116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION
H. R. 4215

To improve maternal health care quality, to improve the training of health care professionals to reduce or prevent discrimination in certain health care services, to improve perinatal care, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AUGUST 30, 2019

Mr. BUCSHON (for himself, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BILIRakis, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. LONG, Mrs. McBATH, and Mr. WALDEN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce

A BILL

To improve maternal health care quality, to improve the training of health care professionals to reduce or prevent discrimination in certain health care services, to improve perinatal care, and for other purposes.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
3
4 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
5 This Act may be cited as the “Excellence in Maternal
6 Health Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. INNOVATION FOR MATERNAL HEALTH.

The Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting after section 330M of such Act (42 U.S.C. 254c–19) the following:

“SEC. 330N. INNOVATION FOR MATERNAL HEALTH.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with experts representing a variety of clinical specialties, State, tribal, or local public health officials, researchers, epidemiologists, statisticians, and community organizations, shall establish or continue a program to award competitive grants to eligible entities for the purpose of—

“(1) identifying, developing, or disseminating best practices to improve maternal health care quality and outcomes, eliminate preventable maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity, and improve infant health outcomes, which may include—

“(A) information on evidence-based practices to improve the quality and safety of maternal health care in hospitals and other health care settings of a State or health care system, including by addressing topics commonly associated with health complications or risks related to prenatal care, labor care, birthing, and postpartum care;

“(B) best practices for improving maternal health care based on data findings and reviews
conducted by a State maternal mortality review committee that address topics of relevance to common complications or health risks related to prenatal care, labor care, birthing, and postpartum care; and

“(C) information on addressing determinants of health that impact maternal health outcomes for women before, during, and after pregnancy;

“(2) collaborating with State maternal mortality review committees to identify issues for the development and implementation of evidence-based practices to improve maternal health outcomes and reduce preventable maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity;

“(3) providing technical assistance and supporting the implementation of best practices identified in paragraph (1) to entities providing health care services to pregnant and postpartum women; and

“(4) identifying, developing, and evaluating new models of care that improve maternal and infant health outcomes, which may include the integration of community-based services and clinical care.
“(b) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—To be eligible for a grant under subsection (a), an entity shall—

“(1) submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require; and

“(2) demonstrate in such application that the entity is capable of carrying out data-driven maternal safety and quality improvement initiatives in the areas of obstetrics and gynecology or maternal health.

“(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.”.

SEC. 3. TRAINING FOR HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS.

Title VII of the Public Health Service Act is amended by striking section 763 (42 U.S.C. 294p) and inserting the following:

“SEC. 763. TRAINING FOR HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS.

“(a) GRANT PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall establish a program to award grants to accredited schools of allopathic medicine, osteopathic medicine, and nursing, and other health professional training programs for the training of health care professionals to reduce and prevent discrimination (including training related to implicit bi-
cases) in the provision of health care services related to prenatal care, labor care, birthing, and postpartum care.

“(b) Eligibility.—To be eligible for a grant under subsection (a), an entity described in such subsection shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

“(c) Reporting Requirement.—Each entity awarded a grant under this section shall periodically submit to the Secretary a report on the status of activities conducted using the grant, including a description of the impact of such training on patient outcomes, as applicable.

“(d) Best Practices.—The Secretary may identify and disseminate best practices for the training of health care professionals to reduce and prevent discrimination (including training related to implicit biases) in the provision of health care services related to prenatal care, labor care, birthing, and postpartum care.

“(e) Authorization of Appropriations.—To carry out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.”.
SEC. 4. STUDY ON TRAINING TO REDUCE AND PREVENT DISCRIMINATION.

Not later than 2 years after date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall, through a contract with an independent research organization, conduct a study and make recommendations for accredited schools of allopathic medicine, osteopathic medicine, and nursing, and other health professional training programs on best practices related to training to reduce and prevent discrimination, including training related to implicit biases, in the provision of health care services related to prenatal care, labor care, birthing, and postpartum care.

SEC. 5. PERINATAL QUALITY COLLABORATIVES.

