



Public Health Law

Office for State, Tribal, Local and Territorial Support
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Menu of State Healthcare Facility Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR) Vaccination Laws

This menu is one of a series of menus assessing vaccination requirements for patients and healthcare workers in healthcare facilities. Healthcare facilities across the United States are increasingly requiring healthcare workers and patients to be vaccinated for certain vaccine-preventable diseases to reduce disease outbreaks.¹ In some instances, facilities are establishing these requirements under mandates set forth by state statutes or regulations. Depending on the vaccine, the legal requirements might apply to either patients, healthcare workers, or both, and can include the following types of provisions:

- **Assessment Requirements**
The healthcare facility must assess a healthcare worker's or patient's vaccination status.²
- **Administrative Requirements for Offering Vaccination**
The healthcare facility must offer a vaccination to a healthcare worker or patient.³
- **Administrative Requirements for Ensuring Vaccination**
The healthcare facility must require a healthcare worker or patient to demonstrate proof of vaccination or immunity against a specific vaccine preventable disease.

Measles, mumps, and rubella are infectious diseases that can be spread in the healthcare setting through coughing and sneezing.⁴ Individuals can demonstrate immunity to measles, mumps, and rubella by providing immunization records or through serologic testing.⁵ Measles, mumps, and rubella each present differently in healthcare settings. As a result, many state laws refer to measles, mumps, or rubella disease separately rather than referencing the “MMR” vaccine.

MMR Vaccination

In 1971, the individual vaccinations for measles, mumps, and rubella were combined into a single measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine. The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommends MMR vaccine for healthcare workers (HCWs) born in 1957 or later who have not had the MMR vaccine or who do not have an up-to-date blood test that shows immunity to measles, mumps, or rubella.⁶ CDC recommends routine childhood immunization with MMR vaccine starting with the first dose at age 12–15 months and the second dose at age 4–6 years, or at least 28 days after the first dose.⁷



Adults born during or after 1957 without acceptable evidence of immunity to measles, mumps, or rubella should receive at least one dose of MMR.⁸ Healthcare providers should routinely assess women of childbearing age for evidence of immunity and vaccinate those who lack acceptable evidence of immunity to rubella and who are not pregnant.⁹ Healthcare workers who receive MMR vaccine may continue to work.¹⁰ There are no reports of recently vaccine-linked transmission of measles, mumps, or rubella viruses to susceptible contacts.¹¹ Pregnant women who do not have evidence of immunity to rubella should be vaccinated immediately after giving birth.¹²

Nineteen states have established measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination and immunity requirements for healthcare workers;¹³ of these, 8 states have laws that apply to measles, mumps, and rubella,¹⁴ 7 states have laws that apply to rubella only,¹⁵ and 4 states have laws that apply to measles and rubella only.¹⁶ Twelve states establish requirements for patients;¹⁷ of these, 5 states have laws that apply to measles, mumps, and rubella,¹⁸ 6 states have laws that apply to rubella only,¹⁹ and 1 state has laws that apply to measles and rubella.²⁰


This menu assesses and provides examples of state laws that expressly establish measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination requirements for healthcare workers and patients in hospitals, long-term care facilities, and ambulatory care facilities.²¹

Measles

Measles (rubeola) is a highly contagious disease caused by a virus that spreads through the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes.²² Measles starts with fever and soon after causes a cough, runny nose, and red eyes.²³ Following this, a rash of tiny, red spots breaks out, starting at the head and spreading to the rest of the body.²⁴ Measles can be prevented by the MMR vaccine.²⁵

The MMR vaccine is very safe and effective. Two doses of MMR vaccine are about 97% effective at preventing measles; one dose is about 93% effective.²⁶ Before the measles vaccination program started in 1963, an estimated 3 to 4 million people got measles each year in the United States.²⁷ Of these, approximately 500,000 cases were reported each year to CDC; of these, 400 to 500 people died, 48,000 were hospitalized, and 1,000 developed encephalitis (brain swelling) from measles.²⁸ Since then, widespread use of measles vaccine has led to a greater than 99% reduction in measles cases compared with the pre-vaccine era.²⁹ However, measles is still common in other countries; unvaccinated people continue to get measles while abroad and bring the disease into the United States and spread it to others.³⁰

From January 1 to August 12, 2017, 118 people from 14 states were reported to have measles.³¹ In 2014, the United States experienced a record number of measles cases, with 667 cases from 27 states reported to CDC's National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases; this is the greatest number of cases since measles elimination was documented in the US in 2000.³² The majority of people who got measles during the 2014 outbreak were unvaccinated.³³



CDC recommends the MMR vaccination for children and adults. To learn more, visit CDC's [MMR Vaccine Information Statement](#) webpage for more information.

Mumps

Mumps is a contagious disease caused by a virus.³⁴ It typically starts with a few days of fever, headache, muscle aches, tiredness, and loss of appetite, followed by swollen salivary glands.³⁵ The mumps component of the MMR vaccine is about 88% effective when a person gets two doses; one dose is about 78% effective.³⁶ An infected person can spread the virus by coughing, sneezing, or talking; sharing items, such as cups or eating utensils, with others; or touching objects or surfaces with unwashed hands that are then touched by others.³⁷

Before the US mumps vaccination program started in 1967, mumps was a universal childhood disease.³⁸ Since the pre-vaccine era, mumps cases in the United States have decreased by more than 99%.³⁹ Mumps outbreaks can still occur in highly vaccinated US communities, particularly in close-contact settings such as schools, colleges, and camps.⁴⁰ However, high vaccination coverage helps to limit the size, duration, and spread of mumps outbreaks.⁴¹

Rubella

Rubella, also known as German measles or three-day measles, is a contagious disease caused by a different virus than measles.⁴² Rubella was eliminated from the United States in 2004.⁴³ Although rubella is no longer endemic in the United States, it remains a problem in other parts of the world and can still be brought into the United States by people who get infected in other countries.⁴⁴ Rubella is transmitted primarily through direct or droplet contact from nasopharyngeal secretions⁴⁵ and can spread when an infected person coughs or sneezes.⁴⁶ If a woman is infected with rubella while she is pregnant, she can pass it to her developing baby, resulting in congenital harm and birth defects.⁴⁷ Most people who get rubella usually have a mild illness, with symptoms that can include low-grade fever, sore throat, and a rash that starts on the face and spreads to the rest of the body.⁴⁸ During the last major rubella epidemic in the United States during 1964–1965, an estimated 12.5 million people got rubella, 11,000 pregnant women lost their babies to miscarriage or stillbirth, 2,100 newborns died, and 20,000 babies were born with [congenital rubella syndrome \(CRS\)](#), which can cause serious birth defects.⁴⁹

Rubella can be prevented with rubella-containing vaccine, which is primarily administered as the MMR vaccine.⁵⁰ One dose of MMR vaccine is about 97% effective at preventing rubella in persons later exposed to the virus.⁵¹ The United States rubella vaccination program started in 1969, and once the vaccine became widely used, the number of people infected with rubella in the United States dropped dramatically.⁵² In fact, rubella incidence in the United States has decreased by more than 99% from the pre-vaccine era.⁵³

Examples by Facility Type

Three broad types of facilities are included in this assessment: hospitals, long-term care facilities, and ambulatory care facilities. Fifteen states have MMR vaccination laws for hospital healthcare workers⁵⁴ and 3 states have MMR vaccination laws for hospital patients.⁵⁵ In long-term care facilities, 8 states have MMR vaccination laws for healthcare workers⁵⁶ and 3 have MMR vaccination laws for patients.⁵⁷ Eleven states have MMR vaccination laws specific to ambulatory care facility healthcare workers⁵⁸ and 7 states have MMR vaccination laws specific to ambulatory care facility patients.⁵⁹

Hospital MMR Vaccination Laws

Hospitals are healthcare facilities that provide inpatient, diagnostic, and therapeutic services for both surgical and nonsurgical conditions, 24 hours a day.⁶⁰ Sixteen states' measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination provisions expressly reference hospitals or apply to various healthcare facilities that include hospitals by definition.⁶¹ Specifically, 15 states have measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination laws for hospital healthcare workers⁶² and 3 states have measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination laws for hospital patients.⁶³

