

# Medicare & Your Mental Health Benefits

This **official government** booklet has important information about mental health benefits for people with Medicare:

- Who's eligible
- What's covered
- Treatment for substance use disorder
- Help for people with limited income & resources

[Medicare.gov](https://www.Medicare.gov)



Medicare

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## Section 1:

# Mental health care & Medicare

Mental health conditions, like depression and anxiety, can happen to anyone at any time. If you think you may have problems that affect your mental health, you can get help. Talk to your provider if you have:

- Thoughts of ending your life (like a fixation on death or suicidal thoughts or attempts)
- Sad, empty, or hopeless feelings
- Loss of self-worth (like worries about being a burden, feelings of worthlessness, or self-loathing)
- Symptoms of social withdrawal (like you don't want to be with friends, engage in activities, or leave home)
- Little interest in things you used to enjoy
- Low energy

**Note:** Go to pages 16–17 for definitions of **blue** words

- Trouble concentrating
- Trouble sleeping (like difficulty falling or staying asleep, oversleeping, or daytime sleepiness)
- Loss of appetite or weight loss
- Increased use of alcohol or other drugs

Mental health care services and programs involve diagnosing and treating people with mental health disorders (including substance use disorders). These services and programs may be provided in outpatient and inpatient settings. Medicare helps cover outpatient and inpatient mental health care, as well as prescription drugs you may need to treat a mental health condition.

## Your Medicare appeal rights

An appeal is the action you can take if you disagree with a coverage or payment decision by Medicare, your [Medicare health plan](#), or your Medicare drug plan. If you decide to file an appeal, ask your doctor, health care provider, or supplier for any information that may help your case. Keep a copy of everything you send to Medicare or your plan as part of the appeal.

For more information:

- Visit [Medicare.gov/appeals](https://www.medicare.gov/appeals).
- Call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227). TTY users can call 1-877-486-2048.

All people with Medicare have certain rights and protections. For more information, visit [Medicare.gov/basics/your-medicare-rights](https://www.medicare.gov/basics/your-medicare-rights).

If you or someone you know is struggling or in crisis and would like to talk to a trained crisis counselor, call or text 988, the free and confidential Suicide & Crisis Lifeline. You can also connect with a counselor through web chat at [988lifeline.org](https://www.988lifeline.org).

The 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline is a national network of local crisis centers that provides free and confidential emotional support if you or someone you know is having thoughts of suicide or experiencing a mental health or substance use crisis. You can talk to a counselor 24 hours a day, 7 days a week in the U.S. Call, text, or chat:

- To talk to someone who cares
- If you feel you might be in danger of hurting yourself
- If you're concerned about a family member or friend
- To find mental health treatments and services in your area

**Call 911 if you're in an immediate medical crisis.**



## Section 2:

# Outpatient mental health care

## What Original Medicare covers

Medicare Part B (Medical Insurance) helps pay for mental health services you usually get outside of a hospital (like in a clinic, doctor's office, or therapist's office) and services a hospital provides in its outpatient department. Part B also covers visits with:

- Psychiatrists or other doctors
- Clinical psychologists
- Clinical social workers
- Clinical nurse specialists
- Nurse practitioners
- Physician assistants
- Marriage & family therapists
- Mental health counselors

**Note:** Go to pages 16–17 for definitions of **blue** words

## 4 Section 2: Outpatient mental health care

Providers who participate in Part B must accept assignment. This means your doctor, provider, or supplier agrees (or is required by law) to accept the **Medicare-approved amount** as full payment for covered services and not bill you for any more than the Medicare **deductible** and **coinsurance**. Most health care providers accept assignment, but always check to make sure before you schedule an appointment.

Part B helps pay for these outpatient services:

- One depression screening each year. You must get the screening in a primary care doctor's office or primary care clinic that can provide follow-up treatment and referrals. Visit [Medicare.gov/coverage/depression-screening](https://www.medicare.gov/coverage/depression-screening) for more information.
- Individual and group psychotherapy with doctors or certain other licensed professionals allowed by the state where you get the services.
- Family counseling, if the main purpose is to help with your treatment.
- Testing to find out if you're getting the services you need and if your current treatment is helping you.
- Psychiatric evaluation.
- Medication management.
- Certain prescription drugs that aren't usually "self-administered" (drugs you would normally take on your own), like some injections.
- Diagnostic tests.
- Partial hospitalization.
- A one-time "Welcome to Medicare" preventive visit within the first 12 months you have Part B. This visit includes a review of your potential risk factors for depression. Visit [Medicare.gov/coverage/welcome-to-medicare-preventive-visit](https://www.medicare.gov/coverage/welcome-to-medicare-preventive-visit) for more information.
- A yearly "Wellness" visit. This is a good time to talk to your provider about changes in your mental health, so they can evaluate your changes year to year. Visit [Medicare.gov/coverage/yearly-wellness-visits](https://www.medicare.gov/coverage/yearly-wellness-visits) for more information.
- Intensive outpatient program services.
- Mental health services you get as part of substance use disorder treatment.

