March 11: IRS published notice 2020-15, which allows Health Savings Account-eligible high deductible health plans to provide pre-deductible coverage of “medical care services and items purchased related to testing for and treatment of COVID-19”. The notice also states “vaccinations continue to be considered preventive care under section 223(c)(2)(C) for purposes of determining whether a health plan is an HDHP.”

March 18: the president signed into law COVID package #2 (H.R. 6201, which became Public Law 116-127). The bill included a requirement that all health plans shall provide coverage without cost sharing for COVID-19 testing during the public health emergency.

March 27: the president signed into law the COVID package #2, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act (H.R. 748, which became Public Law 116-136). Among many other provisions, the bill:
   o Specifies options for how COVID-19 testing must be reimbursed by health plans;
   o Allows Health Savings Account-eligible high deductible health plans to cover “telehealth and other remote care” pre-deductible for plans beginning before 2021; and
   o Requires all health plans cover future COVID-19 vaccines without imposing cost sharing.

March 30: CMS released regulatory guidance in the Interim Final Rule to further support hospitals’, physicians’, and other healthcare organizations’ capabilities during the COVID-19 pandemic, including expanding Medicare coverage of telehealth visits – expanding access to high-value care during the crisis through appropriate (virtual) settings.

Throughout March and April: several health plans, including United, Cigna, Aetna, Humana, Anthem and others committed to provide COVID-19 treatment without cost sharing for various amounts of time.