Hospital Patient MMR Vaccination Laws

Three states have measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination laws for hospital patients.⁶⁴

Hospital Patient Type

Mothers

Two states have measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination laws for mothers.⁶⁵

- **Massachusetts** law states that “[e]ach maternal and newborn service shall develop and implement written administrative policies that include provisions for . . . [o]ffering and administering a dose of measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine to all mothers who are rubella antibody negative prior to discharge.”⁶⁶

Children (Aged <18 Years)

One state has an MMR vaccination law for children under age 18 years.⁶⁷

- Under **New York** law, “[i]t shall be the duty of the individual designated to assume responsibility for the central coordination and management of the activities of the shared health facility to inquire of each person receiving care who is under the age of eighteen . . . whether all necessary immunizations have been received”⁶⁸ This provision states that this is applicable to, “[i]mmunizations against . . . mumps, measles . . . and rubella.”⁶⁹

Pregnant Women

One state has a measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination law for pregnant women and newborns.⁷⁰

- Per **South Carolina** law, “. . . the perinatal records of the mother, newborn records should include the . . . “[m]other's evidence of sensitization and/or immunization [and] [s]erological test including dates performed for . . . [r]ubella.”⁷¹

All Patients

There are no states with measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination laws that apply to all hospital patients.

Hospital Patient Vaccination Requirement Type

Assessment

Three states have measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination assessment requirements for hospital patients.⁷² One state has measles vaccination assessment requirements;⁷³ 1 state has mumps vaccination assessment requirements;⁷⁴ and 3 states have rubella vaccination assessment requirements.⁷⁵

- Per **South Carolina** law, “. . . the perinatal records of the mother, newborn records should include the . . . “[m]other's evidence of sensitization and/or immunization [and] [s]erological test including dates performed for . . . [r]ubella.”⁷⁶

Administrative Offer

Two states require hospitals to offer MMR vaccination to patients.⁷⁷

- **New York** law states that “[i]t shall be the duty of the administrative officer or other person in charge of each hospital to inquire of each person in its care under the age of eighteen, or of a person in parental relation to such person, whether all necessary immunizations have been received for . . . mumps, measles, . . . and rubella and, if not, to make available such immunizations and a certificate or certificates of such immunizations.”⁷⁸

Administrative Ensure

There are no states with administrative ensure requirements for measles, mumps, or rubella for hospital patients.

Hospital Patient Vaccination Exemption Type

States with vaccination requirements for patients may explicitly permit exemptions in certain circumstances,⁷⁹ such as when vaccination is medically contraindicated or when it violates a person's religious or philosophical beliefs.⁸⁰ While there are no administrative ensure requirements for measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination, one state still provides for exemptions for patients.

Medical

New York is the only state that permits medical exemptions to MMR vaccination requirements for patients in hospitals,⁸¹ although even where not explicitly exempted by law, employees with a medically contraindicated condition are likely not required to be vaccinated.

- Per **New York** law, “[i]f any physician licensed to practice medicine in [New York] certifies that such immunization may be detrimental to a child's health, the requirements . . . shall be inapplicable until such immunization is found no longer to be detrimental to the child's health.”⁸²

Religious

New York is the only state that permits religious exemptions to MMR vaccination requirements for patients in hospitals.⁸³

- Under **New York** law, the MMR vaccination requirements “shall not apply to children whose parent, parents, or guardian are bona fide members of a recognized religious organization whose teachings are contrary to the practices herein required.”⁸⁴

Philosophical

There are no states that permit philosophical exemptions to measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination requirements for patients in hospitals.

Hospital Healthcare Worker MMR Vaccination Laws

Fifteen states have measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination laws for hospital healthcare workers.⁸⁵

Hospital Healthcare Worker Type

All Healthcare Workers

Ten states have measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination laws covering all hospital healthcare workers.⁸⁶

- **Alaska** law states that, “[e]ach facility must have an employee health program that . . . requires evidence of immunization against rubella. . . .”⁸⁷

Healthcare Workers with Specific Patient Contact

Six states have measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination laws for healthcare workers who have specific patient contact.⁸⁸

- Under **Hawaii** law, “[t]hose employees who have patient contact in an outpatient obstetrical clinic or planned parenthood clinic shall have a rubella antibody test.”⁸⁹

Hospital Healthcare Worker Vaccination Requirement Type

Assessment

Fifteen states have measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination assessment requirements for hospital healthcare workers.⁹⁰ Eleven states have measles vaccination assessment requirements for hospital healthcare workers;⁹¹ 7 states have mumps vaccination assessment requirements;⁹² and 15 states have rubella vaccination assessment requirements.⁹³

- Per **Arizona** law, “[a]n administrator of a health care institution shall ensure that a paid or volunteer full-time or part-time worker at a health care institution does not participate in the direct care of a mumps case or suspect case unless the worker is able to provide evidence of immunity to mumps through one of the following: [a] record of immunization against mumps with two doses of live virus vaccine given on or after the first birthday and at least one month apart; or [a] statement signed by a physician, physician assistant, registered nurse practitioner, state health officer, or local health officer affirming serologic evidence of immunity to mumps”⁹⁴
- **Maine** law requires that “[e]ach employee who cannot document the result of a previous rubella screening test shall be given a rubella screening An employee who

can document seropositivity from a previous rubella screening test or who can document inoculation with rubella vaccine shall not be required to have a rubella screening test . . . [e]ach employee born in 1957 or later shall be given a measles (rubeola) screening test . . . [a]n employee who can document receipt of a live measles vaccine on or after the first birthday, physician-diagnosed measles, or serologic evidence of immunity shall not be required to have a measles (rubeola) screening test.”⁹⁵

Administrative Offer

Two states require hospitals to offer measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination to healthcare workers.⁹⁶

- Per **New Jersey** law, “[t]he hospital shall offer rubella and rubeola vaccination to all employees and medical staff.”⁹⁷
- Under **California** law, “[t]he employer shall make available to all health care workers with occupational exposure all vaccinations recommended by the CDPH”⁹⁸ CDPH recommends the following, “Measles: Two doses; Mumps: Two doses; Rubella: One dose. . . .”⁹⁹

Administrative Ensure

Thirteen states have administrative ensure requirements for measles, mumps, or rubella for hospital healthcare workers.¹⁰⁰ Nine states have measles administrative ensure requirements;¹⁰¹ 4 states have mumps administrative ensure requirements;¹⁰² and 13 states have rubella administrative ensure requirements.¹⁰³

- **Rhode Island** law requires that, “[i]n accordance with the guidelines set forth by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) for immunization of health care personnel, evidence of immunity is required for all health care workers (with the exception of health care workers who receive a medical exemption) against . . . [m]easles, [m]umps and [r]ubella. . . .”¹⁰⁴
- **Maine** law states that hospitals “shall require for all employees proof of immunization or documented immunity against . . . [r]ubeola (measles); . . . [m]umps; . . . [r]ubella (German measles).”¹⁰⁵

Hospital Healthcare Worker Vaccination Exemption Type

States with vaccination requirements for healthcare workers may explicitly permit exemptions from those requirements in certain circumstances,¹⁰⁶ such as when vaccination is medically contraindicated or when it violates a person’s religious or philosophical beliefs.¹⁰⁷

Medical

Six states permit medical exemptions for measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination requirements for healthcare workers,¹⁰⁸ although even where not explicitly exempted by law, employees with a medically contraindicated condition are likely not required to be vaccinated.