**Note:** If you have a Medicare Advantage Plan, it may offer extra benefits, like certain types of mental health counseling that **Original Medicare** doesn't cover. Contact your plan for details.



## Opioid use disorder treatment services

Medicare covers opioid use disorder treatment services in opioid treatment programs. Services include:

- Medication (like methadone, buprenorphine, naltrexone, and naloxone)
- Substance use counseling
- Drug testing
- Individual and group therapy
- Intake activities
- Periodic assessments
- Intensive outpatient programs

Medicare covers counseling, therapy services, and periodic assessments both in person and, in certain circumstances, virtually (using audio and video communication technology, like your phone or a computer). Medicare also covers services given through opioid treatment program mobile units. Talk to your provider to find out where you can get these services. Visit [Medicare.gov/coverage/opioid-use-disorder-treatment-services](https://www.medicare.gov/coverage/opioid-use-disorder-treatment-services) for more information.

## Alcohol misuse screening & counseling

Medicare covers one alcohol misuse screening each year for adults (including pregnant individuals) who use alcohol, but don't meet the medical criteria for alcohol dependency. If your primary care provider determines you're misusing alcohol, you can also get up to 4 brief, face-to-face counseling sessions per year (if you're competent and alert during counseling). You must get counseling in a primary care setting (like a doctor's office).

If you have a substance use disorder or a co-occurring mental health disorder, you can get telehealth services from home.

Visit [Medicare.gov/coverage/alcohol-misuse-screenings-counseling](https://www.medicare.gov/coverage/alcohol-misuse-screenings-counseling) for more information.

## Partial hospitalization

Partial hospitalization provides a structured program of outpatient psychiatric services as an alternative to inpatient psychiatric care. It's more intense than care you get in a doctor's or therapist's office, and your care plan must state that you require at least 20 hours of therapeutic services per week. You get treatment during the day, and you don't have to stay overnight.

Part B may cover partial hospitalization services you get through a hospital outpatient department or community mental health center if you meet certain requirements and your doctor or other qualified mental health professional certifies that you would otherwise need inpatient treatment.

As part of your partial hospitalization program, Medicare may also cover:

- Occupational therapy that's part of your mental health treatment
- Individual patient training and education about your condition

Visit [Medicare.gov/coverage/mental-health-care-partial-hospitalization](https://www.medicare.gov/coverage/mental-health-care-partial-hospitalization) for more information.

## Intensive outpatient program services

Intensive outpatient programs offer a level of care for mental health conditions (including substance use disorders) between traditional once-weekly therapy or counseling, and partial hospitalization psychiatric care. The services are more rigorous than care you'd get in a doctor's or therapist's office and may include group and individual therapy sessions. To qualify for intensive outpatient program services, your care plan must state that you require at least 9 hours of therapeutic services per week. Part B may cover intensive outpatient program services you get at a hospital, community mental health center, Federally Qualified Health Center, or Rural Health Clinic. Part B may also cover these services at opioid treatment programs when you're getting treatment for opioid use disorder.

Visit [Medicare.gov/coverage/mental-health-care-intensive-outpatient-program-services](https://www.medicare.gov/coverage/mental-health-care-intensive-outpatient-program-services) for more information.

## What you pay for outpatient mental health care & services

In general, after you pay your yearly Part B **deductible**, you pay 20% of the **Medicare-approved amount** for visits to diagnose or treat your condition, if your provider accepts assignment.

If you get your services in a hospital outpatient clinic or hospital outpatient department, you may have to pay an additional **copayment** or **coinsurance** amount to the hospital.

**Note:** If you have a Medicare Supplement Insurance (**Medigap**) policy or other health coverage, tell your health care provider so your bills get paid correctly. Visit [Medicare.gov/coverage/mental-health-care-outpatient](https://www.medicare.gov/coverage/mental-health-care-outpatient) for more information on outpatient mental health services.

