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**MENTAL HEALTH PARITY AND ADDICTION EQUITY ACT
NON-QUANTITATIVE TREATMENT LIMITS**

SUMMARY REPORT

Aetna Health, Inc.

NAIC #95109

9/30/2025

(PURSUANT TO NRS 687B.404)

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Glossary of Acronyms and Terms

Below are definitions of the various abbreviations and acronyms used throughout this Report.

ACA: Affordable Care Act

Act: Nevada Mental Health Parity Act

CAR: Comparative Analysis Report

Data Call Responses: Company submissions including the Data Call Template and all supporting materials necessary to show compliance with MHPAEA comparative analysis provisions.

Data Review Team: Regulatory Insurance Advisors, LLC and Division staff

Data Call Template: Excel workbook and data request developed by the Data Review Team to support collection of MHPAEA compliance data and materials.

INN: In-Network

MH/SUD: Mental Health / Substance Use Disorder

MHPAEA: Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008

Med/Surg: Medical/Surgical

NQTL: Non-Quantitative Treatment Limitation

Division: Nevada Division of Insurance

OON: Out-of-Network

RIA: Regulatory Insurance Advisors, LLC

U.S.C. – United States Code

I. INTRODUCTION & AUTHORITY

NRS 687B.404 (1) requires an insurer or other organization providing health coverage pursuant to chapters 689A, 689B, 689C, 695A, 695B, 695C, 695F or 695G of the Nevada Revised Statutes, including, without limitation, a health maintenance organization or managed care organization that provides health care services through managed care to recipients of Medicaid under the State Plan for Medicaid, to adhere to the applicable provisions of the Paul Wellstone and Pete Domenici Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008 (“MHPAEA”), Public Law 110-343, Division C, Title V, Subtitle B, and any federal regulations issued pursuant thereto.

NRS 687B.404 (2) also requires the Commissioner of Insurance, on or before July 1st of each year, to prescribe and provide a data request that solicits information necessary to evaluate the compliance of an insurer or other organization with MHPAEA, including the comparative analyses specified in 42 U.S.C. § 300gg-26(a)(8).

Further, NRS 687B.404 (5) requires the Commissioner, on or before December 31st of each year, shall compile a report summarizing the information submitted to the Commissioner pursuant to this section and submit the report to:

- (a) The Patient Protection Commission created by [NRS 439.908](#);
- (b) The Governor; and
- (c) The Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau for transmittal to:
 - (1) In even-numbered years, the next regular session of the Legislature; and
 - (2) In odd-numbered years, the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Health and Human Services.

II. PROCESS & METHODOLOGY

The Division engaged Regulatory Insurance Advisors (“RIA”) to create the data request required under NRS 687B.404 (1) and to review subsequent responses. The information requested from the Company included: Comparative Analysis Reports; Medical Management Guidelines utilized to determine Utilization Management (“UM”) criteria; UM Requirements for Prior-Authorization (“PA”), Concurrent Review (“CR”) and Retrospective Review (“RR”); Network Adequacy; Credentialing Criteria for MH/SUD and Med/Surg providers; Reimbursement Rates; and Claims Ratios and Modification Ratios.

This information is considered the “as written” documentation, in which the Company provides internal processes and procedures, written narratives, summaries, medical management guidelines and additional documentation outlining how they apply Non-Quantitative Treatment Limits (NQTLs) to ensure compliance with Mental Health Parity requirements. Information and supporting documentation was received from the

Company in order to evaluate the Company's Data Call submission and to assess the following:

- Complete and accurate list of covered services, including sufficient supporting documentation (e.g., Certificates of Coverage, Schedules of Benefits).
- Complete and accurate classification of covered services, including:
 - Accurate definitions of services as MH/SUD or Med/Surg,
 - Appropriate classification of services as in-network inpatient, out-of-network inpatient, in-network outpatient (office and other if subclassifying), out-of-network outpatient (office and other if subclassifying), pharmacy and emergency visits.
- Complete and accurate comparisons of Medical Management protocols, including sufficient supporting documentation,
 - For PA, CR, and RR, narratives for comparability both "as written" and "in operation".
- Complete and accurate comparisons of each Network-related Non-Quantitative Treatment Limitation ("NQTL"), including sufficient supporting documentation, with narratives identifying comparability for "as written" and "in operation".
- Complete and accurate comparisons of application of medical necessity to covered services, including supporting documentation with narratives identifying comparability for as "written" and "in operation".

