



# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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Senator Rafferty, distinguished members of the Education committee, I'm Gary Drinkwater the representative for district 27 and I'm here today to present LD 51, an act to restore the religious and philosophical exemption.

As a veteran of the US Air Force, I received many vaccines, and I continue to receive them as necessary, last October I had to get a tetanus shot.

Having served on the Education committee in the 129<sup>th</sup> and sitting through the LD 798 hearing testimony after testimony about vaccine injury and death, I came to understand why we need exemptions, I concluded that schools should not withhold an education from children.

On April 10, 2019, the work session for 798 Sen Carson spoke about why his granddaughter was not returning to school, **"the pediatrician advised because her kindergarten had less than 90% vaccination rates for pertussis and for several other things, don't send her back to school this spring, she got out of the hospital I think in late March early in April she was out of school for two months because we wanted to protect her, is that a voluntary choice we made, absolutely, was it a choice to protect on the part of my daughter and our granddaughter absolutely people who make decisions to refuse vaccinations are making a different kind of choice in my view they're making a choice to potentially I think Dr. Blaisdell addressed this, to**

**potentially put other kids at risk who are immunocompromised as my granddaughter was. We have to make decisions in 2019 that are for the greater good and this is one of those and that's why I will be supporting this bill."**

It's my opinion, the majority wanted to sterilize the classroom for the greater good. A worthy goal, an impossible task. Let's examine what's happened since that vote. On March 12, 2019, Maine records its first case of coronavirus, on March 15 the Governor declares a civil state of emergency ending classroom instruction in all public schools. Since the pandemic began education had to reinvent itself, amazing how quickly schools switched over to online instruction. What an amazing feat schools accomplished. To all the schoolteachers and administrators who worked tirelessly to find a way forward, thank you. Online instruction is now commonplace, what a perfect way to allow students access to class, thank you Zoom. Why can't this committee say we have found a way to get immunocompromised students back to school, and repeal LD 798.

Looking at the March 31, 2022, county immunization report card for Cumberland County schools shows a 94.5 percent immunization compliance for Dtap up 4.5 percent. The goal for the greater good was to raise the percentage so the immunocompromised could get back in school. The vaccination rate in 2019 was considered head immunity at 94 percent. It is now 94.5, is that enough? Has the goal been met? LD 798 intentions have not been achieved.

Here we are in 2023 and covid is still here. The truth is the classroom will never be sterile.

Since the enactment of 798 the number of homeschoolers has increased, here are the numbers, 2020, 6,764, 2021, 12086, an increase of 5,322, these numbers don't take into consideration the number of Maine families that have moved out of state.

*The requirement to unenroll children from school is unconstitutional,*

The Maine DOE priority for immunization requirements for schools: considerations for special populations cites a federal case, Plyer v Doe, 457 U.S. 202 (1982), Supreme court decision, **a state may not deny access to a basic public education to any child residing in the state whether present in the United States legally or otherwise.** The court ruled that public schools were prohibited from denying immigrant students access to a public education. **The court stated that undocumented children have the same right to a free public education as U.S. citizens and permanent residents.**

This is important, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that all children in the state of Maine have a right, not a privilege, but a constitutional right to a basic public education.

We all took the same oath, I do swear that I will faithfully discharge to the best of my abilities the duties incumbent on me according to the Constitution of Maine and the laws of the state of Maine, ask yourself, are we breaking our oath by denying Maine children an education?

The Maine Constitution Article 7 section 1 states, A general diffusion of the advantages of education being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people; to promote this important object, the Legislature are authorized, and it shall be their duty to require, the several towns to make suitable provisions, at their own expense, for the support and maintenance public schools. State statute Title 20-A

chapter 223, Health, and Safety ss 6356, Whenever, as a result of this section, a child is absent from the public school for more than 10 days, the superintendent shall make arrangements to meet the educational needs of the child.

I hope this committee asks the DOE, and others, what arrangements they have made to meet the educational needs of the children.

The Cornell Law School's legal information institute provided the following.