### Screenings

Medicare pays for:

- One depression screening per year if your provider accepts assignment.
- Alcohol misuse screening and counseling if your primary care provider accepts assignment.

### Opioid use disorder treatment services

After you pay the Part B deductible, you pay nothing for opioid use disorder treatment services if you get them from a Medicare-enrolled provider.



## Partial hospitalization

For partial hospitalization you pay:

- A percentage of the **Medicare-approved amount** for each service you get from a qualified mental health professional if they accept assignment.
- **Coinsurance** for each day of partial hospitalization services you get in a hospital outpatient setting or community mental health center after you meet the Part B **deductible**.

## Intensive outpatient program services

- You pay a percentage of the Medicare-approved amount for each service you get if your doctor or certain other qualified mental health professional accepts assignment.
- After you meet the Part B deductible, you also pay coinsurance for each day of intensive outpatient program services you get in a hospital outpatient setting or community mental health center.

## What isn't covered

- Meals.
- Transportation to or from mental health care services.
- Support groups that bring people together to talk and socialize.  
(**Note:** This is different from group psychotherapy, which is covered.)
- Testing or training for job skills that isn't part of your mental health treatment.



## **Section 3:**

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# **Inpatient mental health care**

## **What Original Medicare covers**

Medicare Part A (Hospital Insurance) covers mental health care services you get when you're admitted as a hospital inpatient. You can get these services either in a general hospital or a psychiatric hospital (a facility that only cares for people with mental health conditions). No matter which type of hospital you choose, Part A will help cover inpatient mental health services.

Part A covers:

- Semi-private rooms
- Meals
- General nursing
- Drugs (including methadone to treat an opioid use disorder)
- Other hospital services and supplies you might get as part of your inpatient treatment

**Note:** Go to pages 16–17 for definitions of **blue** words

Part B covers the services you get (like mental health services) from a doctor or other health care professional while you're in the hospital as an inpatient.

Visit [Medicare.gov/coverage/mental-health-care-inpatient](https://www.medicare.gov/coverage/mental-health-care-inpatient) for more information.

## What you pay for inpatient mental health care & services

Medicare measures your use of hospital services (including services you get in a psychiatric hospital) in benefit periods. A benefit period begins the day you're admitted as an inpatient in a general or psychiatric hospital. The benefit period ends after you haven't had any inpatient hospital care for 60 days in a row. If you're admitted to a hospital again after 60 days, a new benefit period begins, and you must pay a new **deductible** for any inpatient hospital services you get.

There's no limit to the number of benefit periods you can have when you get mental health care in a general hospital. You can also have multiple benefit periods when you get care in a psychiatric hospital, but there's a lifetime limit of 190 days. Part A only pays for up to 190 days of inpatient psychiatric hospital services during your lifetime.

As a hospital inpatient, you pay this for each benefit period in 2024:

- Days 1-60: \$1,632 deductible.
- Days 61-90: \$408 each day.
- Days 91 and beyond: \$816 each day while using your 60 **lifetime reserve days**.
- Each day after you use all of your lifetime reserve days: All costs.
- 20% of the **Medicare-approved amount** for mental health services you get from providers while you're a hospital inpatient.

Visit [Medicare.gov/basics/costs](https://www.medicare.gov/basics/costs) for the most up-to-date costs.

**Note:** If you have a Medicare Supplement Insurance (**Medigap**) policy or other health coverage, tell your provider so your bills get paid correctly.

## What isn't covered

- Private duty nursing
- A phone or television in your room (if there's a separate charge for these items)
- Personal care items (like toothpaste, razors, or slipper socks)
- A private room, unless medically necessary



## Section 4:

# Medicare drug coverage (Part D)

To get Medicare drug coverage (Part D), you must join a Medicare-approved plan that offers drug coverage, like a Medicare drug plan or a Medicare Advantage Plan with drug coverage. These plans are run by private insurance companies that follow rules Medicare sets. Each plan can vary in cost and in the specific drugs it covers. It's important to know your plan's coverage rules and your rights.

## These plans have special rules

### Will my plan cover the drugs I need?

Most plans have a list of drugs that the plan covers, called a formulary. Plans aren't required to cover all drugs, but they're required to cover all (with limited exceptions) antidepressant, anticonvulsant, and antipsychotic medications.

**Note:** Go to pages 16–17 for definitions of **blue** words

Medicare reviews each plan's formulary to make sure it includes a wide range of drugs and that it doesn't discriminate against certain groups (like people with disabilities or mental health conditions).

