



**A G E N D A**  
**LAW ENFORCEMENT, PUBLIC SAFETY,  
HEALTH & WELFARE COMMITTEE MEETING**  
**September 17, 2019**  
**4:00 PM**

*[meeting will either immediately precede or follow the Transportation  
Committee meeting, which is also scheduled at 4 pm]*

**County Council Chambers, Oconee County Administrative Offices**  
**415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, SC**

**1. Call to Order**

**2. Approval of Minutes**

- September 3, 2019

**3. Discussion Items:**

- Update regarding alternative waste processing methods / recycling
- Continued discussion regarding expansion of general healthcare in Oconee County

**4. Other Business** *[to include Vote and/or Action on matter brought up for discussion, if required]*

**5. Adjourn**

**There will be no opportunity for public comment at this meeting.**

*[This agenda is not inclusive of all issues which the Committee may bring up for discussion at this meeting.]*

**Assisted Listening Devices [ALD] are available to accommodate the special needs  
of citizens attending meetings held in Council Chambers.**

**ALD requests should be made to the Clerk to Council at least 30 minutes prior to the meeting start time.**

Oconee County Council & Committee meeting schedules and agendas are posted  
at the Oconee County Administration Building and are available  
on the County Council Website [www.oconeesc.com/council.html](http://www.oconeesc.com/council.html)  
*[All upcoming meetings will be held in Council Chambers unless otherwise noted]*

# Oconee County Council

Oconee County  
Administrative Offices  
415 South Pine Street  
Walhalla, SC 29691

Phone: 864-718-1023  
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District II

Paul A. Cain  
Vice Chair  
District III

Julian Davis, III  
Chairman  
District IV

J. Glenn Hart  
District V



The Oconee County Council will meet in 2019 on the first and third Tuesday of each month with the following exceptions:

- January meetings will be held on the second and fourth Tuesday;
- July, August, & November meetings, which will be **only** on the third Tuesday of each of the three months;
- April meetings will be held on the first and fourth Tuesday.

All Council meetings, unless otherwise noted, are held in Council Chambers, Oconee County Administrative Offices, 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, South Carolina.

Oconee County Council will also hold a Planning Retreat from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday, February 27, 2019 in Council Chambers to establish short and long term goals.

Oconee County Council will also meet on Tuesday, January 7, 2020 in Council Chambers at which point they will establish their 2020 Council and Committee meeting schedules.

Oconee County Council will also have a joint workshop with the Oconee County Planning Commission on Thursday, January 17, 2019 in Council Chambers for the purpose of discussing the comprehensive plan.

Additional Council meetings, workshops, and/or committee meetings may be added throughout the year as needed.

Oconee County Council Committees will meet in 2019 prior to County Council meetings on the following dates/times in Council Chambers located at 415 South Pine Street, Walhalla, South Carolina unless otherwise advertised.

The Law Enforcement, Public Safety, Health, & Welfare Committee at 4 p.m. on the following dates: January 22, March 19, June 18, & September 17, 2019.

The Transportation Committee at 4:30 p.m. on the following dates: February 19, May 7, July 16, & October 1, 2019.

The Real Estate, Facilities, & Land Management Committee at 4:30 p.m. on the following dates: March 5, June 4, September 3, & November 19, 2019.

The Budget, Finance, & Administration Committee at 4:30 p.m. on the following dates: April 2, April 9, April 23, May 7, May 21, & June 4, 2019.

The Planning & Economic Development Committee at 4:30 p.m. on the following dates: March 5, June 4, September 3, & November 19, 2019.

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(3) That the person protesting is willing to attend a hearing (if one is requested by the applicant);  
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(5) The name of the applicant and the address of the premises to be licensed.

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**PUBLIC NOTICE**

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**OCONEE COUNTY COUNCIL**

**IN RE: NOTICE OF MEETING SCHEDULE AND EXCEPTIONS FOR 2019**

**BEFORE ME** the undersigned, a Notary Public for the State and County above named, This day personally came before me, Hal Welch, who being first duly sworn according to law, says that he is the General Manager of THE JOURNAL, a newspaper published Tuesday through Saturday in Seneca, SC and distributed in Oconee County, Pickens County and the Pendleton area of Anderson County and the notice (of which the annexed is a true copy) was inserted in said papers on 01/12/2019 and the rate charged therefore is not in excess of the regular rates charged private individuals for similar insertions.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Hal Welch  
General Manager

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
01/12/2019

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Kelsie Beebe  
Notary Public  
State of South Carolina  
My Commission Expires February 13, 2028

**KELSIE BEEBE**  
Notary Public, State of South Carolina  
My Commission Expires 2/13/2028

**Oconee County  
Administration**

**Amanda F. Brock  
Administrator**

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Law Enforcement, Public Safety, Health & Welfare Committee Meeting  
Waste to Energy Plant Research  
September 17, 2019

- In 2005, Georgia Power utility company issued a request for proposal (RFP) on a renewables package that included biomass. There were no takers on the biomass portion until the sunset date was approaching.
- In 2013, Georgia Renewable Power (GRP) bought up several 30-year power purchase agreements (PPAs) and secured renewable energy certificates (RECs).
- With the PPAs in place, the company needed financing to get the twin sisters built. According to Davis, Raymon Bean, co-founder of Georgia Renewable Power, LLC (GRP), had the equity in place, but the company needed \$350 million to build the two plants.
- Madison County Industrial Development Authority (IDA) secured a \$4.7 million loan to run a 12-inch, 12-mile waterline from Elbert County to the power plant. Madison County also received \$1.5 million grant for this project.
- GRP's executive vice president Carey Davis said work began on this project on March 6, 2017. Twenty-five months later, the Franklin and Madison projects are ninety-eight percent complete.
- GRP was able to secure the financing and complete much of the site work prior to December 2017.
- In January 2018, the site was read for the EPC contractor to begin construction.
- In April 2018, GRP contracted with Veolia Energy Operating Services LLC to operate and maintain all three of its biomass power plants.
- GRPs Georgia plants will rely on C&D waste, requiring 42.5 tons of 10 percent moisture fuel an hour, or 60 tons per hour of 30 percent moisture fuel. The company's goal is to avoid using green chips.
- The company will try getting as much C&D waste as they can by rail.
- According to Madison Journal TODAY, the plants were scheduled to be fully operational by the first week of September.
- The Georgia Renewable Power Plant in Colbert is expected to bring in \$1,663,616 million in property taxes for Madison County over the next year.
- A neighbor to the new Colbert plant said the sound at her home is like a constant low rumble or a dull roar. The noise, unlike train sounds, is 24/7. According to IDA Director Frank Ginn, the noise is not expected to be louder than a low rumble with bursts of noise when steam blows as the plant is testing its systems.





**Oconee County  
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- Burning municipal solid waste in waste-to-energy plants could result in less waste buried in landfills; however, burning garbage produces air pollution and releases the chemicals in the waste into the air. Some of the chemicals can be hazardous to people if not controlled properly.
- The US Environmental Protections Agency (EPA) applies strict environmental rules to waste-to-energy plants. Air pollution control devices, such as scrubbers, fabric filters, and electrostatic precipitators are required to capture air pollutants.
- Ash from waste-to-energy plants may contain high concentration of various metals, text dyes, printing inks, and ceramics may contain lead for example. The EPA tests ash to make sure it is not hazardous. Separating waste before burning can help with this problem.



## The Twin Biomass Sisters of Franklin and Madison Counties

Georgia Renewable Power is commissioning two new 58-MW biomass power facilities in Georgia while planning a redesign of its flagship plant in North Carolina.

By Bill Keenan | April 24, 2019

The U.S. added 68 MW of biomass power last year, according to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, but Georgia Renewable Power LLC is about to flip the switch on two biomass power plants in the Peach State that will nearly double this figure. The company has been relatively quiet about its achievements. While GRP's name has appeared in a smattering of press releases issued by project partners and subcontractors, the company itself has issued little information to the press in the way of official releases or announcements—it doesn't even have a functioning website. But don't be fooled by GRP's stealth mode, as the biomass power startup is making big strides in decarbonizing the grid.

GRP's first operating biomass power plant is in Lumberton, North Carolina, not in Georgia as its name might suggest. Raymon Bean and Dave Shaffer founded GRP about five years ago. Their first order of business for the Lumberton project was securing a power purchase agreement (PPA) and a renewable energy certificates (RECs) contract, says Ciaran McManus, GRP's assets and operations manager. McManus relocated from Ireland to North Carolina two years ago to run GRP's biomass projects, through Kansas City, Missouri-based



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PHOTO: GEORGIA RENEWABLE POWER LLC

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GRP acquired a chicken litter burner and a 20-year PPA from Duke Power with RECs tied to it, and the company bought an old coal-fired power plant in Lumberton, North Carolina, to retrofit. "That's not easy because it's a 35-year-old coal-fired plant, which is a very straightforward fuel to burn," McManus says. "Poultry litter is a completely different fuel. The ash content is typically between 18 and 22 percent—a factor four times greater than coal—and there's a lot of challenges with that. The Btu, moisture and sulfur content varies."

With nearly 20 years in the power business, McManus says he has worked with virtually every fuel out there—gas, biomass, coal, and even solar and wind. After meeting with GRP owners in London two years ago, he was excited about the offer to work for GRP. "Burning litter, I was intrigued by that," he says.

Phase 1 in Lumberton consisted of converting the coal plant to burn biomass—30 percent poultry litter and 60 to 70 percent construction and demolition (C&D) waste and green waste wood chips.

"Managing your feedstock is all biomass is," says Carey Davis, GRP's executive vice president. Davis' path with GRP began about five years ago, as GRP founder Bean was close with the contractor for whom Davis worked.

"I built the first plant in North Carolina," he says. "Later on, when I joined GRP, they were starting Phase 2 of that plant. I came to execute the projects and grow this company."

Davis says GRP's goal has always been to use as much C&D waste as possible. "We teamed up with a large supplier in the Southeast, Canal Wood LLC, to help us agglomerate smaller suppliers in the area," he says. "All in all, our wood feedstock in Lumberton today is mainly 30 percent C&D and 70 percent green waste wood. A confident supply is what we need, and we trust our suppliers."

At 22 MW net using up to 65 percent C&D and green wood waste, McManus says the plant currently consumes 300 to 350 tons of poultry litter per day, or 90,000 tons a year.

When it comes to the green chips GRP burns, McManus says, "We don't take quality green chips. We use waste wood from forestry, like top limbs and mulch." McManus says GRP spent one-and-a-half years constructing and commissioning the retrofitted plant. "I arrived just as this was completed," he says.

