

ILLINOIS

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.

Recommended Citation

For the entire compendium of state laws,

English A, Gudeman R. Minor Consent and Confidentiality: A Compendium of State and Federal Laws. National Center for Youth Law (August 2024).

For a particular state,

English A, Gudeman R. Minor Consent and Confidentiality: A Compendium of State and Federal Laws (State name). National Center for Youth Law (August 2024).

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Acknowledgements

This work was made possible through the generous support of the Collaborative for Gender and Reproductive Equity, a sponsored project of Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors. The authors sincerely thank National Center for Youth Law attorneys Pallavi Bugga, Nina Monfredo, and Rachel Smith for their contributions to this work. The authors also gratefully acknowledge the extensive resources of the many organizations and individuals whose work provided essential information for this publication.

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ILLINOIS

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Quick Guide

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- S** Minor Parent, Consent for Child
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- S** Youth Health and Safety Act

Key

S State law found⁵ **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 This category includes statutes or case law that ban conversion therapy or prohibit banning of conversion therapy.

⁵ 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

755 ILCS 5/11-1 provides that the age of majority is 18.

Emancipation

750 ILCS 30/1 – 30/11 set forth the criteria and procedures for a minor age 16 or older to become emancipated and the effects of emancipation.

750 ILCS 30/2 provides that the purpose of the Emancipation of Minors Act is “to provide a means by which a mature minor who has demonstrated the ability and capacity to manage the minor’s own affairs and to live wholly or partially independent of the minor’s parents or guardian, may obtain the legal status of an emancipated person with power to enter into valid legal contracts.”

750 ILCS 30/9 provides that if “the court determines that the minor is a mature minor who is of sound mind and has the capacity and maturity to manage the minor’s own affairs including the minor’s finances, and that the best interests of the minor and the minor’s family will be promoted by declaring the minor an emancipated minor, the court shall enter a finding that the minor is an emancipated

minor within the meaning of this Act, or that the mature minor is partially emancipated with such limitations as the court by order deems appropriate.”

750 ILCS 30/5 provides that a minor ordered emancipated shall have the right to enter into valid legal contracts and shall have such other rights and responsibilities as the court may order that are not inconsistent with the specific age requirements of the State or federal constitution or any State or federal law. The statute also provides that a mature minor who is partially emancipated under this Act shall have only those rights and responsibilities specified in the order of the court.

Minor Marriage

750 ILCS 5/203 requires parent or guardian consent or court approval for a minor age 16 or 17 to marry. 750 ILCS 5/208 provides: “A marriage license and a marriage certificate form may be issued [by the court] only if the court finds that the underaged party is capable of assuming the responsibilities of marriage and the marriage will serve his best interest. Pregnancy alone does not establish that the best interest of the party will be served.”

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**Emancipated Minor**

No specific legal provision expressly authorizes emancipated minors to consent for health care. However, 750 ILCS 30/2 provides that a minor who has been fully emancipated has the right to enter into contracts and other rights and responsibilities as the court orders that are not inconsistent with the specific age requirements of law; and that a minor who is partially emancipated has the rights and responsibilities that the court orders.

Married Minor

410 ILCS 210/1 provides that a married minor may consent for health care services by a licensed physician, advanced practice registered nurse, physician assistant, a chiropractic physician, or optometrist and is deemed to have the same legal capacity to act and has the same powers and obligations as has a person of legal age.

Minor Living Apart from Parent/Guardian

410 ILCS 210/1.5 provides that a “minor seeking care”

may provide consent for limited “primary care services” by a licensed physician, advanced practice registered nurse, physician assistant, a chiropractic physician, or optometrist if the health care professional reasonably believes that the minor understands the benefits and risks of any proposed primary care or services and the minor is identified in writing as a minor seeking care by one of several enumerated individuals.

410 ILCS 210/1.5 defines “minor seeking care” as “a person at least 14 years of age but less than 18 years of age who is living separate and apart from his or her parents or legal guardian, whether with or without the consent of a parent or legal guardian who is unable or unwilling to return to the residence of a parent, and managing his or her own personal affairs.” “Minor seeking care” does not include minors who are under the protective custody, temporary custody, or guardianship of the Department of Children and Family Services.