- Per **Rhode Island** law, “[a] health care worker shall be exempt from the immunization requirements . . . provided that a physician, physician assistant, or certified registered

nurse practitioner signs a medical exemption stating that the health care worker is exempt from a specific vaccine because of medical reasons.”¹⁰⁹

- Under **Alaska** law, “[t]he requirements . . . may be waived if a physician signs a certificate that there are medical reasons that dictate that an employee should not be vaccinated against rubella.”¹¹⁰

Religious

Two states permit religious exemptions for measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination requirements for hospital healthcare workers.¹¹¹

- **Maine** law states that, “An employee who does not meet the immunization/immunity requirement may be permitted to attend work under the following conditions . . . [t]he employee states in writing an opposition to immunization because of a sincere religious belief. . . .”¹¹²
- Under **Maryland** law, “[i]f a worker objects to an immunization upon the grounds that it conflicts with the worker’s bona fide religious beliefs and practices, the hospital shall grant a religious exemption to the worker for the immunization.”¹¹³

Philosophical

Two states permit philosophical exemptions for measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination requirements for hospital healthcare workers.¹¹⁴

- **Maine** law requires that, “[a]n employee who does not meet the immunization/immunity requirement may be permitted to attend work under the following conditions . . . [t]he employee states in writing an opposition to immunization . . . for philosophical reasons.”¹¹⁵
- Per **California** law, “[t]he employer shall ensure that employees who decline to accept a recommended and offered vaccination sign the statement . . . for each declined vaccine.”¹¹⁶

Long-Term Care Facility MMR Vaccination Laws

Long-term care facilities “provide a variety of services, both medical and personal care, to people who are unable to manage independently in the community.”¹¹⁷ Examples of long-term care facilities include nursing homes and nursing facilities.¹¹⁸ Ten states have measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination laws that expressly reference long-term care facilities or apply to various healthcare facilities that are considered long-term care facilities.¹¹⁹

- In **California**, “[t]he employer shall make available to all health care workers with occupational exposure all vaccinations recommended by the CDPH as listed in Appendix E,” which includes MMR vaccination. This law applies to healthcare facilities including long-term healthcare facilities.¹²⁰
- **Illinois** law requires rubella titers in “long-term care for under age 22 facilities,” which are “facilit[ies] provid[ing] total habilitative health care to residents who require specialized treatment, training and continuous nursing care because of medical or developmental disabilities.”¹²¹ (Antibody titers are laboratory tests that measure the level of antibodies to a disease in a blood sample.¹²² They are used to assess immunity to a disease.)

MMR Vaccination Laws for Patients in Long-Term Care Facilities

Three states have measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination laws for long-term care facility patients.¹²³

Long-Term Care Facility Patient Type

All Patients at Healthcare Facilities for Children

Indiana is the only state with a law that establishes measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination requirements for long-term care facility patients.

- **Indiana** law states that “[u]pon admission, written evidence shall indicate completion of an immunization series for . . . rubella . . . [and] measles. . . .” for each resident.¹²⁴

Patients Under Age 15 Years

Michigan is the only state with a law that establishes MMR vaccination requirements for long-term care facility patients under age 15 years.

- Per **Michigan** law, a patient at a childcare home or childcare unit “who has not been immunized for . . . measles, rubella, mumps . . . shall be immunized as ordered by the physician.” Michigan law states that “[c]hild care home means a nursing home which is designed, staffed, and equipped exclusively to accommodate patients under 15 years of age.”¹²⁵

Women Residents of Child-Bearing Age

Illinois is the only state with a law that establishes measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination or immunity requirements for long-term care facility patients who are women of child-bearing age.

- Under **Illinois** law, “[e]very woman resident of child-bearing age shall receive . . . Rubella antibody titer measurement.”¹²⁶

Long-Term Care Facility Patient Vaccination Requirement Type

Assessment

Three states have measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination assessment requirements for long-term care facility patients.¹²⁷ Two states have measles vaccination assessment requirements,¹²⁸ 1 state has mumps vaccination assessment requirements,¹²⁹ and 3 states have rubella vaccination assessment requirements.¹³⁰

- **Indiana** law states that “[u]pon admission, written evidence shall indicate completion of an immunization series for . . . rubella . . . [and] measles. . . .” for each resident.¹³¹

Administrative Offer

No states have administrative offer requirements for MMR vaccination of patients in long-term care facility settings.

Administrative Ensure

Two states have measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination administrative ensure requirements for long-term care facility patients.¹³² Two states have measles administrative ensure requirements;¹³³ 1 state has mumps administrative ensure requirements;¹³⁴ and 2 states have rubella administrative ensure requirements.¹³⁵

- **Michigan** law states that, “[a] patient who has not been immunized for . . . measles, rubella, mumps . . . shall be immunized as ordered by the physician.”¹³⁶

Long-Term Care Facility Patient Vaccination Exemption Type:

States with vaccination requirements for patients may explicitly permit exemptions in certain circumstances,¹³⁷ such as when vaccination is medically contraindicated or when it violates a person’s religious or philosophical beliefs.¹³⁸

Medical

Indiana is the only state that permits medical exemptions for measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination requirements for patients in long-term care facilities,¹³⁹ although even where not explicitly exempted by law, patients with a medically contraindicated condition are likely not required to be vaccinated.

- Per **Indiana** law, “[u]pon admission, written evidence shall indicate completion of an immunization series for . . . rubella . . . [and] measles. . . [t]he age of the child or the written order by the attending physician, contraindicating a new immunization, may alter the series.”¹⁴⁰

Religious

Michigan is the only state that permits religious exemptions to MMR vaccination requirements for patients in long-term care facilities.¹⁴¹

- Under **Michigan** law, “[a] patient who has not been immunized for . . . measles, rubella, mumps . . . shall be immunized as ordered by the physician, unless it is against the religious convictions of the patient as stated in writing by the parent or guardian.”¹⁴²

Philosophical

No state permits philosophical exemptions to measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination requirements for patients in long-term care facilities.

MMR Vaccination Laws for Healthcare Workers in Long-Term Care Facilities

Eight states have measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination laws for healthcare workers in long-term care facilities.¹⁴³

Long-Term Care Facility Healthcare Worker Type

All Healthcare Workers

Five states have measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination laws for all long-term care facility healthcare workers.¹⁴⁴

- **Indiana** law states that, “[e]ach employee's health record shall contain evidence of current immunization against . . . rubella. . . .”¹⁴⁵

Healthcare Workers with Specific Patient Contact

Three states have measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination laws for healthcare workers who have specific patient contact.¹⁴⁶

- Under **Nevada** law, “[a]n employee of a medical facility shall not have direct contact with any case having rubella, any suspected case considered to have rubella or with any patient who is or may be pregnant, unless the employee provides proof of immunity to rubella.”¹⁴⁷ “Medical facility” is defined by Nevada law to include long-term care facilities.¹⁴⁸

Long-Term Care Facility Healthcare Worker Vaccination Requirement Type

Assessment

Eight states have measles, mumps, and/or rubella vaccination assessment requirements for long-term care facility healthcare workers.¹⁴⁹ Six states have measles vaccination assessment requirements;¹⁵⁰ 5 states have mumps vaccination assessment requirements;¹⁵¹ and 8 states have rubella vaccination assessment requirements.¹⁵²

- **Indiana** law states that “[e]ach employee's health record shall contain evidence of current immunization against . . . rubella.”¹⁵³
- Under **Maine** law, “[e]xcept as otherwise provided by law, each Designated Healthcare Facility in the State of Maine shall require for all employees proof of immunization or documented immunity against: (1) Rubeola (measles); (2) Mumps; (3) Rubella (German measles).”¹⁵⁴ “Designated Healthcare Facility” is defined by Maine law to include nursing facilities, which are a type of long-term care facility.¹⁵⁵

Administrative Offer

California is the only state that requires long-term care facilities to offer MMR vaccination to healthcare workers.¹⁵⁶

- **California** law states that “The employer shall make available to all health care workers with occupational exposure all vaccinations recommended by the CDPH as listed in Appendix E.”¹⁵⁷ Measles, mumps, and rubella are listed in Appendix E of the law, as recommended vaccinations by CDPH.¹⁵⁸ This law applies to long-term healthcare facilities.¹⁵⁹

Administrative Ensure

Seven states have measles, mumps, or rubella administrative ensure requirements for long-term care facility healthcare workers.¹⁶⁰ Five states have measles administrative ensure requirements;¹⁶¹ 4 states have mumps administrative ensure requirements;¹⁶² and 7 states have rubella administrative ensure requirements.¹⁶³

- Per **Rhode Island** law, “. . . evidence of immunity is required for all health care workers (with the exception of health care workers who receive a medical exemption) against . . . Measles, Mumps and Rubella . . . ”¹⁶⁴ This law applies to healthcare workers in nursing facilities.¹⁶⁵
- **New York** law states that a “. . . nursing home shall require the following of all personnel as a condition of employment or affiliation . . . a certificate of immunization against rubella . . . and . . . a certificate of immunization against measles . . . ”¹⁶⁶

Long-Term Care Facility Healthcare Worker Vaccination Exemption Type

States with vaccination requirements for healthcare workers may explicitly permit exemptions from these requirements in certain circumstances,¹⁶⁷ such as when vaccination is medically contraindicated or when it violates a person’s religious or philosophical beliefs.¹⁶⁸

Medical

Five states permit medical exemptions for measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination for healthcare workers in long-term care facilities,¹⁶⁹ although even where not explicitly exempted by law, employees with a medically contraindicated condition are likely not required to be vaccinated.