With Phase 1 complete, GRP swiftly moved into Phase 2, which involved a project to capture waste heat to fuel three dryers in a system co-designed with IMI Industrial Services Group that allows the waste heat to bypass the cooling tower, along with a condensing loop. "This takes waste heat from the cooling tower and generates RECs," Davis says. Under the current state thermal REC scheme, the company is not allowed to dry its own fuel for power generation, but it can sell the dried fuel and generate RECs. "We have wood offtake agreements and sell that dried wood to local pellet producers," Davis says.

McManus tells *Biomass Magazine* that GRP's Lumberton plant is currently selling about 1,000 dry tons of wood per week. "We're commissioning the dryers at the moment, so we'll be increasing capacity soon," he says. "We hope to produce between 2,000 and 3,000 dry tons a week for sale to area pellet mills and chipping companies."

The new setup is basically another version of combined heat and power (CHP), McManus says. "The waste energy from the cooling water normally goes to the atmosphere," he says. "We're capturing 40 percent of it to dry wood. It's not free—there's always a cost—but it is energy that's recaptured."

Phase 3, currently in design, will take poultry litter combustion to a whole new level. "The third phase is a completely new power plant in Lumberton," McManus says. "We're currently burning 35 percent poultry litter with plans to get to 40 percent this summer, but we need to get to 100 percent to maximize our PPA."

The RECs generated in Lumberton are directly related to the energy input from poultry litter. If the energy input is 20 percent poultry litter and 80 percent wood, then the facility only generates RECs for 20 percent. "We're highly incentivized to burn 100 percent litter," McManus says. "We get rewarded for doing that, but it's also a major waste problem. North Carolina is the second largest poultry producer in the U.S., so getting rid of all that poultry waste is a big issue."

Davis says the new Lumberton plant has been on the horizon for some time. "It'll be a cool plant—there's nothing like it in the state, or the world," he says, qualifying this by adding Fibrominn in Benson, Minnesota, is now offline. "We'll take 100 percent poultry litter, burn it, sell the ash for fertilizer and dry wood for bedding houses. It'll be a full, homogeneous circle of life for a biomass plant. It's pretty neat. We're proud of it."

McManus says GRP plans to have the new plant operational by 2022. The new facility will be capable of generating 40 MW of power and will consume 450,000 tons of poultry litter per year. It will also feature four dryers operating on waste heat. GRP will continue to run the current plant until the new one comes online.

Once the new Lumberton plant is operational, Davis says what will be done with the existing facility is still "up in the air," but GRP has some solid ideas. "We thought about using the existing plant to burn swine waste," he says. "There's 8 MW of swine in the existing PPA." McManus says GRP is seriously looking into this. "Swine slurry presents big challenges though," he says. "It's 80 to 90 percent moisture, which is not good. With university partners we are looking at several options, including the use of dry presses to get the water out, and then pelleting it."

#### Twin Sisters

As operations and a new design phase progress in Lumberton, a big priority for GRP is going live with its two nearly complete power plants in Franklin and Madison counties in Georgia. These two 58 MW net, 65 MW gross, biomass power plants are "twin sisters," McManus says. While construction officially began in January 2018, Davis says work began on these projects more than two years ago. "March 6, 2017, was my first day at GRP, and I started working on these from day one," he says. "We poured the boiler foundations in January 2018. These projects have been every day of my life since. We're not done yet, but I can see the finish line." Twenty-five months after Davis' first day, the Franklin and Madison projects are 98 percent complete.

While the two Georgia projects began in early 2017, their origins were much earlier. Davis says in 2005 the Atlanta-based Georgia Power utility company issued a request for proposal (RFP) on a renewables package that included biomass. There were no takers on the biomass portion and, years later, the sunset date was approaching when GRP bought up several PPAs, combined them into one and then divided the numbers into two so, as Davis says, "two counties could reap the benefits." GRP's PPAs with Georgia Power are 30-year contracts.

In April 2018, GRP contracted with Veolia Energy Operating Services LLC to operate and maintain all three of its biomass power plants. Veolia had been operating the Lumberton plant under a short-term contract for a year prior to the April 2018 deal. *Biomass Magazine* reached out to Veolia to discuss the contract, but Matt Burgard, communications manager with Veolia North America, said negotiations are still ongoing and the company cannot discuss the agreement until the terms are finalized. Davis says GRP has had good experience with Veolia so far. "They've assembled great biomass teams," he says. "And they're in the process of assembling our teams in Madison and Franklin counties."

Georgia Renewable Power-Franklin LLC is constructed on a greenfield site, according to Davis, while Georgia Renewable Power-Madison LLC is a greenfield project on a brownfield site. "In Franklin, there was an original 22 MW PPA tied with that land, so GRP bought it and added megawatts to it," he says. For the Madison project, GRP bought an old Weyerhaeuser facility for the infrastructure. "It had an existing interconnect," Davis says. "We had to upgrade it, but we decided to locate the project there for ease of access. It also has offices there."

GRP had originally planned for the Franklin project to use equipment from an existing power plant in Gorman, West Virginia. BL Harbert International performed the dismantling and relocation. However, GRP could not secure financing for the project if old equipment were to be installed. "It was just packaged up and sits in a warehouse," Davis tells *Biomass Magazine*.

With the PPAs in place, the company needed financing to get the twin sisters built. "Raymon had the equity, but we needed \$350 million to build the plants," Davis says. "We did a lot of things upfront. We locked in the long lead time items early. I did the site work and piling prior to closing financing. GRP self-performed the concrete work to preserve time. We had piles in the ground but nothing else 'til after we closed the loan. We spent our money wisely and made progress as best we could, so when MasTec Power Corp. showed up, they could hit the



ground running.”

MasTec Power was hired as the EPC contractor and subcontracted Siemens to provide SST-600 steam turbines, SGen-100A air-cooled generators and three-phase, step-up transformer technologies for the projects. Siemens also delivered an SPPA-T3000 control system to maximize overall plant performance through data analytics while also improving safety, efficiency and reliability. Amec Foster Wheeler boilers were also secured and installed in the twin sisters. Designer Group USA serves as the lead project engineering firm.

GRP’s Georgia plants will rely on C&D waste, requiring 42.5 tons of 10 percent moisture fuel an hour, according to Davis, or 60 tons per hour of 30 percent moisture fuel. “Our target is to use as much waste feedstock as possible,” McManus says. “We want to avoid using green chips. We are working on getting our full volumes from waste, and within a year we hope to have the volume required for both plants. It’s a lot of waste wood that is required. It takes a lot of processing. We’re trying to get as much as we can by rail. I should also mention we’re fully permitted to burn old rail ties. A lot of these are going to landfills. We’ve also installed state-of-the-art emissions technologies.”

McManus says the first firing of the boilers is scheduled for May, and from there the plant will increase to baseload power production by late June or early July. “We’re pretty busy now,” he says. “We have our fuel yards commissioned and our dryers up and running.” Davis and McManus say GRP is implementing the same dryer technology in Franklin and Madison counties employed in Lumberton, just with bigger dryers.

“It’s a crazy schedule-driven job—a tension-driven job—but we all think we’re going to survive,” Davis quips. “We’re close to the first fire. We’re halfway through commissioning. It’s been a team-building project nothing short of challenging. The main challenge was preserving our schedule while trying to close financing. That was a major hurdle, but otherwise, just normal construction challenges in a tighter window than anyone can imagine. But these plants will be great for the community. They’re state-of-the-art and close to utility grade. We didn’t cut any corners on suppliers or the quality of design. We’re hoping to have the most efficient biomass plants in the U.S.”

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## Georgia Renewable Power plant to come fully online

Posted by [Margie Richards](#) in [News](#)  
Tuesday, July 23, 2019

At long last, it seems the Georgia Renewable Power (GRP) plant in Colbert is about to begin operations.

Industrial Authority (IDA) Director Frank Ginn said July 15 that the plant is expected to come online in phases within the next few days.

He said synchronization would begin Tuesday (July 16) and "step up" five to 10 percent in power over the next 10 days to two weeks, when it will be at full operation.

A neighbor to the new plant, Gina Ward, was present at the Monday IDA board meeting and she told the board that the sound at her home is like a "constant low rumble" or a "dull roar." She said that unlike train sounds and chicken trucks, whose sounds around her country home come and go, this noise is 24/7.

When asked, Ginn said it is a "little unknown" what the sound will be like once the plant is up and running at full operation, but he doesn't expect it to be louder than a low rumble and that bursts of noise come when the steam blows as the plant is testing systems.

In other business, after some discussion with Chamber of Commerce members, the IDA board agreed to provide a \$15,000 donation toward an executive director for the Chamber, with a one-year commitment at this point.

The IDA had originally considered a \$25,000 donation, but that was before hearing that the county had pledged \$15,000, pending approval of the 2020 budget.

The Chamber has also requested funding from the Board of Education and IDA Chairman Bruce Azevedo said he'd personally like to wait to see what that board decides.

The Chamber is seeking a total of \$45,000 in donations from the three governmental entities to provide for the director's salary for a year. They had also hoped to get a three-year commitment from them. Chamber member Jean Mullis pointed out that the group does not intend to rely on the donations to fund the director's salary long-term.

"The goal is to make the Chamber self-sufficient and not rely on funding from anywhere else," she said, noting that it would be a large part of the new director's job to bring in funding for the Chamber. She added that she thinks there is enough support from the community to have a Chamber and to get it back to where it was.

The group says they have enough funds to go ahead and hire someone this fall if they find the right candidate, which would allow them to familiarize themselves with the job and be "ready to hit the ground running." Jan. 1, according to Chamber member Cindy Jones. She invited a representative of the BOE, the BOC and the IDA to sit in on any interviews that they have for the position.

Also Monday, the board voted to approve an agreement with Hart Electric Membership Corporation to purchase electric power for a pump on River Road near Carlton to help facilitate water to the GRP plant for about \$300 per month.

The board also agreed to pay Escoe Industrial Contractors \$5,071 for two generator sets at booster stations serving the plant. Following the vote, there was a short discussion on whether or not there is a need for a code inspection of the electrical work. IDA member Pat Mahoney stressed that she feels it is important to take the necessary steps to be code compliant and have the site inspected by a licensed inspector. She recommended Phil Gruber, who does inspections for the county and the city of Danielsville.

Ginn said he did not feel such inspections were necessary, that the electricians are licensed and that he feels pretty confident in their work.

The GRP facility is expected to bring in \$1,663,616 million in property taxes for Madison County over the next year, according to tax commissioner Lamar Dalton.

No Trackbacks

No comments

The author does not allow comments to this entry

## IDA talks about several issues during budget meeting

Posted by  
Sunday, August 25, 2019

County industrial development authority (IDA) members talked about a wide range of issues at a 2020 budget meeting Aug. 18 including the need for finding serviceable wells in the county, the Georgia Renewable Power plant project, sales tax funding, and potentially moving industrial authority employees under county government benefits plans.

