

**CA Immunization
Legislative/Advocacy Updates
ICLAC General Session Meeting
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What this update will cover:

- The newly mandated immunization requirements for volunteers and employees of licensed day care facilities (Senate Bill 792).
- A brief review of past and current vaccination policies for all incoming students at the University of California.
- The positive impact these vaccination policies will likely have on immunization coverage levels of children and young adults in California.



***Background: SB 792 (Mendoza)**

- Since 2004, approximately 1,098 children deaths have occurred due to complications of influenza.
- More recently, in 2014, there were 11,114 reported pertussis cases, 456 hospitalizations, with 3 infant deaths.
- In 2015, approximately 4,683 pertussis cases were reported, 198 hospitalizations, and there were 2 deaths.
- Measles outbreaks in Disneyland and in Northern California.

**Fact Sheet: SB 792 and California Department of Public Health*



Rationale for Passage of SB 792

- Children in day care settings have close contact with each other and with adult staff who work there.
- Immunizing persons having close contact with children 0-4 years of age (some of whom are too young to be fully vaccinated) may prevent the transmission of potentially life-threatening communicable diseases.



Senate Bill 792 (SB 792): Day Care Facilities: Immunizations

Commencing Sept. 1, 2016, day care centers and family day care homes, as part of the licensure requirements, will have to maintain vaccination records of their employees and volunteers for the following communicable diseases:

- Influenza
- Pertussis
- Measles



Exemptions under SB 792 – Day care facilities: immunizations

- Submit a written statement from a licensed physician providing documentation of current immunity.
- Submit a statement from the employee’s physician that there is a medical reason not to vaccinate (e.g., contraindication) the employee or volunteer;
- Submit a written declaration that he/she has declined the vaccine (only applies to influenza, not other mandated immunizations).



*Policy Implications: SB 792

- Impacts **42,597** licensed child care facilities (day care centers and family day homes in California).
- May provide immunization coverage of approximately **335,533** employees/volunteers.
- Potentially protecting **913,802** California children from vaccine preventable diseases.

**Fact Sheet: SB 792 (Mendoza) - Community Care Licensing Division of CA Dept. of Social Services (CDSS).*



Implementation process: SB 792

- 30 day grace period for employees and volunteers.
- Uninsured employees can obtain vaccines at their local health department or a Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC); refer to *Covered California* for insurance options.



University of California and CA State College Campuses New Vaccination Policies & Requirements



Meningococcal Informing Law – California Colleges and Universities with Student Housing

- Since 2002, California State law (**Health and Safety Code: 120395-120399**) mandates that UC's with on-campus housing inform students about meningococcal disease and other recommended vaccines.
- Documentation is required of students' receipt of meningococcal information and whether they choose to get immunized



Background - University of California (UC) Immunization Plan

- A response to the 2014 meningitis outbreak at UC Santa Barbara and the generally higher risk of meningococcal disease and pertussis among young adults living in close quarters (e.g., dorms).
- Compliance with the newly mandated vaccinations made much easier due to the Affordable Care Act (ACA).



Vaccination Policies for Univ. of CA

Required	Strongly Recommended
Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR)	HPV (for males/females through age 26)
Varicella (chickenpox)	Hepatitis B vaccine (all students)
Tetanus, Diphtheria and Pertussis (Tdap)	Meningococcal conjugate (students up to age 23)
Meningococcal conjugate (serogroups A, C, Y, & W-135 only for students 21 years or younger – 1 dose after age 16)	Meningococcal B (ages 16-23 who elect after discussion with health care provider) Influenza vaccine (annually)
Screening for Tuberculosis	Hepatitis A (all students)
	Pneumococcal vaccine (all students with pre-existing medical conditions that compromise immune system, e.g., asthma, diabetes, chronic liver or kidney disease).
	Poliovirus vaccine (if not already completed as child)
	Vaccines for international travel (depending on country).



UC Implementation of Vaccination Policy: 3 year plan

- **Phase 1:** Fall 2015, incoming students are asked for information regarding immunization status and TB screening.
- **Phase 2:** Fall 2016, all UC campuses will implement student self-entry of vaccine and TB screening info via Electronic Medical Record (EMR) systems portal and also submit a verifiable vaccination record. Non-compliance will result in “soft hold”.
- **Phase 3:** Fall 2017, full implementation of required immunization and TB info with verified immunization record. Non-compliant students will result in exclusion from school.



Immunization Policy Implications

Benefits

May potentially bring young adults up-to-date with recommended vaccinations.

Medically verified immunization record data by September 2017.

Disadvantages

No interface with CA Immunization Registry.

Software program cumbersome; all data must be entered in one sitting; e.g., does not yet save and allow students to return to complete.

Self-reported data (presently).



Medical Exemption Determinations and Next Steps:

- A UC Student Health Service Task Force will be convened to determine the policy and processes to address medical exemptions and ensure the exemption is medically verified.
- UC Immunization policy is in the process of formal approval via UC President.



Questions?