It defines “primary care services” to include screening, counseling, immunizations, medication, and treatment of illness and conditions customarily provided by licensed health care professionals in an out-patient setting, eye care services, excluding advanced optometric procedures, provided by optometrists, and chiropractic services.

Minor, Age or Maturity

In *In re E.G.*, 549 N.E.2d 322 (1989), the Supreme Court of Illinois recognized and discussed the mature minor doctrine with respect to certain health care in Illinois and when minors may have a common law right to control their own health care. *Consultation with counsel is essential to determine the scope of application for this common law rule and how it intersects with statutory law.*

Minor Parent

410 ILCS 210/1 provides that a parent who is a minor may consent for health care services by a licensed physician, advanced practice registered nurse, physician assistant, a chiropractic physician, or optometrist and is deemed to have the same legal capacity to act and has the same powers and obligations as has a person of legal age.

Pregnant Minor

410 ILCS 210/1 provides that a pregnant minor may consent for health care services by a licensed physician, advanced practice registered nurse, physician assistant, a chiropractic physician, or optometrist and is deemed to have the same legal capacity to act and has the same powers and obligations as has a person of legal age.

Minor Consent—Services

Abortion

Abortion is legal and protected in Illinois. 775 ILCS 55/1-5, enacted in 2019 as part of the Reproductive Health Act, “sets forth the fundamental rights of individuals to make

autonomous decisions about one’s own reproductive health, including the fundamental right to use or refuse reproductive health care. This includes...the fundamental right of an individual who becomes pregnant to continue the pregnancy and give birth to a child, or to have an abortion, and to make autonomous decisions about how to exercise that right” and 775 ILCS 55/1-20 prohibits the state from denying, restricting or interfering with this right. 775 ILCS 55/1-25 protects provision of abortion. 775 ILCS 55/1-5 defines key terms in the Act including “reproductive health care” and “abortion.”

Minors may consent to abortion in Illinois, and neither parental notice or consent is required. In 2022, the Illinois Legislature repealed the Parental Notice of Abortion Act, 750 ILCS 70/1/ through 70/99, by 2022 Ill. P.A. 102-865, Sec. 90.

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

325 ILCS 10/1 provides that a licensed physician may provide birth control services and information to any minor who: is married; or is a parent; or is pregnant; or has the consent of a parent or legal guardian; or who is referred for such services by a physician, clergyman, or a planned parenthood agency; or when failure to provide such services would create a serious health hazard to the minor.

775 ILCS 55/1-5, enacted in 2019 as part of the Reproductive Health Act, “sets forth the fundamental rights of individuals to make autonomous decisions about one’s own reproductive health, including the fundamental right to use or refuse reproductive health care. This includes the fundamental right of an individual to use or refuse contraception . . .” and 775 ILCS 55/1-20 prohibits the state from denying, restricting or interfering with this right.

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

405 ILCS 5/3-550 provides that any minor age 12 years or older may request and receive counseling services or psychotherapy on an outpatient basis. The consent of parent, guardian, or person *in loco parentis* is not required. Without the consent of the minor’s parent, guardian, or person *in loco parentis* the services for a minor under age 17 shall be limited to eight 90-minute sessions. The section includes detailed criteria and procedures for determining when services may be continued beyond eight sessions without the consent for the minor’s parent, guardian, or person *in loco parentis*.

Pregnancy-Related Care

410 ILCS 210/1 provides that a pregnant minor may consent for health care services by a licensed physician, advanced practice registered nurse, physician assistant, a chiropractic physician, or optometrist and is deemed to have the same legal capacity to act and has the same powers and obligations as has a person of legal age.

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

Sexual Assault Care

410 ILCS 210/3 provides that where a minor is the victim of a predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual assault, aggravated criminal sexual abuse or criminal sexual abuse, the minor may consent to health care services or counseling related to the diagnosis or treatment of any disease or injury arising from such offense that is provided by a hospital, physician, chiropractic physician, optometrist, advanced practice registered nurse, physician assistant, or other medical personnel. The consent is not voidable, nor subject to later disaffirmance, because of minority. The consent of the minor's parent or legal guardian need not be obtained.

