NCQA Corrections, Clarifications and Policy Changes to the 2025 UM-CR-PN Standards and Guidelines March 31, 2025

This document includes the corrections, clarifications and policy changes to the 2025 Utilization Management-Credentialing-Provider Network standards and guidelines. NCQA has identified the appropriate page number in the publication and the standard/element head and subhead for each update. Updates have been incorporated into the Interactive Review Tool (IRT). NCQA operational definitions for correction, clarification and policy changes are as follows:

- A correction (CO) is a change made to rectify an error in the standards and guidelines.
- A clarification (CL) is additional information that explains an existing requirement.
- A *policy change (PC)* is a modification of an existing requirement.
- A regulatory change (RC) is a new requirement or a modification of an existing requirement to align with federal regulations.

An organization undergoing a survey under the 2025 standards and guidelines must implement corrections and policy changes within 90 calendar days of the IRT release date, unless otherwise specified. The 90-calendar-day advance notice does not apply to clarifications or FAQs, because they are not changes to existing requirements.

Page	Standard/Element	Head/Subhead	Update	Type of Update	IRT Release Date
22	Policies and Procedures —Section 2: The Accreditation Process	Responsible Use of Artificial Intelligence	Revise the "Responsible Use of Artificial Intelligence" text to read: NCQA supports the use of technological advancements that improve the quality and equity of health care operations and delivery. Artificial intelligence may be useful in this regard, but there are risks to consider and mitigate. Many AI frameworks have been established to address these risks. NCQA expects organizations that use AI to implement a framework and policies that are fair and equitable to members. Although NCQA does not mandate use of a specific AI framework, the NIST AI Risk Management Framework may be helpful. The Coalition for Health AI is also a useful resource. NCQA may consider use of AI in determining Accreditation/Certification status, even though current NCQA standards do not specifically address AI. For example, with regard to utilization management, NCQA standards require appropriately licensed professionals (not AI) to make medical necessity denial decisions. Other activities that require human decision making, and where AI is used, may be an area for NCQA to consider.	CL	3/31/25