- Per **Indiana** law, “[e]ach employee’s health record shall contain evidence of current immunization against . . . rubella . . . unless contraindicated by a physician . . . ”¹⁷⁰

Religious

Maine is the only state that permits religious exemptions to MMR vaccination requirements for healthcare workers in long-term care facilities.¹⁷¹

- **Maine** law states that, “An employee who does not meet the immunization/immunity requirement may be permitted to attend work under the following conditions . . . The employee states in writing an opposition to immunization because of a sincere religious belief . . . ”¹⁷²

Philosophical

Two states permit philosophical exemptions to MMR vaccination requirements for healthcare workers in long-term care facilities.¹⁷³

- Per **California** law, “[t]he employer shall ensure that employees who decline to accept a recommended and offered vaccination sign the statement . . . for each declined vaccine.”¹⁷⁴

Ambulatory Care Facility MMR Vaccination Laws

Ambulatory Care Facility Type

Ambulatory care facilities are healthcare facilities that provide outpatient medical services.¹⁷⁵ Examples of ambulatory care facilities include birth centers, dialysis centers, and surgical centers.¹⁷⁶ Sixteen states' MMR vaccination laws expressly reference ambulatory care facilities or apply to various healthcare facilities that are considered ambulatory care facilities.¹⁷⁷

Ambulatory Care Facility Patient MMR Vaccination Laws

Seven states have MMR vaccination laws specific to ambulatory care facility patients.¹⁷⁸

Ambulatory Care Facility Patient Type

Pregnant Women and Mothers

Seven states have MMR vaccination laws for pregnant women or mothers in ambulatory care facilities.¹⁷⁹

- Per **Kentucky** law, the alternative birthing center “shall maintain a medical record for pregnant women and mothers to include at least the following . . . immunization history [and] . . . rubella antibody titer”¹⁸⁰

All Patients

There are no states with measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination laws that apply to all ambulatory care facility patients.

Ambulatory Care Facility Patient Vaccination Requirement Type

Assessment

Seven states have measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination assessment requirements for ambulatory care facility patients.¹⁸¹ One state has measles vaccination assessment requirements;¹⁸² 1 state has mumps vaccination assessment requirements;¹⁸³ and 7 states have rubella vaccination assessment requirements.¹⁸⁴

- Under **Colorado** law, birth center “. . . obstetrical records shall include . . . [a] rubella titer”¹⁸⁵

Administrative Offer

Two states require ambulatory care facilities to offer MMR vaccination to patients.¹⁸⁶

- Per **New Jersey** law, “. . . [e]ach patient shall have at least the following prenatal laboratory tests and diagnostic procedures performed . . . Rubella titer. If this is negative, rubella vaccine with appropriate counseling regarding timing of future pregnancies shall be offered to the patient after delivery and prior to discharge from the birth center”¹⁸⁷

Administrative Ensure

There are no states with measles, mumps or rubella administrative ensure requirements for ambulatory care facility patients.

Ambulatory Care Facility Patient Vaccination Exemption Type

States with vaccination requirements for patients may explicitly permit exemptions from these requirements in certain circumstances,¹⁸⁸ such as when vaccination is medically contraindicated or violates a person's religious or philosophical beliefs.¹⁸⁹ No state expressly permits medical, religious, or philosophical exemptions to MMR vaccination requirements for patients in ambulatory care facilities.

Ambulatory Care Facility Healthcare Worker MMR Vaccination Laws

Eleven states have measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination laws specific to ambulatory care facility healthcare workers.¹⁹⁰

Ambulatory Care Facility Healthcare Worker Type

All Healthcare Workers

Nine states have measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination laws for all ambulatory care facility healthcare workers in specified settings.¹⁹¹

- **Alaska** law states that “[e]ach facility must have an employee health program that . . . requires evidence of immunization against rubella. . . .”¹⁹² Among other facility types, this law applies to free standing birth centers and ambulatory surgical facilities, which are types of ambulatory care facilities.¹⁹³

Healthcare Workers with Specific Patient Contact

Three states have measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination laws for healthcare workers who have specific patient contact.¹⁹⁴

- Under **South Carolina** law, in ambulatory surgical facilities, “[s]usceptible health care personnel with direct patient contact shall be required to provide proof of immunity to measles as described by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices.”¹⁹⁵

Ambulatory Care Facility Healthcare Worker Vaccination Requirement Type

Assessment

Eleven states have measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination assessment requirements for ambulatory care facility healthcare workers.¹⁹⁶ Six states have measles vaccination assessment requirements;¹⁹⁷ 2 states have mumps vaccination assessment requirements;¹⁹⁸ and 11 states have rubella vaccination assessment requirements.¹⁹⁹

- **Pennsylvania** law states that birth centers must collect “[e]vidence of a pre-employment examination, which shall include the results of a rubella antibody titer”²⁰⁰

- Per **District of Columbia** law, “[a]n individual personnel record shall be maintained for each person employed by the maternity center and shall include, but not be limited to, the following . . . [e]vidence of a pre-employment examination, which shall include the results of a rubella antibody titer”²⁰¹

Administrative Offer

No states require ambulatory care facilities to offer measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination to ambulatory care facility healthcare workers.

Administrative Ensure

Nine states have measles, mumps, or rubella administrative ensure requirements for ambulatory care facility healthcare workers.²⁰² Five states have measles administrative ensure requirements;²⁰³ 3 states have mumps administrative ensure requirements,²⁰⁴ and 9 states have rubella administrative ensure requirements.²⁰⁵

- **Massachusetts** law states that “[p]rior to employment by the birth center each individual shall demonstrate evidence of immunization to rubella or shall receive a rubella vaccination prior to employment.”²⁰⁶
- Under **Arizona** law, “[a]n administrator of a health care institution shall ensure that a paid or volunteer full-time or part-time worker at a health care institution does not participate in the direct care of a measles case or suspect case unless the worker is able to provide evidence of immunity to measles”²⁰⁷

Ambulatory Care Facility Healthcare Worker Vaccination Exemption Type

States with vaccination requirements for healthcare workers may explicitly permit exemptions from these requirements in certain circumstances,²⁰⁸ such as when vaccination is medically contraindicated or violates a person’s religious or philosophical beliefs.²⁰⁹

Medical

Four states permit medical exemptions for vaccination requirements,²¹⁰ although even where not explicitly exempted by law, employees with a medically contraindicated condition are likely not required to be vaccinated.

- Per **Alaska** law, “[t]he requirements . . . may be waived if a physician signs a certificate that there are medical reasons that dictate that an employee should not be vaccinated against rubella.”²¹¹

Religious

No states permit religious exemptions for employees in ambulatory care facilities.

Philosophical

South Carolina is the only state that permits philosophical exemptions.

- Under **South Carolina** law, “[a]ll direct care staff shall have been vaccinated or have evidence of immunity for measles, rubella, and varicella prior to patient contact unless . . . offered and declined.”²¹²

Acknowledgments and Disclaimers

This document was developed by Alexandra Bhatti, JD, MPH, contractor, Cherokee Nation Assurance, LLC; Lauren Tonti, JD, MPH Candidate 2018, Case Western Reserve University School of Law, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health and Summer 2016 Extern; Dawn Pepin, JD, MPH, contractor, Cherokee Nation Assurance, LLC and; Aila Hoss, JD, former contractor, Carter Consulting, Inc., with the Public Health Law Program (PHLP) within CDC's Office for State, Tribal, Local and Territorial Support. This document was produced in collaboration with CDC's National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases. The authors thank Lindsay Culp, JD, MPH; Megan Lindley, MPH; Tara Ramanathan, JD, MPH; and Matthew Penn, JD, MLIS, for their research and editorial assistance.