Sexually Transmitted Infection/Disease/HIV Care

410 ILCS 210/4 provides that a minor 12 years of age or older who may have come into contact with any sexually transmitted disease may give consent to the furnishing of health care services or counseling related to the prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of the disease. Each incident of sexually transmitted disease shall be reported to the State Department of Public Health or the local board of health in accordance with regulations adopted under statute or

ordinance. The consent of the parent, parents, or legal guardian of a minor shall not be necessary to authorize health care services or counseling related to the prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of sexually transmitted disease. The consent of the minor shall be valid and binding as if the minor had achieved their majority. The consent shall not be voidable nor subject to later disaffirmance because of minority.

Ill. Adm. Code tit. 77, § 693.20 provides that HIV and AIDS are included in the list of diseases designated as reportable sexually transmissible diseases by the Department of Public Health.

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

Substance Use Care

410 ILCS 210/4 provides that a minor 12 years of age or older who may be determined to be an intoxicated person or a person with a substance use disorder, as defined in the Substance Use Disorder Act [20 ILCS 301/1-1 et seq.], or who may have a family member who abuses drugs or alcohol, may give consent to the furnishing of health care services or counseling related to the prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of the disease. The consent of the parent, parents, or legal guardian of a minor shall not be necessary to authorize health care services or counseling related to the prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of drug use or alcohol consumption by the minor or the effects on the minor of drug or alcohol abuse by a member of the minor's family. The consent of the minor shall be valid and binding as if the minor had achieved his or her majority. The consent shall not be voidable nor subject to later disaffirmance because of minority.

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

Confidential Communication

410 ILCS 210/1.5 provides that the confidentiality of communication between a health care professional and a “minor seeking care” under this statute is not waived by the presence of additional persons present at the request of the minor, the disclosure of confidential information to such additional person when reasonably necessary to accomplish the purpose for which the additional person is consulted, or by the health care professional billing a health benefit insurance or plan under which the minor seeking care is insured, is enrolled, or has coverage for the services provided.

HIV

The AIDS Confidentiality Act, 410 ILCS 305/1 – 305/16, provides for the confidentiality and disclosure of HIV/AIDS information.

Mental Health

The Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Confidentiality Act, 740 ILCS 110/1 – 11/17, provides for the confidentiality and disclosure of mental health records.

Parent Access

410 ILCS 210/2 provides that a parent who consents to the performance upon the parent’s child of a health care service under this Section shall be entitled, upon request, to inspect and copy the part of that child’s records related to the specific health care service for which the parent is treated as the child’s personal representative under HIPAA, 45 CFR 164.502(g). For purposes of this Section, each appointment, referral, test, treatment, procedure, or other medical intervention is a separate and distinct health care service for the purpose of determining whether a parent is treated as the child’s personal representative under HIPAA, 45 CFR 164.502(g), with respect to that health care service.

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

740 ILCS 110/4, as amended effective January 1, 2024, provides that under the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Confidentiality Act, the persons who are entitled to inspect and copy the records of a person receiving mental health or developmental disabilities services include, among others: the parent or guardian of a recipient who is under age 12 years; the recipient who is age 12 or older; or the parent or guardian of a recipient who is at least age 12 but under age 18, if the recipient is informed and does not object or if the therapist does not find that there are compelling reasons for denying the access; a parent or guardian of a recipient who is at least 12 but under 18 years is not prohibited from requesting and receiving the following information: current physical and mental condition, diagnosis, treatment needs, services provided, and services needed, including medication, if any.

405 ILCS 5/3-550 provides that the minor’s parent, guardian, or person *in loco parentis* shall not be informed of outpatient counseling or psychotherapy for which the minor may consent without the minor’s written consent unless the facility director or service provider believes such disclosure is necessary. The facility director or service provider must inform the minor if the parent or guardian is to be notified and the minor must be given the option of discontinuing the counseling or psychotherapy without the parent, guardian, or person *in loco parentis* being informed.

Sexually Transmitted Disease/Infection, Substance Use

410 ILCS 210/4 provides that if a minor agrees, anyone providing health care services to the minor or counseling related to the prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of the minor’s sexually transmitted disease or drug or alcohol use by the minor or member of the minor’s family shall make reasonable efforts to involve the family of the minor, if the health care provider believes familial involvement will not be detrimental to the progress and care of the minor.

