2026 - 2027 Texas Minimum State Vaccine Requirements for Childcare and Pre-k Facilities

This chart summarizes the vaccine requirements incorporated in the Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Title 25 Health Services, §§97.61-97.72. This chart is not intended as a substitute for consulting the TAC, which has other provisions and details. The Department of State Health Services (DSHS) is granted authority to set immunization requirements for childcare facilities by the Human Resources Code, Chapter 42.

A child shall show acceptable evidence of vaccination prior to entry, attendance, or transfer to a childcare facility in Texas.

Age at which child must have vaccines to be in compliance:	**Minimum Number of Doses Required of Each Vaccine**							
	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis (DTaP)	Polio	Hepatitis B (HepB)[1]	*Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib)[2]	Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV)[3]	Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR)[1, 4]	Varicella[1, 4, 5]	Hepatitis A (HepA)[1, 4]
Zero through two months								
By three months	One dose	One dose	One dose	One dose	One dose			
By five months	Two doses	Two doses	Two doses	Two doses	Two doses			
By seven months	Three doses	Two doses	Two doses	Two doses	Three doses			
By 16 months	Three doses	Two doses	Two doses	Three doses	Four doses	One dose	One dose	
By 19 months	Four doses	Three doses	Three doses	Three doses	Four doses	One dose	One dose	
By 25 months	Four doses	Three doses	Three doses	Three doses	Four doses	One dose	One dose	One dose
By 43 months	Four doses	Three doses	Three doses	Three doses	Four doses	One dose	One dose	Two doses

[1] Serologic evidence of infection or serologic confirmation of immunity to measles, mumps, rubella, hepatitis B, hepatitis A, or varicella is acceptable in place of vaccine.

[2] A complete Hib series is two doses plus a booster dose on or after 12 months of age (three doses total). If a child receives the first dose of Hib vaccine at 12 - 14 months of age, only one additional dose is required (two doses total). Any child who has received a single dose of Hib vaccine on or after 15 - 59 months of age is in compliance with these specified vaccine requirements. Children 60 months of age and older are not required to receive Hib vaccine.

[3] If the PCV series is started when a child is seven months of age or older, or the child is delinquent in the series, then all four doses may not be required. Please reference the information below to assist with compliance:

- For children seven through 11 months of age, two doses are required.
- For children 12 - 23 months of age: if three doses have been received prior to 12 months of age, then an additional dose is required (total of four doses) on or after 12 months of age. If one or two doses were received prior to 12 months of age, then a total of three doses are required with at least one dose on or after 12 months of age. If zero doses have been received, then two doses are required with both doses on or after 12 months of age.
- Children 24 months - 59 months of age: meet the requirement if they have at least three doses with one dose on or after 12 months of age, or two doses with both doses on or after 12 months of age, or one dose on or after 24 months of age. Otherwise, an additional dose is required. Children 60 months of age and older are not required to receive PCV vaccine.

[4] For MMR, Varicella, and Hepatitis A vaccines, the first dose must be given on or after the first birthday. Vaccine doses administered within four days before the first birthday will satisfy this requirement.

[5] Previous illness may be documented with a written statement from a physician, school nurse, or the child's parent or guardian containing wording such as: "This is to verify that (name of child) had varicella disease (chickenpox) on or about (date) and does not need varicella vaccine." The written statement will be acceptable in place of any and all varicella vaccine doses required.

Information on exclusions from immunization requirements, provisional enrollment, and acceptable documentation of immunizations may be found in §97.62, §97.66, and §97.68 of the Texas Administrative Code, respectively and online at dshs.texas.gov/immunizations/school.

Exemptions

Texas law allows (a) physicians to write medical exemption statements which clearly state a medical reason exists that the person cannot receive specific vaccines, and (b) parents/guardians to choose an exemption from immunization requirements for reasons of conscience, including a religious belief. The law does not allow parents/guardians to elect an exemption simply because of inconvenience (for example, a record is lost or incomplete and it is too much trouble to go to a physician or clinic to correct the problem).

Childcare and pre-k facilities should maintain an up-to-date list of students with exemptions, so they may be excluded in times of emergency or epidemic declared by the commissioner of public health. Instructions for downloading and requesting the official exemption affidavit that must be signed by parents/guardians choosing the exemption for reasons of conscience, including a religious belief, can be found at dshs.texas.gov/immunizations/school/exemptions.

The original Exemption Affidavit must be completed and submitted to the childcare or pre-k facility. For children claiming medical exemptions, a written statement by the physician must be submitted to the school. Unless it is written in the statement that a lifelong condition exists, the exemption statement is valid for only one year from the date signed by the physician.

Documentation

Since many types of personal immunization records are in use, any document will be acceptable provided a physician or public health personnel has validated it. Validation includes a signature, initials, or stamp. An immunization record generated from an electronic health record must include clinic contact information and the provider's signature/stamp along with the vaccine name and vaccination date (month, day, and year). An official record generated from a health authority is acceptable. An official record received from school officials including a record from another state is acceptable.