

Can Colleges and Employers Legally Require You to Get Vaccinated? It's Complicated.

[Can Colleges and Employers Legally Require You to Get Vaccinated? It's Complicated.](#)

Some colleges and employers are mandating COVID vaccines, and some states are proposing laws to prohibit vaccine mandates – leaving the unvaccinated to wonder where they stand.

by [Megan Redshaw](#), [The Defender](#)

April 29, 2021

A slew of [colleges and universities](#) are embracing COVID vaccine mandates, telling students if they want to attend classes on campus, they'll need to be vaccinated.

Meanwhile, a look at [job postings](#) across the country reveals many employers are requiring job candidates to get vaccinated, or promise to get vaccinated within 30 days of hire.

Whether you're a job hunter or a college student, you may soon face the prospect that your future plans could hinge on your willingness to get the COVID vaccine. But can colleges and employers legally require it? The answer is ... complicated.

Colleges and universities are moving to mandate

More than [100 colleges](#) across the country will [require students](#) to receive COVID vaccines in order to attend in-person classes in the fall, though most will allow medical and religious exemptions.

The list of colleges that will require the vaccine includes [Stanford](#), [Rutgers](#), [University of Notre Dame](#), [Duke University](#), [Georgetown University](#), [Johns Hopkins](#) and [Yale](#). Other colleges and universities have said they will require athletes or those who live on campus to get a shot, according to [The New York Times](#).

Many schools, including Boston College, Morehouse College in Georgia, [University of California](#) and the [California State University](#) systems and George Washington University have [similar requirements](#) for employees before they will be allowed to return to in-person teaching.

Colorado's major public universities [announced](#) Wednesday they will require students, faculty and staff to get COVID vaccinations before beginning the fall semester. The mandate means more than 170,000 students – most of the state's college students – will be required to be vaccinated, according to enrollment data from the Colorado Department of Higher Education.

Although private colleges make up the bulk of schools with vaccine mandates, some public universities have also moved to [require COVID vaccination](#). Students and employees of the University System of Maryland will [be required](#) to get vaccinated, said Chancellor Jay A. Perman, who is most concerned about the UK virus variant, which he described in his announcement last week as “more contagious.”

“That's what we're preparing for,” [Perman said](#), “more infectious, more harmful variants that we think could be circulating on our campuses come fall.”

Rutgers University [announced](#) in March it would require all students be vaccinated in order to enroll for the 2021 fall semester. The announcement prompted [Children's Health Defense](#) (CHD) Chairman Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. to [remind university officials](#) that federal law prohibits mandating

products approved under the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) [Emergency Use Authorization](#) (EUA).

In a [letter](#) to Rutgers President Jonathan Holloway, Kennedy, who also serves as chief legal counsel for CHD, wrote:

“Federal law [21 U.S.C. § 360bbb-3\(e\)\(1\)\(A\)\(ii\)\(III\)](#) requires that the person to whom an EUA vaccine is administered be advised, ‘of the option to accept or refuse administration of the product, of the consequences, if any, of refusing administration of the product, and of the alternatives to the product that are available and of their benefits and risks.’”

“This right of refusal stems from the fact that EUA products are, by definition, [experimental](#) and forced participation in a medical experiment could result in injury. Under the [Nuremberg Code](#), no one may be coerced to participate in a medical experiment. Consent of the individual is ‘absolutely essential.’”

According to I. Glenn Cohen, expert on medical ethics and professor at Harvard Law School, there is [no federal guidance](#) for colleges and universities mandating COVID vaccination, but there is a well-established practice of universities mandating students receive specific vaccines as a condition of attendance, with exemptions difficult to obtain.

Cohen pointed to a [recent case](#) where the California trial court upheld an [influenza vaccine](#) mandate by the University of California, a public university, and drew the analogy to [K-12 public school mandates](#). Public universities are on even surer footing with COVID vaccination requirements because there's a greater public health risk with COVID, Cohen [wrote](#) on the Harvard Law Review Blog.

Private colleges are not required to grant religious exemptions under federal law, though some states have the [Religious Freedom Restoration Acts \(RFRA\)](#)s, which may be interpreted to require public colleges and universities to

provide religious exemptions, Cohen said.

However, both public and private colleges and universities are [subject to the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act \(ADA\)](#) and/or its sister statute the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 that require accommodations for students with disabilities, which potentially includes those with medical contraindications to vaccines.

