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STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2019

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A N A C T

RELATING TO HUMAN SERVICES -- MEDICAL ASSISTANCE--PERINATAL DOULA
SERVICES

Introduced By: Senators Quezada, Valverde, Murray, Euer, and Goldin

Date Introduced: March 21, 2019

Referred To: Senate Health & Human Services

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Findings.

2 (1) In the United States, maternal mortality rates are among the highest in the developed
3 world and increased by twenty six and six tenths percent (26.6%) between 2000 and 2014.

4 (2) Of the four million (4,000,000) American women who give birth each year, about
5 seven hundred (700) suffer fatal complications during pregnancy, while giving birth, or during
6 the postpartum period, and an additional fifty thousand (50,000) are severely injured.

7 (3) It is estimated that half of the maternal mortalities in the United States could be
8 prevented and half of the maternal injuries in the United States could be reduced or eliminated
9 with better care.

10 (4) In Rhode Island, the maternal mortality rate for the five (5) years 2013-2017 was
11 eleven and two tenths (11.2) per one hundred thousand (100,000) live births. During this five (5)
12 year period, there were six (6) cases of maternal deaths.

13 (5) The severe maternal morbidity rate in RI for 2016 is two hundred nine (209) per ten
14 thousand (10,000) delivery hospitalizations.

15 (6) In Rhode Island, there is also a large disparity for severe maternal morbidity among
16 non-Hispanic Black women three hundred out of ten thousand (306/10,000) compared to non-
17 Hispanic White women one hundred seventy nine and four tenths out of ten thousand
18 (179.4/10,000).

1 (7) Data from the centers for disease control and prevention show that nationally, ~~Black~~
2 black women are three (3) to four (4) times more likely to die from pregnancy-related causes than
3 ~~White~~ white women. There are forty (40) deaths per one hundred thousand (100,000) live births
4 for ~~Black~~ black women, compared to twelve and four tenths (12.4) deaths per one hundred
5 thousand (100,000 live births for ~~White~~ white women and seventeen and eight tenths (17.8)
6 deaths per one hundred thousand (100,000) live births for women of other races.

7 (8) Black women’s risk of maternal mortality has remained higher than white women’s
8 risk for the past six (6) decades.

9 (9) Black women in the United States suffer from life-threatening pregnancy
10 complications twice as often as their white counterparts.

11 (10) High rates of maternal mortality among black women span income and education
12 levels, as well as socioeconomic status; moreover, risk factors such as a lack of access to prenatal
13 care and physical health conditions do not fully explain the racial disparity in maternal mortality.

14 (11) A growing body of evidence indicates that stress from racism and racial
15 discrimination results in conditions -- including hypertension and pre-eclampsia -- that contribute
16 to poor maternal health outcomes among black women.

17 (12) Pervasive racial bias against black women and unequal treatment of black women
18 exist in the health care system, often resulting in inadequate treatment for pain and dismissal of
19 cultural norms with respect to health. A 2016 study by University of Virginia researchers found
20 that ~~White~~ white medical students and residents often believed biological myths about racial
21 differences in patients, including that black patients have less-sensitive nerve endings and thicker
22 skin than their white counterparts. Providers, however, are not consistently required to undergo
23 implicit bias, cultural competency, or empathy training.

24 (13) Currently, Oregon and Minnesota are two (2) states that permit Medicaid coverage
25 for doula services and New York City has launched a pilot program. Studies in Oregon,
26 Minnesota, and Wisconsin have shown that using a doula can save money.

27 (14) Currently in the US, one in three (3) births is a C-section. They cost about fifty
28 percent (50%) more than conventional births. Using a doula reduces the chances of the need for a
29 C-section by twenty-five percent (25%).

30 (15) According to the manuscript entitled “modeling the cost effectiveness of doula care
31 associated with reductions in preterm birth and cesarean delivery”, in Minnesota, women who
32 received doula support had lower preterm and cesarean birth rates than Medicaid beneficiaries
33 regionally (4.7% vs. 6.3%, and 20.4% vs. 34.2%). Data show women with doula care had twenty-
34 two percent (22%) lower odds of preterm birth. Cost-effectiveness analyses indicate potential

1 savings associated with doula support reimbursed at an average of nine hundred eighty six dollars
2 (\$986) (ranging from nine hundred twenty-nine dollars (\$929) to one thousand forty-seven dollars
3 (\$1,047) across states).

4 (16) To require Medicaid and private insurance coverage for continuous, one-to-one,
5 emotional and physical support services to pregnant persons by a trained, culturally competent,
6 registered perinatal doula.

7 (17) Findings of a 2017 Cochrane, systematic review of twenty-six (26) trials involving
8 fifteen thousand eight hundred fifty-eight (15,858) women revealed that continuous support
9 during labor may improve outcomes for women and infants, including increased spontaneous
10 vaginal birth, shorter duration of labor, a decrease in cesarean birth, and decreases in instrumental
11 vaginal birth, use of any analgesia, use of regional analgesia, low five (5) minute Apgar score and
12 negative feelings about childbirth experiences. The study found no evidence of harms of
13 continuous labor support.