**If you take prescription drugs for a mental health condition, it's important to find out if a plan covers your drugs before you enroll.**

Visit [Medicare.gov/plan-compare](https://www.medicare.gov/plan-compare) to find out which plans cover your drugs. Each time you shop for plans, you can enter the prescription drugs you're currently taking to get a better estimate of your out-of-pocket drug costs in each plan.

**Can my drug plan's formulary change?**

Your plan may change its drug list during the year because drug therapies change, new drugs are released, or new medical information becomes available. Plans can also, in certain cases, immediately remove a brand name drug from their formularies if the plan adds a new generic in place of the brand drug, or plans can change the cost or coverage rules for a brand name drug when adding the new generic drug.

If the formulary status of a drug you're currently taking changes, your plan will send you information about the specific changes. For other changes involving a drug you're currently taking that will affect you during the year, your plan must do **one** of these:

- Give you notice at least 30 days before the effective date of the change
- At the time you request a refill, provide notice of the change and a month's supply of the drug under the same plan rules as before the change

**What if my prescriber thinks I need a drug that my plan doesn't cover?**

If you're in a plan with Medicare drug coverage, you have the right to ask for a **coverage determination** (including an **exception**). You can appoint a representative to help you. Your representative can be a family member, friend, advocate, attorney, financial advisor, doctor, or someone else who will act on your behalf. You, your representative, or your doctor or other prescriber must contact your plan to ask for a coverage determination.

**Learn more about Medicare drug coverage (Part D)**

To find out more about Part D:

- Visit [Medicare.gov/part-d](https://www.medicare.gov/part-d).
- Visit [Medicare.gov/plan-compare](https://www.medicare.gov/plan-compare) to find and compare plans in your area. Have your Medicare card, a list of your drugs and their dosages, and the name of the pharmacy you use available.
- Call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227). TTY users can call 1-877-486-2048.
- Call your State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP) to get free, personalized, and unbiased help. Visit [shiphelp.org](https://www.shiphelp.org), or call 1-800-MEDICARE to get the phone number.





## Section 5:

# Help & resources

## Help if you have limited income & resources

### Extra Help paying your Medicare drug costs

If you have limited income and resources, you may qualify for Extra Help from Medicare to help pay the costs of Medicare drug coverage (Part D). You should apply even if you aren't sure you qualify.

Visit [SSA.gov/medicare/part-d-extra-help](https://www.ssa.gov/medicare/part-d-extra-help) to apply for Extra Help online. You can also apply for Extra Help by phone or ask for a paper application.

For more information, visit [Medicare.gov/basics/costs/help/drug-costs](https://www.medicare.gov/basics/costs/help/drug-costs).

**Note:** Go to pages 16–17 for definitions of **blue** words



## State Pharmaceutical Assistance Programs (SPAPs)

Many states have State Pharmaceutical Assistance Programs that help certain people pay for prescription drugs based on financial need, age, or medical condition. Each program makes its own rules on how to help its members. To find out if there's a State Pharmaceutical Assistance Program in your state and how it works, visit [go.medicare.gov/spap](https://www.go.medicare.gov/spap).

## Pharmaceutical Assistance Programs (also called Patient Assistance Programs)

Many major drug manufacturers offer assistance programs for people with Medicare drug coverage (Part D) who meet certain requirements.

For more information, visit [go.medicare.gov/spap](https://www.go.medicare.gov/spap).

## Medicare Savings Programs

If you have limited income and resources and meet certain conditions, you may be able to get help from your state to pay your Medicare costs (like [premiums](#), [deductibles](#), and [coinsurance](#)).

For more information, visit [Medicare.gov/basics/costs/help/medicare-savings-programs](https://www.Medicare.gov/basics/costs/help/medicare-savings-programs).

- Contact your State Medical Assistance (Medicaid) office, and ask for information on Medicare Savings Programs. Call even if you aren't sure if you qualify. To get their phone number, visit [Medicaid.gov/about-us/beneficiary-resources/index.html#statemenu](https://www.Medicaid.gov/about-us/beneficiary-resources/index.html#statemenu). You can also call 1-800-MEDICARE. TTY users can call 1-877-486-2048.
- Visit [Medicare.gov/publications](https://www.Medicare.gov/publications) to view or print the brochure "Getting Started: Get Help With Your Medicare Costs."
- Call your State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP) for free personalized health insurance counseling. Visit [shiphelp.org](https://www.shiphelp.org), or call 1-800-MEDICARE to get the phone number.