Friday's meeting opened with talk of the 2020 budget, which has yet to be approved. The budget will include an estimated \$45,000 in new tax revenues. But the IDA didn't have to hold hearings to announce a tax increase.

That's because state law was changed last year regarding the setting of tax rates by county industrial authorities in Georgia. Now, the IDA doesn't officially set its own rate. Instead, it recommends a rate to the county commissioners, who set the authority's rate. The IDA is not rolling back its tax rate to offset an increase in the county digest (overall property value).

County commissioners will approve three tax rates at 6 p.m. Monday, Aug. 26, in the county government complex: the county tax rate, the school board tax rate and the IDA's millage rate. The IDA will also hold its regular monthly meeting at 6 p.m. Monday in the old courthouse in the center of Danielsville.

At the authority's Aug. 16 meeting, IDA chairman Bruce Azevedo said he estimates the authority's budget to increase from \$708,000 in 2019 to about \$720,000 in 2020. While property tax revenues will be up, the IDA and other local taxing authorities have seen a decrease in motor vehicle tax revenues due to the state government's change several years ago in how vehicles are taxed in Georgia, which boosted state revenues while local car tax revenues are declining. The IDA brought in \$60,000 in motor vehicle tax funds in 2017. That dropped to \$21,000 this year.

While the budget is a focal point, so are debts. The IDA restructured its debt arrangements on old water line projects through a bond resolution last year. That meant payments on old loans will take more time to pay off, but the move opened up about \$20,000 a month in revenue now, which can be used for current projects. The IDA will soon have a \$15,900 monthly payment on the \$4.7 million loan from the Georgia Environmental Finance Authority (GEFA) that the IDA received to run a 12-inch, 12-mile water line from Elbert County to the GRP renewable energy power plant off Hwy. 72 in Colbert. Madison County also received a \$1.5 million grant for that project.

The water line from Elbert County provides a new, cheaper water source than the water purchasing arrangements with Commerce and Franklin County. Meanwhile, the IDA is anticipating revenue from the high volume sale of water to GRP to cover the cost of debt payments for the water line from Elbert County. But as of last week, the plant had not reached full capacity. And Azevedo said it's unclear right now how much water GRP will actually purchase from the IDA.

'GRP is not steady enough yet to see what the water load is going to be,' said Azevedo.

IDA member Pat Mahoney asked, 'What happens if GRP folds in six months?'

Azevedo said shifting water flow from Commerce to the cheaper Elbert rate will help save money. And developing new wells in the county could help the county reduce its dependence on out-of-county water purchases. But he acknowledged that the IDA's fiscal situation will be affected by GRP.

'If GRP operates like they say, we will be in great shape,' said Azevedo.

Carey Davis, executive vice president for GRP, said last week that the plant was about a week away from being fully operational.

The contract between the authority and GRP establishes a minimum monthly payment of \$52,500 from the power plant to the IDA. Those payments haven't started yet, but neither has the clock on the IDA's loan payments.

While the GRP project has consumed the authority's attention for the past couple of years, there are other long-term goals, too, such as running a line to Columbia Feed Mill off Hwy. 72. IDA executive director Frank Ginn said this is important, noting that it would help to have a redundancy of water service to the business while improving fire protection. Authority members said that's been a goal for some time, but funds haven't been available.

However, the IDA will receive \$1.6 million in Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax (SPLOST) funds if the one-cent tax for county improvements is approved by voters Nov. 5. IDA members said these funds could be used for water and sewer improvements, but they also want to see language included in the referendum to allow for other potential uses. The authority may, for instance, seek to purchase property for a business park.

The money tagged for the IDA through SPLOST also includes \$200,000 for municipal uses. The City of Danielsville has a sewer pond in need of significant upgrades. City officials asked the BOC to approve SPLOST funds for Danielsville for the sewer improvements. They noted that the Danielsville sewer system serves the county government and school system in the county seat. The BOC agreed to tag \$200,000 in SPLOST for this purpose. Azevedo said the referendum will be for municipal improvements and that the IDA may not allocate all of the \$200,000 for the Danielsville sewer improvements. He said other towns in the county could make requests for help, too.

In another matter, Ginn proposed moving IDA employees under the county government's pay system, including its health insurance and retirement plans. Authority members said that all IDA employees should have an opportunity to weigh in on this proposal. And they said specific numbers are needed on what the move would entail for employees, the authority and the county.

9/13/2019

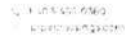
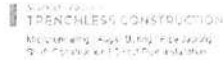
**IDA talks about several issues during budget meeting - MadisonJournalTODAY**

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# ENERGY, OIL & GAS



## GEORGIA RENEWABLE POWER

### Burning bright

As the world's largest utility, we are constantly looking for ways to improve our operations and reduce our carbon footprint. One of the most effective ways to do this is by investing in renewable energy. At Duke Energy, we are committed to leading the way in this space, and we are proud to announce that we have just completed the construction of our new solar farm in Georgia. This project is a testament to our commitment to sustainable energy and our dedication to providing clean, reliable power to our customers.

The solar farm is located in a beautiful area of Georgia, and it will generate clean, renewable energy for years to come. This project is a significant milestone for us, and it demonstrates our commitment to sustainable energy. We are proud to be a leader in this space, and we are excited to see the positive impact that this project will have on our community and the environment.

Duke Energy is committed to providing clean, reliable power to our customers. We are proud to be a leader in sustainable energy, and we are excited to see the positive impact that our solar farm will have on our community and the environment. We are committed to providing clean, reliable power to our customers, and we are proud to be a leader in this space.



As we continue to invest in renewable energy, we are confident that we will be able to provide clean, reliable power to our customers for years to come. We are committed to providing clean, reliable power to our customers, and we are proud to be a leader in this space. We are excited to see the positive impact that our solar farm will have on our community and the environment.

Our solar farm is a testament to our commitment to sustainable energy and our dedication to providing clean, reliable power to our customers. We are proud to be a leader in this space, and we are excited to see the positive impact that this project will have on our community and the environment. We are committed to providing clean, reliable power to our customers, and we are proud to be a leader in this space.

### Exciting times

As we continue to invest in renewable energy, we are confident that we will be able to provide clean, reliable power to our customers for years to come. We are committed to providing clean, reliable power to our customers, and we are proud to be a leader in this space. We are excited to see the positive impact that our solar farm will have on our community and the environment.

Our solar farm is a testament to our commitment to sustainable energy and our dedication to providing clean, reliable power to our customers. We are proud to be a leader in this space, and we are excited to see the positive impact that this project will have on our community and the environment. We are committed to providing clean, reliable power to our customers, and we are proud to be a leader in this space.



Expanding portfolio

As the state's largest utility, Georgia Power will contribute to the energy diversification the state is pursuing. Georgia Power's investments have already brought significant economic benefits to the state. Georgia Power's investments in gas are a key feature of the state's energy strategy.

Georgia Power's investments in gas are a key feature of the state's energy strategy. Georgia Power's investments in gas are a key feature of the state's energy strategy. Georgia Power's investments in gas are a key feature of the state's energy strategy.

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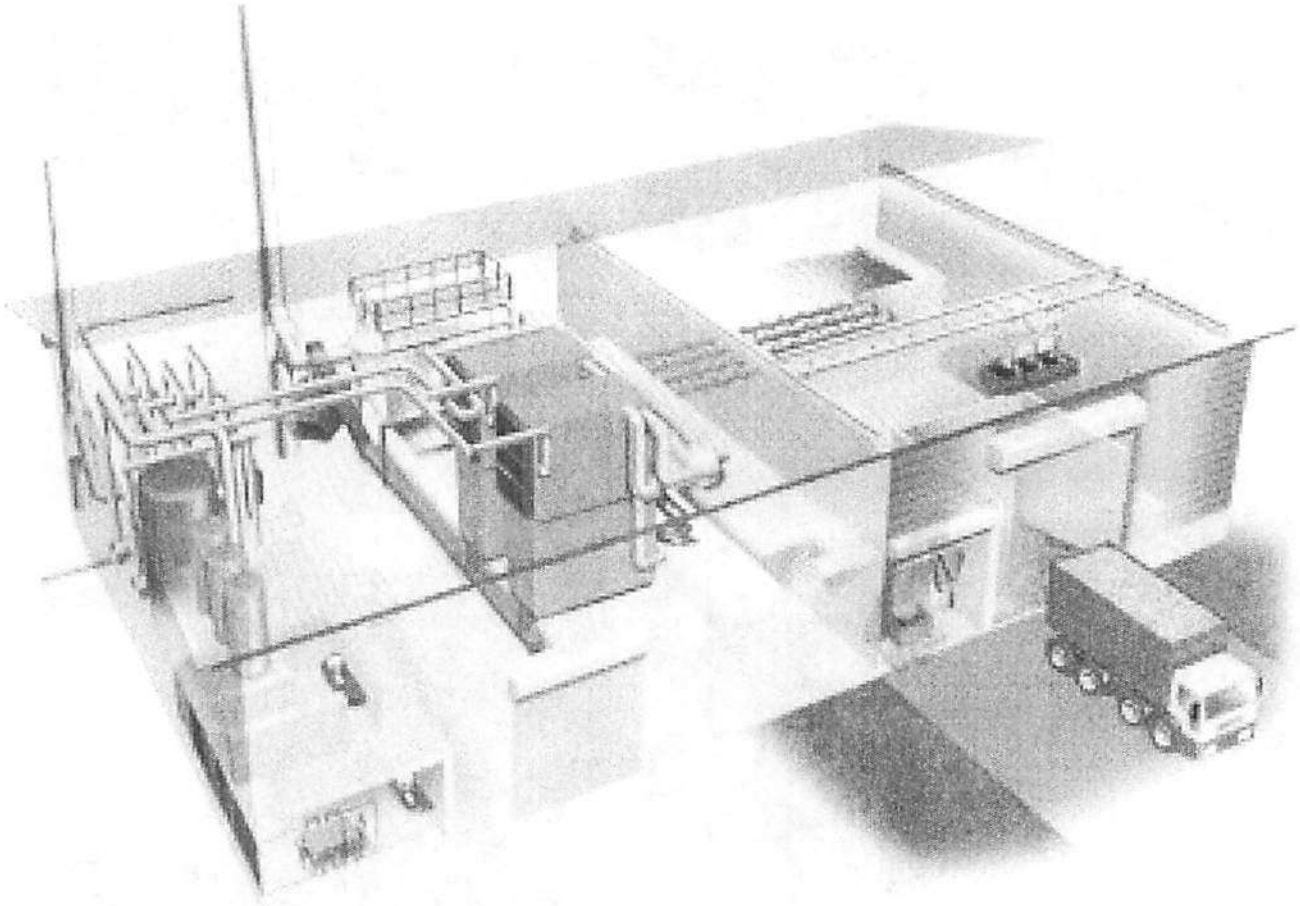
Duke Energy has announced plans to invest in gas infrastructure. Duke Energy has announced plans to invest in gas infrastructure. Duke Energy has announced plans to invest in gas infrastructure.