**The 5th amendment's due process clause requires the United States government to practice equal protection. The 14th amendment's equal protection clause requires states to practice equal protection. Equal protection forces a state to govern impartially, not drawing distinctions between individuals solely upon differences that are irrelevant to a legitimate governmental objective thus the equal protection clause is critical to the protection of civil rights. It's a legitimate governmental objective to provide free public education to Maine residents and asylum-seekers regardless of their vaccination status.**

*The vaccine requirement is being applied arbitrarily,*

1. The Maine DOE priority notice for immunization requirements for schools' Considerations for special populations states, **"the Maine Department of Education has created this guide for schools to support them in receiving new Mainers through immigration and how to handle immunization records for these new students. Under federal law, children, regardless of their citizenship or residency status, are entitled to a public education."**

**The 90-day written assurance provision, outlined in MRS 20-A section 6355 (1), for immunizations can be used and within that timeframe, a student should have started their vaccinations series and received a medical exemption to carry them through the catch-up period.”.**

What happens on day 91 when the asylum seeker doesn't show the required proof? What happens to Maine children who have been in their local school since kindergarten? Will they be unenrolled? Under the law if the parent fails to show the required certificate of immunization or proof of immunity against each of the diseases listed in the rule, then the superintendent must unenroll the student from school.

I want to thank all the superintendents who had the courage to recognize the law and continue to keep all children in school.

To all the asylum seekers who have talked to me about refusing to vaccinate their children thank you. I pray you have the courage to come forward to tell your story so all children can attend school.

Let's not forget that a lot of the asylum seekers are from Africa and Central America, where western medicine has been used in these countries for medical experimentation and western medicine is not trusted by some. Harriet Washington in her book, **Why Africa fears Western Medicine**, states there are two reasons, one being serious abuses in medical research on the African continent, and second, there have been cases of unintentional harm to African patients by Western medical practitioners working in sub-standard, less than-hygienic working conditions. Taken together, this has led to a deep-rooted suspicion of Western medical science.

I repeat the Department of Education for the state of Maine is required to follow the law, and schools are required to unenroll children from school, but under Plyler v Doe **children, regardless of their citizenship or residency status, are entitled to a public education.** I hope someone on the committee will ask the Department of Education to explain how they expect superintendents to follow state law but ignore federal law.

**2.** A student with an IEP is exempt, there are children with IEPs that will be in effect for the child's entire K-12 education. If a child has an IEP in kindergarten starting September 2021, that will cover them through June 2033. So, the intention of this committee's passage of LD 798 will never accomplish its goal until you vote to eliminate students with IEPs. At the same time all asylum seekers children who have not complied with the requirements of LD 798 must be unenrolled.

Private schools are required to follow the law, but I read on the Maine County Quarterly Immunization Report Card for March 2022, that the DHHS still recognizes a written exemption on file for a medical, religious, or philosophical reason for any required vaccine.

Ladies and gentlemen of the committee, what I have just described to you is a two-tier system where asylum seekers are welcomed and unless your child has an IEP, they will be unenrolled from school. All children need to attend school, kids need social interaction which helps build self-confidence, they need to learn self-discipline which they learn in a classroom, kids need sports which teaches them about winning and losing which is a life lesson. They even need a hug occasionally, and a meal which could be lacking at home.

You are going to hear testimonies about the unavailability of medical exemptions. Some of these are heart-wincing and make no sense. We've watched the medical board punish Dr. Ness and others who had the courage. This committee is about to hear testimonies about how the state has denied their children a public education, and how we have a two-tiered education system.

Lastly, I want you to hear the testimony from a representative who I served with on this committee, **"as lawmakers, it is our duty to help improve the lives of our fellow Mainers. If we truly care about our workers, our families, and our seniors our policies ought to reflect that,** thank you Rep. Millett for your words of wisdom. With liberty and justice for all, I ask you to reverse this terrible decision and restore education equality for all.

Thank you for your time, and I would be willing to answer any questions I can.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Gary Drinkwater', with a large, stylized initial 'G' and a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Gary Drinkwater

Priority Notice from the Maine Department of Education



## Immunization Requirements for Schools: Considerations for Special Populations

Dear Champions of Education,

The Maine Department of Education has created this guide for schools to support them in receiving new Mainers through immigration and how to handle immunization records for these new students. Under federal law, children, regardless of their citizenship or residency status, are entitled to a public education. School administrative units (SAUs) may not prohibit nor discourage children from enrolling in schools because they or their parents are undocumented immigrants. This guide is intended for school administrators and staff to assist families as they enter our country and our state seeking an education for their children. Above all, we seek to treat all families with respect and gently assist them in finding resources and provide support throughout the process.

