



TEXAS HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION

KYLE L. JANEK, M.D.
EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER

June 28, 2013

The Honorable Fred Upton
The Honorable Joseph Pitts
The Honorable Marsha Blackburn
The Honorable Tim Murphy
The Honorable Joe Barton
The Honorable Michael C. Burgess
Committee on Energy and Commerce
2125 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515-6115

Dear Sirs and Madam:

Thank you for your letter dated May 8, 2013 regarding the oversight and regulation of abortion facilities in Texas. Under current state law, only physician offices, abortion facilities, ambulatory surgery centers (ASCs), and hospitals may provide abortions in Texas. Hospitals, ASCs, and abortion facilities are licensed and regulated by the Texas Department of State Health Services. Physicians are regulated by the Texas Medical Board.

Your letter was addressed to the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC), which serves as the oversight agency for health and human services (HHS) enterprise agencies within Texas, including the Department of State Health Services (DSHS) and the Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS). HHSC does not itself regulate abortion facilities or providers. The questions posed in your letter apply to state agencies both within and external to the HHS enterprise. In order to provide complete responses to your questions, two state agencies outside of the HHS enterprise were also consulted.

The responses to your inquiry are compiled from the following agencies:

- Department of State Health Services (DSHS)
- Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS)
- Texas Medical Board (TMB)
- Texas Board of Nursing (TBON)

As a result of compiling responses for four different agencies, attachments totaling 1,136 pages are included with this document.

1. Does your state license abortion clinics or those facilities and providers who perform abortions? If so, please identify what information must be provided or requirements must be met for a facility or provider to be licensed. In addition, please identify the number of abortion clinics licensed in your state for each year from 2008-2013.

DSHS Response:

Texas licenses abortion facilities and certain other facilities where abortions are provided. Texas law defines an abortion facility as a place where abortions are performed. To be licensed as an abortion facility, the facility must submit to DSHS an initial license application and a license fee of \$5,000.

In its application, a license applicant must provide:

- Name, address, phone and fax number of facility
- Owner name, address, phone number, tax id number, email address, for profit status, and ownership type
- Names and license information for all licensed professionals at the facility
- Organizational structure of the staffing for the facility
- Name, signature, date, email address and phone number for the facility administrator

The attached license application is provided electronically as a PDF document. (See Attachment 1.)

The facility staff also must attend a pre-survey conference at the DSHS local zone office. During the pre-survey conference, DSHS staff review the regulatory requirements particular to the abortion clinic, and are able to answer any questions facility staff may have in relation to the regulations.

Following review of the application submitted, DSHS will issue a license to the facility when requirements are met. All licenses are issued for a two year period.

Numbers of licensed abortion facilities and corresponding calendar year¹:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2008 – 42 abortion facilities | 2011 – 41 abortion facilities |
| 2009 – 42 abortion facilities | 2012 – 38 abortion facilities |
| 2010 – 43 abortion facilities | 2013 to date – 37 abortion facilities |

¹ These numbers are for licensed abortion facilities only and do not include hospitals or ambulatory surgery centers. DSHS does not collect data regarding which hospitals or ASCs provide abortions, unless they result from emergencies and are performed to save the life of the mother. For example, they are required to report ectopic pregnancies.

TMB Response:

The Texas Medical Board (TMB) is the state entity that licenses and regulates physicians in Texas.

TMB does not license or inspect abortion clinics or facilities and has jurisdiction only over licensed physicians in Texas. There are no separate TMB licensing requirements for physicians who may also be abortion providers.

- 2. For the years 2008-2013, please identify each abortion clinic for which your state has suspended or revoked its license and the reason for this action.**

DSHS Response:

During the period 2008-2013, DSHS did not suspend or revoke the license of any abortion facility.

- 3. Does your state conduct inspections of abortion clinics or facilities that perform abortions? If so, please identify the number of clinics that your state has inspected for each year from 2008-2013. In addition, please identify how an inspection is conducted and what information is examined in the course of an inspection.**

DSHS Response:

In accordance with state licensing rules, DSHS inspects each abortion facility in Texas annually. Investigators are trained to use observation, interviews, and record review in the onsite process to determine compliance.