Georgia Renewable Power (GRP)

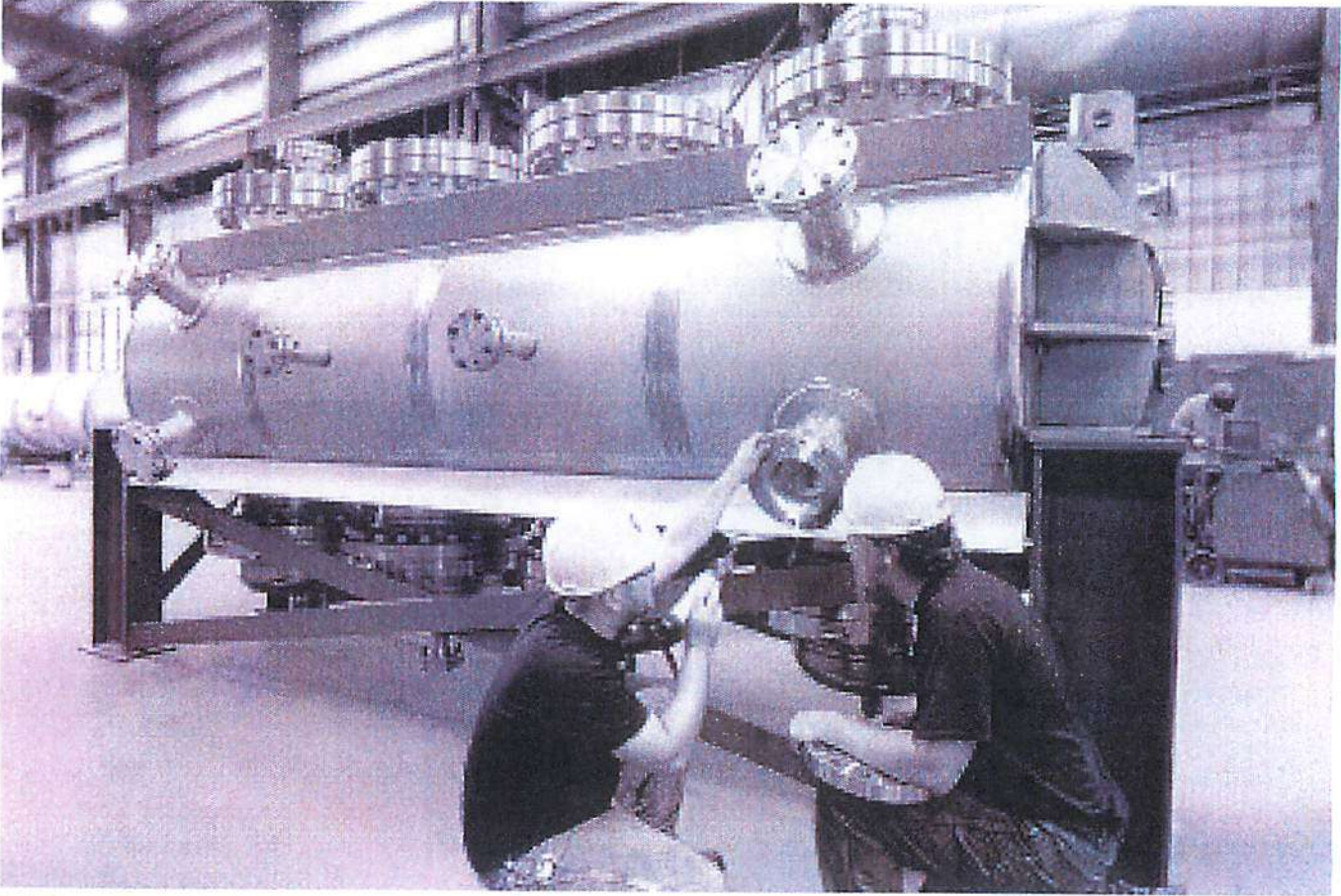


Tags: [Map of Georgia] MORE CONTENT

NEWS: NEW-BUILD BIOMASS PLANT



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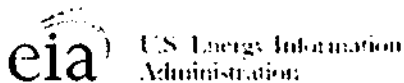
Offshore

Subsea

Equipment

Engineering

in



## Biomass explained

# *Biomass and the environment*

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01/30/09

## Using biomass for energy has positive and negative effects

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Biomass and biofuels made from biomass are alternative energy sources to fossil fuels—coal, petroleum, and natural gas. Burning either fossil fuels or biomass releases carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) a greenhouse gas. However, the plants that are the source of biomass capture a nearly equivalent amount of CO<sub>2</sub> through photosynthesis while they are growing, which can make biomass a carbon-neutral energy source.

## Burning wood

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Using wood, wood pellets, and charcoal for heating and cooking can replace fossil fuels and may result in lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions overall. Wood can be harvested from forests, from woodlots that have to be thinned, or from urban trees that fall down or have to be cut down.

Wood smoke contains harmful pollutants such as carbon monoxide and particulate matter. Modern wood-burning stoves, pellet stoves, and fireplace inserts can reduce the amount of particulates from burning wood. Wood and charcoal are major cooking and heating fuels in poor countries, but if people harvest the wood faster than trees can grow, it causes deforestation. Planting fast-growing trees for fuel and using fuel-efficient cooking stoves can help slow deforestation and improve the environment.

  
Switchgrass growing on a test plot for biomass production  
Source: Wikimedia Commons (public domain)



## Burning municipal solid waste (MSW) or wood waste

Burning municipal solid waste (MSW or garbage) in waste-to-energy plants could result in less waste buried in landfills. On the other hand, burning garbage produces air pollution and releases the chemicals and substances in the waste into the air. Some of these chemicals can be hazardous to people and the environment if they are not properly controlled.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) applies strict environmental rules to waste-to-energy plants, which require waste-to-energy plants to use air pollution control devices such as scrubbers, fabric filters, and electrostatic precipitators to capture air pollutants.

Scrubbers clean emissions from waste-to-energy facilities by spraying a liquid into the combustion gases to neutralize the acids present in the stream of emissions. Fabric filters and electrostatic precipitators also remove particles from the combustion gases. The particles—called fly ash—are then mixed with the ash that is removed from the bottom of the waste-to-energy furnace.

A waste-to-energy furnace burns at high temperatures (1,800°F to 2,000°F), which breaks down the chemicals in MSW into simpler, less harmful compounds.

## Disposing ash from waste-to-energy plants

Ash from waste-to-energy plants can contain high concentrations of various metals that were present in the original waste. Textile dyes, printing inks, and ceramics, for example, may contain lead and cadmium.

Separating waste before burning can solve part of the problem. Because batteries are the largest source of lead and cadmium in municipal waste, they should not be included in regular trash. Florescent light bulbs should also not be put in regular trash because they contain small amounts of mercury.

The EPA tests ash from waste-to-energy plants to make sure that it is not hazardous. The test looks for chemicals and metals that could contaminate ground water. Some MSW landfills use ash that is considered safe as a cover layer for their landfills and some MSW ash is used to make concrete blocks and bricks.

## Collecting landfill gas or biogas

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Biogas forms as a result of biological processes in sewage treatment plants, waste landfills, and livestock manure management systems. Biogas is composed mainly of methane (a greenhouse gas) and CO<sub>2</sub>. Many facilities that produce biogas capture it and burn the methane for heat or to generate electricity. This electricity is considered renewable and, in many states, contributes to meeting state renewable portfolio standards (RPS). This electricity may replace electricity generation from fossil fuels and can result in a net reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Burning methane produces CO<sub>2</sub>, but because methane is a stronger greenhouse gas than CO<sub>2</sub>, the overall greenhouse effect is lower.

## Liquid biofuels: ethanol and biodiesel

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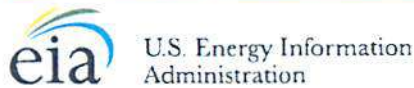
Biofuels are transportation fuels such as ethanol and biodiesel. The federal government promotes biofuels as transportation fuels to help reduce oil imports and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. In 2007, the U.S. government set a target to use 36 billion gallons of biofuels by 2022. As a result, nearly all gasoline now sold in the United States contains some ethanol.

Biofuels may be carbon-neutral because the plants that are used to make biofuels (such as corn and sugarcane for ethanol and soybeans and oil palm trees for biodiesel) absorb CO<sub>2</sub> as they grow and may offset the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions when biofuels are produced and burned.

Growing plants for biofuels is controversial because the land, fertilizers, and energy for growing biofuel crops could be used to grow food crops instead. In some parts of the world, large areas of natural vegetation and forests have been cut down to grow sugar cane for ethanol and soybeans and oil palm trees for biodiesel. The U.S. government supports efforts to develop alternative sources of biomass that do not compete with food crops and that use less fertilizer and pesticides than corn and sugar cane. The U.S. government also supports methods to produce ethanol that require less energy than conventional fermentation. Ethanol can also be made from waste paper, and biodiesel can be made from waste grease and oils and even algae.

Ethanol and gasoline-ethanol blends burn cleaner and have higher octane ratings than pure gasoline, but they have higher *evaporative emissions* from fuel tanks and dispensing equipment. These evaporative emissions contribute to the formation of harmful ground-level ozone and smog. Gasoline requires extra processing to reduce evaporative emissions before it is blended with ethanol. Biodiesel combustion produces fewer sulfur oxides, less particulate matter, less carbon monoxide, and fewer unburned and other hydrocarbons, but it does produce more nitrogen oxide than petroleum diesel.