When collecting documentation pertinent to enrollment from families who have immigrated to the U.S., schools are not permitted to inquire as to the family's immigration status (i.e., documented or undocumented). Per the Plyler v Doe Supreme Court decision, "a State may not deny access to a basic public education to any child residing in the State, whether present in the United States legally or otherwise." However, families may opt to disclose that they have immigrated to the U.S., and the Department collects data on the enrollment of students who are immigrants for the purposes of allocating federal funding to support them.

Students and their families may immigrate under several different statuses. Most families entering Maine are doing so as either refugees or asylum seekers. Refugees are granted permission to enter the U.S. while they reside outside the U.S., on the basis of humanitarian need due to "persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion..." (8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(42)(A)). Asylum-seeking families are granted permission to enter the U.S. upon reaching a U.S. border and declaring asylum; they then must apply for asylum, granting them permission to remain in the U.S. within one year of entering the U.S.

### **Step one: Check to see if the student qualifies under McKinney-Vento**

Some students who have recently entered the country may qualify for protections and services under the McKinney-Vento Act due to housing instability. Some families may be temporarily sharing housing with another family, living in hotels, or substandard housing



when they first arrive. All these scenarios would qualify the children for McKinney-Vento supports and that eligibility carries through the entire school year (July 1 to June 30).

Public schools are required to identify, enroll, and serve homeless children and youth. Specific rights include enrolling in school immediately without required documents and being allowed continued attendance without disruption while collecting or establishing necessary documents with assistance from the McKinney-Vento liaison at their school.

Unaccompanied Homeless Youth (students who meet the definition of McKinney-Vento and are not in the physical custody of a legal parent or guardian), may consent to their own medical care, which would include immunizations, by providing documentation of their Unaccompanied Homeless Youth status, which can be completed by a school McKinney-Vento liaison. The form for that consent can be found [here](#).

**Protections:** Persons qualifying under McKinney-Vento program must be allowed to immediately enroll and fully participate in school activities even without complete or any immunization records. The McKinney-Vento liaison must work with the student and family to access necessary medical care. The 90-day written assurance provision, outlined in [MRS 20-A section 6355 \(1\)](#), can be utilized and within that time frame a student should start their vaccinations series and receive a medical exemption to carry them through the catch-up period.

#### **Step two: Collect as many school enrollment documents as are available**

Allow students to enroll and attend school while providing support in obtaining immunization records.

**Protections:** Do not ask the students or families their immigration status. Some immigrants (refugees, for example) seeking admission into the U.S. are required to have a medical examination. During the medical examination, a healthcare professional checks for specific diseases and assesses immunization status. The healthcare professional may run blood tests to find out which vaccines the refugee or immigrant may need. With the process of entering the US, a person should have documentation of the immunizations which are required for [entry to the US](#). For these students, school staff may need to assist in reaching out to a social service agency that may have been involved in entering the U.S. (Catholic Charities of Maine, for example).

The 90-day written assurance provision, outlined in [MRS 20-A section 6355 \(1\)](#), for immunizations can be used and within that time frame a student should have started their vaccinations series and receive a medical exemption to carry them through the catch-up period.

#### **Step three: Allow students to attend school and participate fully**

##### **Resources to Assist:**

A local federally qualified health center (FQHC), public health nursing, or school-based health center are all facilities that can provide required immunizations to students and families. Schools may become immunization providers and have the ability to provide any required immunization in addition to seasonal influenza, COVID19, or other vaccines. By

becoming a vaccine provider, the school has the ability to remove barriers to vaccination and bill MaineCare for the administration costs.

### Scenario Example from the New York State Technical Assistance Center for Homeless Students

SCENARIO: A temporarily housed unaccompanied youth is seeking enrollment in your SAU. The student has recently arrived from outside of the U.S and is missing their vaccination records.

PROBLEMATIC APPROACH "You can enroll immediately but you need to obtain your immunization records in 30 days. I cannot allow you to return to school after that because I need to keep the other students safe."

WHY IS IT PROBLEMATIC? Under federal and state law, it is the responsibility of the enrolling school, not the student, to obtain educational records including vaccinations. Also, the student may interpret the statement as xenophobic and feel unwelcomed.