While on-site, DSHS investigative staff starts with a tour of the facility, which includes an inspection of procedure rooms to ensure that the facility complies with acceptable infection control protocols. DSHS reviews the facility's internal policies, as well as a sample of patient medical records. The investigator interviews facility staff to determine whether the facility is operating in accordance with the facility's established policies and procedures, to ensure staff is knowledgeable of such, and to ascertain whether the facility complies with state licensing rules. In facilities that provide surgical abortions, the investigator observes a surgical procedure (after obtaining the permission of the patient and the physician).

The DSHS investigator pays special attention to compliance with state laws regarding abortions performed on minors and pre-procedure sonograms. In Texas, a minor who wants to have an abortion without her parents being notified, must apply to a court for authorization to have the abortion without parental consent. This process, called a judicial bypass, is described in the Family Code, Sections 33.003 and 33.004. Additionally, Texas law requires a woman seeking an abortion to first be provided a sonogram, unless she declines. State law requires a facility to document in a patient's (including a minor's) medical record the sonogram and if the patient declined to see or hear the sonogram, and to retain a copy of the form that states that the patient opted not to hear or see the sonogram.

If a DSHS investigator observes noncompliance, the investigator collects evidence of that noncompliance. If DSHS substantiates a finding of noncompliance, DSHS issues a deficiency report, and, in response, the facility must submit an acceptable plan of correction. Depending on the seriousness of the deficiencies, DSHS may return to the facility to confirm that the corrections have been implemented. Serious, egregious deficiencies also may result in a referral to the DSHS enforcement unit for consideration of possible enforcement action, which can result in a notice of violation (NOV) and a proposal for disciplinary action, such as administrative penalties. Serious deficiencies may include those deficiencies that would be construed as a threat to the health and safety of a woman; or may also include deficient practices that have been repeated on subsequent surveys (i.e., remain uncorrected for an extended period of time- more than two years). Such deficiencies may be referred to our enforcement review process. Deficiencies of a less serious nature, such as record keeping, would not usually be referred for enforcement. The facility may contest an allegation of noncompliance or an NOV by requesting an informal conference or a hearing before the State Office of Administrative Hearings (SOAH). SOAH documents the outcome in a proposal for decision, which is then referred back to DSHS for a final order.

When a facility is sent an NOV, the facility is given three responsive options:

1. Pay or submit to whatever administrative penalties were established.
2. Attend an informal conference, in which the facility can present evidence on what they did to remediate the deficient practice(s) and request a reduction in the penalty.
3. Request a hearing before the SOAH.

If DSHS and the facility cannot reach an agreement during an informal conference, the case proceeds to SOAH for a formal hearing.

Numbers of licensure/re-licensure surveys and corresponding calendar year:²

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 2008 – 35 surveys | 2011 – 42 surveys |
| 2009 – 34 surveys | 2012 – 36 surveys |
| 2010 – 30 surveys | 2013 to date – 17 surveys |

- 4. Does your state monitor complaints or adverse health events relating to abortions? If so, how are these complaints filed or processed? How many complaints relating to abortions or abortion clinics have been filed for each year from 2008-2013?**
 - a. Please explain how your state investigates the complaints it receives relating to abortions. In addition, please explain how many investigations, including those that**

² DSHS staggers their survey time periods so that an annual survey may occur between ten to fourteen months from the last survey as Texas law requires that abortion facility inspections be random and unannounced. In addition, complaint investigation surveys would add to the total number of surveys at any one facility.

included inspections of abortion clinics, have resulted from complaints filed for each year from 2008-2013.

DSHS Response:

All abortion facilities must report any complication related to a procedure performed at the facility, to DSHS. DSHS staff reviews all reports to determine if there are any trends related to a particular facility.

DSHS also receives reports of any abortion of a fetus of 16 weeks gestational age or more that has occurred in an abortion facility. Under state law, an abortion facility may offer services only prior to the fourth month of gestational age (16 weeks of pregnancy). All other abortions must be performed in either an ambulatory surgery center or a hospital. DSHS staff investigates each report of a post-16 week abortion through an on-site visit.

State licensing rules codified at 25 Texas Administrative Code 139.31(c)(2) require complaints against abortion facilities to be submitted in writing.

