



Exemptions to School and Child Care Immunization Requirements Quick Reference Guide

A child can have an exemption from one or more of the required immunizations for school or child care entry ([RCW 28A.210.090](#)). To request an exemption, a parent or guardian must complete and sign the Certificate of Exemption form (COE) and turn it in to the child's school or child care center.

For all exemptions except Religious Membership exemptions, the COE must be signed by a health care practitioner saying they have given the parent or guardian information about the benefits and risks of immunizations. Instead of signing the COE the health care practitioner can write and sign a letter saying the same thing. The letter should be attached to the COE signed by the parent or guardian. A health care practitioner who is allowed to sign the COE must be a physician (MD), physician assistant (PA), osteopath (DO), naturopath (ND), or advanced registered nurse practitioner (ARNP) licensed in Washington State ([WAC 246-105-020](#)).

If a child has an exemption in place and then gets a dose of that vaccine, the exemption for that vaccine requirement is no longer valid. If a child with an exemption has had all of the required doses of a vaccine the exemption is not needed and immunization status of the child for that vaccine is complete.

Four Types of Exemptions:

Medical Exemption: A health care practitioner may grant a medical exemption to a vaccine requirement only if in their judgment, the vaccine is not advisable for the child. When the reason for the medical exemption is no longer valid the child must get the vaccine. Guidance on medical exemptions can be found in the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) publication, "Guide to Vaccine Contraindications and Precautions," www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/contraindications.html. Information is also in the manufacturer's vaccine package insert.

Medical exemptions may be permanent or temporary.

- **Permanent medical exemption:** This exemption does not have an expiration date and is used when the reason for the medical exemption is not expected to change.
- **Temporary medical exemption:** This exemption has an expiration date and is used when the reason for the exemption is temporary. Health care practitioners must put the date that the temporary exemption ends on the COE. School, preschool, and child care staff should monitor temporary exemptions. When the temporary exemption ends the child can stay in school or child care in conditional status for up to 30 days to get the missing immunization or another exemption.

Philosophical/Personal Exemption: This is used when the parent or guardian has a personal or philosophical objection to the immunization of their child. A philosophical/personal exemption cannot be used to exempt a child from measles, mumps or rubella vaccine requirements.

Religious Exemption: This is used when the parent or guardian has a religious belief that is against giving the vaccine to their child. The parent or guardian does not need to explain their religious belief. The health care practitioner, school, preschool and child care staff do not need to verify the religious beliefs of the parent or guardian.

Religious Membership Exemption: This is used when the parent or guardian belongs to a church or religious group that does not allow their child to get medical treatment by health care practitioners. School, preschool and child care staff do not need to verify the religious beliefs of the parent or guardian. This exemption does not need a healthcare practitioner signature. If the parent or guardian takes their child to see a health care practitioner for things like well-child, illness, and injury care they cannot use this exemption. They need to use the Religious Exemption area of the COE which must have a healthcare practitioner signature.

COE Form and Frequently Asked Questions: www.doh.wa.gov/SCCI