14 (18) An update last year by Cochrane, found that pregnant women who received the
15 continuous support that doulas provide were thirty-nine percent (39%) less likely to have
16 cesarean birth.

17 SECTION 2. Title 40 of the General Laws entitled "HUMAN SERVICES" is hereby
18 amended by adding thereto the following chapter:

19 CHAPTER 8.16

20 RHODE ISLAND DOULA REIMBURSEMENT ACT

21 **40-8.16-1. Short title.**

22 This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Rhode Island Doula Reimbursement
23 Act."

24 **40-8.16-2. Definitions.**

25 As used in this chapter:

26 (1) "Accountable care" means an accountable care entity that helps coordinate the
27 medical care provided to Medicaid-eligible patients.

28 (2) "Antepartum" means the period of pregnancy before labor or childbirth. Services
29 provided during this period are rendered to the pregnant individual.

30 (3) "Community-based organization (CBO)" means a public or private nonprofit
31 organization that is representative of a community or significant segments of a community and
32 engaged in meeting that community's needs in the areas of social, human, or health services.

33 (4) "Competencies" means key skills and applied knowledge necessary for doulas to be
34 effective in the work field and carry out their roles.

1 (5) “Contact hour” means an hour of classroom, group, or distance learning training, and
2 does not include homework time, preparatory reading, or practicum.

3 (6) “Doula” or “perinatal doula” means a trained professional providing continuous
4 physical, emotional and informational support to a pregnant individual, from antepartum,
5 intrapartum, and up to the first twelve (12) months of the postpartum period. Doulas also provide
6 assistance by referring childbearing individuals to CBOs and certified and licensed perinatal
7 professionals in multiple disciplines.

8 (7) “Doula certification organization” means the Rhode Island certification board.

9 (8) “Doula services” means services provided by a certified doula as enumerated in § 40-
10 8.16-4.

11 (9) “Doula training organization” means an entity, nationally or internationally, recognized
12 by the doula certification organization for training perinatal doulas whose educational
13 requirements includes the core curriculum topics described in this chapter. These doula training
14 organizations shall include, but not be limited to, the International Childbirth Education
15 Association (ICEA), the Doulas of North America (DONA), ToLabor, Birthworks, the Childbirth
16 and Postpartum Professional Association (CAPP), Childbirth International, the International
17 Center for Traditional Childbearing, and Commonsense Childbirth, Inc.

18 (10) “Fee-for-service” means a payment model where services are unbundled and paid
19 for separately.

20 (11) “Insurer” means every nonprofit medical service corporation, hospital service
21 corporation, health maintenance organization, program that provides free or low-cost health
22 coverage to low-income individuals, or other insurer offering and insuring health services; the
23 term shall in addition include any entity defined as an insurer under § 42-62-4.

24 (12) “International board-certified lactation consultant” or “IBCLC” means a health care
25 professional who specializes in the clinical management of breastfeeding.

26 (13) “Intrapartum” means the period of pregnancy during labor and delivery or childbirth.
27 Services at this period are rendered to the pregnant individual.

28 (14) “Managed care” means providing for the delivery of Medicaid health benefits and
29 additional services through contracted arrangements between state Medicaid agencies and
30 managed care organizations (MCOs) that accept a set per member per month (capitation)
31 payment for these services.

32 (15) “Postpartum” means the period following childbirth or the end of pregnancy.

33 (16) “Private insurers” means insurance schemes financed through private health
34 premiums, i.e., payments that a policyholder agrees to make for coverage under a given insurance

1 policy, where an insurance policy generally consists of a contract that is issued by an insurer to a
2 covered person.

3 (17) "Registry" means a list of doulas, maintained by the doula certification organization,
4 that satisfies the qualifications for registration set forth by the doula certification organization.

5 (18) "State medical assistance program" means a federal financial aid of medical
6 expenses of needy persons.

7 **40-8.16-3. Coverage of doula services.**

8 (a) Doula services shall be eligible for coverage throughout Rhode Island for child-
9 bearing individuals through private insurance and Medicaid.

10 (b) Doula services shall be covered by the state medical assistance program if the doula
11 seeking reimbursement has completed the following:

12 (1) Applied for and being given a National Provider Identification Number (NPI#);

13 (2) Completed and received approval for all required state medical assistance program
14 provider enrollment forms;

15 (3) Provided a copy of a doula training certificate or an authentic, original, signed and
16 dated letter from a doula training organization verifying that the doula has attended and
17 completed its training or curriculum. To be considered authentic, a letter must be on the doula
18 training organization's letterhead and signed by an authorized representative;

19 (4) Provided a signed and dated attestation of being trained in the following competencies
20 through one program or a combination of programs, the result of which is meeting all doula core
21 competency requirements outlined below:

22 (i) At least twenty-four (24) contact hours of education that includes any combination of
23 childbirth education, birth doula training, antepartum doula training, and postpartum doula
24 training;

25 (ii) Attendance at a minimum of one breastfeeding class or valid certified lactation
26 counselor or IBCLC;

27 (iii) Attendance at a minimum of one childbirth class;

28 (iv) Attendance at a minimum of two (2) births;

29 (v) Completion of cultural competency training;

30 (vi) Completion of HIPAA / client confidentiality training;

31 (vii) Completion of CPR certification for children and adults; and

32 (viii) Completion of SafeServ certification for meal preparation.

