



Federal Declarations and Flexibilities Supporting Medicaid and CHIP COVID-19 Response Efforts
Effective and End Dates
Updated January 14, 2022

To help states respond to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the White House, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) have invoked their emergency powers to authorize temporary flexibilities in Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Congress’s legislative relief packages have similarly provided temporary federal support for state Medicaid programs, subject to certain conditions. The timeframes for these emergency measures are summarized in the chart below, including the effective dates and expiration timelines dictated by law or agency guidance.

The duration for many of these federal flexibilities is linked to the federal Public Health Emergency (PHE) that HHS declared in response to COVID-19, [effective January 27, 2020](#). Since that time, HHS has consistently renewed the PHE declaration in 90-day increments, the maximum period permitted under federal law.

- **Currently, the PHE is in effect through April 15, 2022** (per HHS’s [January 14 renewal notice](#), which applies for 90 days beginning January 16).
- **HHS may or may not continue renewing the PHE in 2022.** In a [letter](#) sent to state governors on January 22, 2021, the Acting HHS Secretary stated that “the PHE will likely remain in place for the entirety of 2021,” and further, that “HHS will provide states with 60 days’ notice prior to termination” of the PHE. As of the time of writing, HHS has neither retracted its statement regarding a 60-day notice period, nor publicly committed to renewing the PHE again in 2022, although there is speculation that the PHE is likely to continue at least until the summer.

Meanwhile, CMS has been issuing guidance to advise states about the expected timelines for unwinding various flexibilities following the end of the PHE, including “State Health Official” letters (SHOs) issued on December 22, 2020 ([SHO 20-004](#)) and August 13, 2021 ([SHO 21-002](#)),¹ guidance outlining strategies for [states](#) and [managed care plans](#) to minimize coverage losses while unwinding the continuous coverage requirement, and related “transition tools” regarding [eligibility and enrollment](#) and other [program operations](#). For additional discussion of eligibility and coverage issues during the unwinding period, see SHVS’ [Resources for States on Unwinding the Medicaid Continuous Coverage Requirement](#).

As of the time of writing, the Build Back Better Act ([H.R. 5376](#)) remains pending in the Senate. If enacted as passed by the House on November 18, 2021, this bill would modify certain PHE unwinding timelines for state Medicaid programs, including with respect to the continuous coverage requirement.

This SHVS product has been updated to reflect HHS’s January 14, 2022 declaration renewing the PHE.

Declaration/Flexibility	Effective Date	Expiration Timeline	Current End Date (as of publication)	Citations
Federal Emergency/Disaster Declarations				
The HHS Public Health Emergency (PHE) Declaration for COVID-19	January 27, 2020 <i>(issued January 31, 2020)</i> Last renewed: January 16, 2022	Expires after 90 days unless renewed by HHS; may be terminated at any time by HHS, although HHS has committed to providing states with at least 60 days’ notice	April 15, 2022	Public Health Service Act § 319(a) <i>[42 USC § 247d(a)]</i> Jan. 22, 2021 Letter from Acting HHS Secretary

Federal Declarations and Flexibilities Supporting Medicaid and CHIP COVID-19 Response Efforts
Effective and End Dates
Updated January 14, 2022

Declaration/Flexibility	Effective Date	Expiration Timeline	Current End Date (as of publication)	Citations
	<i>(issued January 14, 2022)</i>			
The President’s National Emergency Declaration under the National Emergencies Act (NEA)	March 1, 2020 <i>(issued March 13, 2020)</i> Last renewed: March 1, 2021 <i>(issued February 24)</i>	Expires after one year unless renewed by the President; may be terminated at any time by the President or by joint resolution of Congress ²	March 1, 2022	NEA §§ 202(a) & (d) <i>[50 U.S.C. §§ 1622(a) & (d)]</i>
The President’s Stafford Act Declarations	Nationwide emergency declaration issued March 13, 2020 <i>(no effective date specified)</i> State “major disaster” declarations are generally effective January 20, 2020	The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) determines the start and end dates of the “incident period”	None specified in either the nationwide or state-by-state declarations	Stafford Act §§ 401 (major disaster) & 501 (emergency) <i>[42 USC §§ 5170 & 5191]</i> 44 CFR § 206.32(f)
Federal Executive Actions: Temporary Medicaid/CHIP Flexibilities for COVID-19 Response Efforts				
Section 1135 Waiver	March 1, 2020 <i>(or a later date requested by the state and approved by CMS)</i> ³	Generally, end of the PHE, per CMS guidance ⁴ ; CMS may terminate any individual waiver at any time. For certain waivers, CMS has authorized grace periods following the end of the PHE. ⁵	April 15, 2022 <i>(except for flexibilities for which CMS has authorized a grace period following the end of the PHE)</i>	Social Security Act (SSA) § 1135(e) <i>[42 USC § 1320b-5(e)]</i> Nationwide (“Blanket”) 1135 Waivers (additional blanket waivers listed here) State-Specific 1135 Waivers CMS’s Medicaid/CHIP FAQ CMS SHO 20-004