*Last updated: January 16, 2019*



# Biomass explained *Waste-to-energy (Municipal Solid Waste)*

## BASICS

### Energy from municipal solid waste

Municipal solid waste (MSW), often called garbage, is used to produce energy at waste-to-energy plants and at landfills in the United States. MSW contains

- Biomass, or biogenic (plant or animal products), materials such as paper, cardboard, food waste, grass clippings, leaves, wood, and leather products
- Nonbiomass combustible materials such as plastics and other synthetic materials made from petroleum
- Noncombustible materials such as glass and metals

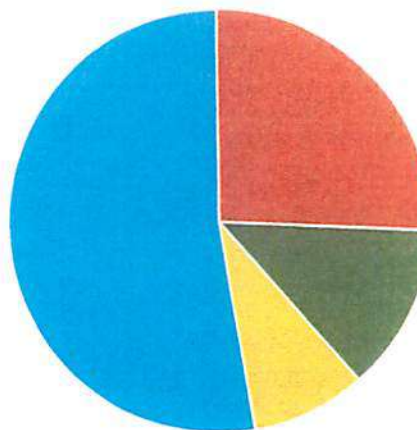
In 2015, about 262 million tons of MSW were generated in the United States



#### Management of MSW in the United States, 2015

Total=262 million tons

Total=262 million tons



- landfilled
- recycling
- combustion with energy recovery
- composting

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Advancing Sustainable Materials Management 2015 Fact Sheet*, July 2016

## Total MSW generation in the United States by type of waste, 2015

### Waste-to-energy plants make steam and electricity

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MSW is usually burned at special waste-to-energy plants that use the heat from the fire to make steam for generating electricity or to heat buildings. In 2016, 71 U.S. power plants generated about 14 billion kilowatthours of electricity from burning about 30 million tons of combustible MSW. Biomass materials accounted for about 64% of the weight of the combustible MSW and for about 51% of the electricity generated. The remainder of the combustible MSW was nonbiomass combustible material, mainly plastics. Many large landfills also generate electricity by using the methane gas that is produced from decomposing biomass in landfills.

### Waste-to-energy is a waste management option

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Producing electricity is only one reason to burn MSW. Burning waste also reduces the amount of material that would probably be buried in landfills. Burning MSW reduces the volume of waste by about 87%.

*Last updated: August 22, 2018*

## Biomass explained

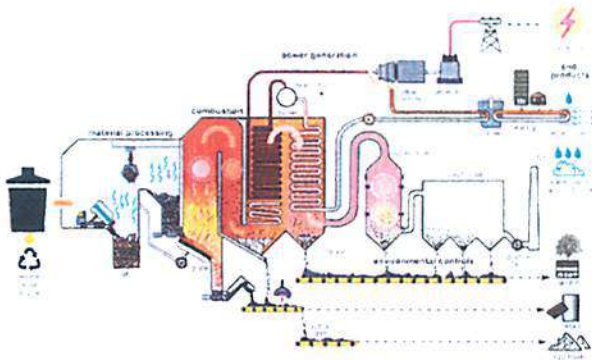
# *Waste-to-energy (Municipal Solid Waste)*

### IN DEPTH

## How waste-to-energy plants work

Waste-to-energy plants burn municipal solid waste (MSW), often called garbage or trash, to produce steam in a boiler that is used to generate electricity.

There are different types of waste-to-energy systems or technologies. The most common type used in the United States is the mass-burn system, where unprocessed MSW is burned in a large incinerator with a boiler and a generator for producing electricity (see illustration below). Another less common type of system processes MSW into fuel pellets that can be used in smaller power plants.



A mass-burn waste-to-energy plant

Source: Adapted with permission from [Deltaway Energy](#)

The process of generating electricity in a mass-burn waste-to-energy plant has seven stages:

1. Waste is dumped from garbage trucks into a large pit.
2. A giant claw on a crane grabs waste and dumps it in a combustion chamber.
3. The waste (fuel) is burned, releasing heat.
4. The heat turns water into steam in a boiler.
5. The high-pressure steam turns the blades of a turbine generator to produce electricity.
6. An air pollution control system removes pollutants from the combustion gas before it is released through a smoke stack.
7. Ash is collected from the boiler and the air pollution control system.

Municipal solid waste is a mixture of energy-rich materials such as paper, plastics, yard waste, and products made from wood. For every 100 pounds of MSW in the United States, more than 85 pounds can be burned as fuel to generate electricity. In 2016, one ton (2,000

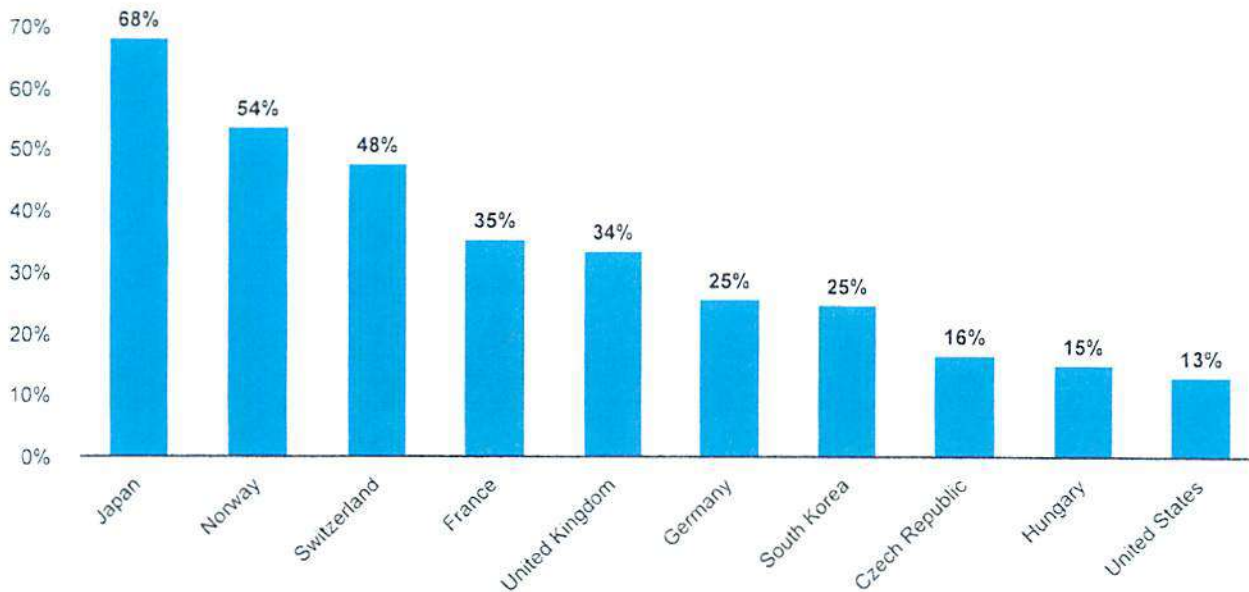
pounds) of MSW burned in waste-to-energy plants in the United States generated about 474 kilowatthours (kWh) of electricity, or about the amount of electricity used by 16 U.S. households in one day.

In a waste-to-energy plant, 2,000 pounds of garbage is reduced to 300 pounds–600 pounds of ash.

## Waste-to-energy around the world

Many countries use waste-to-energy plants to capture the energy in MSW. The use of waste-to-energy plants in some European countries and in Japan is relatively high, in part because those countries have little open space for landfills, and they have few energy resources.

### Percent of total municipal solid waste that is burned with energy recovery in selected countries



Note: Data for Japan, South Korea, and the United States are for 2015. Data for other countries are for 2016.

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, excluding United States, as of December 2018; for United States, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, July 2018.

Last updated: January 3, 2019



# Veolia selected to operate Georgia Renewable Power biomass plants



Bioenergy International

Heat & Power

April 4, 2018

Veolia Energy Operating Services, LLC, a division of Veolia North America, has announced that it has been selected by Georgia Renewable Power (GRP) to operate and maintain (O&M) three biomass-to-energy facilities in the United States (US).



*Veolia has been operating GRP's Lumberton plant for the past year under a short-term contract. Both biomass and poultry litter are used for fuel and it has a long-term power purchase agreement (PPA) with Duke Energy (photo courtesy Bob Shjles).*

As a result of this expanded relationship with GRP, Veolia will support the startup and commissioning of the biomass projects located in Lumberton, North Carolina (NC), Carnesville, Georgia (GA) and Colbert, GA.

Veolia has been operating the Lumberton plant for the past year under a short-term contract. The Lumberton plant uses both biomass and poultry litter for fuel and has a long-term power purchase agreement (PPA) with Duke Energy.

We are excited to move forward with these biomass facilities and help deliver cost-efficient, sustainable energy to our customers. We are pleased to partner with Veolia to make these two new projects, as well as the poultry litter facility in North Carolina, among the best in the industry, said David Shaffer, President and Chief Operating Officer of GRP. Veolia will support the startup and commissioning of these plants, as well as the long-term power purchase agreement (PPA) for the Lumberton plant.

Both of the Georgia biomass power projects are under construction and are expected to be online and operating by mid-2019. Each is expected to have a generating capacity of 66 MW and the electricity produced by the plants will be purchased by Georgia Power under long-term power purchase agreements.

When complete, each facility will use approximately 500 000 tonnes of biomass each year and employ 25 to 30 people.

We are excited to move forward with these biomass facilities and help deliver cost-efficient, sustainable energy to our customers. We are pleased to partner with Veolia to make these two new projects, as well as the poultry litter facility in North Carolina, among the best in the industry, said David Shaffer, President and Chief Operating Officer of GRP.

### What's New!

- We take Medicaid and Medicare
- Patients with Medicaid and Medicare are still eligible for the Sliding Fee Scale
- We provide full life cycle care
- We provide mental health care

*Our mission is to enhance lives and preserve health by enabling access to a comprehensive, fully integrated network of the highest quality and most affordable care, delivered with kindness, integrity and respect, regardless of a patient's ability to pay.*



*Rosa Clark was a nurse midwife in Oconee County from 1941 to 1964.*

**210 South Oak St., Seneca  
864-882-4664, FAX 864-882-4478**

**301 Memorial Drive, Seneca  
864-614-5001, FAX 864-614-5006**

### Operating Hours at both locations:

**Monday through Friday  
8:00am—4:00pm  
(We do not close for lunch)**



## The Rosa Clark Medical Clinic

A Federally Qualified Health  
Center providing Primary  
Care and Specialty Services



301 Memorial Drive, Seneca, SC



210 South Oak St., Seneca  
Future Site of Dental Clinic

## Eligibility

The Rosa Clark Medical Clinic shall provide medical services to:

- 1) Any individual who would like to enroll, including undocumented citizens;
- 2) Individuals who are uninsured or underinsured

Or

Patients who have:

Medicaid

Medicare

Other Third Party Coverage

*Patients with third party coverage not accepted by Rosa Clark Clinic will be referred to an outside provider for Primary Care.*

## ACCEPTING NEW PATIENTS

**New! Now accepting Medicare Patients**

**Medicare Patients Are Eligible For Sliding Fee Scale!**

	Plan 1	Plan 2	Plan 3	Plan 4	
Persons in House -hold	At or below 100% FPL or below	At 101% - 125% FPL	At 126% - 150% FPL	At 151% - 200% of FPL	Above 200% FPL
1	0 to \$12,060	\$12,061 to \$15,075	\$15,076 to \$18,090	\$18,901 to \$24,120	> \$24,120
2	0 to \$16,240	\$16,241 to \$20,300	\$20,301 to \$24,360	\$24,361 to \$32,480	> \$32,480
3	0 to \$20,420	\$20,421 to \$25,525	\$25,526 to \$30,600	\$30,601 to \$40,840	> \$40,840
4	0 to \$24,600	\$24,601 to \$30,750	\$30,751 to \$36,900	\$36,901 to \$49,200	> \$49,200
5	0 to \$28,780	\$28,781 to \$35,975	\$35,976 to \$43,170	\$43,171 to \$57,560	> \$57,560
6	0 to \$32,960	\$32,961 to \$41,200	\$41,201 to \$49,440	\$49,441 to \$65,920	> \$65,920
7	0 to \$37,140	\$37,141 to \$46,425	\$46,426 to \$55,710	\$55,711 to \$74,280	> \$74,280
8	0 to \$41,320	\$41,321 to \$51,650	\$51,651 to \$61,980	\$61,981 to \$82,640	> \$82,640
Office Visit	\$0.00	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$10.00	No Discount
Pharmacy Co-pay Per RX	\$0.00 per RX	\$1.00 per RX	\$2.00 per RX	\$3.40 per RX	No Discount
For families/households with more than 8 persons, add \$4,810 for each additional person.					