HOW DOES THIS INTERSECT WITH RACE? While vaccination rates in other countries may be misunderstood, 113 countries, including many countries in Latin America, have higher vaccination rates for 1-year-olds than the U.S. Now more than ever, liaisons should ensure that all families who are new to the country feel welcome.

PREFERRED APPROACH "I know that most students who come from outside of the country have already been vaccinated. I will work to obtain these records for you. If you are missing any vaccinations, I can help you set up an appointment with our local health partner."

### **Additional Resources:**

US CDC Immigrant, Refugee, and Migrant Health Frequently Asked Questions <https://www.cdc.gov/immigrantrefugeehealth/laws-regs/vaccination-immigration/revised-vaccination-immigration-faq.html#newcriteria>

US CDC Vaccine Information for Adults: Immigrants and Refugees <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/adults/rec-vac/immigrants-refugees.html>

State of Maine Rule Chapters for the Department of Education: Immunization Requirements for School Children <https://www.maine.gov/sos/cec/rules/05/071/071c126.docx>



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# **Plyler vs. Doe**

**1982**

## **- A Summary -**

In 1982, the Supreme Court rules in *Plyler v. Doe*, 457 U.S. 202 (1982), that public schools were prohibited from denying immigrant students access to a public education. The Court stated that undocumented children have the same right to a free public education as U.S. citizens and permanent residents. Undocumented immigrant students are obligated, as are all other students, to attend school until they reach the age mandated by state law.

Public schools and school personnel are prohibited under *Plyler* from adopting policies or taking actions that would deny students access to education based on their immigration status.

***Based on the Supreme Court's ruling, public school districts should consider the following practices in working with ELL students:***

- \* School officials may not require children to prove they are in this country legally by asking for documents such as green cards, citizenship papers, etc. They may only require proof that the child lives within the school district attendance zone, just as they might for any other child.
- \* Schools should be careful of unintentional attempts to document students' legal status which lead to the possible "chilling" of their *Plyler* rights.

***The following school practices are prohibited:***

- \* Barring access to a student on the basis of legal status or alleged legal status.
- \* Treating students disparately for residency determination purposes on the basis of their undocumented status.
- \* Inquiring about a student's immigration status, including requiring documentation of a student's legal status at initial registration or at any other time.
- \* Making inquiries from a student or his/her parents which may expose their legal status.

### ***Federal Program Requirements:***

Federal education programs may ask for information from parents and students to determine if students are eligible for various programs, such as Emergency Immigrant Education. If that is the case, schools should ask for voluntary information from parents and students or find alternative ways of identifying and documenting the eligibility of students. However, schools are not required to check or document the immigrant status of each student in the school or of those students who may be eligible for such programs. The regulations do not require alien registration numbers or documentation of immigration status.

### ***Social Security Numbers:***

Schools should not require students to apply for Social Security numbers. If schools decide to pass out Social Security registration forms to assist the Social Security Administration, they must tell parents and students, in appropriate languages, that the application forms are merely a service and it is up to the parents and students whether the applications are actually filed. They should stress that schools will not monitor the filing of these applications. Additionally, schools should not require any student to supply a social security number.

### ***School Lunch Programs***

In order to qualify for Free or Reduced Lunch Programs, all applicants are required to furnish either of the two following types of information:

- \* Social Security numbers of all household members over the age of 21, should they have one
- \* For all household members above the age of 21 who do not have a Social Security number, an indication of the application that he or she does not possess one.
- \* If a student or household members over the age of 21 do not have a Social Security number, "none" should be written in that space or another identifying number could be assigned by the school.
- \* Parents and students should be reminded that the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) prohibits any outside agency, including the Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS), from getting this information without obtaining permission from the student's parents or a valid court order.

- \* School lunch programs are interested in determining household income, not in determining a student's legal status.

***Communication with INS:***

Any communication to INS initiated by a school or school official concerning a specific student is prohibited. If parents and/or students have questions about their immigration status, school personnel should refer them to legal service organizations, immigrant rights organizations, or local immigration attorneys. They should not advise immigrants to go directly to INS offices without first getting proper advice from an attorney or immigrant rights advocate.