Federal Declarations and Flexibilities Supporting Medicaid and CHIP COVID-19 Response Efforts
Effective and End Dates
Updated January 14, 2022

Declaration/Flexibility	Effective Date	Expiration Timeline	Current End Date (as of publication)	Citations
Medicaid Disaster Relief State Plan Amendment (SPA)	March 1, 2020 (or a later date chosen by the state) ⁶	End of PHE (or an earlier approved date chosen by the state)	April 15, 2022 (or an earlier date chosen by the state)	Medicaid Disaster Relief SPA Template CMS's Medicaid/CHIP FAQ CMS SHO 20-004
CHIP Disaster Relief SPA	Start of state or federally declared emergency (or a later date chosen by the state) ⁷	End of the PHE or state-declared emergency (or an earlier date chosen by the state)	April 15, 2022 (or an earlier date chosen by the state, or later if the state-declared disaster continues)	CHIP Disaster Relief SPA Example CMS Medicaid/CHIP FAQ CMS SHO 20-004
Section 1915(c) Appendix K (for Medicaid home and community-based services (HCBS) programs)	January 27, 2020 (or a later date chosen by the state)	Six months following the end of the PHE, if the state requested CMS approval for this timeline. Otherwise, one year from the Appendix K effective date (or an earlier approved date chosen by the state), but no later than March 31, 2021 (one year from the last day of the month in which the President executed the NEA declaration).	October 15, 2022 , if a state received CMS approval for this extended timeline. For states that did not request this extension, the Appendix K end date was January 26, 2021 (or an earlier date chosen by the state, or as late as March 31, 2021 if the state chose a delayed effective date).	Section 1915(c) Appendix K Template CMS Medicaid/CHIP FAQ CMS SHO 20-004
Emergency Section 1115 Waiver	March 1, 2020 (or a later date chosen by the state)	PHE + 60 days (or an earlier date approved in the waiver's Special Terms & Conditions (STCs))	June 14, 2022 (or an earlier date approved in the STCs)	SMD 20-002 & COVID-19 Section 1115 Template CMS SHO 20-004
Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA, P.L. 116-127): Key COVID-19-Related Provisions Affecting Medicaid				
Enhanced Federal Medicaid Assistance Percentage (FMAP)	January 1, 2020	End of the quarter in which the PHE ends	June 30, 2022	FFCRA § 6008(a) CMS SHO 20-004
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of Effort (MOE) Requirement 	January 1, 2020	End of the quarter in which PHE ends	June 30, 2022	FFCRA § 6008(b)(1) & (2)

Federal Declarations and Flexibilities Supporting Medicaid and CHIP COVID-19 Response Efforts
Effective and End Dates
Updated January 14, 2022

Declaration/Flexibility	Effective Date	Expiration Timeline	Current End Date (as of publication)	Citations
				CMS SHO 20-004
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous Coverage Requirement 	March 18, 2020	End of the month in which the PHE ends	April 30, 2022 , although states have up to 12 months following this date to complete all pending eligibility actions (per CMS guidance)	FFCRA § 6008(b)(3) 42 CFR § 433.400, as added by CMS’s November 2, 2020 Interim Final Rule (IFR) CMS SHO 20-004 & SHO 21-002
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required Coverage (With No Cost Sharing) of COVID-19 Tests, Treatments, and Vaccines⁸ 	January 1, 2020	End of the quarter in which PHE ends	June 30, 2022	FFCRA § 6008(b)(4) CMS November 2, 2020 IFR CMS SHO 20-004
Coverage for the Optional COVID-19 Eligibility Group	March 18, 2020 (or a later date chosen by the state)	End of the PHE ⁹	April 15, 2022	SSA §§ 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii) & (ss) [42 USC §§ 1396a(a)(10) & (ss)], as added/amended by FFCRA § 6004(a)(3), CARES § 3716, and ARP § 9811 (see below) CMS Guidance on the Optional COVID-19 Group CMS SHO 20-004
American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARP, P.L. 117-2): Key COVID-Related Provisions Affecting Medicaid and CHIP¹⁰				
Required Coverage (With No Cost Sharing) of COVID-19 Vaccines for All Populations Covered by Medicaid and CHIP; 100% FMAP for COVID Vaccines	March 11, 2021	End of the first calendar quarter that begins at least one year after the end of the PHE ¹¹	September 30, 2023	ARP §§ 9811 & 9821 CMCS Info Bulletin SHO 21-004