Federal Regulations define an NQTL as follows:

45 CFR 146.136: Parity in mental health and substance use disorder benefits

(a) Meaning of terms. For purposes of this section, except where the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following terms have the meanings indicated:

...

(4) Nonquantitative treatment limitations—

*(i) General rule. A group health plan (or health insurance coverage) may not impose a nonquantitative treatment limitation with respect to mental health or substance use disorder benefits in any classification unless, under the terms of the plan (or health insurance coverage) as written and in operation, any processes, strategies, evidentiary standards, or other factors used in applying the nonquantitative treatment limitation to mental health or substance use disorder benefits in the classification **are comparable to, and are applied no more stringently than, the processes, strategies, evidentiary standards, or other factors used in applying the limitation with respect to medical surgical/benefits in***

the classification, except to the extent that recognized clinically appropriate standards of care may permit a difference.

(ii) *Illustrative list of nonquantitative treatment limitations. Nonquantitative treatment limitations include—*

- (A) Medical management standards limiting or excluding benefits based on medical necessity or medical appropriateness, or based on whether the treatment is experimental or investigative;*
- (B) Formulary design for prescription drugs;*
- (C) Standards for provider admission to participate in a network, including reimbursement rates;*
- (D) Plan methods for determining usual, customary, and reasonable charges;*
- (E) Refusal to pay for higher-cost therapies until it can be shown that a lower-cost therapy is not effective (also known as fail first policies or step therapy protocols); and,*
- (F) Exclusions based on failure to complete a course of treatment*

It is important to understand that an NQTL in and of itself is not a violation, but pursuant to Federal Regulation, the NQTL must be comparable to, and applied no more stringently to MH/SUD providers than to Med/Surg providers. For example, assume a claims administrator has discretion to approve benefits for treatment based on medical necessity. If that discretion is routinely used to approve Med/Surg benefits while simultaneously used to deny MH/SUD benefits and recognized clinically appropriate standards of care do not permit such a difference, the processes used in applying the medical necessity standard are applied more stringently to MH/SUD benefits. The use of discretion in the matter would be an NQTL parity violation.

Additional information in the form of universe data files for claims, including pharmacy, credentialing activity, and utilization management activity for the period was requested from the Company. “In operation” data reviews include identifying and reviewing how the Company is performing and providing services in application, to insureds, to identify NQTL concerns or potential violations, as well as but not limited to the following:

- Clinical review practices which include the act of providing clinical judgment to a utilization review case, typically involving a utilization review manual. An NQTL concern or violation would occur when the Clinical review practices that are utilized in application as compared to the “as written” materials presented are inconsistent.
- Expert reviewer consultation in which the Company seeks out the opinion of a practitioner or reviewer who manages the care in question. For example, a health plan may need to seek out the opinion of a dermatologist if they do not have one on their medical director staff, and when a request may be for a service or item in which dermatology is the appropriate prescribing specialty. An NQTL concern or

violation would occur when the Company utilizes expert reviewer consultation for Med/Surg reviews and determinations with the appropriate background and education, but does not utilize experts with the appropriate background and education for MH/SUD reviews and determinations.