- \* ***Requests for information by INS*** - School personnel are prohibited from cooperating with INS in any way that may jeopardize an immigrant students' right of access (with the exception of the administration of F-1 and J-1 visas). INS requests for information can only be released upon the presentation of a valid subpoena. All school personnel should be advised of this policy. If a subpoena is presented, it may be advisable to check with an attorney to properly check into the validity of the subpoena.
- \* ***Requests by INS to enter a school*** - School personnel should not cooperate with INS in any manner that jeopardizes immigrant students and their right of access. The school principal should meet with INS officials in the front office with a credible witness present, deny the INS officials consent, and request to see a legal warrant. If a warrant is presented, the principal should determine that it:
  - \* Lists the school by its correct name and address
  - \* Lists students by name
  - \* Be signed by a judge
  - \* Be less than ten days old
  - \* Be served by an INS officer with proper identification.

To protect other students in the school, the principal should bring the INS officials to the office and request that they remain there while the named student(s) is brought to them. The principal should immediately inform the Superintendent and school attorney.

School District Personnel should always consult an attorney to clarify their duties and responsibilities under Plyler. This document is intended solely for guidance.

***Source:***

"Immigrant Students: Their Legal Right of Access to Public Schools. A Guide for Advocates and Educators" by John Willshire Carrera, Esq., National Coalition of Advocates for Students. Boston MA.

***Link to the Court Case:***

[http://www.law.cornell.edu/supct/html/historics/USSC\\_CR\\_0457\\_0202\\_ZS.html](http://www.law.cornell.edu/supct/html/historics/USSC_CR_0457_0202_ZS.html)

Title 20-A: EDUCATION  
Part 3: ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION  
Chapter 223: HEALTH, NUTRITION AND SAFETY  
Subchapter 2: IMMUNIZATION

## §6356. Exclusion from school

**1. Public health official action.** When a public health official has reason to believe that the continued presence in a school of a child who has not been immunized against one or more diseases presents a clear danger to the health of others, the public health official shall notify the Department of Health and Human Services, Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention and the superintendent of the school. The superintendent shall cause the child to be excluded from school during the period of danger or until the child receives the necessary immunizing agent.

Whenever, as a result of this section, a child is absent from the public school for more than 10 days, the superintendent shall make arrangements to meet the educational needs of the child.

[PL 2007, c. 598, §3 (AMD).]

**2. Superintendent's action.** Notwithstanding the provisions of this subchapter on immunization against specified diseases, a superintendent may exclude from the public schools any child who is a public health threat, in accordance with section 6301 ([../20-A/title20-Asec6301.html](#)), and the superintendent shall exclude from school any child or employee who has contracted or has been exposed to a communicable disease as directed by a physician after consultation with the Bureau of Health.

[PL 1989, c. 414, §11 (AMD).]

### SECTION HISTORY

PL 1983, c. 661, §8 (NEW). PL 1989, c. 414, §11 (AMD). PL 2007, c. 598, §3 (AMD).

The Revisor's Office cannot provide legal advice or interpretation of Maine law to the public.  
If you need legal advice, please consult a qualified attorney.

## Maine Constitution

➤ [ARTICLE I](#)

➤ [ARTICLE II](#)

➤ [ARTICLE III](#)

➤ [ARTICLE IV](#)

➤ [ARTICLE V](#)

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Text reflects changes made through the amendments approved at referendum in November 2011 and as rearranged by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court in 2013.

Download text is available in PDF format, which can be viewed with [Acrobat Reader](#), or other PDF compatible viewers.

## Part First.

### Education.

**Section 1. Legislature shall require towns to support public schools; duty of Legislature.** A general diffusion of the advantages of education being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people; to promote this important object, the Legislature are authorized, and it shall be their duty to require, the several towns to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the support and maintenance of public schools; and it shall further be their duty to encourage and suitably endow, from time to time, as the circumstances of the people may authorize, all academies, colleges and seminaries of learning within the State; provided, that no donation, grant or endowment shall at any time be made by the Legislature to any literary institution now established, or which may hereafter be established, unless, at the time of making such endowment, the Legislature of the State shall have the right to grant any further powers to alter, limit or restrain any of the powers vested in any such literary institution, as shall be judged necessary to promote the best interests thereof.