## Services Provided

General Primary Medical Care  
 Immunizations  
 Counseling and Mental Health Services  
 Patient Education Services  
 Diabetes Education Classes  
 Pharmaceutical Services  
 Screenings  
     Cervical and Breast Cancer  
     Communicable Diseases  
     Cholesterol  
     Diabetes  
     Eye Exams  
     Pregnancy  
 Smoking Cessation Assistance  
 SNAP Assistance  
 Substance Use Disorder Services  
 Well Child Services  
 DOT Exams

## Referral Services

Behavioral Health  
 Dental Services  
     Extractions  
     Preventative  
     Restorative  
 Diagnostic Laboratory & Radiology  
 Gynecological procedures  
 Ophthalmologist Services  
 Obstetrical Care  
 Screenings  
     Blood Lead Levels  
     HIV  
     Hepatitis C  
     Sexually Transmitted Diseases  
     Tuberculosis  
 Specialist Care  
 Substance Abuse Counseling

## FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS AND ASSISTANCE POLICY PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

### Overview

In keeping with our mission to *heal compassionately, teach innovatively and improve constantly*, Greenville Health System (GHS) is committed to providing financial assistance to patients who cannot pay for all or part of their bill.

The information below outlines GHS' Financial Arrangements and Assistance Policy.

### Availability of Financial Assistance

GHS understands the financial responsibilities that a healthcare visit may place on patients with no health insurance or with only partial insurance coverage (the uninsured and underinsured).

All patients who believe they may qualify for financial assistance are urged to fill out and submit a Financial Assistance Application.

### Eligibility Requirements

Financial assistance is available for emergency and other medically necessary care provided by GHS (and certain other providers) to both insured and uninsured patients who meet income and asset limit requirements. The review process includes evaluating potential coverage through the Healthcare Exchange, Medicaid and other funding sources.

In general, financial assistance is decided by a sliding scale of total household income based on Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG) and other assets available to the patient.

The specific percentage discounts for income greater than 200% up to 400% of FPG are updated annually and are based on Medicare look-back methodology.

No person eligible for financial assistance under the Financial Arrangements and Assistance Policy will be charged more for emergency or other medically necessary care than Amounts Generally Billed (AGB) to individuals with insurance covering such care. If a person has enough insurance coverage or assets to pay for care, he or she may not qualify for financial assistance. Please refer to the GHS Financial Arrangements and Assistance Policy for an explanation.

### About the Application Process

The application process for financial assistance under our Financial Arrangements and Assistance Policy includes these four steps:

- ✓ Complete the Financial Assistance Application Form and include required supporting documents. If required documents are not submitted, your application may be denied.

- ✓ Your income, family size and other assets will be reviewed to decide the level of assistance available to you based on the FPG outlined in the Eligibility Requirements section of this document.
- ✓ You must explore eligibility for insurance benefits or other funding sources that would cover your care (such as insurance coverage through the Healthcare Exchange, Medicaid, Workers' Compensation and automobile insurance.). We have representatives who can help you find appropriate resources.
- ✓ You will be notified if you qualify for financial assistance under our Financial Assistance and Arrangements Policy.

### **About the Billing Process/Payment Arrangements**

GHS offers options for both uninsured and underinsured patients who do not qualify for financial assistance. Representatives can help you arrange payment plans for any remaining balances of bills not covered under your insurance or financial assistance.

During the 120 days following your first notice, you will be contacted by us four times either by mailed billing statements and/or phone calls reminding you of your bill(s). During this 120 day period please pay your bill(s) in full, set up a payment plan or apply for financial assistance.

Bills not paid or set up on payment plans within 120 days after the first billing date may be reported on your credit history, placed with a collection agency or attorney, or filed as a lien against real estate or personal property. You may apply for financial assistance during the collection process by calling Customer Service at (864) 454-9604 or 1-844-302-8298 (toll free). The filing deadline is 8 months from the date of service.

### **Where to Get More Information**

You may get a copy of our Financial Arrangements and Assistance Policy, Financial Assistance Application Form, Medicare and Private Insurance Bad Debt Policy, as well as information about the financial assistance application process these four ways:

1. Visit our website at <http://www.ghs.org/financial-assistance>
2. Call GHS Patient Financial Services at (864) 454-9604 or 1-844-302-8298 (toll free).
3. Mail a request to Greenville Health System, 255 Enterprise Blvd., Ste. 250, Greenville, SC 29615 Attn: Financial Counseling.
4. Contact a Patient Access Representative in person at any GHS hospital. (For a list of facilities and addresses, see the full Financial Arrangements and Assistance Policy).

Greenville Health System accommodates all significant populations served who have limited proficiency in English by translating copies of our Financial Arrangements and Assistance Policy, Financial Assistance Application Form, and this summary in the primary languages spoken by those populations.

# Financial Assistance Application

Patient Name <i>(Last, First, Middle)</i>		Social Security Number
South Carolina Resident: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Travel Visa: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
U.S. Citizen: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Medical Record Number (office use only):

## Patient or Responsible Party (If patient is under age 18)

Name <i>(Last, First, Middle)</i>		Social Security Number	Birth Date <i>(MM, DD, YYYY)</i>
Address		City	State, Zip Code
Phone	Household Size (Patient, Spouse and Dependents)		Marital Status
Employment Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Full Time <input type="checkbox"/> Part Time <input type="checkbox"/> Self-employed <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed <input type="checkbox"/> Student <input type="checkbox"/> VA <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled			Employer Name
How Long Employed	How Long Unemployed <i>(MM, DD, YYYY)</i>	Salary/Income	Are you claimed on another tax return? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>(If yes provide tax returns of those being claimed)</i>
South Carolina Resident: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Travel Visa: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
U.S. Citizen: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			

## Spouse/Life Partner

Name <i>(Last, First, Middle)</i>		Social Security Number	Birth Date <i>(MM, DD, YYYY)</i>
Employment Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Full Time <input type="checkbox"/> Part Time <input type="checkbox"/> Self-employed <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed <input type="checkbox"/> Student <input type="checkbox"/> VA <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled			Employer Name
How Long Employed	How Long Unemployed <i>(MM, DD, YYYY)</i>	Salary/Income	

## Legal dependents as claimed on tax return (If more than 4 dependents use separate page)

Full Name <i>(Last, First, Middle)</i>	Relationship	Birth Date <i>(MM, DD, YYYY)</i>

## Coverage Information

I have <input type="checkbox"/> Applied for federal or state medical assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Verified my healthcare exchange plan eligibility <input type="checkbox"/> Neither Reason _____
I have a <input type="checkbox"/> Lawsuit <input type="checkbox"/> Settlement <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Injury Claim <input type="checkbox"/> Liability Claim <input type="checkbox"/> Workers' Compensation Claim <input type="checkbox"/> None Attorney Name _____
Insurance is available through: <input type="checkbox"/> My employer <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse's employer <input type="checkbox"/> Cobra <input type="checkbox"/> None Insurance Information _____
Have you or a family member applied for Medicaid within the last 3 months? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Who Applied _____ County Applied In _____ Date Applied _____ Caseworker Name _____



I have applied for Social Security Disability.  Yes  No  
 If applied, Status:  Denied  Appeal  Attorney Level  Pending  Approved  
 If recently awarded, attach current social security award letter or Disability Benefit Award Letter to spouse and any children

**Bank Account(s) (e.g. 401k, 403b, Money Market, CD, Stocks, Bonds, Savings, Other Investments)**

Company Name	Account Type/Value	Company Name	Account Type/Value

**Property**

Type	Detail	Estimated Value	Unpaid Balance
Primary Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Own <input type="checkbox"/> Rent		
Secondary Residence/Vacation Home			
Land (number of acres)			
Rental Property			
Business/Farm Equipment			
Other/Recreational Vehicle(s)			

**Sources of Income (Provide documentation for any of the following)**

Income Description	Source	Monthly Income Amount
Interest/Dividends		
Pension/Retirement		
Rental/Property		
Investments		
Self-employment (requires Business & Individual Tax Returns)		
Other		

**Attestation**

I understand that this application applies only to services provided by Greenville Health System (GHS) and GHS Partners in Health, Inc. This does not apply to services provided by others who may have assisted with my care. I understand that not all medical services at GHS qualify for financial assistance.

GHS reserves the right to reverse financial assistance approval and pursue alternate reimbursement or collections as a result of newly discovered information, including insurance coverage, payment to the applicant, or pursuit by applicant of a personal injury claim related to the services received or requested. All payments received by GHS after financial assistance is awarded will result in the reversal of the adjusted amounts to resolve the remaining self-pay balance without creating a balance due or a credit balance.

I hereby certify that the information in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I understand that providing incorrect information may result in this application being denied. Should the information provided on this application be determined at any time to be incorrect, the financial assistance provided to me by GHS may be revoked and I will be responsible for the original account balance. I further understand that if any information I provided should change, I will promptly notify Greenville Health System.

Patient/Responsible Party Signature	Date (MM, DD, YYYY)

Return application to:  
 Financial Assistance  
 255 Enterprise Boulevard, Ste. 250  
 Greenville, S.C. 29615

## **GREENVILLE HEALTH SYSTEM POLICY AND PROCEDURES**

### **Manual of Policy Directives**

#### **POLICY NAME: Billing and Collections**

**POLICY STATEMENT:** In keeping with our mission to heal compassionately, teach innovatively and improve constantly, Greenville Health System (GHS) is committed to providing education to patients and guarantors regarding billing and collection practices of GHS. This includes financial assistance for those who cannot pay all or a part of their bill.