- Company application of medical or professional judgement that includes a professional exercising the scope of their expertise or licensure, likely acting only within that scope, and not consulting a utilization review manual. An NQTL concern or violation would occur if the Company used medical or professional judgement with appropriate background and education for Med/Surg reviews and developing medical management guidelines, while using medical or professional judgement that do not have the appropriate background and education to perform MH/SUD reviews and develop medical management guidelines.
- Provider contract negotiation involves staff from the health plan entering into agreement and terms of a contract with a medical or behavioral health provider. This process may include negotiating rates upon which the provider will be reimbursed when submitting claims for services. An NQTL concern or violation would occur when more stringent or difficult provider contract negotiations exist for MH/SUD providers than Med/Surg providers, and decreased reimbursements for the same services.
- In network and out-of-network utilization refers to the actual number of claims utilized or submitted for in-network, contracted plan providers, versus out-of-network, non-contracted providers. An NQTL concern or violation may occur when access to in-network providers is more prominent for Med/Surg benefits than MH/SUD benefits.

The “in operation” data request required the Company to submit raw data universes for the 2024 period. The data request was specific to: Claims, including Pharmacy, Utilization Management, and Credentialing. This raw data was also utilized to determine Network Adequacy and Reimbursement Rates. Comprehensive data analytics were performed on the data provided to compare the “as written” responses to the “in operation” data. For example, if a Company states in their “as written” documentation that they do not require prior authorization on any MH/SUD benefits, analytics were performed to identify any MH/SUD claims that were denied for no prior authorization.

III. AS WRITTEN FINDINGS

During review of the Company’s submitted “as written” documentation several areas were noted as being deficient.

- The Company’s Comparative Analysis Report supporting Certificates of Coverage (“COC”) documentation contained excessive variable bracketing surrounding the majority of the policy language for MH/SUD, and Behavioral Health services but did not contain this same variable bracketing for Med/Surg services.

- The COC does not utilize prior authorization language but instead refers to Precertification.
- The list of covered services to which PA, CR and RR applies could not be reconciled to the supporting Certificates of Coverage or other supporting documentation provided due to the excessive use of variable bracketing language utilized for all MH/SUD and Behavioral Health services and none utilized for Med/Surg services.
- The COC does not use the term Concurrent Review but instead refers to Concurrent Care Claim Extension.
- The COC does not use the term Retrospective Review but instead refers to Post-Service Claim review.
- During review of the Company's COCs it was noted that Consumers, providers, and vendors are not given consistent and clear information about how PA, CR and RR reviews are submitted and handled.
- Network access disparities for MH/SUD providers.

IV. IN OPERATION FINDINGS

The Company submitted two (2) data files for their UM universes and one (1) file for their claim's universe. Significant data deficiencies/irregularities were noted with their claims data, including blank data fields for all PA required information, limiting the analytics that could be performed regarding PAs and denied claims.

Data analytics performed identified clear NQTL violations as well as indications of violations where additional reviews may be beneficial with the "in operation" data.

A. UTILIZATION MANAGEMENT/MEDICAL MANAGEMENT

Concerns were identified with the consistent application of utilization management for the Company, including inadequate information or documentation being presented.

Utilization Management was broken down into three categories: 1. Prior Authorization 2. Concurrent Review and 3. Post Service/Retro Review. Within these concerns, MHPAEA NQTL violations were identified.

Concerns:

1. The examiners reviewed the "in operation" data and noted that MH/SUD services that require UM services have a higher OON rate than Med/Surg services that require UM services.
2. The examiners reviewed the "in operation" data and noted that MH/SUD UM services have significantly higher Urgent requests than Med/Surg services.
3. The examiners reviewed the "in operation" data and noted that MH/SUD inpatient services required CR at a significantly higher rate than Med/Surg inpatient services.

Violations:

1. Data analytics confirmed a significantly higher percentage of MH/SUD UM cases as being OON than Med/Surg cases. Data analytics showed that **8%** of Med/Surg UM cases were OON, compared to **11%** of MH/SUD UM cases.
2. Data analytics confirmed that MH/SUD UM cases require Urgent decisions at a significantly higher rate than Med/Surg UM cases. Data analytics showed that **31%** of Med/Surg UM cases required Urgent decisions, compared to **69%** of MH/SUD UM cases that required Urgent decisions.
3. Data analytics confirmed that MH/SUD inpatient UM cases require CR more frequently than Med/Surg inpatient cases. Data analytics showed that **32%** of Med/Surg inpatient UM cases required CR, compared to **54%** of MH/SUD UM inpatient cases that required CR.

