledge or consent of the parents or legal guardian, the physician incurs no civil or criminal liability in connection therewith except for negligence.

Tenn. Code Ann. § 63-6-222 provides that when a physician provides emergency treatment to a minor without the knowledge or consent of the parents or legal guardian, the physician shall not be liable for civil damages, except as may result from negligence.

Minor Parent, Consent for Child's Care

Tenn. Code Ann. § 63-6-229 provides that, in the absence or unavailability of a spouse, any minor is authorized and empowered to consent for such minor's child, either orally or otherwise, to any surgical or medical treatment or procedures not prohibited by law which may be suggested, recommended, prescribed or directed by a duly licensed physician.

Parent, Consent for Minor's Treatment

On May 28, 2024, Tennessee enacted 2023 *Tenn. S.B. 2349*, the "Families Rights and Responsibilities Act." Section 1 of

the Act added *Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-8-103*, which provides, in part: "All parental rights are exclusively reserved to a parent of a child without obstruction by or interference from a government entity, including, but not limited to, the following rights and responsibilities: . . . (3) To make all physical and mental healthcare decisions for the child and consent to all physical and mental health care on the child's behalf, as provided in § 63-1-173; (4) To access and review all health and medical records of the child[.]" Section 2 of the Act added *Tenn. Code Ann. § 63-1-173*, which provides in part, subject to various exceptions: "Except as otherwise provided by statutory law, case law, or court order, a government entity, a healthcare provider, or any other person shall not knowingly take any of the following actions with regard to a minor without first obtaining the consent of a parent of the minor: (1) Treat, profess to diagnose, operate on, or prescribe for any physical ailment, physical injury, or deformity; (2) Prescribe, dispense, deliver, or administer any drug or medication; (3) Render psychological services specified in §§ 63-11-202 and 63-11-203; or (4) Render counseling services specified in § 63-22-122."

Consultation with counsel is essential to determine the scope of application for this new law and how it intersects with other law.

Vaccination

Tenn. Code Ann. § 63-1-165 provides: "A healthcare provider shall not provide a vaccination to a minor unless the healthcare provider first receives informed consent from a parent or legal guardian of the minor. The healthcare provider shall document receipt of, and include in the minor's medical record proof of, such prior parental or guardian informed consent." The section also provides that to the extent it conflicts with another law, this section controls.

Tenn. Code Ann. § 14-4-103 provides that a healthcare provider shall not provide a patient who is a minor with a COVID-19 vaccine without first obtaining written consent from the minor patient's parent or legal guardian.

Resources

Tennessee Codes <https://www.tncourts.gov/Tennessee%20Code>

Tennessee Rules and Regulations <https://sos.tn.gov/publications/services/effective-rules-and-regulations-of-the-state-of-tennessee>

Appendices

Appendix A. Glossary of Terms

Appendix B. Overview of Consent and Confidentiality When Minors Seek Health Care

Appendix C. Contraception, Abortion, and Pregnancy-Related Care for Minors: Consent and Confidentiality Considerations

Appendix D. Sexually Transmitted Infections, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and HIV Care for Minors: Consent and Confidentiality Considerations

Appendix E. Mental Health Care for Minors: Consent and Confidentiality Considerations

Appendix F. Substance Use Care for Minors: Consent and Confidentiality Considerations

Appendix G. Gender Affirming Care for Minors: Consent and Confidentiality Considerations

Appendix H. HIPAA Privacy Rule and Confidentiality Implications for Minors' Health Information

Appendix I. Title X Family Planning Program and Family Planning Services for Minors

Appendix J. 42 CFR Part 2 and Confidentiality Implications for Substance Use Care for Minors

Appendix K. FERPA and Confidentiality Implications for School-Based and School-Linked Health Care for Minors

Appendix L. Confidentiality in Health Insurance Claims and Billing

Appendix M. Electronic Health Information, the 21st Century Cures Act, and Confidentiality for Minor Patients

Appendix N. State Law Table: Minor Consent/Access Based on Status

Appendix O. State Law Table: Minor Consent/Access for Specific Services