A bill to be entitled

An act relating to state-certified doulas; creating s. 383.29, F.S.; defining terms; prohibiting persons from using the title "state-certified doula" unless certified under specified provisions; specifying requirements for certification of doulas; prohibiting entities from holding themselves out as providing specified training and education unless approved by the Department of Health for such purpose; requiring the department to adopt rules; requiring the department to ensure that the state certification requirements for doulas reflect national best practices; requiring the department to maintain a public registry of doulas certified to practice in this state; requiring the department to publish a list of entities approved to provide training and education of doulas for certification purposes; providing construction; providing an effective date.

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WHEREAS, preterm birth is defined as a live birth before 37 completed weeks of gestation and is associated with increased morbidities or ailments, such as cerebral palsy, breathing issues, feeding problems, developmental delay, and vision and hearing problems, and

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WHEREAS, Florida's preterm birth rate has risen annually

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since 2014 to its current average rate of 10.9 percent, higher than the national average of 10.5 percent, and

WHEREAS, infant mortality is defined as the death of an infant before his or her first birthday, and infant mortality rates indicate the overall health of a society, and

WHEREAS, the leading causes of infant mortality are birth defects, preterm birth, low birth weight, maternal complications, and sudden infant death syndrome, and

WHEREAS, according to the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Florida's infant mortality rate is 5.9 per 1,000 births, higher than the national average of 5.4, with the non-Hispanic black infant mortality rate in Florida being the highest, at a rate of 10.6 per 1,000 births, compared to the rates of 3.4 for non-Hispanic Asians and 4.5 for non-Hispanic whites, and

WHEREAS, doula care is the continuous, one-to-one emotional, informational, and physical support provided by a nonmedical professional to pregnant women and their families during pregnancy and the intrapartum period, and

WHEREAS, a 2017 review by the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews of 26 trials involving doula care for more than 15,000 women in 17 different countries found some improved outcomes for women and infants, such as increased spontaneous vaginal birth, shorter labor times, decreased cesarean delivery and use of regional analgesia, lower 5-minute Apgar scores, and

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51 reduced negative childbirth experiences and feelings, and 52 WHEREAS, the Legislature finds that the American College of 53 Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) has acknowledged that the potential benefits of doula support, such as regular nursing 54 55 care for women in labor paired with the continuous one-to-one 56 emotional support of a doula, is linked with improved outcomes 57 and delivery experiences for women, and 58 WHEREAS, the state has a compelling interest in 59 improving maternal and labor outcomes through the use of state-certified doulas, NOW, THEREFORE, 60 61 62 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 63 64 Section 1. Section 383.29, Florida Statutes, is created to 65 read: 66 383.29 State-certified doulas.-67 (1) As used in this section, the term: 68 (a) "Department" means the Department of Health. 69 (b) "Doula services" means the provision of physical, 70 emotional, and informational support by a nonmedical 71 professional to a pregnant person during the prenatal and 72 intrapartum periods and during the period up to 1 year 73 postpartum.

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(c) "State-certified doula" means a nonmedical

professional trained to provide doula services who has been

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76	certified by a national credentialing organization approved by
77	the department.
78	(2) A person may not use the title "state-certified doula"
79	unless certified under this section.

- (3) To be certified as a state-certified doula, a person must meet all of the following criteria:
- (a) Has received training and education as a doula from an entity approved by the department.
  - (b) Provides doula services.

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(c) Has been certified as a doula by a credentialing entity approved by the department.

However, a doula who does not meet the education and training requirements of paragraph (a) is still eligible for certification if he or she is certified as a doula by a national credentialing organization approved by the department.

- (4) An entity may not hold itself out as providing training and education necessary to meet the requirements of paragraph (3)(a) unless its curriculum and training program have been approved by the department for such purpose.
- (5) The department shall adopt rules to implement this section, including, but not limited to, specifying requirements for all of the following:
  - (a) Use of the title "state-certified doula."
  - (b) Training and education necessary to satisfy the

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102	certified doula.
103	(6) The department shall ensure that certification
104	requirements for state-certified doulas reflect national best
105	practices pertaining to doula training and certification.
106	(7) The department shall maintain a public registry of
107	state-certified doulas. The department shall also publish a list
108	of entities approved to provide training and education necessary
109	to meet the certification requirements of subsection (3)(a).

requirements for certification by the department as a state-

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- (8) This section does not prohibit any person not certified under this section from practicing as a doula in this state, provided he or she does not use the title "state-certified doula" or otherwise represent himself or herself as being a state-certified doula.
- Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2024.