**Section 2. Authority to pledge the credit of the State and to issue bonds for loans to Maine students in higher education and their parents.** For the purpose of assisting the youth of Maine to achieve the required levels of learning and to develop their intellectual and mental capacities, the Legislature, by proper enactment, may authorize the credit of the State to be loaned to secure funds for loans to Maine students attending institutions of higher education, wherever situated, and to parents of these students. Funds shall be obtained by the issuance of state bonds, when authorized by the Governor, but the amount of bonds issued and outstanding shall not at one time exceed in the aggregate \$4,000,000. Funds loaned shall be on such terms and conditions as the Legislature shall authorize.

## Article VIII.

### Part Second.

### Municipal Home Rule.

**ATTACHMENTS**  
**ON FILE**



The 2021-22 Maine Annual School Age Immunization Survey was conducted online from October to December 31, 2021 and aggregate results for kindergarten students were reported to the CDC in April 2022. The following tables (Tables 1-3) list the aggregate results gathered from the 2021-22 Maine Annual School Age Immunization Survey.

The annual immunization and exemption rates for each individual reporting school in Maine can be found on our website at: <http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/mecdc/infectious-disease/immunization/publications/index.shtml>

Table 1: 2021-22 MIP School Exemption and Immunization Rates, Kindergarten

2021-22 School Exemption and Immunization Rates By Individual Vaccine, Kindergarten									
Vaccine	Number of Students Surveyed	Number of Missing Records	Missing Records Rates	Number of Exempt (Medical & IEP)	Exempt Rates	Number of 90 Day Exempt	90 Day Exempt Rates	Number of Students Immune	Vaccine Rates
DTaP	11796	177	1.5%	155	1.3%	108	0.9%	11356	96.3%
Polio	11796	170	1.4%	155	1.3%	93	0.8%	11378	96.5%
MMR	11796	168	1.4%	136	1.2%	86	0.7%	11406	96.7%
VAR	11796	217	1.8%	162	1.4%	155	1.3%	11262	95.5%

Table 2: 2021-22 MIP School Exemption and Immunization Rates, Seventh Grade

2021-22 School Exemption and Immunization Rates By Individual Vaccine, Seventh									
Vaccine	Number of Students Surveyed	Number of Missing Records	Missing Records Rates	Number of Exempt (Medical & IEP)	Exempt Rates	Number of 90 Day Exempt	90 Day Exempt Rates	Number of Students Immune	Vaccine Rates
Tdap	12267	329	2.7%	94	0.8%	96	0.8%	11748	95.8%
Polio	12267	119	1.0%	82	0.7%	57	0.5%	12009	97.9%
MMR	12267	103	0.8%	67	0.5%	43	0.4%	12054	98.3%
VAR	12267	457	3.7%	73	0.6%	87	0.7%	11650	95.0%
MenACWY	12267	464	3.8%	102	0.8%	102	0.8%	11599	94.6%

Table 3: 2021-22 MIP School Exemption and Immunization Rates, Twelfth Grade

2021-22 School Exemption and Immunization Rates By Individual Vaccine, Twelfth									
Vaccine	Number of Students Surveyed	Number of Missing Records	Missing Records Rates	Number of Exempt (Medical & IEP)	Exempt Rates	Number of 90 Day Exempt	90 Day Exempt Rates	Number of Students Immune	Vaccine Rates
Tdap	12171	202	1.7%	62	0.5%	32	0.3%	11875	97.6%
Polio	12171	120	1.0%	51	0.4%	41	0.3%	11959	98.3%
MMR	12171	99	0.8%	44	0.4%	34	0.3%	11994	98.5%
VAR	12171	253	2.1%	55	0.5%	57	0.5%	11806	97.0%
MenACWY	12171	692	5.7%	89	0.7%	85	0.7%	11305	92.9%

# MAINE COUNTY QUARTERLY IMMUNIZATION REPORT CARD

Cumberland County

Data as of: March 31, 2022

Population*	County	Statewide
Children (24-35mo)	3752	13949
Adolescents (13 yrs)	5244	21729
Kindergarten	2765	11796
7 <sup>th</sup> Grade	2708	12267
12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	3305	12171