## Medicaid

Medicaid is a joint federal and state program that may help with medical costs if you have limited income and (in some cases) resources. Medicaid also offers some benefits that Medicare doesn't normally cover, like custodial nursing home care and personal care services. Each state has different rules about eligibility and applying for Medicaid.

For more information:

- Visit [Medicare.gov/basics/costs/help/medicaid](https://www.medicare.gov/basics/costs/help/medicaid).
- Call your State Medical Assistance (Medicaid) office to find out if you qualify. To get their phone number, visit [Medicaid.gov/about-us/beneficiary-resources/index.html#statemenu](https://www.medicare.gov/about-us/beneficiary-resources/index.html#statemenu). You can also call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227). TTY users can call 1-877-486-2048.
- Visit [Medicare.gov/publications](https://www.medicare.gov/publications) to view the brochure "Getting Started: Medicaid" to learn more about Medicaid.

## Mental health resources

### If you or someone you know is struggling or in crisis:

Call or text 988, or chat [988lifeline.org](https://988lifeline.org), the Suicide & Crisis Lifeline. You can talk to a trained crisis counselor 24 hours a day, 7 days a week in the U.S.

### For more information about Medicare mental health benefits and coverage:

- Visit [Medicare.gov/coverage/mental-health-substance-use-disorder](https://www.medicare.gov/coverage/mental-health-substance-use-disorder), or call 1-800-MEDICARE.
- Call your State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP) for free personalized health insurance counseling. Visit [shiphelp.org](https://shiphelp.org), or call 1-800-MEDICARE to get the phone number.

Talk to your provider if you have questions or concerns about your mental health, to find out more about mental health, or to find mental health treatment. You can also use these resources to find the care you need:

### National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)

- Visit [nimh.nih.gov](https://www.nimh.nih.gov).
- Call 1-866-615-6464. TTY users can call 1-301-443-8431.
- Email [nimhinfo@nih.gov](mailto:nimhinfo@nih.gov).

### Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

- Visit [mentalhealth.gov](https://www.mentalhealth.gov). To find treatment facilities in your area, visit [findtreatment.gov](https://www.mentalhealth.gov/findtreatment.gov).
- Call 1-877-SAMHSA-7 (1-877-726-4727). TTY users can call 1-800-487-4889.

### **Mental Health America**

- Visit [mhanational.org](https://mhanational.org).
- Call 1-800-969-6642.

### **National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI)**

- Visit [nami.org](https://nami.org).
- Call or text the Information Helpline at 1-800-950-NAMI (1-800-950-6264).

### **National Council for Mental Wellbeing**

- Visit [thenationalcouncil.org](https://thenationalcouncil.org).
- Call 1-202-684-7457.
- Email [Communications@thenationalcouncil.org](mailto:Communications@thenationalcouncil.org).



## Section 6:

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# Definitions

**Coinsurance**—An amount you may be required to pay as your share of the cost for benefits after you pay any deductibles. Coinsurance is usually a percentage (for example, 20%).

**Copayment**—An amount you may be required to pay as your share of the cost for benefits after you pay any deductibles. A copayment is a fixed amount, like \$30.

**Coverage determination**—The first decision made by your Medicare drug plan (not the pharmacy) about your drug benefits, including:

- Whether a particular drug is covered.
- Whether you've met all the requirements for getting a requested drug.
- How much you're required to pay for a drug.
- Whether to make an exception to a plan rule when you request it.

The drug plan must give you a prompt decision (72 hours for standard requests, 24 hours for expedited requests). If you disagree with the plan's coverage determination, the next step is an appeal.

**Deductible**—The amount you must pay for health care or prescriptions before Original Medicare, your Medicare Advantage Plan, your Medicare drug plan, or your other insurance begins to pay.

**Exception**—A type of Medicare prescription drug coverage determination. A formulary exception is a drug plan’s decision to cover a drug that’s not on its drug list or to waive a coverage rule. A tiering exception is a drug plan’s decision to charge a lower amount for a drug that’s on its non-preferred drug tier. You or your prescriber must request an exception, and your doctor or other prescriber must provide a supporting statement explaining the medical reason for the exception.

**Lifetime reserve days**—In Original Medicare, these are additional days that Medicare will pay for when you’re in a hospital for more than 90 days. You have a total of 60 reserve days that can be used during your lifetime. For each lifetime reserve day, Medicare pays all covered costs except for a daily coinsurance.