Sexually Transmitted Disease/Infection

410 ILCS 210/5 provides that specified health care professionals and counselors who provide diagnosis, treatment or counseling to a minor patient who has come into contact with any sexually transmitted disease referred to in 410 ILCS 210/4 may, but are not obligated to, inform the minor's parent or guardian as to the treatment given or needed.

410 ILCS 305/9(1)(k) provides that if a minor tests positive for HIV, the health care provider who ordered the test shall make a reasonable effort to notify the minor's parent or guardian if, in the professional judgment of the health care provider, notification would be in the best interest of the minor and the health care provider has first sought unsuccessfully to persuade the minor to notify their parent or guardian. This section does not create a duty or obligation for a health care provider to notify the minor's parent or guardian. A health care professional who acts in good faith shall not incur civil or criminal liability either for notifying or for not notifying the minor's parent or guardian.

Substance Use

410 ILCS 210/5 provides that any person who provides counseling to a minor who abuses drugs or alcohol or has a family member who abuses drugs or alcohol *shall not inform* the parent, guardian, or other responsible adult of the minor's condition or treatment without the consent of the minor unless doing so is necessary to protect the safety of the minor, a family member, or another individual. If the minor consents, the person shall make reasonable efforts to involve the family of the minor if the person providing the treatment believes familial involvement will not be detrimental to the minor and reasonable effort shall be extended to assist the minor in accepting the involvement of their family in the care and treatment being given.

20 ILCS 301/30-5(t) provides that under the Substance Use Disorder Act, unless otherwise prohibited by state or federal law, every patient, patient's guardian, or parent, if the patient is a minor, shall be permitted to inspect and copy all clinical and other records kept by the treatment program or physician concerning the minor's care and maintenance.

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

305 ILCS 5/5-30(i) provides that unless otherwise required by federal law, "Medicaid Managed Care Entities" and their business associates shall not disclose, directly or indirectly, including by sending a bill or explanation of benefits, information concerning "sensitive health services" received by enrollees any person other than covered entities and business associates, which may receive, use, and further disclose such information solely in accordance with applicable federal and State laws and regulations.

The Medicaid Managed Care Entity or its respective business associates may disclose information concerning the sensitive health services if the enrollee who received the sensitive health services requests the information from the Medicaid Managed Care Entity or its respective business associates and authorized the sending of a bill or explanation of benefits. Communications including, but not limited to, statements of care received or appointment reminders either directly or indirectly to the enrollee from the health care provider, health care professional, and care coordinators, remain permissible.

For the purposes of this subsection, the term "Medicaid Managed Care Entity" includes Care Coordination Entities, Accountable Care Entities, Managed Care Organizations, and Managed Care Community Networks, and the term "sensitive health services" means mental health services, substance abuse treatment services, reproductive health services, family planning services, services for sexually transmitted infections and sexually transmitted diseases, and services for sexual assault or domestic abuse. Services include prevention, screening, consultation, examination, treatment, or follow-up.

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.

“Conversion Therapy,” Ban

For up to date information on the status of statutes or case law that ban conversion therapy for minors, or prohibit state entities from banning conversion therapy for minors in all 50 states and DC, see [Movement Advancement Project’s “Equality Maps: Conversion “Therapy” Laws.”](#) These laws are changing rapidly so consultation with counsel is essential.

Emergency

410 ILCS 210/3 provides that where a hospital, a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, a chiropractic physician, a licensed optometrist, a licensed advanced practice registered nurse, or a licensed physician assistant renders emergency treatment or first aid or a licensed dentist renders emergency dental treatment to a minor, consent of the minor’s parent or legal guardian need not be obtained if, in the sole opinion of the health care provider or hospital obtaining of consent is not reasonably feasible under the circumstances without adversely affecting the condition of the minor’s health.

Financial Responsibility

405 ILCS 5/3-550 provides that the parent or guardian of a minor who has consented to outpatient mental health services is not responsible for the costs of outpatient counseling or psychotherapy for which the parent or guardian or person in loco parentis has not consented.

Gender Affirming Care, Protection

Illinois passed the Lawful Health Care Activity Act (735 ILCS 40/) to protect “lawful health care activity.” 735 ILCS 40/28-10 provides that “lawful health care activity” includes seeking, providing, receiving, assisting in seeking, providing, or receiving, providing material support for, or traveling to obtain “lawful health care” and defines “lawful health care” to include “the treatment of gender dysphoria or the affirmation of an individual’s gender identity or gender expression, including, but not limited to, all supplies, care, and services of a medical, behavioral health, mental health, surgical, psychiatric, therapeutic, diagnostic, preventative, rehabilitative, or supportive nature that is not unlawful under the laws of this State, including on any theory of vicarious, joint, several, or conspiracy liability.”