33 (c) Once enrolled as a state medical assistance program provider, a doula shall be eligible
34 to enroll as a provider with fee-for-service, managed care, and accountable care payers, affiliated

1 with the state medical assistance program.

2 (e) In order to follow federal Medicaid and private insurance requirements applicable to
3 covered services, doula services shall be reimbursed on a fee-for-service schedule.

4 **40-8.16-4. Scope of practice.**

5 A doula may provide services to a pregnant individual such as:

6 (1) Services to support pregnant mothers and people, improve birth outcomes, and
7 support new mothers and families with cultural specific antepartum, intrapartum, and postpartum
8 services, referrals, and advocacy;

9 (2) Advocating for and supporting physiological birth, breastfeeding, and parenting for
10 their client;

11 (3) Supporting the pregnancy, labor, and birth by providing emotional and physical
12 support with traditional comfort measures and educational materials, as well as assistance during
13 the transition to parenthood in the initial postpartum period through home visits;

14 (4) Empowering pregnant people and new mothers and people with evidenced-based
15 information to choose best practices for birth, breastfeeding, and infant care;

16 (5) Providing support to the laboring client until the birth of the baby;

17 (6) Referring clients to their health care provider for medical advice for care outside of
18 the doula scope of practice;

19 (7) Working as a member of the client's multidisciplinary team; and

20 (8) Offering evidence-based information on infant feeding, emotional and physical
21 recovery from childbirth, and other issues related to the postpartum period.

22 (b) A doula shall not engage in the "practice of medicine," as defined in § 5-37-1.

23 **40-8.16-5. Establishing a statewide registry of perinatal doulas.**

24 (a) The doula certification organization shall promulgate rules and regulations that
25 establish a statewide registry for doulas and specify the qualifications necessary for doula
26 registration.

27 (b) Individuals seeking entry on a statewide registry of doulas shall, at a minimum:

28 (1) Be at least eighteen (18) years of age;

29 (2) Not be listed on the doula certification organization's provider exclusion list;

30 (3) Successfully complete training in all competencies as outlined in § 40-8.16-3;

31 (4) Be required to provide two (2) positive client references of quality job performance;

32 (5) Receive and maintain certification by an approved doula certification organization;

33 and

34 (6) Maintain personal liability insurance either individually or through a collaborative,

1 association, or business of doulas that can prove liability insurance coverage for all doulas
2 working through, with or under them.

3 **40-8.16-6. Payment for doula services.**

4 (a) Medical assistance coverage for doula services:

5 (1) Chapter 8 of title 40 shall include "doula services" as described in §§ 40-8.16-4 and
6 40-8.16-5; and

7 (2) The coverage available for doula services per pregnancy, regardless of the number of
8 infants involved, which shall be billed on a fee-for-service basis, shall be available through one
9 year postpartum, shall not be less than eight hundred and fifty dollars (\$850), and shall be eligible
10 towards the following activities: prenatal visits, physical and emotional support during a
11 childbearing individual's labor and birth, telephone or virtual communications between doula and
12 client, time spent being on call for the birth, postpartum visits, and time spent on administrative
13 time, such as documentation or paperwork.

14 (b) Every individual or group hospital or medical expense insurance policy or individual
15 or group hospital or medical services plan contract delivered, issued for delivery, or renewed in
16 this state shall provide coverage for the services of perinatal doulas if the services are within the
17 perinatal doulas' area of professional competence as defined by regulations promulgated by the
18 doula certification organization. No insurer or hospital or medical service corporation may
19 require supervision, signature, or referral by any other health care provider as a condition of
20 reimbursement, except when those requirements are also applicable to other categories of health
21 care providers. No insurer or hospital or medical service corporation or patient may be required to
22 pay for duplicate services actually rendered by both a perinatal doula and any other health care
23 provider. Direct payment for perinatal doulas shall be contingent upon services rendered in
24 accordance with rules and regulations promulgated by the doula certification organization.

25 SECTION 3. This act shall take effect on July 1, 2020.

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EXPLANATION
BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF

A N A C T

RELATING TO HUMAN SERVICES -- MEDICAL ASSISTANCE--PERINATAL DOULA
SERVICES

- 1 This act would provide for medical assistance health care for expectant mothers and
- 2 would establish medical assistance coverage and reimbursement rates for perinatal doula services.
- 3 This act would take effect on July 1, 2020.

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