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This menu includes states laws collected from WestlawNext, June 6–July 5, 2016.

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Appendix 1

Hospital Measles, Mumps, and Rubella Vaccination Laws

Me = measles requirement; Mu = mumps requirement; Ru = rubella requirement

State	Citation	Facility Type				Individual Type					Requirement Type			Exemptions			
		All Hospitals	General Acute Care	Limited Service & Specialized	Critical Access	All Healthcare Workers (HCW)	HCW with Specific Patient Contact	Pregnant Women & Newborns	Mother	Children (<18 years of age)	Assessment	Admin Offer	Admin Ensure	None Specified	Medical ²¹³	Religious	Philosophical ²¹⁴
AK	7 AAC 12.650		X	X	X	X					X ^{Ru}		X ^{Ru}		X		
AZ	A.A.C. R9-6-365; R9-6-366; R9-6-101*; A.R.S. § 36-401*	X					X ²¹⁵				X ^{Ru}		X ^{Ru}	X			
	A.A.C. R9-6-353; R9-6-101*; A.R.S. § 36-401*	X					X ²¹⁶				X ^{Mu}		X ^{Mu}	X			
	A.A.C. R9-6-350; R9-6-101*; A.R.S. § 36-401*	X					X ²¹⁷				X ^{Me}		X ^{Me}	X			
CA	8 CCR § 5199; Appendix E	X					X				X ^{MeMuRu}	X ^{MeMuRu}	X ^{MeMuRu}		X		X
HI	Haw. Admin. Rules § 11-93-14; § 11-93-2*	X ²¹⁸					X ²¹⁹				X ^{Ru}			X			
IL	77 Ill. Adm.	X					X				X ^{Me}		X ^{Me}	X			

	Code 690.520; 690.10*																
	77 Ill. Adm. Code 250.1820	X ²²⁰				X					X ^{Ru}		X ^{Ru}				
MA	105 CMR 130.616; 130.520*	X						X			X ^{Ru}	X ^{MeMuRu}					
	105 CMR 130.626; 130.520*	X					X ²²¹				X ^{MeRu}		X ^{MeRu}	X			
ME	10-144 CMR Ch. 264, § 2; §3; §4; §5; §6; §7; §1*	X				X					X ^{MeMuRu}		X ^{MeMuRu}		X	X	X
MD	COMAR 10.06.01. 15; 10.06.01. 02*	X				X					X ^{Ru}		X ^{Ru}		X	X	
	COMAR 10.07.01. 34; 10.07.01. 01*	X				X					X ^{MeMuRu}			X			
	COMAR 10.06.01. 12; 10.06.01. 02*	X				X					X ^{Me}		X ^{Me}		X	X	
NM	N.M. Admin. Code 7.7.2		X	X		X					X ^{Ru}		X ^{Ru}	X			
NJ	N.J.A.C. 8:43G- 20.2; 8:43G- 1.2*	X				X					X ^{MeRu}	X ^{MeRu}		X			
NV	NAC 441A.675; 441A.140	X					X				X ^{Ru}		X ^{Ru}	X			

	*; 449.0151 *																
NY	McKinney 's Public Health Law § 2805-h; § 2801*	X								X	X ^{MeMuRu}	X ^{MeMuRu}			X	X	
	10 NYCRR 405.21	X ²²²							X		X ^{Ru}			X			
	10 NYCRR 405.3	X				X ²²³					X ^{MeRu}		X ^{MeRu}		X		
OK	Okla. Admin. Code 310:667- 5-4; 310:667- 1-2*	X				X					X ^{MeMuRu}		X ^{MeMuRu}	X			
RI	R.I. Admin. Code 31- 1-22:3.0; 31-1- 22:5.0; 31-1- 22:4.0; 31-1- 22:2.0*; 31-1- 22:1.0 *	X				X					X ^{MeMuRu}		X ^{MeMuRu}		X		
SC	S.C. Code of Regulatio ns R. 61- 16 § 1105; § 101*	X						X			X ^{Ru}						
WI	Wis. Adm. Code § DHS 124.07; 124.02*	X				X					X ^{MeMuRu}		X ^{Ru}	X			

*Provisions include definition.

Appendix 2

Long-Term Care Facility Measles, Mumps, and Rubella Vaccination Laws

Me = measles requirement; Mu = mumps requirement; Ru = rubella requirement

State	Citation	Facility Type							Individual Type					Requirement Type			Exemptions					
		All Long-Term Care Facilities	Nursing Facility	Nursing Home	Comprehensive Care Facility	Long-Term Care for Under Age 22	Child Care Home or Child Care Unit	Healthcare Facilities for children	All Health-care Workers (HCW)	HCW with Specific Patient Contact	All Patients	Patient Under 15 Years of Age	Woman Resident of Child-Bearing Age	Assessment	Admin. Offer	Admin. Ensure	None Specified	Medical ²²⁴	Religious	Philosophical ²²⁵		
AZ	A.A.C. R9-6-365; R9-6-366; R9-6-101*; A.R.S. § 36-401*	X														X ^{Ru}		X ^{Ru}	X			
	A.A.C. R9-6-353; R9-6-101*; A.R.S. § 36-401*	X														X ^{Mu}		X ^{Mu}	X			
	A.A.C. R9-6-350; R9-6-101*; A.R.S. § 36-401*	X														X ^{Me}		X ^{Me}	X			
CA	8 CCR § 5199; Appendix E	X													X	X ^{MeMuRu}	X ^{MeMuRu}	X ^{MeMuRu}		X		X
IL	77 Ill. Adm. Code 300.3220; 300.330*		X													X ^{Ru}			X			
	77 Ill. Adm. Code 340.1550;	X ²²⁹														X ^{Ru}			X			

	340.1000 *																				
	77 Ill. Adm. Code 390.3220; 390.330*					X							X	X ^{Ru}				X			
IN	410 IAC 16.2-6-2; 16.2-1.1- 28*							X						X ^{MeRu}		X ^{MeRu}			X		
	410 IAC 16.2-6-5; 16.2-1.1- 28*							X	X					X ^{Ru}		X ^{Ru}			X		
ME	10-144 CMR Ch. 264, § 2; §3; §4; §5; §6; §7; §1*		X											X ^{MeMuRu}		X ^{MeMuRu}			X	X	X
MD	COMAR 10.07.02. 21-1; 10.07.02. 01*					X								X ^{MeMuRu}				X			
MI	Mich. Admin. Code R. 325.2140 3; 325.2010 2*							X						X	X ^{MeMuRu}		X ^{MeMuRu}				X
NV	NAC 441A.675; 441A.140 *, 449.0151 *		X	X										X ^{Ru}		X ^{Ru}		X			
NY	10 NYCRR 415.26; 700.2*; 415.2*	X												X ^{MeRu}		X ^{MeRu}			X		
RI	R.I. Admin. Code 31-		X	X										X ^{MeMuRu}		X ^{MeMuRu}			X		

1-22:3.0; 31-1- 22:5.0; 31-1- 22:4.0; 31-1- 22:2.0*; 31-1- 22:1.0 *																				
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*Provisions include definition.