There are also arguments surrounding bodily autonomy and the fact that all COVID vaccines currently approved for EUA in the U.S. are [experimental](#) vaccines.

Cohen, like Kennedy, pointed to [federal law](#), which requires notifying recipients “of the option to accept or refuse administration of the product ...”

What about employers?

A [recent survey](#) gathered data from more than 1,800 in-house lawyers, human resources professionals and C-suite executives to analyze plans, strategies and concerns related to COVID vaccination among their workforces.

Results [showed](#) fewer than 0.5% of companies currently mandate COVID vaccination for all employees, 6% plan to mandate it for all workers once vaccines are readily available and/or fully approved by the FDA and 3% said they plan to mandate vaccination only for certain workers, such as those in customer-facing roles.

Of those surveyed, 43% said they were unsure and still weighing the possibility of mandating vaccination, while 12% said they planned to bar unvaccinated employees from certain activities, such as travel or interaction with colleagues or customers.

[Colleen Connell](#), executive director of the [American Civil Liberties Union of Illinois](#), said government and businesses have the power to impose vaccination requirements to protect

public health if justified by data, and the right to refuse vaccines on religious grounds is not absolute.

If people claiming religious exemptions are preventing society from reaching [herd immunity](#), then the “government has a right to insist on vaccinations,” Connell said.

Private employers also have that right as long as they permit religious and public health exemptions and they don’t implement a vaccination program in an arbitrary or discriminatory way – though “hospitals have long required their employees to get annual flu shots,” [Connell added](#).

According to [Bloomberg Law](#), employers generally have legal authority to require their employees get vaccinations, so long as they adhere to federal laws requiring religious and medical accommodations in the workplace. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [reaffirmed that authority](#) in December, specific to COVID.

However, as [The Defender reported](#) in January, attorneys Mary Holland, CHD president, and Greg Glaser argued states and employers under federal law can’t mandate EUA COVID vaccines.

Holland and Glaser wrote:

“If a vaccine has been issued EUA by the FDA, it is not fully licensed and must be voluntary. A private party, such as an employer, school or hospital cannot circumvent the EUA law, which prohibits mandates. Indeed, the EUA law preventing mandates is so explicit that there is only one precedent case regarding an attempt to mandate an EUA vaccine.”

On April 1, [Pfizer](#) and BioNTech offered an updated look at the efficacy of their [COVID vaccine](#). The new efficacy data, plus a safety analysis comprising data from more than 12,000 people who were fully immunized for at least six months, allow Pfizer to file a drug application with the FDA to turn the shot’s EUA into a full approval, Pfizer CEO Albert Bourla [said in a](#)

[statement](#).

“They know they’re on very shaky legal ground with mandates while vaccines are EUA,” said Holland. “However, these vaccines will likely be licensed, approved and federally recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices in the near future. Yet even then there will be serious legal questions about the validity of licensure and whether these vaccines reach the high threshold for a mandate via [Jacobson v. Massachusetts](#) — the 1905 landmark precedent legalizing vaccine mandates.”

Currently, [all 50 states](#) are considering legislation to prevent employers from mandating vaccinations and to protect current and prospective employees who refuse vaccination from discrimination and retaliation.

“I would predict that [there will be measures](#) passed in at least a few states that either restrict employers or restrict the concept of a vaccine passport or other proof of vaccination,” said [Lowell Pearson](#), an attorney at Husch Blackwell LLP in Jefferson City, Missouri. Pearson said governors likely don’t have authority to restrict employer mandates via executive orders.

Lawmakers in Missouri are considering [HB 838](#) – which would bar public employers from requiring their workers get vaccinated or imposing vaccine requirements for entry to public spaces.

State legislatures in Ohio, Oklahoma and [Tennessee](#) are considering bills that go further than the Missouri measure, [proposing a ban on vaccine mandates](#) by any entity, including private-sector employers. [Idaho](#) has proposed legislation prohibiting COVID vaccine mandates by any company contracting with the state government.

Only the Wisconsin legislature has sent a bill to the governor this year proposing to ban workplace vaccine mandates, and

Democratic Gov. Tony Evers [vetoed it](#).

© April 2021 Children's Health Defense, Inc. This work is reproduced and distributed with the permission of Children's Health Defense, Inc. Want to learn more from Children's Health Defense? [Sign up](#) for free news and updates from Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. and the Children's Health Defense. Your [donation](#) will help to support us in our efforts.

[Connect with Children's Health Defense](#)