Each facility must post the telephone number a person may call to file a complaint against a facility in a conspicuous place that is readily available to the public at all times. A person who calls the complaint hotline is directed to the DSHS web page where the person may obtain the complaint form. Additionally, DSHS staff can mail the form upon request.

If there are serious allegations made such as those regarding the health and safety of a patient, DSHS must conduct the investigation within 2 days; other allegations that are less serious and non-threatening to the health and safety of the patient must be completed within 45 days. A less serious, nonthreatening allegation may, for example, be one centered around a record keeping issue or an issue of hours of operation that would have no effect on the health or safety of a patient.

**Department of State Health Services
Number of Complaints and Investigation**

| Calendar Year | Number of Complaints Filed | Number of Investigations |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2008 | 3 | 3 |
| 2009 | 4 | 4 |
| 2010 | 7 | 7 |
| 2011 | 25 | 25 |
| 2012 | 19 | 19 |
| 2013 – Year to Date | 3 | 3 |

TMB Response:

TMB is a complaint-driven entity that receives complaints on physicians, including complaints pertaining to abortions. A description of TMB's enforcement processes, including complaint and investigation processes, is provided electronically as a PDF document. (See Attachment 6.)

TMB investigates complaints on abortions in the same way that all other complaints regarding a physician are investigated. There is no special or separate process or criteria for investigating complaints pertaining to abortions.

The chart below provides the approximate number of complaints against physicians relating to abortions received from 2008 to 2013 and the number of investigations opened as a result of the complaints. Because TMB tracks complaints by type of violation (standard of care, unprofessional conduct, etc.) of the Medical Practice Act and board rules, and not by type of procedure or treatment, or type of medical condition, these numbers are approximations. Nevertheless, TMB has completed the most comprehensive search possible, given the limitations of its data systems, to find complaints and investigations pertaining to abortions.

**Texas Medical Board
Number of Complaints and Investigations**

| Calendar Year | Number of Complaints Filed | Number of Investigations |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2008 | 1 | 1 |
| 2009 | 4 | 3 |
| 2010 | 0 | 0 |
| 2011 | 13 | 12 |
| 2012 | 3 | 2 |
| 2013 – Year to Date | 0 | 0 |

5. **Please explain whether your state, including state professional licensure boards, has initiated any disciplinary actions against facilities or health care providers relating to abortions? Please identify the number of disciplinary actions taken in each year from 2008-2013 and the underlying violation or reason for the action.**

DSHS Response:

During the time period specified, DSHS had 16 final enforcement actions against abortion providers (this includes abortion facilities and ambulatory surgical centers). During that time, DSHS did not refer any cases to professional licensing boards. The information requested on each case is provided in the table below.

**Department of State Health Services
 2008-2013 YTD Statewide Enforcement Actions Against Abortion Facilities**

| Alleged Violation | Action | Order Date |
|---|--|-------------------|
| Allegations relating to: 25 TAC §139.48 – Having a separate recovery room. | Agreed Order No penalty | 12/22/2008 |
| Allegations relating to: 25 TAC §139.1 (b)(1)(A) – Operating an abortion facility without a license. | Cease and Desist Order | 04/03/2009 |
| Allegations relating to: 25 TAC §139.1 (b)(1)(A) – Operating an abortion facility without a license. | Cease and Desist Order | 04/03/2009 |
| Allegations relating to: 25 TAC §139.1 (b)(1)(A) – Operating an abortion facility without a license. | Cease and Desist Order | 04/03/2009 |
| Allegations relating to: 25 TAC §139.1 (b)(1)(A) – Operating an abortion facility without a license. | Cease and Desist Order | 04/03/2009 |
| Allegations relating to: 25 TAC § 139.7(b) a licensed abortion facility shall include the unique license number in any abortion advertisement directly relating to the provision of abortion services at the facility. | Administrative Penalty – \$350.00 PAID | 07/05/2009 |
| Allegations relating to: 25 TAC § 139.7(b) a licensed abortion facility shall include the unique license number in any abortion advertisement directly relating to the provision of abortion services at the facility. | Administrative Penalty – \$350.00 PAID | 07/05/2009 |
| Allegations relating to: 25 TAC § 139.7(b) a licensed abortion facility shall include the unique license number in any abortion advertisement directly relating to the provision of abortion services at the facility. | Administrative Penalty – \$350.00 PAID | 07/06/2009 |
| Allegations relating to: 25 TAC §139.7(b) a licensed abortion facility shall include the unique license number assigned to the facility by the department in any abortion advertisement directly relating to the provision of abortion services at the facility. | Administrative Penalty – \$350.00 PAID | 07/26/2009 |