A further responsibility of Greenville Health System requires it to generate sufficient revenues in order to provide high quality patient care and to maintain a sound financial position. Because the primary source of operating revenue for Greenville Health System consists of collections for services rendered to patients, it is imperative that reimbursement from patients or other responsible parties be optimized. In order to keep hospitalization costs at a minimum for the community, GHS has adopted this policy.

All facilities of the Greenville Health System are available to patients without regard to race, color, religion, age, sex or national origin or any other discriminatory differentiating factor. Emergency services will not be denied because of an inability to pay. Satisfactory financial arrangements are required before elective services are rendered. Elective cases without satisfactory financial arrangements may be deferred with physician consent.

**BILLING PROCESS/PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS:** GHS offers options for both uninsured and underinsured patients who do not qualify for financial assistance. Representatives can help patients arrange payment plans for any remaining balances of bills not covered under insurance or financial assistance.

During the 120 days following the first notice, patients will be contacted by GHS four times by billing statements and/or phone calls reminding them of their bill(s). During this 120-day period, patients are expected to pay their bill(s) in full, set up a payment plan, or apply for financial assistance.

Bills not paid or set up on payment plans within 120 days after the first billing date may be reported to credit agencies, placed with a collection agency or attorney, or filed as a lien against real estate or personal property. Patients may apply for financial assistance during the collection process by calling Customer Service at (864) 454-9604 or 1-844-302-8298 (toll free). The filing deadline is 8 months from the date of service.

**PAYMENT PLAN OPTIONS:** The Greenville Health System offers hospital patients two options for payment when financial assistance (hospital charity/hospital sponsorship) or insurance is not available:

- a. In-house interest free payments for up to twelve (12) months in duration.
- b. If payments are needed beyond twelve (12) months, reasonable payment arrangements with interest are available with an outside agency for patients who have no other resources or means to pay and do not qualify for hospital charity or hospital sponsorship.
- c. Patients may contact a Customer Service Representative at (864) 454-9604 or 1-844-302-8298 (toll free) for details.

**BILLING STATEMENT CYCLE:** The statement cycle will be measured from the first statement sent to the patient (date sent) and include the following:

- Subsequent statements sent to the patient/guarantor in 30 day increments to derive at the statement process:
  - 1<sup>st</sup> – Date of first statement
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> – 30 Days after first statement
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> – 60 Days after first statement
  - 4<sup>th</sup> – 90 Days after first statement and includes notice of submission to Collection Agency if amounts left unpaid or Hospital Financial Assistance application not received
  - 5<sup>th</sup> – 120 Days after first statement – Submission to Collection Agency (letter sent from Collection Agency), subject to the provisions of this policy.
  - A secondary Collection Agency may be used, subject to the provisions of this policy

**UNINSURED DISCOUNT:** Uninsured patients will receive a 20% uninsured discount. This discount will show on the first statement. The discount does not apply to outpatient package prices. The discount will not apply to any accounts related to an accident until it is confirmed that there is no liability coverage.

**SC REFUND TAX SET-OFF:** Delinquent debts for hospital bills may be submitted to the SC Department of Revenue to be set off against individual tax refunds. Legal notices will be sent on these accounts. Payment is due by November 01, to avoid set off against individual tax refunds.

A written protest may be submitted to the hospital within thirty (30) days of the legal notice.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** This policy covers only the hospital bill.

# GREENVILLE HEALTH SYSTEM POLICY AND PROCEDURES

## Manual of Policy Directives

**POLICY NAME:** Financial Arrangements and Assistance

**POLICY NUMBER:** S-020-08

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** October 1, 2016

**SUPERSEDES:** October 1, 2013

Revised: January 31, 2017

January 14, 2019

**POLICY STATEMENT:** In keeping with our mission to heal compassionately, teach innovatively and improve constantly, Greenville Health System (GHS) is committed to providing financial assistance to patients who cannot pay for all or a part of their bill.

A further responsibility of Greenville Health System requires it to generate sufficient revenues in order to provide high quality patient care and to maintain a sound financial position. Because the primary source of operating revenue for Greenville Health System consists of collections for services rendered to patients, it is imperative that reimbursement from patients or other responsible parties be optimized. In order to provide financial assistance responsive to the communities served and keep hospitalization costs at a minimum for the community, Greenville Health System has adopted this policy.

All facilities of the Greenville Health System are available to patients without regard to race, color, religion, age, sex or national origin or any other discriminatory differentiating factor. Emergency services will not be denied because of an inability to pay. Satisfactory financial arrangements are required before elective services are rendered. Elective cases without satisfactory financial arrangements may be deferred with physician consent.

This policy applies to the following GHS hospitals:

- GHS Greenville Memorial Hospital and related hospitals and clinics
- GHS Greer Memorial Hospital
- GHS Hillcrest Memorial Hospital
- GHS Laurens County Memorial Hospital
- GHS North Greenville Long Term Acute Care Hospital
- GHS Patewood Memorial Hospital and related hospitals and clinics
- GHS Oconee Memorial Hospital

### DEFINITIONS:

1. AGB- Amounts generally billed for emergency or other medically necessary care to individuals who have insurance coverage
2. Extraordinary Collection Actions (ECAs) - Actions taken to collect a debt, includes but not limited to reporting debts to credit bureaus, selling debt to a third party and pursuing liens, garnishments and other legal actions.
3. FPG- Federal Poverty Guideline (published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services).

4. Medicare Look-Back Methodology- calculation based on actual past claims paid to the hospital facility by either Medicare fee-for-service alone or Medicare fee-for-service together with all private health insurers paying claims to the hospital facility (including, in each case, any associated portions of these claims paid by Medicare beneficiaries or insured individuals).
5. Service Catchment Area- A geographic region that the hospital serves.
6. Tertiary Care Facility- A hospital that provides specialized care by specialists in a large hospital after a referral from primary care and secondary care. Tertiary centers usually include the following:
  - A major hospital that usually has a full complement of services including pediatrics, obstetrics, general medicine, gynecology, various branches of surgery and psychiatry or
  - A specialty hospital dedicated to specific sub-specialty care (pediatric centers, oncology centers, psychiatric hospitals). Patients will often be referred from smaller hospitals to a tertiary hospital for major operations, consultations with sub-specialists and when sophisticated intensive care facilities are require.

#### **PROCEDURE:**

Satisfactory Financial Arrangements: All financial arrangements will be made using the following guidelines after the patient's status is determined by the physician:

1. **Emergency Patients:** As soon as practical after stabilizing care is rendered.
2. **Urgent Patients:** Prior to admission or as soon as practical after stabilizing care is rendered.
3. **Elective Patients:** Prior to rendering service.

Satisfactory financial arrangements must be made prior to discharge in all instances. Satisfactory financial arrangements may consist of any one or a combination of the following:

1. Payment in full of all estimated charges is made in advance of services being rendered.
2. Adequate hospitalization insurance benefits exist which the patient is willing to assign to Greenville Health System for the payment of services. Automobile liability coverage alone is not considered adequate hospitalization insurance.
3. Sponsorship by a third party, such as Medicare, Medicaid, or other agencies contracting with Greenville Health System for payment of care rendered to patients upon verification of eligibility.
4. If Greenville Health System determines that the patient has no available means for paying the services. A patient will then be declared eligible for hospital charity or hospital sponsorship under the Financial Assistance Policy according to criteria outlined in this policy. The Medically Indigent Assistance Program (MIAP) criteria are used as a guideline for hospital charity. Hospital sponsorship guidelines are defined by the hospital.

The specific percentage discounts for income greater than 200% up to 400% of FPG are updated annually and the sliding scale adjustment is based on Medicare look-back methodology. This is determined from actual past claims paid to the hospital facility by Medicare fee-for-service together with all private health insurers paying claims to the hospital facility (including, in each case, any associated portions of these claims paid by Medicare beneficiaries or insured individuals).

No person eligible for financial assistance under this policy will be charged more for emergency or other medically necessary care than Amounts Generally Billed (AGB) to individuals with insurance covering such care. This applies to all patients if the care is emergency or medically necessary, regardless of county of residency. Hospital charity or hospital sponsorship is not available for elective care unless approved by Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Executive Director, Revenue Cycle, Director, Patient Access or Director, Patient Financial Services.

Requests for indigent care of patients residing in a foreign country and not a United States citizen who wish to receive tertiary services at GHS must be prior approved by the Chief Operating Officer (COO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO).

#### **METHOD FOR APPLYING FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:**

All patients who believe they may qualify for financial assistance are urged to fill out, sign and submit a Financial Assistance Application. The application can be obtained these four ways:

1. Visit GHS website at <http://www.ghs.org/financial-assistance>.
2. Contact GHS Patient Financial Services at (864) 454-9604 or 1-844-302-8298 (toll free).
3. Mail a request to Greenville Health System, 255 Enterprise Blvd., Ste. 250, Greenville, SC 29615 Attn: Financial Counseling.
4. See a Patient Access Representative at a GHS facility. Representatives are available to provide a copy of the Financial Assistance Application or assist the patient/guarantor in completing and submitting the application.

Documentation to be submitted with the application is a recent pay stub and statements for investments or other sources of income. Individuals who are self-employed are required to submit the most recent years' business and personal tax return. Failure to submit required documentation may result in denial of the Financial Assistance Application.

#### **EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION ACTIONS (ECAs):**

Greenville Health System will not engage in ECAs against an individual to obtain payment for care before making reasonable efforts to determine whether the individual is eligible for financial assistance under this Financial Arrangements and Assistance Policy.

Greenville Health System offers hospital patients two options for payment when hospital charity, hospital sponsorship or insurance is not available:

- A. In-house interest free payments for up to twelve (12) months in duration.
- B. If payments are needed beyond twelve (12) months, reasonable payment arrangements with interest are available with an outside agency for patients who have no other resources or means to pay and do not qualify for hospital charity or hospital sponsorship.

Patient balances that do not qualify for hospital sponsorship or hospital charity and are unpaid may be placed with a collection agency or attorney or filed as a lien against real estate or personal property. These actions are further described in the Billing and Collections Policy. Members of the public may obtain a free copy of this separate policy from GHS as indicated in the contact list at the end of this policy.