For up to date information on the status of restrictions on gender affirming care for minors, see [Movement Advancement Project’s “Equality Maps: Bans on Best Practice Medical Care for Transgender Youth.”](#) See also [Appendix G](#) for further information about gender-affirming care.

Good Faith Reliance/Immunity from Liability

410 ILCS 210/1.5 provides that a health care professional rendering primary care services to a “minor seeking services” under this statute shall not incur civil or criminal liability for failure to obtain valid consent or professional discipline for failure to obtain valid consent if the professional relied in good faith on the representations made by the minor or the information provided by the person identifying the minor in writing. Under such circumstances, good faith shall be presumed.

Minor Parent, Consent for Child’s Care

410 ILCS 210/2 provides that any parent, including a parent who is a minor, may consent to health care for their child provided by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, a chiropractic physician, a licensed optometrist, a licensed advanced practice registered nurse, or a licensed physician assistant, or a dental procedure by a licensed dentist.

Reproductive Freedom

In 2019, Illinois enacted the Reproductive Health Act, 2019 ILL. ALS 13 | 2019 III. Laws 13 | 2019 ILL. P.A. 13 | 2019 III. SB 25, which “sets forth the fundamental rights of individuals to make autonomous decisions about one’s own reproductive health, including the fundamental right to use or refuse reproductive health care. This includes the fundamental right of an individual to use or refuse contraception or sterilization, and to make autonomous decisions about how to exercise that right; and the fundamental right of an individual who becomes pregnant to continue the pregnancy and give birth to a child, or to have an abortion, and to make autonomous decisions about how to exercise that right. This Act restricts the ability of the State to deny, interfere with, or discriminate against these fundamental rights.”

“Reproductive health care” means health care offered, arranged, or furnished for the purpose of preventing pregnancy, terminating a pregnancy, managing pregnancy loss, or improving maternal health and birth outcomes. Reproductive health care includes, but is not limited to: contraception; sterilization; preconception care; maternity care; abortion care; and counseling regarding reproductive health care.

Right to Refuse

In re E.G., 549 N.E.2d 322 (Ill. 1989) found that a mature minor may exercise a common law right to consent to or refuse medical treatment, including life-sustaining treatment.

755 ILCS 35/3 provides that an emancipated minor may execute a document directing that if the minor is suffering from a terminal condition, then death delaying procedures shall not be utilized for the prolongation of their life.

Shield Laws

Illinois enacted *H.B. 4664* in 2023, an omnibus bill with multiple statutes designed to shield Illinois health care providers from civil and criminal penalty when they legally provide gender affirming or reproductive health services in the state and to protect patients who seek legally protected gender affirming or reproductive health services. Read more about HB 4664 and its provisions here.

For up to date information on the status of abortion protections including shield laws in all 50 states, see [Center for Reproductive Rights, After Roe Fell: Abortion Laws by State](#). For up to date information on the status of protections for gender affirming care, see [Movement Advancement Project's "Equality Maps: Bans on Best Practice Medical Care for Transgender Youth"](#).

Youth Health and Safety Act

The Youth Health and Safety Act, *20 ILCS 4111/1 - 4111/25*, enacted in 2022 and repealed effective Jan. 1, 2024, required the establishment of a Youth Health and Safety Advisory Working Group to identify laws and regulations that impact pregnant and parenting youth, or that may impact a pregnant or parenting youth, and provide information and resources on topics related to healthcare, including, but not limited to the following: (1) consent to medical care, including what healthcare and treatments are available, and access to confidential treatment and care; (2) pregnancy, abortion, adoption, and parenting; (3) counseling services, including, but not limited to, reproduction and sexual health, pregnancy and post-pregnancy, mental health, family, and parenting; (4) emancipation; and (5) insurance coverage, and to issue a report by July 1, 2023.

Resources

Illinois Statutes <https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs.asp>

Illinois Administrative Code <https://www.ilsos.gov/departments/index/admincodindex.html>

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

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

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