These three (3) findings rise to the level of a violation of **45 CFR 146.136** because the “as written” and “in operation”, processes, strategies, evidentiary standards, or other factors used in applying the nonquantitative treatment limitation to mental health or substance use disorder benefits for Utilization Management/Medical Management **are NOT comparable to, and are applied more stringently than, the processes, strategies, evidentiary standards, or other factors used in applying the limitation with respect to medical surgical/benefits in the classification, except to the extent that recognized clinically appropriate standards of care may permit a difference.**

Because of these disparities, there are additional barriers to obtaining services and treatments for MH/SUD benefits than presented for standard Med/Surg benefits.

B. NETWORK ADEQUACY

Violations:

1. UM totals were analyzed to determine the composition of In-Network (INN) providers versus Out-of-Network providers. For Med/Surg providers 92% of UM cases were for INN providers, and **8%** were for OON providers compared to 89% of UM cases being INN for MH/SUD and **11%** were OON. MH/SUD UM cases comprised approximately 9% of the UM case volume.
2. Data analytics confirmed that MH/SUD UM cases require Urgent decisions at a significantly higher rate than Med/Surg UM cases. Data analytics showed that **31%** of Med/Surg UM cases required Urgent decisions, compared to **69%** of MH/SUD UM cases that required Urgent decisions. The disparity between the percentage of MH/SUD UM cases that require Urgent decisions and Med/Surg UM cases that require Urgent decisions is a strong indication that there is a shortage of MH/SUD providers available to members for routine care resulting in a significantly higher rate of emergency care situations.

This two (2) findings rise to the level of a violation of **45 CFR 146.136** because the “as written” and “in operation”, processes, strategies, evidentiary standards, or other factors used in applying the nonquantitative treatment limitation to mental health or substance use disorder benefits for Network Adequacy **are NOT comparable to, and are applied more stringently than, the processes, strategies, evidentiary standards, or other factors used in applying the limitation with respect to medical surgical/benefits in the classification, except to the extent that recognized clinically appropriate standards of care may permit a difference.**

The greater frequency of UM cases for OON providers for MH/SUD benefits shows that there is an issue with network adequacy, and the lack of access to a network provider is much more prominent in the MH/SUD area than in the Med/Surg area, which presents an additional barrier for MH/SUD services and treatments.

C. CREDENTIALING & REIMBURSEMENT

Concerns:

1. Due to the extremely low reimbursement rates for MH/SUD office visit procedure codes (90833 and 90844), the claims data confirmed that MH/SUD healthcare providers are frequently billing under a general office visit Evaluation and Management (E&M) code (99213, 99214, and 99215) to obtain higher reimbursement rates. Under these circumstances the data documents that MH/SUD providers are still reimbursed at a lower rate than Med/Surg providers for the same procedure code and diagnosis.
2. In reviewing the credentialing and reimbursement data against the claims data, it was also indicated that the same carrier could have several different fee schedules with the Company and was not reimbursed at a consistent rate for all treatments. This occurred with more frequency for the MH/SUD providers than the Med/Surg providers.

Violations:

1. Data Analytics of claims payments confirmed that reimbursement rates were consistently lower for MH/SUD services compared to Med/Surg services for the Company. The following table represents the most commonly used Procedure Codes for office visits and the average reimbursement rates for the services billed under these codes for Med/Surg claims in contrast to MH/SUD claims and the % of difference. This information was derived directly from the “in operation” claims payments data provided by the Company.

