

Coverage for COVID-19 Testing, Vaccinations, and Treatment

Note: the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency (PHE) declaration ended on May 11, 2023. The coverage protections below applied while the PHE was in place but have varying expiration dates now that the PHE has ended. For the latest on health coverage requirements for COVID-19 testing, vaccination, and treatment, see [Timeline of End Dates for Key Health-Related Flexibilities Provided Through COVID-19 Emergency Declarations, Legislation, and Administrative Actions](#) from the Kaiser Family Foundation.

Various laws, regulations, and guidance that federal policymakers put in place since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic have expanded access to testing, vaccination, and treatment for the virus. This fact sheet summarizes these provisions and explains how the federal government, the states, and private health care providers can implement them so that all people can get the care they need.

What does Medicaid cover?

During the Public Health Emergency (PHE) and for more than a year after it ends,¹ Medicaid is required to cover COVID-19 testing, vaccinations,² and treatment for most enrollees, and it may not charge cost sharing for these services. The American Rescue Plan Act also provides federal matching funds to cover 100 percent of state Medicaid costs for providing vaccines and administering them starting April 1, 2021 and lasting more than a year after the PHE ends. As part of this benefit, effective December 2, 2021, Administration guidance also requires states to cover COVID-19 vaccine counseling visits for children and youth enrolled in Medicaid as part of the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic, and Treatment benefit.³

During the PHE, states also have the option (by filing a Disaster Relief State Plan Amendment with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services) to provide COVID-19 testing and diagnosis, vaccination, and treatment services through Medicaid to people who are uninsured, regardless of their income.⁴ This option is especially important now that the federal Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) Uninsured Program has exhausted its funds and stopped accepting claims from providers who deliver COVID-19-related services to people who are uninsured. The HRSA program stopped accepting claims for COVID-19 testing and treatment on March 22, 2022 and for vaccines on April 5, 2022.⁵ For the Medicaid optional group, individuals must attest that they live in the state and generally must provide a Social Security number.

The Medicaid COVID-19 option also can provide payment for emergency services provided to uninsured people who would be eligible under the option but for their immigration status. (For example, payment could be made for COVID-19-related emergency care provided to uninsured immigrants with income over Medicaid eligibility levels.) States receive federal Medicaid matching funds (officially, the federal medical assistance percentage or FMAP) that cover 100 percent of the costs of the services they deliver to this new optional group, as well as any investments in infrastructure and other

¹ Specifically, through the last day of the first quarter that begins one year after the PHE ends. For example, if the PHE ended March 31, 2022, the last day of the first quarter that begins one year after that would be June 30, 2023.

² Medicaid coverage of testing and treatment may not be available for enrollees in limited Medicaid benefit coverage, such as for breast and cervical cancer and family planning, but the American Rescue Plan Act made Medicaid coverage of vaccinations mandatory for people in these groups.

³ "Press Release: Biden-Harris Administration Makes 100% Federal Medicaid Matching Funds Available for State Expenditures on Certain COVID-19 Vaccine Counseling Visits for Children and Youth," Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, December 2, 2021, <https://www.cms.gov/newsroom/press-releases/biden-harris-administration-makes-100-federal-medicaid-matching-funds-available-state-expenditures>.

⁴ Individuals enrolled in Medicaid limited-benefit categories and those enrolled in short-term, limited-duration private plans are considered uninsured and eligible for treatment services through this option. The option originally provided COVID-19 testing services only; the American Rescue Plan Act added coverage for vaccination and treatment.

⁵ Health Resources and Services Administration, "HRSA COVID-19 Uninsured Program Claims Submission Deadline FAQs," March 16, 2022, <https://www.hrsa.gov/coviduninsuredclaim/submission-deadline>.

administrative costs to implement the option – such as setting up a billing portal for providers or adjusting presumptive eligibility systems to account for this additional group. As of April 2022, 15 states had adopted this option.⁶

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommends the COVID-19 vaccine for children aged 5 and older, so it is included in the federally funded, CDC-administered Vaccines for Children program.⁷ That program ensures that children enrolled in Medicaid, children who are uninsured or underinsured, and children who are American Indians or Alaska Natives can get recommended vaccines free of charge. Medicaid covers the cost of vaccine administration for Medicaid-enrolled children. Children enrolled in separate Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) plans are not included in the Vaccines for Children program, but ACIP-recommended vaccinations for children are a required benefit in CHIP.