Federal Declarations and Flexibilities Supporting Medicaid and CHIP COVID-19 Response Efforts
Effective and End Dates
Updated January 14, 2022

Declaration/Flexibility	Effective Date	Expiration Timeline	Current End Date (as of publication)	Citations
Required Coverage (With No Cost Sharing) of COVID-19 Testing and Treatments for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Most “Full Benefit” Medicaid and CHIP Populations; and</i> • <i>The Optional Medicaid COVID-19 Testing Group</i> 	March 11, 2021	End of the first calendar quarter that begins at least one year after the end of the PHE	September 30, 2023	ARP §§ 9811 & 9821 CMS SHO 21-006

Support for this product was provided by the State Health and Value Strategies (SHVS) program, a grantee of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. The views expressed here do not necessarily reflect the views of the Foundation.

Notes

¹ The “unwinding” guidance in these SHOs is also summarized in CMS’s presentations from the following All-State Medicaid & CHIP Calls: [January 7, 2021 presentation](#) (summarizing SHO 20-004) and [August 19, 2021 presentation](#) (summarizing SHO 21-002).

² After the President declares a national emergency, NEA section 202(b) requires that, every six months, “each House of Congress shall meet to consider a vote on a joint resolution to determine whether that emergency shall be terminated.”

³ HHS invoked the 1135 waiver authority on [March 13, 2020](#), with an effective date of March 1, 2020. Thus, all the 1135 waivers that have since been issued by HHS and CMS have retroactive effect to March 1, 2020 unless otherwise specified.

⁴ [CMS’s Medicaid/CHIP FAQ](#) states that 1135 waivers last until the end of the PHE. That guidance appears inconsistent with the text of section 1135(e) in two respects, however. First, section 1135(e) provides that emergency waivers can generally be extended up until the termination of either the PHE *or* the presidential emergency declaration (whichever comes first). Applicable presidential emergency declarations can be made under the NEA or the Stafford Act; currently, both types of declarations are in effect nationwide. Section 1135(e) also requires that HHS renew the 1135 waiver authority at least every 60 days. To date, HHS has not issued any express renewal of the 1135 waiver authority.

⁵ For example, many states received 1135 waivers related to provider enrollment in Medicaid, including waivers allowing for delays in provider revalidation and permitting provisional enrollment of providers who were already enrolled with Medicare or with another state’s Medicaid program. CMS has authorized a six-month grace period for these flexibilities following the end of the PHE, as described in [SHO 20-004](#).

⁶ Typically, Medicaid SPAs may be effective no earlier than the first day of the quarter in which the SPA was submitted. With respect to Medicaid disaster relief SPAs, CMS will grant 1135 waivers that allow Medicaid SPAs to take effect before the start of the quarter in which the SPA was submitted (but no earlier than the start of the PHE).

⁷ According to CMS’s CHIP disaster relief [SPA example](#), states may activate their disaster relief scenarios in response to a disaster declared by the “Governor or FEMA.” [CMS’s Medicaid/CHIP FAQ](#) states that CHIP disaster relief SPAs may also be activated in response to the COVID-19 PHE. In general, CHIP SPAs may have retroactive effect as far back as

the beginning of the fiscal year in which the SPA was submitted, including SPAs that modify the state’s disaster relief scenarios. For that reason, [CMS’s Medicaid/CHIP FAQ](#) indicates that section 1135 authority is not needed to modify the submission date for SPAs that are submitted by the end of the fiscal year; presumably, however, CMS could grant an 1135 waiver to extend the retroactive date of a CHIP SPA into the prior fiscal year if needed, similar to CMS’s use of 1135 waivers to permit Medicaid SPAs to have a retroactive effective date in a previous quarter.

⁸ [CMS’s Medicaid/CHIP FAQ](#) clarifies that this coverage requirement applies to COVID-19 tests, treatments, and vaccines that receive an FDA Emergency Use Authorization (EUA), as well as those will full FDA approval.

⁹ Although federal funding for the optional eligibility group ends at the end of the PHE, states may need to keep this group enrolled (without coverage) until the end of the month in which the PHE period ends in order to comply with the continuous coverage conditions in FFCRA section 6008(b)(3), per [CMS’s Medicaid/CHIP FAQ](#).

¹⁰ This chart summarizes ARP’s temporary measures related to the COVID-19 pandemic, but does not address the many other temporary ARP provisions that affect Medicaid and CHIP (e.g., the optional extension of postpartum coverage or the enhanced funding for home and community-based services). For an overview of ARP’s key provisions, see SHVS’s [Timeline of Key Provisions in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021](#).

¹¹ For example, if the PHE were to end on April 15, 2022, then this ARP provision would expire September 30, 2023 (the last day of the calendar quarter that begins after April 15, 2023, the one-year anniversary of the PHE end date).