| Alleged Violation | Action | Order Date |
|--|--|-------------------|
| Allegations relating to: 25 TAC §139.1 (b)(1)(A) – Operating an abortion facility without a license; §139.4 Failure to submit an annual report to DSHS on each abortion performed. | Administrative Penalty – \$24,000 PAID | 10/01/2009 |
| Allegations relating to: 25 TAC §139.1 (b)(1)(A) – Operating an abortion facility without a license; §139.4 Failure to submit an annual report to DSHS on each abortion performed. | Administrative Penalty – \$30,000 PAID | 10/01/2009 |
| Allegations relating to: 25 TAC §139.1 (b)(1)(A) – Operating an abortion facility without a license; §139.4 Failure to submit an annual report to DSHS on each abortion performed. | Administrative Penalty – \$24,000 PAID | 10/01/2009 |
| Allegations relating to: 25 TAC §139.1 (b)(1)(A) – Operating an abortion facility without a license; §139.4 Failure to submit an annual report to DSHS on each abortion performed. | Administrative Penalty – \$24,000 PAID | 10/01/2009 |
| Allegations relating to: 25 TAC §139.4 - Failure to submit an annual report to DSHS on each abortion performed for each facility location. | Administrative Penalty – \$17,000 PAID | 10/28/2009 |
| Allegations relating to: 25 TAC §139.60. Other State and Federal Compliance Requirements (l) A licensed abortion facility shall comply with the requirements of Health and Safety Code, Chapter 171, the Woman's Right to Know Act. | Administrative Penalty – \$200 PAID | 12/19/2011 |
| Allegations relating to: 25 TAC §139.31(b)(7)(B) Failure to return plan of correction to the Department within 14 days of the receipt of the Statement of Deficiency. | Administrative Penalty – \$500 PAID | 03/04/2013 |

TMB Response:

The table below shows the years in which disciplinary actions were taken against a physician relating to abortion and the underlying violation/reason.

**Texas Medical Board
 Physician Disciplinary Actions**

| Calendar Year | Number of Disciplinary Actions | Underlying Violation/Reason |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 2008 | 1 | Failure to comply with state regulations relating to abortion facilities. |
| 2009 | 0 | N/A |
| 2010 | 0 | N/A |
| 2011 | 1 | Failure to obtain proper required informed consent prior to performing medical abortions. |
| 2012 | 2 | Failure to routinely see patients at time of follow-up visits – these were conducted by medical assistants. Failure to conduct adequate patient history and physical exam before performing abortion. |
| 2013 – Year to Date | 0 | N/A |

TBON Response:

The Texas Board of Nursing imposes over 2,500 disciplinary orders annually. Disciplinary orders regarding violations of the minimum standards of nursing or violations regarding unprofessional conduct are not indexed in a manner to identify whether the conduct related to an abortion clinic or an abortion. Instead, the TBON tracks complaints by type of violation (standard of care, unprofessional conduct, etc.) of the Nursing Practice Act and board rules, and not by type of procedure or treatment. Consequently, TBON has completed the most comprehensive search possible, given the limitations of its data systems, and has found no disciplinary action of a nurse that specifically occurred in an abortion facility. The TBON located one disciplinary action imposed in 2002 regarding an emergency room nurse’s failure to follow the minimum standards of nursing for an emergency room patient who was later diagnosed with “septic abortion.” The actions of the nurse were unrelated to an abortion procedure or clinic.

The Texas Board of Nursing does not regulate abortion clinics, nor maintain records on abortion clinics.

6. Please provide copies of the rules and regulations that govern facilities and licensed health care providers in your state that perform abortions, including the rules and regulations that specifically govern how abortions are conducted in your state.

a. Which of these laws is your agency tasked with enforcing and how do you enforce them?