Appendix 3

Ambulatory Care Facility Measles, Mumps, and Rubella Vaccination Laws

Me = measles requirement; Mu = mumps requirement; Ru = rubella requirement

State	Citation	Facility Type						Individual Type			Requirement Type			Exemptions			
		All Ambulatory Care Facilities	Out-patient Clinic	Kidney Disease Center	Maternity Centers	Surgical Center	Birth Center	All Healthcare Workers (HCWs)	HCWs with Specific Patient Contact	Pregnant Women and Mothers	Assessment	Admin. Offer	Admin. Ensure	None Specified	Medical ²³⁰	Religious	Philosophical ²³¹
AK	7 AAC 12.650; 12.990*							X			X ^{Ru}		X ^{Ru}		X		
AZ	A.A.C. R9-6-365; R9-6-366; R9-6-101*; A.R.S. § 36-401*	X							X ²³²		X ^{Ru}		X ^{Ru}	X			
	A.A.C. R9-6-353; R9-6-101*; A.R.S. § 36-401*	X							X ²³³		X ^{Mu}		X ^{Mu}	X			
	A.A.C. R9-6-350; R9-6-101*; A.R.S. § 36-401*	X							X ²³⁴		X ^{Me}		X ^{Me}	X			
CO	6 CCR 1011-1:XXII-V; 1011-1:XXII*									X	X ^{Ru}			X			
DE	16 Del. Admin. Code 4403-7.0; 4403-1.0*						X			X	X ^{Ru}			X			
IL	77 Ill. Adm. Code		X	X		X			X		X ^{Me}		X ^{Me}	X			

	690.520; 690.10*																
	77 Ill. Adm. Code 250.1820; 250.100*				X		X	X			X ^{Ru}		X ^{MeMuRu}	X			
KY	902 Ky. Admin. Regs. 20:150						X			X	X ^{MeMuRu}			X			
MA	105 CMR 142.520; 142.100*						X	X			X ^{Ru}		X ^{Ru}	X			
NH	N.H. Code Admin. R. He-P 810.16; He- P 810.03*						X			X	X ^{Ru}			X			
NV	NAC 441A.675; 449.61166; 441A.140*; 449.0151*				X	X	X	X			X ^{Ru}		X ^{Ru}	X			
NJ	N.J.A.C. 8:43A-3.7; 8:43A-1.3*	X						X			X ^{MeRu}			X			
	N.J.A.C. 8:43A- 28.8; 8:43A-1.3*						X			X	X ^{Ru}	X ^{MeMuRu}		X			
NY	10 NYCRR 751.6; 14 NYCRR 825.12; 10 NYCRR 404.12; 14 NYCRR 599- 1.12; 10 NYCRR 751.1*; 14 NYCRR 825.4*; 10 NYCRR 404.4*	X						X			X ^{MeRu}		X ^{MeRu}			X	

	10 NYCRR 754.7; 754.1*						X			X	X ^{Ru}	X ^{MeMuRu}		X				
PA	28 Pa. Code § 501.41; § 501.7						X	X			X ^{Ru}			X				
RI	R.I. Admin. Code 31-1- 22:3.0; 31- 1-22:5.0; 31-1-22:4.0 ; 31-1- 22:2.0*; 31-1-22:1.0 *		X	X				X			X ^{MeMuRu}		X ^{MeMuRu}			X		
SC	S.C. Code of Regulations R. 61- 91.1502; 61-91.101*						X		X ²³⁵		X ^{MeRu 236}		X ^{MeRu 237}			X		X
WY	WY Rules and Regulations HLTH HQ Ch. 6 §10						X			X	X ^{Ru}					X		
D.C.	22-B DCMR § 2615; § 2699*				X			X			X ^{Ru}		X ^{Ru}			X		
	22-B DCMR § 2617; § 2699*				X			X			X ^{Ru}					X		

*Provisions include definition.

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- ¹ Alexandra Stewart et al. *Mandatory Vaccination of Health-Care Personnel: Good Policy, Law, and Outcomes*, 53 *Jurimetrics J.* 341 (Apr. 2013).
- ² MC Lindley, GA Horlick, AM Shefer, FE Shaw & M Gorji. *Assessing State Immunization Requirements for Healthcare Workers and Patients*. *Am. J. of Preventive Med.* 32(6), 459–65, 460 (2007).
- ³ *Id.*
- ⁴ [Transmission of Measles](#); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (last visited June 22, 2017).
- ⁵ [Measles: For Healthcare Professionals](#); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (last visited June 22, 2017); “proof of immunity to measles,” defined. (NRS 441A.120)
- ⁶ [Recommended Vaccines for Healthcare Workers](#); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (last visited May 1, 2017).
- ⁷ [Rubella \(German Measles, Three-Day Measles\) For Healthcare Professionals](#); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (last visited May 1, 2017).
- ⁸ *Id.*
- ⁹ *Id.*
- ¹⁰ [Routine Measles, Mumps, and Rubella Vaccination](#); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (last visited May 1, 2017).
- ¹¹ *Id.*
- ¹² [Rubella \(German Measles, Three-Day Measles\) For Healthcare Professionals](#); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (last visited May 1, 2017).
- ¹³ Alaska, Arizona, California, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Wisconsin. See appendices for citations.
- ¹⁴ Arizona, California, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. See appendices for citations.
- ¹⁵ Alaska, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Indiana, New Mexico, Nevada, and Pennsylvania. See appendices for citations.
- ¹⁶ Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and South Carolina. See appendices for citations.
- ¹⁷ Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, and Wyoming. See appendices for citations.
- ¹⁸ Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, and New York. See appendices for citations.
- ¹⁹ Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, New Hampshire, South Carolina, and Wyoming. See appendices for citations.
- ²⁰ Indiana. See appendices for citations.
- ²¹ CDC’s Public Health Law Program conducted a search for state statutes and regulations that establish express measles, mumps, or rubella vaccination requirements for healthcare workers and patients using WestlawNext, a legal research database. Searches were conducted in all states and the District of Columbia during June 6–July 5, 2016. This assessment did not capture state requirements that incorporate CDC vaccination recommendations by reference. Laws regarding childhood vaccinations, school vaccinations, immunization registries, post-exposure vaccinations, and individual healthcare provider requirements to vaccinate patients were not within the scope of this assessment.
- ²² [Measles Vaccination](#); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (last visited May 1, 2017).
- ²³ [Measles Vaccination: One of the Recommended Vaccines by Disease](#); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (last visited May 1, 2017).
- ²⁴ *Id.*
- ²⁵ *Id.*
- ²⁶ [Measles Vaccination](#); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (last visited May 1, 2017).
- ²⁷ *Id.*
- ²⁸ *Id.*
- ²⁹ *Id.*
- ³⁰ *Id.*

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- ³¹ [Measles Cases and Outbreaks](#); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (last visited May 1, 2017) (California, Florida, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Washington).
- ³² *Id.*
- ³³ *Id.*
- ³⁴ [Mumps](#); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (last visited May 1, 2017).
- ³⁵ *Id.*
- ³⁶ [Mumps Vaccination](#); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (last visited May 1, 2017).
- ³⁷ [Transmission of Mumps](#); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (last visited May 1, 2017).
- ³⁸ [Mumps Vaccination](#); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (last visited May 1, 2017).
- ³⁹ *Id.*
- ⁴⁰ *Id.*
- ⁴¹ *Id.*
- ⁴² [Rubella \(German Measles, Three-Day Measles\)](#); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (last visited May 1, 2017).
- ⁴³ [Rubella in the U.S.](#); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (last visited May 1, 2017).
- ⁴⁴ *Id.*
- ⁴⁵ Rubella, [For Healthcare Professionals](#); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (last visited May 1, 2017).
- ⁴⁶ Rubella, [Transmission](#); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (last visited May 1, 2017).
- ⁴⁷ *Id.*
- ⁴⁸ [Rubella \(German Measles, Three-Day Measles\)](#); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (last visited May 1, 2017).
- ⁴⁹ *Id.*
- ⁵⁰ Rubella, [For Healthcare Professionals](#); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (last visited May 1, 2017).
- ⁵¹ *Id.*
- ⁵² [Rubella in the U.S.](#); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (last visited May 1, 2017).
- ⁵³ Rubella, [For Healthcare Professionals](#); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (last visited May 1, 2017).
- ⁵⁴ Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Mexico, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ⁵⁵ Massachusetts, New York, and South Carolina. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ⁵⁶ Arizona, California, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, New York, and Rhode Island. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ⁵⁷ Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ⁵⁸ Alaska, Arizona, District of Columbia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and South Carolina. See Appendix 3 for citations.
- ⁵⁹ Colorado, Delaware, Kentucky, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, and Wyoming. See Appendix 3 for citations.
- ⁶⁰ See, e.g., Code Ark. R. 007.05.17-3; Okla. Admin. Code 310:667-1-2; R.I. Code R. 31-1-13:1.0.
- ⁶¹ Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Mexico, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Wisconsin. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ⁶² Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Mexico, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ⁶³ Massachusetts, New York, and South Carolina. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ⁶⁴ Massachusetts, New York, and South Carolina. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ⁶⁵ Massachusetts and New York. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ⁶⁶ 105 CMR 130.616.
- ⁶⁷ New York. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ⁶⁸ McKinney's Public Health Law § 4710-a.
- ⁶⁹ *Id.*
- ⁷⁰ South Carolina. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ⁷¹ S.C. Code of Regulations R. 61-16 § 1105.
- ⁷² Massachusetts, New York, and South Carolina. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ⁷³ New York. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ⁷⁴ New York. See Appendix 1 for citations.