**Medicare-approved amount**—The payment amount that Original Medicare sets for a covered service or item. When your provider accepts assignment, Medicare pays its share and you pay your share of that amount.

**Medicare health plan**—Plans offered by private companies that contract with Medicare to provide Part A, Part B, and in many cases, Part D benefits. Includes Medicare Advantage Plans and certain other types of coverage (like Medicare Cost Plans, PACE programs, and demonstration/pilot programs).

**Medigap**—Medicare Supplement Insurance sold by private insurance companies to fill “gaps” in Original Medicare coverage.

**Original Medicare**—Original Medicare is a fee-for-service health plan that has 2 parts: Part A (Hospital Insurance) and Part B (Medical Insurance). After you pay a deductible, Medicare pays its share of the Medicare-approved amount, and you pay your share (coinsurance and deductibles).

**Premium**—The periodic payment to Medicare, an insurance company, or a health care plan for health or prescription drug coverage.

# CMS Accessible Communications

Medicare provides free auxiliary aids and services, including information in accessible formats like braille, large print, data or audio files, relay services and TTY communications. If you request information in an accessible format, you won't be disadvantaged by any additional time necessary to provide it. This means you'll get extra time to take any action if there's a delay in fulfilling your request.

To request Medicare or Marketplace information in an accessible format you can:

**1. Call us:**

For Medicare: 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227)

TTY: 1-877-486-2048

For Marketplace: 1-800-318-2596

TTY: 1-855-889-4325

**2. Email us:** [altformatrequest@cms.hhs.gov](mailto:altformatrequest@cms.hhs.gov)

**3. Send us a fax:** 1-844-530-3676

**4. Send us a letter:**

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

Offices of Hearings and Inquiries (OHI)

7500 Security Boulevard, Mail Stop DO-01-20

Baltimore, MD 21244-1850

Attn: Customer Accessibility Resource Staff (CARS)

Your request should include your name, phone number, type of information you need (if known), and the mailing address where we should send the materials. We may contact you for additional information.

**Note:** If you're enrolled in a Medicare Advantage Plan or Medicare drug plan, contact your plan to request its information in an accessible format. For Medicaid, contact your State Medical Assistance (Medicaid) office.



# Nondiscrimination Notice

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) doesn't exclude, deny benefits to, or otherwise discriminate against any person on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability, sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity), or age in admission to, participation in, or receipt of the services and benefits under any of its programs and activities, whether carried out by CMS directly or through a contractor or any other entity with which CMS arranges to carry out its programs and activities.

You can contact CMS in any of the ways included in this notice if you have any concerns about getting information in a format that you can use.

You may also file a complaint if you think you've been subjected to discrimination in a CMS program or activity, including experiencing issues with getting information in an accessible format from any Medicare Advantage Plan, Medicare drug plan, state or local Medicaid office, or Marketplace Qualified Health Plans. There are 3 ways to file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Office for Civil Rights:

**1. Online:**

[HHS.gov/civil-rights/filing-a-complaint/complaint-process/index.html](https://www.hhs.gov/civil-rights/filing-a-complaint/complaint-process/index.html)

**2. By phone:**

Call 1-800-368-1019.

TTY users can call 1-800-537-7697.

**3. In writing:** Send information about your complaint to:

Office for Civil Rights

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services

200 Independence Avenue, SW

Room 509F, HHH Building

Washington, D.C. 20201





**U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**  
**Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services**  
7500 Security Blvd.  
Baltimore, MD 21244-1850

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Official Business  
Penalty for Private Use, \$300

## Need a copy of this booklet in Spanish?

To get a free copy of this booklet in Spanish, visit [Medicare.gov](https://www.Medicare.gov) or call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227). TTY users can call 1-877-486-2048.

Esta publicación está disponible en Español. Para obtener una copia gratis, visite [Medicare.gov](https://www.Medicare.gov) o llame al 1-800-MEDICARE.



**Medicare**

The information in this booklet describes the Medicare Program at the time this booklet was printed. Changes may occur after printing. Visit [Medicare.gov](https://www.Medicare.gov), or call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227) to get the most current information. TTY users can call 1-877-486-2048.

“Medicare & Your Mental Health Benefits” isn’t a legal document. Official Medicare Program legal guidance is contained in the relevant statutes, regulations, and rulings.

This product was produced at U.S. taxpayer expense.