What are private health insurance plans required to cover?

During the PHE:

- **Testing:** Most private group and individual market plans (including grandfathered plans, which are plans that existed before the 2010 Affordable Care Act and have not changed significantly since) must cover COVID-19 testing and diagnosis without charging enrollees cost sharing such as copayments or deductibles.⁸ Plans cannot require prior authorization for these services, nor can plans and providers require an individual to have symptoms or suspected COVID-19 exposure as a condition of coverage. Beginning January 15, 2022, plans are also required to cover or reimburse enrollees for the cost of up to eight over-the-counter COVID-19 tests per enrollee per month during the PHE.⁹ Plans may cover testing for public health surveillance or employment purposes, but they are not required to do so.
- **Vaccinations:** Most private group and individual market plans (but not grandfathered plans) must cover COVID-19 vaccinations (including boosters) without charging cost-sharing amounts or deductibles or requiring prior authorization. Plans may not charge enrollees any cost sharing for an office visit if the main reason for the visit is vaccination. Plans may not offer different coverage for vaccines produced by different manufacturers; all vaccines that ACIP recommends must be covered. Plans cannot deny coverage based on a state’s or locality’s vaccine prioritization schedule (for example, if a person got vaccinated before the state opened vaccinations to their age group). Federal guidance instructs insurers to pay in-network providers the negotiated rate and out-of-network providers “reasonable” rates (for example, the Medicare reimbursement rate).

For people enrolled in plans that do not cover vaccinations or that require cost sharing for vaccinations, providers can submit claims to the federal Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) COVID-19 Coverage Assistance Fund (CAF). Vaccine administration fees and any patient cost sharing related to vaccines are eligible for reimbursement through CAF. Providers are reimbursed at Medicare rates and cannot balance bill patients. CAF is funded through the larger federal Provider Relief Fund.

- **Treatment:** Unlike testing and vaccinations, individuals enrolled in private health insurance have no special financial protections for treatment for COVID-19. Existing cost-sharing charges under a plan (such as copayments,

⁶ CBPP tracking, April 21, 2022.

⁷ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, “COVID-19 ACIP Vaccine Recommendations,” November 5, 2021, <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/vacc-specific/covid-19.html>.

⁸ Short-term, limited-duration plans are not required to cover testing or vaccinations, although the Department of Health and Human Services encourages them to do so and not to require cost sharing. See Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, “Toolkit On Covid-19 Vaccine: Health Insurance Issuers And Medicare Advantage Plans,” updated May 14, 2021, <https://www.cms.gov/files/document/COVID-19-toolkit-issuers-MA-plans.pdf>. Individuals with these plans are considered “uninsured” and eligible for coverage through a state’s Medicaid COVID-19 option (if the state has adopted the option). Otherwise, providers may claim reimbursement for providing testing, vaccination, and treatment services for these individuals through the federal Health Resources and Services Administration’s COVID-19 Uninsured Program.

⁹ U.S. Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and the Treasury, “FAQs about Families First Coronavirus Response Act and Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act Implementation,” January 10, 2022, <https://www.cms.gov/CCIIO/Resources/Fact-Sheets-and-FAQs/Downloads/FAQs-Part-51.pdf>.

coinsurance, and deductibles) apply. For marketplace enrollees, existing protections apply, such as the annual out-of-pocket maximum for in-network coverage.¹⁰

How are testing, vaccines, and treatment covered for people who are uninsured?

People who are uninsured should be able to get COVID-19 testing and vaccines at no cost, regardless of income or immigration status. The HRSA COVID-19 Uninsured Program stopped accepting provider claims for treatment services in March 2022, leaving fewer options for people who are uninsured to access free COVID-19-related treatment.