The following table reflects the disparity in reimbursement rates between licensed Medical Doctors (MD’s), and licensed Psychologists (PhD’s)

Procedure Code	Average Med/Surg Reimbursement Rate	Average MH/SUD Reimbursement Rate	% difference
99213	\$96.85	\$83.95	14%
99214	\$140.87	\$117.02	18%
99215	\$212.10	\$151.00	34%
90833	\$79.19	\$73.51	7%

These findings rise to the level of a violation of **45 CFR 146.136** because the “as written” and “in operation”, processes, strategies, evidentiary standards, or other factors used in applying the nonquantitative treatment limitation to mental health or substance use disorder benefits for credentialing and reimbursement rates **are NOT comparable to, and are applied more stringently than, the processes, strategies, evidentiary standards, or other factors used in applying the limitation with respect to medical surgical/benefits in the classification, except to the extent that recognized clinically appropriate standards of care may permit a difference.**

While on the surface, it can be argued that the disparity in reimbursement rates is based on educational level, or contractual negotiations, the reality is that it greatly impacts patient access to care and is also a greater exposure for MH/SUD patients. MH/SUD providers are not privy to the reimbursement rates provided to their Med/Surg counterparts so have limited to no negotiating powers to have comparable reimbursement rates. Oftentimes, if the MH/SUD provider is operating under a facility contract, rate negotiations are performed at the facility level and not disclosed to the provider. Further, sole member providers have less negotiation capabilities and oftentimes must take a rate that is offered which does not cover the cost of services.

The overarching issue from a Mental Health Parity perspective is not the amount of income received by the provider, but rather whether the provider accepts the lower reimbursement rate. Many providers have determined that the reimbursement rates for network providers are too low to cover operating expenses, so they choose not to participate in the network which decreases access to an already thin MH/SUD provider network for consumers. Further, if a member chooses to go to an OON provider, they incur greater out of pocket expenses than if they were to go to an INN provider. Because of the perpetuated problems with access to INN providers for MH/SUD benefits, the member is forced to go to an OON MH/SUD provider and must either pay for the entire service/benefit out of pocket or has to pay for anything above the Usual and Customary allowance. This creates a disparity in not only access to network MH/SUD providers, but also requires a greater financial exposure to the consumer, which perpetuates barriers to treatment for MH/SUD benefits and services.

D. CLAIMS

Claims data was utilized as a secondary verification for disparities that were seen in Utilization Management/Medical Management, Network Adequacy, and Credentialing and Reimbursement. Where data analytics provided indications of violations in these areas, the claims data provided a secondary validation step.

Claims data was also analyzed to confirm the average payments for services for Med/Surg services compared to MH/SUD services and to identify discrepancies and disparities in payments. Because the claims information was derived directly from the Company's payment systems, it confirmed the actions of the Company's "in operation" activities.

Significant data deficiencies/irregularities were noted with the Company's claims data, including blank data fields for all PA required information, limiting the analytics that could be performed regarding PAs and denied claims.

V. SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS

Performing reviews of "as written" information in conjunction with comprehensive data analytics performed on "in operation" data provided by the Company allowed the team to identify and confirm areas of concern in regard to NQTL violations, in the areas of Utilization Management/Medical Management, Network Adequacy, and Credentialing and Reimbursements.

Recommendations:

The Review Team believes that the Division has several options for proceeding and is providing our recommendations accordingly.

1. The Division could consider a strategic targeted market conduct examination of the Company for the areas where violations were evident. This targeted examination would entail obtaining a sample of the files that were identified as violations to review to provide comprehensive documentation supporting the violation. The Division can then take administrative action and levy fines against the Company.
2. The Division could also consider presenting the violations identified to the Company separately to have the Company provide an explanation and action plan for correcting deficiencies identified.

In each of these scenarios, it would be recommended that the Company reprocess claims correctly and make the consumers and providers whole, where appropriate.

A. IMPROVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE COMPANY

The Data Review Team recommends that the Company cross references their submitted CARs for consistencies to promote efficiency and accuracy in future Data

Calls. The Company should also ensure to provide accurate and complete supporting documentation for the responses presented. In addition, internal references within the Data Call Templates may also be used if the analyses for different NQTLs are the same. For example, if the factors used for a particular covered service are the same for all other covered services within the NQTL tab, the company may reference other cells within the tab. Further, if the analyses are the same for multiple NQTLs, the company may reference other tabs within the workbook. The Data Review Team also recommends that the Company provides clearly defined medical management ratios in support of “in operation” analyses.