Immunization Sites	County	Statewide
Active Immunization Sites	68	349

Maine is ranked 15th nationally for 4313314 coverage (2019 NIS data)	
County Immunization Rank n=16	
4313314 Coverage Rank: (24-35 mos)	9 <sup>th</sup>
Total Exemptions Rank <sup>^</sup> : (Kindergarten, 7 <sup>th</sup> and 12 <sup>th</sup> )	9 <sup>th</sup>

Measure	County (ImmPact)	% Diff**	ME Avg (ImmPact)	US Avg (2019 NIS)	Your County Rank (n=16)	HP 2030 Goal
<b>24 through 35 months</b>	%	%	%	%	No.	%
4313314 coverage †	72.3	0.5	72.3	76.7	9	80
4+ DTaP (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis)	80.1	-0.8	79.5	86.5	5	90
3+ IPV (Polio)	91.5	-0.1	91.1	96.6	8	90
1+ MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella)	90.4	0.0	89.3	92.1	5	90
3+ Hib (Haemophilus Influenzae Type b)	85.8	-0.1	86.4	95.7	6	90
3+ HepB (Hepatitis B)	86.8	0.8	87.0	93.7	10	90
1+ Var (Varicella)	86.2	0.2	87.1	94.0	9	90
4+ PCV (Pneumococcal Conjugate)	87.0	0.4	86.4	82.2	4	90
2+ HepA (Hepatitis A)	46.9	-0.5	50.5	45.6	7	85
<b>13 years of age ‡</b>						
1+ Tdap (Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis)	82.8	0.5	84.6	-	13	-
3+ IPV	91.5	0.8	93.7	-	14	-
2+ MMR	89.5	0.4	91.9	-	14	-
3+ HepB	87.5	0.3	91.0	-	12	-
2+ Var	85.9	0.7	89.3	-	14	-
1+ MenACWY (Meningococcal Conjugate)	83.2	1.2	84.3	-	10	-
HPV Complete (Human Papillomavirus)	33.7	-0.8	35.1	-	9	-
<b>School Immunization Report</b>						
K - 4+ Dtap	94.5	1.8	96.3	-	14	95
K - 3+ IPV	94.8	1.1	96.5	-	14	95
K - 2+ MMR	95.2	1.5	96.7	-	14	95
K - 2+ Var ††	93.0	-4.1	95.5	-	15	95
7 <sup>th</sup> - 1+ Tdap	94.1	3.1	95.8	-	14	-
7 <sup>th</sup> - 1+ MenACWY	91.1	1.2	94.6	-	16	-
12 <sup>th</sup> - 2+ MenACWY	92.0	10.6	92.9	-	11	-
K - Total Exemptions ^	2.4	-0.9	1.8	-	10	-
7 <sup>th</sup> - Total Exemptions ^	0.9	-2.4	1.3	-	8	-
12 <sup>th</sup> - Total Exemptions ^	1.0	-1.9	1.2	-	6	-

\* Population for 24-35mo and 13yrs are the number of children in Maine IIS, ImmPact, associated to immunization sites by provider location. School student population is based on the number of students reported by individual schools for the 2021-22 Maine School Immunization Survey.

\*\* % difference in county since the last quarter for children and adolescents; school % difference between annual reports

† 4313314: 4 DTaP, 3 IPV, 1 MMR, 3 Hib, 3 HepB, 1 Var, 4 PCV

‡ Change from the previous reporting age of 13-17 years of age

†† Change from previous varicella requirement of 1+ dose – rule amendment October 2021

^ Total Exemptions are number of students with a written exemption on file for medical, religious, or philosophical reasons for any required vaccine. Schools are ranked in order of fewest to highest exemptions.



# Vaccination Rates by Race

	% of total population vaccinated	% of population age 5-14 vaccinated	% of population age 15-29 vaccinated	% of population age 30-49 vaccinated
American Indian/Alaska Native	40%	66%	27%	40%
Asian	63%	60%	81%	70%
Black	39%	84%	40%	54%
White	48%	67%	37%	46%

	% of total population vaccinated	% of population age 5-14 vaccinated	% of population age 15-29 vaccinated	% of population age 30-49 vaccinated
Hispanic/Latino	43%	84%	37%	52%
Not Hispanic/Latino	43%	61%	32%	40%

These numbers exclude vaccinations given through the Department of Defense, the VA, and through some Tribal health centers.