- **Medicaid COVID-19 option:** If a person who is uninsured lives in a state that has adopted the Medicaid COVID-19 option described above and they're not eligible under another Medicaid category, they will qualify for services through the option – unless they are not citizens or don't have a satisfactory immigration status that makes them eligible them for Medicaid. Medicaid payment for emergency services provided to these individuals may be available, however.
- **Other states:** If an uninsured person lives in a state that has not adopted the Medicaid COVID-19 option, they can seek care at a Federally Qualified Health Center or other state or local health department programs that provide services regardless of insurance or immigration status. Previously, providers could claim reimbursement through the HRSA COVID-19 Uninsured Program, regardless of the individual's income or immigration status.

TABLE 1

Coverage of COVID-19 Testing, Vaccination, and Treatment During the Public Health Emergency*

	Testing	Vaccination	Treatment
Uninsured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covered through the Medicaid COVID-19 option if a state adopts it. • Emergency Medicaid may be available to pay for emergency services for individuals who would qualify for Medicaid but for their immigration status. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with a fixed address may request a limited number of free at-home COVID-19 tests by mail at COVIDTests.gov (regardless of coverage status) and most Federally Qualified Health Centers and state and local health departments provide free COVID-19 testing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccines must be provided at no cost and regardless of coverage or immigration status 	
Medicaid enrollees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be covered without cost sharing for full-benefit enrollees. Includes over-the-counter tests, but states may 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be covered without cost sharing, including for limited-benefit enrollees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be covered without cost sharing for full-benefit enrollees.

¹⁰ For more on how cost-sharing protections normally work in marketplace plans, see Health Reform: Beyond the Basics (a project of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities), "Key Facts: Cost-Sharing Charges," <https://www.healthreformbeyondthebasics.org/cost-sharing-charges-in-marketplace-health-insurance-plans-answers-to-frequently-asked-questions/>.

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	Testing	Vaccination	Treatment
	require a prescription or apply other limits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% FMAP for vaccine and administration. 	
Individuals in Medicaid optional COVID-19 group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States may take up this option to cover testing, vaccination, and treatment for uninsured individuals, regardless of income. Individuals in limited-benefit Medicaid groups qualify for testing and treatment through this option, but vaccines must be covered as part of their limited-benefit Medicaid coverage. Immigrants who would qualify for this option but for their immigration status may qualify for payment of emergency services. States receive 100% FMAP for services as well as administrative costs to support this optional group. 		
Enrollees in non-grandfathered group and individual market health plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must be covered without cost sharing (whether delivered by an in-network or out-of-network provider). Includes coverage of/reimbursement for over-the-counter COVID-19 tests obtained on or after January 15, 2022. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular cost-sharing policies apply.
Enrollees in grandfathered plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must be covered without cost sharing (whether delivered by an in-network or out-of-network provider). Includes coverage of/reimbursement for over-the-counter COVID-19 tests obtained on or after January 15, 2022. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May, but are not required to cover vaccinations. Cost-sharing may apply. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular cost-sharing policies apply.
Enrollees in short-term, limited-duration plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May, but are not required to cover testing, vaccinations, or specific treatments. Cost-sharing may apply. Not counted as insurance for purposes of eligibility for Medicaid COVID-19 category. 		

*Medicaid provisions remain in place until the end of the first quarter that begins one year after the PHE ends, with the exception of the Medicaid COVID-19 option, which ends at the end of the PHE.

Vaccine Outreach

The federal government is now buying and distributing all COVID-19 vaccines. As a condition of receiving vaccines, pharmacies and other COVID-19 vaccination providers must vaccinate individuals free of charge, regardless of insurance status or form of coverage. The critical work to ensure that everyone can access vaccines, however, is complex and ongoing.

Various laws have allocated federal funding to support vaccine distribution, outreach, and monitoring efforts. Most recently, the American Rescue Plan Act allocated more than \$15 billion to support CDC efforts, the vaccine supply chain,

and the vaccine-related efforts of the Food and Drug Administration. The Act also includes nearly \$9 billion for public-health-related investments, most — \$7.6 billion — of which is allocated for Federally Qualified Health Centers' COVID-19 testing and vaccine outreach and administration efforts. Another \$7.66 billion is allocated to state, local, tribal, and territorial health departments.

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