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- ⁷⁵ Massachusetts, New York, and South Carolina. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ⁷⁶ S.C. Code of Regulations R. 61-16 § 1105.
- ⁷⁷ Massachusetts, and New York. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ⁷⁸ McKinney's Public Health Law § 2805-h.
- ⁷⁹ See, e.g., 22-B DCMR § 3222; Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 19-13-D8t; KRS § 209.552. Even where not explicitly exempted by law, patients with a medically contraindicated condition would not be required to be vaccinated.
- ⁸⁰ Philosophical exemptions include exemptions based on philosophical or personal beliefs or allowing the right to decline or refuse an immunization.
- ⁸¹ New York. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ⁸² McKinney's Public Health Law § 2805-h.
- ⁸³ New York. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ⁸⁴ McKinney's Public Health Law § 2805-h.
- ⁸⁵ Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Mexico, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ⁸⁶ Alaska, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, New Mexico, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ⁸⁷ 7 AAC 12.650.
- ⁸⁸ Arizona, California, Hawaii, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Nevada. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ⁸⁹ Haw. Admin. Rules § 11-93-14.
- ⁹⁰ Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Mexico, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ⁹¹ Arizona, California, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ⁹² Arizona, California, Maine, Maryland, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ⁹³ Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Mexico, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ⁹⁴ A.A.C. R9-6-353.
- ⁹⁵ N.J.A.C. 8:43A-3.7.
- ⁹⁶ California and New Jersey. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ⁹⁷ N.J.A.C. 8:43G-20.2.
- ⁹⁸ 8 CCR § 5199.
- ⁹⁹ 8 CCR Appendix E.
- ¹⁰⁰ Alaska, Arizona, California, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ¹⁰¹ Arizona, California, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Oklahoma, and Rhode Island. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ¹⁰² Arizona, California, Maine, Oklahoma, and Rhode Island. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ¹⁰³ Alaska, Arizona, California, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ¹⁰⁴ R.I. Admin. Code 31-1-22:3.0.
- ¹⁰⁵ 10-144 CMR Ch. 264, § 2.
- ¹⁰⁶ See, e.g., 7 AAC 12.650; 8 CCR § 5199. Even where not explicitly exempted by law, employees with a medically contraindicated condition are likely not required to be vaccinated.
- ¹⁰⁷ Philosophical exemptions include exemptions based on philosophical or personal beliefs or allowing the right to decline or refuse an immunization.
- ¹⁰⁸ Alaska, California, Maine, Maryland, New York, and Rhode Island. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ¹⁰⁹ R.I. Admin. Code 31-1-22:5.0.
- ¹¹⁰ 7 AAC 12.650.
- ¹¹¹ Maine and Maryland. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ¹¹² 10-144 CMR Ch. 264, § 3.
- ¹¹³ COMAR 10.06.01.12.
- ¹¹⁴ California and Maine. See Appendix 1 for citations.
- ¹¹⁵ 10-144 CMR Ch. 264, § 3.

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- ¹¹⁶ 8 CCR § 5199.
- ¹¹⁷ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [Nursing Home and Assisted Living \(Long-Term Care Facilities \[LTCFs\]\)](#), (last visited Dec. 31, 2015). PHLP did not consider the following facilities to be long-term care facilities regardless of the level of nursing care offered: assisted living facilities, substance abuse treatment facilities, rehabilitation facilities, adult day cares, hospice care facilities, home health agencies, health facilities for the developmentally disabled, rest homes, and group homes.
- ¹¹⁸ See, e.g., West's Ann. Cal. Health & Safety Code § 1418(a); 31 R.I. CODE R. 1-20:1.11.
- ¹¹⁹ Arizona, California, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New York, and Rhode Island. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ¹²⁰ 8 CCR § 5199.
- ¹²¹ 77 Ill. Adm. Code 390.3220; 390.330. Definitions.
- ¹²² [Antibody titer blood test](#); U.S. National Library of Medicine, (last visited July 20, 2017).
- ¹²³ Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ¹²⁴ 410 IAC 16.2-6-2.
- ¹²⁵ Mich. Admin. Code R. 325.21403; Mich. Admin. Code R. 325.20102.
- ¹²⁶ 77 Ill. Adm. Code 300.3220.
- ¹²⁷ Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ¹²⁸ Indiana and Michigan. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ¹²⁹ Michigan. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ¹³⁰ Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ¹³¹ 410 IAC 16.2-6-2.
- ¹³² Indiana, and Michigan. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ¹³³ Indiana and Michigan. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ¹³⁴ Michigan. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ¹³⁵ Indiana and Michigan. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ¹³⁶ Mich. Admin. Code R. 325.21403.
- ¹³⁷ See, e.g., 22-B DCMR § 3222; Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 19-13-D8t; KRS § 209.552. Even where not explicitly exempted by law, patients with a medically contraindicated condition are likely not required to be vaccinated.
- ¹³⁸ Philosophical exemptions include exemptions based on philosophical or personal beliefs or allowing the right to decline or refuse an immunization.
- ¹³⁹ Indiana. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ¹⁴⁰ 410 IAC 16.2-6-2.
- ¹⁴¹ Michigan. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ¹⁴² Mich. Admin. Code R. 325.21403.
- ¹⁴³ Arizona, California, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, New York, and Rhode Island. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ¹⁴⁴ Indiana, Maine, Maryland, New York, and Rhode Island. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ¹⁴⁵ 410 IAC 16.2-6-5.
- ¹⁴⁶ Arizona, California, and Nevada. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ¹⁴⁷ NAC 441A.675.
- ¹⁴⁸ N.R.S. 449.0151.
- ¹⁴⁹ Arizona, California, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, New York, and Rhode Island. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ¹⁵⁰ Arizona, California, Maine, Maryland, New York, and Rhode Island. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ¹⁵¹ Arizona, California, Maine, Maryland, and Rhode Island. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ¹⁵² Arizona, California, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, New York, and Rhode Island. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ¹⁵³ 410 IAC 16.2-6-5.
- ¹⁵⁴ 10-144 CMR Ch. 264, § 2.
- ¹⁵⁵ 10-144 CMR Ch. 264, § 1.
- ¹⁵⁶ California. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ¹⁵⁷ 8 CCR § 5199.
- ¹⁵⁸ 8 CCR Appendix E.