DSHS Response:

The specific provisions of Texas law and DSHS administrative rules pertaining to abortion facility licensure in Texas are as follows:

Statute: *Health and Safety Code, Chapters 170, 171, 241, 243, 245
Family Code, Chapter 33*

Rule: *Title 25 Texas Administrative Code Part 1, Chapters 1, Sections 1.171-1.173,
133, 135 and 139*

The complete set of laws and administrative rules are provided electronically as PDF documents. (See Attachments 7-10.)

TMB Response:

All physicians in Texas, including those who perform abortions, are subject to the Texas Medical Practice Act, and board rules. In addition, TMB is authorized to investigate and take action against a physician for failing to comply with any other state or federal statute or rule, including those pertaining to abortions. This would include taking action against a physician for failing to comply with Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 170, Prohibited Acts Regarding Abortion and Chapter 171, Abortion, also called the Woman's Right to Know Act.

The relevant sections of the Medical Practice Act and TMB rules that address abortions are provided electronically as a PDF document. (See Attachment 11.) TMB enforces statute and rule by reviewing complaints received by the agency, investigating, and taking disciplinary action as appropriate.

TBON Response:

Abortion procedures are not within a nurse's scope of practice. The TBON is unaware of any report or history of reports concerning licensed nurses performing abortions. Title 22, section 217.1 of the Texas Administrative Code outlines the minimum standards of care for licensed nurses. (See Attachment 12).

Title 22, section 217.12 of the Texas Administrative Code outlines rules related to a nurse's unprofessional conduct. (See Attachment 13.)

No rules and regulations that pertain to nurses specifically reference abortions or discuss how abortions are to be conducted. The TBON is tasked with enforcing acts of unprofessional

conduct and the minimum standards of nursing practice generally and will enforce violations of those standards under the authority of Chapter 301 of the Texas Occupations Code.

- 7. On April 19, 2005, the Assistant Secretary for Children and Families issued a Program Instruction to state agencies administering the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) program. The instruction requires states to have procedures for responding to reports of medical neglect (including the withholding of medically indicated treatment for disabled infants with life-threatening conditions), and applies those protections equally to born-alive infants.**
- a. What actions has your state taken since 2005 to ensure that, at every licensed health care facility that provides abortions, there is a designated individual to report suspected medical neglect (including withholding of medically indicated treatment from disabled infants with life-threatening conditions) of born-alive infants to the state child protective services agency? Has the state received any such notifications and what were the outcomes?**

DSHS Response:

None to date. Texas law places a duty on each licensed health care professional to report suspected child abuse and neglect (including medical neglect). (See Texas Fam. Code 33.008 and 261.101, Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem Code Sec. 81.006). Texas law does not otherwise require a licensed abortion facility to designate an individual to report suspected medical neglect involving live births at an abortion facility. DSHS has not received reports of suspected medical neglect involving a licensed abortion facility but is prepared to respond or assist with the response to any complaints regarding suspected medical neglect.

- b. Does your state child protective services agency annually contact each health care facility to obtain purpose of coordination, consultation, and notification pursuant to 45 C.F.R. §1340.15? Does this contact include health care facilities that provide abortions? Please provide a list of all such designations.**

DFPS Response:

The CAPTA requirement, which is not specific to abortion providers, is contained at Section 42 USC 5206a(b) – the state plan assurances that each state must make to receive CAPTA funding. The specific provision referenced in this request is at 42 USC 5206(b)(2)(C):

(C) an assurance that the State has in place procedures for responding to the reporting of medical neglect (including instances of withholding of medically indicated treatment from infants with disabilities who have life-threatening conditions), procedures or programs, or both (within the State child protective services system), to provide for—

- (i) coordination and consultation with individuals designated by and within appropriate health-care facilities;
- (ii) prompt notification by individuals designated by and within appropriate health-care facilities of cases of suspected medical neglect (including instances of withholding of

medically indicated treatment from infants with disabilities who have life-threatening conditions); and
(iii) authority, under State law, for the State child protective services system to pursue any legal remedies, including the authority to initiate legal proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction, as may be necessary to prevent the withholding of medically indicated treatment from infants with disabilities who have life-threatening conditions;

The Texas Family Code (Section 261.101) requires mandatory reporting by all individuals, including but not limited to hospital staff or other medical personnel, who have reason to believe that a child has been abused or neglected as defined in Section 261.001. The definition that encompasses the duty to report in CAPTA, above, is excerpted below, at:

Sec. 261.001. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter:

...

