

HB515 INTRODUCED



1 HB515
2 NR3MY8T-1
3 By Representative Shirey
4 RFD: Insurance
5 First Read: 03-Apr-25



SYNOPSIS:

Existing law regulates "utilization review," the process by which health care insurers determine whether a medical treatment requested by a health care professional is covered under the health benefit plan.

This bill would impose limitations on how health insurers employ artificial intelligence in utilization review. The decision to cover or deny a treatment would always be made by a competent health care professional, who may consult with or consider a recommendation by artificial intelligence, but must also consider the particular circumstances of the insured as assessed by the attending health care provider.

Health insurers would also be required by this bill to disclose to individuals enrolled in the health benefit plan, and to network health care providers, that artificial intelligence is used in making coverage determinations.

This bill would further provide that persons who claim to be injured as a result of a health insurer's use of artificial intelligence may have a civil action for damages.

A BILL



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TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

Relating to health insurance; to regulate the use by insurers of artificial intelligence in making coverage determinations; to require that a health care professional make an insurer's determination of medical necessity for treatments; and to provide a civil action for persons who claim injury due to use of artificial intelligence by an insurer.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. (a) For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE. A machine-based system that may include software or physical hardware that performs tasks, based upon data set inputs, which require human-like perception, cognition, planning, learning, communication, or physical action and which is capable of improving performance based upon learned experience without significant human oversight toward influencing real or virtual environments.

(2) HEALTH BENEFIT PLAN. a. Any plan, policy, or contract issued, delivered, or renewed in this state that provides health coverage that includes payment for hospitalization, physician care, treatment, surgery, therapy, drugs, equipment, and any other medical expense, regardless of whether the plan is for a group or individual.

b. The term does not include accident-only, specified disease, individual hospital indemnity, credit, dental-only,



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Medicare supplement, long-term care, disability income, or other limited benefit health insurance policies, or coverage issued as supplemental to liability insurance, workers' compensation, or automobile medical payment insurance.

(3) INSURER. Any entity that issues, delivers, or renews a health benefit plan, or performs utilization management or utilization review for a health benefit plan, including an insurer regulated pursuant to Title 27, Code of Alabama 1975, a health maintenance organization established under Chapter 21A of Title 27, Code of Alabama 1975, a health care service corporation established under Article 6, Chapter 20, Title 10A, Code of Alabama 1975, or a pharmacy benefits manager regulated under Chapter 45A, Title 27, Code of Alabama 1975.

(4) PATIENT. An insured individual enrolled in a health benefit plan.

(5) PERSON. The term includes, but is not limited to, an individual, corporation, limited liability company, partnership, unincorporated association, trust, or any other legal entity.

(6) UTILIZATION MANAGEMENT or UTILIZATION REVIEW. A protocol for the prospective or concurrent determination of the appropriateness of a health care service or treatment for coverage under a health benefit plan.

(b)(1) An insurer that uses artificial intelligence, an algorithm, or other software tool to perform utilization management or utilization review functions, or which contracts with another person to use artificial intelligence, an



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algorithm, or other software tool to perform utilization management or utilization review functions, that purport to be based in whole or in part on medical necessity, shall adhere to all of the following requirements when making a coverage determination:

a. Uses the relevant clinical information in the patient's medical history.

b. Uses the patient's unique clinical circumstances as presented by the requesting provider or concurrent with the request for determination.

c. Does not base the determination solely on a group dataset.

d. Does not ignore health care provider decision making.

e. Does not discriminate directly or indirectly against a patient in violation of state or federal law, including any regulations or guidance issued by the federal Department of Health and Human Services.

f. Follows criteria and protocols that comply with this section, Chapter 3A of Title 27, Code of Alabama 1975, and other applicable state and federal law.

(2) Notwithstanding the requirements listed in subdivision (1), the determination of medical necessity shall always be made by a licensed physician or other health care professional who is competent to evaluate any recommendation or conclusion of artificial intelligence, an algorithm, or other software tool in the light of the specific clinical issues involved in the health care treatment requested or



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recommended by the health care provider who is treating the patient.

(c) An insurer shall do all of the following:

(1) Make prominent written disclosure to enrollees in a health benefit plan, and to health care providers who contract with the insurer, that artificial intelligence, an algorithm, or other software tool is used in utilization management or utilization review to contribute information to determinations of medical necessity.

(2) Periodically review use of artificial intelligence, an algorithm, or other software tool, and the outcomes that they generate, including the percentage of denials or modifications of treatment in relation to the total number of requests for the same or similar health care treatment.

(3) Ensure that patient data used in utilization review or utilization management functions by artificial intelligence, an algorithm, or other software tool is not used beyond its intended and stated purpose consistent with the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), 42 U.S.C. § 1320d et seq.

(d) A person who is injured by a violation of this section may bring a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the injury occurred against an insurer or contractor for compensatory or punitive damages, injunctive relief, and reasonable costs and attorney fees.

(e) The Alabama Department of Insurance may adopt rules to enforce this section.



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141 Section 2. This act shall become effective on October
142 1, 2025.