(a) GRANTS.—Section 317K(a)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b–12(a)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(E)(i) The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and in coordination with other offices and agencies, as appropriate, shall establish or continue a competitive grant program for the establishment or support of perinatal quality collaboratives to improve perinatal care and perinatal health outcomes for pregnant and postpartum women and their infants. A State,
Indian Tribe, or Tribal organization may use funds received through such grant to—

“(I) support the use of evidence-based or evidence-informed practices to improve outcomes for maternal and infant health;

“(II) work with clinical teams; experts; State, local, and, as appropriate, tribal public health officials; and stakeholders, including patients and families, to identify, develop, or disseminate best practices to improve perinatal care and outcomes; and

“(III) employ strategies that provide opportunities for health care professionals and clinical teams to collaborate across health care settings and disciplines, including primary care and mental health, as appropriate, to improve maternal and infant health outcomes, which may include the use of data to provide timely feedback across hospital and clinical teams to inform responses, and to provide support and training to hos-
pital and clinical teams for quality im-
provement, as appropriate.

“(ii) To be eligible for a grant under
clause (i), an entity shall submit to the
Secretary an application in such form and
manner and containing such information
as the Secretary may require.”.

(b) Authorization of Appropriations.—Section
317K(f) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C.
247b–12(f)) is amended by striking “$58,000,000 for
each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023” and inserting
“$65,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through
2024”.

SEC. 6. INTEGRATED SERVICES FOR PREGNANT AND
POSTPARTUM WOMEN.

(a) Grants.—The Public Health Service Act is
amended by inserting after section 330N of such Act, as
added by section 2, the following:

“SEC. 330O. INTEGRATED SERVICES FOR PREGNANT AND
POSTPARTUM WOMEN.

“(a) In General.—The Secretary may award grants
for the purpose of establishing or operating evidence-based
or innovative, evidence-informed programs to deliver inte-
grated health care services to pregnant and postpartum
women to optimize the health of women and their infants,
including to reduce adverse maternal health outcomes, pregnancy-related deaths, and related health disparities (including such disparities associated with racial and ethnic minority populations), and, as appropriate, by addressing issues researched under subsection (b)(2) of section 317K.

“(b) INTEGRATED SERVICES FOR PREGNANT AND POSTPARTUM WOMEN.—

“(1) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive a grant under subsection (a), a State, Indian Tribe, or Tribal organization (as such terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act) shall work with relevant stakeholders that coordinate care (including coordinating resources and referrals for health care and social services) to develop and carry out the program, including—

“(A) State, Tribal, and local agencies responsible for Medicaid, public health, social services, mental health, and substance use disorder treatment and services;

“(B) health care providers who serve pregnant and postpartum women; and

“(C) community-based health organizations and health workers, including providers of
home visiting services and individuals representing communities with disproportionately high rates of maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity, and including those representing racial and ethnicity minority populations.

“(2) TERMS.—

“(A) PERIOD.—A grant awarded under subsection (a) shall be made for a period of 5 years. Any supplemental award made to a grantee under subsection (a) may be made for a period of less than 5 years.

“(B) PREFERENCE.—In awarding grants under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

“(i) give preference to States, Indian Tribes, and Tribal organizations that have the highest rates of maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity relative to other such States, Indian Tribes, or Tribal organizations, respectively; and

“(ii) shall consider health disparities related to maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity, including such disparities associated with racial and ethnic minority populations.
“(C) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under subsection (a), the Secretary shall give priority to applications from up to 15 entities described in subparagraph (B)(i).

“(D) EVALUATION.—The Secretary shall require grantees to evaluate the outcomes of the programs supported under the grant.

“(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.”.

(b) REPORT ON GRANT OUTCOMES AND DISSEMINATION OF BEST PRACTICES.—

(1) REPORT.—Not later than February 1, 2026, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that describes—

(A) the outcomes of the activities supported by the grants awarded under the amendments made by this section on maternal and child health;
(B) best practices and models of care used by recipients of grants under such amendments; and

(C) obstacles identified by recipients of grants under such amendments, and strategies used by such recipients to deliver care, improve maternal and child health, and reduce health disparities.

(2) DISSEMINATION OF BEST PRACTICES.—Not later than August 1, 2026, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall disseminate information on best practices and models of care used by recipients of grants under the amendments made by this section (including best practices and models of care relating to the reduction of health disparities, including such disparities associated with racial and ethnic minority populations, in rates of maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity) to relevant stakeholders, which may include health providers, medical schools, nursing schools, relevant State, tribal, and local agencies, and the general public.