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- ¹⁵⁹ *Id.*
- ¹⁶⁰ Arizona, California, Indiana, Maine, Nevada, New York, and Rhode Island. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ¹⁶¹ Arizona, California, Maine, New York, and Rhode Island. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ¹⁶² Arizona, California, Maine, and Rhode Island. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ¹⁶³ Arizona, California, Indiana, Maine, Nevada, New York, and Rhode Island. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ¹⁶⁴ R.I. Admin. Code 31-1-22:3.0.
- ¹⁶⁵ R.I. Admin. Code 31-1-22:1.0.
- ¹⁶⁶ 10 NYCRR 415.26.
- ¹⁶⁷ See, e.g., 10-144 CMR Ch. 264, § 2; 10 NYCRR 415.26. Even where not explicitly exempted by law, employees with a medically contraindicated condition are likely not required to be vaccinated.
- ¹⁶⁸ Philosophical exemptions include exemptions based on philosophical or personal beliefs or allowing the right to decline or refuse an immunization.
- ¹⁶⁹ California, Indiana, Maine, New York, and Rhode Island. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ¹⁷⁰ 410 IAC 16.2-6-5.
- ¹⁷¹ Maine. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ¹⁷² 10-144 CMR Ch. 264, § 3.
- ¹⁷³ California and Maine. See Appendix 2 for citations.
- ¹⁷⁴ 8 CCR § 5199.
- ¹⁷⁵ [Guide to Infection Prevention for Outpatient Settings: Minimum Expectations for Safe Care](#), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (last visited Dec. 31, 2015). N.J.A.C. 8:43A–3.7.
- ¹⁷⁶ See, e.g., Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 63, § 1-701(6); 31 R.I. Code R. 4-14:1.10; S.C. Code Ann. Regs. 61-91.101(E).
- ¹⁷⁷ Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Wyoming. See Appendix 3 for citations.
- ¹⁷⁸ Colorado, Delaware, Kentucky, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, and Wyoming. See Appendix 3 for citations.
- ¹⁷⁹ Colorado, Delaware, Kentucky, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, and Wyoming. See Appendix 3 for citations.
- ¹⁸⁰ 902 Ky. Admin. Regs. 20:150.
- ¹⁸¹ Colorado, Delaware, Kentucky, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, and Wyoming. See Appendix 3 for citations.
- ¹⁸² Kentucky. See Appendix 3 for citations.
- ¹⁸³ Kentucky. See Appendix 3 for citations.
- ¹⁸⁴ Colorado, Delaware, Kentucky, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, and Wyoming. See Appendix 3 for citations.
- ¹⁸⁵ 6 CCR 1011-1:XXII-V.
- ¹⁸⁶ New Jersey and New York. See appendix 3 for citations.
- ¹⁸⁷ N.J.A.C. 8:43A–28.8.
- ¹⁸⁸ See, e.g., 22-B DCMR § 3222; Regs. Conn. State Agencies § 19-13-D8t; KRS § 209.552. Even where not explicitly exempted by law, employees with a medically contraindicated condition are likely not required to be vaccinated.
- ¹⁸⁹ Philosophical exemptions include exemptions based on philosophical or personal beliefs or allowing the right to decline or refuse an immunization.
- ¹⁹⁰ Alaska, Arizona, District of Columbia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and South Carolina. See Appendix 3 for citations.
- ¹⁹¹ Alaska, District of Columbia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. See Appendix 3 for citations.
- ¹⁹² Alaska Admin. Code tit. 7, § 12.650.
- ¹⁹³ Alaska Admin. Code tit. 7, § 12.600.
- ¹⁹⁴ Arizona, Illinois, and South Carolina. See Appendix 3 for citations.
- ¹⁹⁵ 77 Ill. Adm. Code 690.520.
- ¹⁹⁶ Alaska, Arizona, District of Columbia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and South Carolina. See Appendix 3 for citations.

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- ¹⁹⁷ Arizona, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and South Carolina. See Appendix 3 for citations.
- ¹⁹⁸ Arizona and Rhode Island. See Appendix 3 for citations.
- ¹⁹⁹ Alaska, Arizona, District of Columbia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and South Carolina. See Appendix 3 for citations.
- ²⁰⁰ 28 Pa. Code § 501.41.
- ²⁰¹ 22-B DCMR § 2615.
- ²⁰² Alaska, Arizona, District of Columbia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, Rhode Island, and South Carolina. See Appendix 3 for citations.
- ²⁰³ Arizona, Illinois, New York, Rhode Island, and South Carolina. See Appendix 3 for citations.
- ²⁰⁴ Arizona, Illinois, and Rhode Island. See Appendix 3 for citations.
- ²⁰⁵ Alaska, Arizona, District of Columbia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, Rhode Island, and South Carolina. See Appendix 3 for citations.
- ²⁰⁶ 105 CMR 142.520.
- ²⁰⁷ A.A.C. R9-6-350.
- ²⁰⁸ See, e.g., 7 AAC 12.650; S.C. Code of Regulations R. 61-91.1502. Even where not explicitly exempted by law, employees with a medically contraindicated condition are likely not required to be vaccinated.
- ²⁰⁹ Philosophical exemptions include exemptions based on philosophical or personal beliefs or allowing the right to decline or refuse an immunization.
- ²¹⁰ Alaska, New York, Rhode Island, and South Carolina. See Appendix 3 for citations.
- ²¹¹ 7 AAC 12.650.
- ²¹² S.C. Code of Regulations R. 61-91.1502.
- ²¹³ Even where not explicitly exempted by law, patients or employees with a medically contraindicated condition are likely not required to be vaccinated.
- ²¹⁴ Philosophical exemptions include exemptions based on philosophical or personal beliefs or allowing the right to decline an immunization.
- ²¹⁵ Note that Arizona law, A.A.C. R9-6-365, refers to a paid or volunteer full-time or part-time worker at a healthcare institution that participates in the direct care of a rubella case or suspect case or of a patient who is or may be pregnant.
- ²¹⁶ Note that Arizona law, A.A.C. R9-6-353, refers to paid or volunteer full-time or part-time worker at a healthcare institution in the direct care of a mumps case or suspect case.
- ²¹⁷ Note that Arizona law, A.A.C. R9-6-350, refers to paid or volunteer full-time or part-time worker at a healthcare institution in the direct care of a measles case or suspect case.
- ²¹⁸ Note that Hawaii law, Haw. Admin. Rules § 11-93-14, refers to “broad service hospitals.”
- ²¹⁹ Note that Hawaii law, Haw. Admin. Rules § 11-93-14, refers to healthcare workers who have patient contact in an outpatient obstetrical clinic or Planned Parenthood clinic within broad service hospitals.
- ²²⁰ Note that Illinois law, 77 Ill. Adm. Code 250.1820, refers to obstetric and neonatal departments within hospitals.
- ²²¹ Note that Massachusetts law, 105 CMR 130.626, pertains to staff assigned to maternal and newborn patients.
- ²²² Note that New York law, 10 NYCRR 405.21, applies to all general hospitals having maternity and newborn services and providing pregnancy-related care for women who are pregnant at any stage, parturient or within six weeks from delivery and for infants 28 days of age or less or, regardless of age, who are less than 2,500 grams.
- ²²³ Note that New York law, 10 NYCRR 405.3, is applicable to all personnel, with the exception of those physicians who are practicing medicine from a remote location outside of New York State.
- ²²⁴ Even where not explicitly exempted by law, patients or employees with a medically contraindicated condition are likely not required to be vaccinated.
- ²²⁵ Philosophical exemptions include exemptions based on philosophical or personal beliefs or allowing the right to decline an immunization.
- ²²⁶ Note that Arizona law, A.A.C. R9-6-365, refers to a paid or volunteer full-time or part-time worker at a healthcare institution that participates in the direct care of a rubella case or suspect case or of a patient who is or may be pregnant.
- ²²⁷ Note that Arizona law, A.A.C. R9-6-353, refers to paid or volunteer full-time or part-time worker at a healthcare institution in the direct care of a mumps case or suspect case.
- ²²⁸ Note that Arizona law, A.A.C. R9-6-350, refers to paid or volunteer full-time or part-time worker at a healthcare institution in the direct care of a mumps case or suspect case.

²²⁹ Note that Illinois law, 77 Ill. Adm. Code 340.1550, applies to Illinois Veteran's Home long term care facilities.

²³⁰ Even where not explicitly exempted by law, patients or employees with a medically contraindicated condition are likely not required to be vaccinated.

²³¹ Philosophical exemptions include exemptions based on philosophical or personal beliefs or allowing the right to decline an immunization.

²³² Note that Arizona law, A.A.C. R9-6-365, refers to a paid or volunteer full-time or part-time worker at a healthcare institution that participates in the direct care of a rubella case or suspect case or of a patient who is or may be pregnant.

²³³ Note that Arizona law, A.A.C. R9-6-353, refers to paid or volunteer full-time or part-time worker at a healthcare institution in the direct care of a mumps case or suspect case.

²³⁴ Note that Arizona law, A.A.C. R9-6-350, refers to paid or volunteer full-time or part-time worker at a healthcare institution in the direct care of a measles case or suspect case.

²³⁵ Note that South Carolina law, S.C. Code of Regulations R. 61-91.1502, applies to all direct care staff.

²³⁶ Note that South Carolina law, S.C. Code of Regulations R. 61-91.1502, requires employees to present evidence of vaccination against measles and rubella only and recommends immunity to mumps.

²³⁷ Note that South Carolina law, S.C. Code of Regulations R. 61-91.1502, requires employees to be vaccinated against measles and rubella only and recommends immunity to mumps.