(4) "Neglect" includes"

...

(B) the following acts or omissions by a person

...

(2) (ii) failing to seek, obtain, or follow through with medical care for a child, with the failure resulting in or presenting a substantial risk of death, disfigurement, or bodily injury or with the failure resulting in an observable and material impairment to the growth, development, or functioning of the child;

Failure by a medical professional or any other person to report suspected medical neglect is a Class A misdemeanor, as provided in Texas Family Code Section 261.109.

Texas Family Code (TFC) Section 261.101, in conjunction with TFC Section 261.103, requires that reports of medical neglect, as defined above, be made to the Department of Family and Protective Services or to Law Enforcement, regardless of the relationship between the child and the person who may be committing the medical neglect. Family Code Section 261.105 provides that if the alleged perpetrator of the abuse or neglect is not a person responsible for the care, custody or welfare of the child (e.g. the parent), then the matter is to be handled by law enforcement. If the alleged perpetrator is a person responsible for the care, custody or welfare of the child, then the matter is to be referred to and investigated by DFPS (See TFC Sections 261.105, and 261.301). If necessary to ensure that the child receives the necessary medical care, DFPS has the ability to take court action to order the parent to cooperate with medically indicated services (see 264.203) or to remove the child from the parent in order to protect the child from harm (see Texas Family Code Chapter 262).

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Please let me know if you have any questions or need additional information. Lead staff for the state agencies can be reached as follows:

DSHS: Dr. David Lakey, Commissioner, (512) 776-7111 or David.Lakey@dshs.state.tx.us

DFPS: John Specia, Commissioner, (512) 438-4119 or John.Specia@dfps.state.tx.us

TMB: Mari Robinson, Executive Director, (512) 305-7010 or
Mari.Robinson@tmb.state.tx.gov

TBON: Katherine A. Thomas, Executive Director, (512) 305-6811 or
Kathy.Thomas@bon.texas.gov

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kyle Janek". The signature is written in a cursive, somewhat stylized font.

Kyle L. Janek, M.D.

Attachments

List of Attachments
Texas Health and Human Services Commission
June 28, 2013, Response

- Attachment 1: DSHS Abortion Facility Licensing Application (Bates Stamp TX HHSC 000001-00003)
- Attachment 2: Texas Medical Practice Act Chapters 151-159 (Bates Stamp TX HHSC 000004-00000131)
- Attachment 3: Texas Medical Practice Act Chapters 160-168 (Bates Stamp TX HHSC 00000132-00000147)
- Attachment 4: Texas Medical Board Rules, Title 22, Chapters 161-179 (Bates Stamp TX HHSC 00000148-00000270)
- Attachment 5: Texas Medical Board Rules, Title 22, Chapters 180-200 (Bates Stamp TX HHSC 00000271-00000444)
- Attachment 6: Texas Medical Board Enforcement Process (Bates Stamp TX HHSC 00000445-00000447)
- Attachment 7: Health & Safety Code Chapters 170, 171, 241,243, 245 (Bates Stamp TX HHSC 00000448-00000548)
- Attachment 8: Family Code, Chapter 33 (Bates Stamp TX HHSC 00000549-00000560)
- Attachment 9: Title 25 Texas Administrative Code, Part 1, Chapter 1, Sections 1.171-1.173 (Bates Stamp TX HHSC 00000561-00000563)
- Attachment 10: Title 25 Texas Administrative Code Part 1, Chapters 133, 135, and 139 (Bates Stamp TX HHSC 00000564-000001121)
- Attachment 11: Texas Medical Board Statutory & Rules References Pertaining to Abortion (Bates Stamp TX HHSC 000001122-000001130)
- Attachment 12: Title 22 Texas Administrative Code Part 2, Chapter 271, Section 217.11 (Bates Stamp TX HHSC 000001131-000001133)
- Attachment 13: Title 22 Texas Administrative Code Part 2, Chapter 271, Section 217.12 (Bates Stamp TX HHSC 000001134-1136)