## Financial Assistance/Charity Eligibility Criteria:

The following is criteria established for Hospital Charity:

1. Applicants must complete and sign the Financial Assistance Application. This requirement may be waived in the event that the totality of the circumstances indicates that the patient would qualify for charity but is deceased, homeless, transient or as a result of physical or mental incapacity is unable to provide the required information. These circumstances must be documented and reviewed by Revenue Cycle Management before the patient's account may be considered for charity.
2. Applicants must meet the following criteria:
  - A. State residence (intent to live in South Carolina; migrants are considered state Residents unless they maintain a domicile in another state);
  - B. U.S. citizen or legally admitted alien for permanent residence;
  - C. Institutional status (covers county inmates awaiting trial, but not inmates or residents of other governmental institutions);
  - D. Gross family income cannot exceed 200% of the Community Services Administrative (CSA) guidelines, also known as Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG), reference Attachment "A";
3. Resource Limits:
  - A. Primary residence includes one primary place of residence with a tax assessed value of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) or less; with an equity value of less than thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000).
  - B. Other Resources includes other real estate or liquid assets or other real estate convertible to cash and unnecessary for the patient's daily living; not to exceed a combined total value of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000). Recreational vehicles are included in the total value of liquid assets. Vehicles necessary for day to day living are excluded from other resources.
4. Household composition is used to calculate the level of charity and is based on income and the number of persons in the family that the guarantor is financially responsible for. These are person(s) claimed on an individual's tax return. Household composition is defined as follows:
  - A. Adult- a person at least eighteen (18) years of age or a younger person who is or has been married or has had the disabilities of minority removed for general purposes.
  - B. Unmarried couples- adults who live together and file taxes jointly and/or own property together.
  - C. Managing conservator- a person designated by a court to have legal responsibility for a minor.
  - D. Minor child- a person up to and including the month of the nineteenth (19<sup>th</sup>) birthday (or the twenty-sixth (26<sup>th</sup>) birthday) and is claimed as a dependent on an adult's Federal tax return. A person over the age of eighteen (18) years old is considered his/her own guarantor and the parents income is not considered when determining charity for that individual. If an application is submitted and a person over the age of eighteen (18) years old is claimed on a person's tax return as a dependent, this person counts in the household composition but not in the income.
5. Filing timeline for Hospital Charity is a maximum of eight (8) months from the date of service. Duration of eligibility will be one (1) year from date of application. Exceptions are as follows:
  - A. Accounts pending Medicaid, SSI, and Social Security Disability for more than eight (8) months and have been denied benefits and qualify for hospital charity. Duration of the

application in this instance to cover any outstanding balances at the time of determination for Medicaid, Supplemental Social Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Disability.

- B. Accounts which have liability coverage and have been in litigation for more than eight (8) months and have been denied a medical settlement, or received a limited medical settlement and qualify for hospital charity.
  - C. Accounts that have had an estate in probate more than eight (8) months with no assets and qualify for hospital charity.
  - D. Accounts where insurance was filed and there was a delay of more than (8) months regarding payment from insurance.
6. Income, asset, residency information, etc. provided by the patient will be verified through an electronic vendor inquiry. Income discrepancies in excess of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), between information provided by the patient/patient representative and the electronic inquiry, will require an attestation signed by the patient/patient representative; or other proof to be determined at the time of processing. In the event additional documentation is requested but not received (example includes but not limited to: one most recent pay stub, real estate equity letter, bank statements, most recent years' tax return or other financial documents) the account will be dispositioned fourteen days after the request and may be denied for failure to submit requested documentation.

Should the applicant fail to meet the criteria for Hospital Charity but merits consideration for assistance, the applicant will be assessed for Hospital Sponsorship based on criteria outlined in this policy.

If during the collection process it appears a patient has no available means to pay for services, does not meet guidelines for Hospital Charity and is declared eligible for Hospital Sponsorship, charges will be adjusted according to the level of sponsorship documented on the patient's account. Hospital related group practices may also use these criteria to determine hospital sponsorship of patients within their practices. Hospital Sponsorship constitutes a satisfactory financial arrangement.

The Vice President and CFO Financial Services will determine the percentage of the guidelines utilized for sponsorship on an annual basis. The Hospital System reserves the right to define maximum charitable expenditures, service catchment areas, prevailing charges, excluded services, fee reduction schedules, patient responsibilities, and other business practice parameters consistent with the prudent management of the Greenville Health System.

**Financial Assistance/Hospital Sponsorship Eligibility Criteria:**

The following is criteria established for Hospital Sponsorship:

- 1. Income and resource limits are outlined as follows:
  - A. Income :
    - i. Gross family income cannot exceed 400% of the Community Services Administration (CSA) Poverty Guidelines, also known as Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG), reference Attachment "A". Level of sponsorship is based on annual income and total balance due from the patient on all outstanding accounts at the time eligibility for hospital sponsorship is determined.
  - B. Primary Residence:



- i. One primary place of residence with a tax appraised value of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) or less; with an equity value of less than one hundred thousand (\$100,000). Patients who have one hundred thousand (\$100,000) or more equity in their primary residence and cannot borrow against the equity will be considered for sponsorship if they provide a letter from a mortgage lender stating the patient/guarantor is not eligible to borrow.
    - C. Other Resources:
      - i. Other real estate or liquid assets convertible to cash and unnecessary for the patient’s daily living; not to exceed a combined total value of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000). Recreational vehicles are included in the total value of liquid assets. Vehicles necessary for day to day living are excluded from other resources.
      - ii. If the patient, spouse or parent(s) if patient is a child, owns a business, a copy of the most recent year’s personal and business tax return must be submitted in its entirety. The value of the business is considered a resource.
- 2. Household composition is used to calculate the level of sponsorship and is based on income and the number of persons in the family that the guarantor is financially responsible for. These are person(s) claimed on an individual’s tax return.
  - A. Adult- a person at least eighteen (18) years of age or a younger person who is or has been married or has had the disabilities of minority removed for general purposes.
  - B. Unmarried couples- adults who live together and file taxes jointly and/or own property together. In the event there is a discrepancy in information provided on the application and supporting documentation, additional documentation may be requested (e.g. tax return)/
  - C. Managing conservator- a person designated by a court to have legal responsibility for a minor.
  - D. Minor child- a person up to and including the month of the nineteenth (19<sup>th</sup>) birthday (or the twenty-sixth (26<sup>th</sup>) birthday) and is claimed as a dependent on an adult’s Federal tax return. A person over the age of eighteen (18) years old is considered his/her own guarantor and the parents income is not considered when determining charity for that individual. If an application is submitted and a person over the age of eighteen (18) years old is claimed on a person’s tax return as a dependent, this person counts in the household composition but not in the income.
- 3. Filing timeline for hospital sponsorship is a maximum of eight (8) months from the date of service. If the application is not dated, the “Received” stamp date on the application will be used. Duration of eligibility will be one (1) year from date of application. Exceptions are as follows:
  - A. Accounts pending Medicaid, Supplemental Social Security Income (SSI) and Social Security Disability for more than eight months and have been denied benefits and qualify for hospital sponsorship. Duration of the application in this instance to cover any outstanding balances at the time of determination for Medicaid, Supplemental Social Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Disability.
  - B. Accounts which have liability coverage and have been in litigation for more than eight (8) months and have been denied a medical settlement, or received a limited medical settlement and qualify for hospital sponsorship.
  - C. Accounts that have had an estate in probate more than eight (8) months with no assets and qualify for hospital sponsorship.

- D. Accounts where insurance was filed and there was a delay of more than (8) months regarding payment from insurance.
  - E. Recent loss of income/employment will be considered for outstanding accounts. If approved for assistance, sponsorship will only apply to outstanding accounts meeting all other criteria at the time of approval. Charity/Sponsorship will not be added to the patient's record for future dates of service but may reapply when additional services are received.
- 4. If the patient is deceased and there is no estate, the patient's account(s) will be adjusted to hospital sponsorship.
  - 5. Catastrophic Event:
    - A. When the patient's hospital account(s) exceed two (2) times the household annual gross income the following criteria will be considered when determining sponsorship eligibility:
      - i. The tax appraised value of the primary place of residence may exceed the two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000).
      - ii. Equity value of the primary place of residence may exceed thirty-five thousand (\$35,000) dollars.
      - iii. Liquid assets may be considered when determining sponsorship.
      - iv. Sponsorship for a catastrophic event may be approved for outstanding accounts for dates of service within eight (8) months from the date of application. Charity/Sponsorship will not be added to the patient's record for future dates of service but may reapply when additional services are received.
  - 6. Income, asset, residency information, etc. provided by the patient will be verified through an electronic vendor inquiry. Income discrepancies in excess of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), between information provided by the patient/patient representative and the electronic inquiry, will require an attestation signed by the patient/patient representative; or other proof to be determined at the time of processing. In the event additional documentation is requested (example: one most recent pay stub) the account will be dispositioned thirty days after request and may be denied for failure to submit requested documentation.

Greenville Health System accommodates all significant populations served who have limited proficiency in English by translating copies of our Financial Arrangements and Assistance Policy, Financial Assistance Application Form, and this summary in the primary languages spoken by those populations.

The Financial Arrangements and Assistance Policy, Financial Assistance Application Form, Billing and Collections Policy, as well as information about the financial assistance application processes are widely publicized. Information can be obtained by the following methods:

- 1. Visit the GHS website at <http://www.ghs.org/financial-assistance>.
- 2. Call GHS Patient Financial Services at (864) 454-9604 or 1-844-302-8298 (toll free).
- 3. Mail a request to Greenville Health System, 255 Enterprise Blvd., Ste. 250, Greenville, SC 29615 Attn: Financial Counseling.
- 4. See a Patient Access Representative at a GHS facility.

If it is determined that a patient has no available means to pay for services and is declared eligible for Hospital Charity or Hospital Sponsorship, charges will be adjusted according to the level of charity or sponsorship documented on the patient's account. Specific to patients seen at components of the Greenville Memorial Hospital provider, and for purposes of the 340B drug program, the Contract Pharmacies will extend discounts to patients under the Hospital Sponsorship program. Hospital Charity and Hospital Sponsorship constitutes a satisfactory financial arrangement.

The Vice President and CFO will determine the percentage of the guidelines utilized for charity and sponsorship on an annual basis. The Greenville Health System reserves the right to define maximum charitable expenditures, service catchment areas, prevailing charges, excluded services, fee reduction schedules, patient responsibilities, and other business practice parameters consistent with the prudent management of the Greenville Health System and practice groups within its commitment to the community.

**Table for Determination of Financial Assistance Allowance  
Effective 1/30/2016**

<b>TABLE FOR DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE HOSPITAL CHARITY</b>	
<b># of Persons in Family</b>	<b>Income Level*</b>
1	\$ 23,760
2	\$ 32,040
3	\$ 40,320
4	\$48,600
5	\$ 56,880
6	\$ 65,160
7	\$ 73,460
8	\$ 81,780
For families of 9 or more add	\$ 8,320
Allowance to give	100%

\*200% of Poverty Guidelines

<b>TABLE FOR DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE HOSPITAL SPONSORSHIP</b>		
<b># of Persons in Family</b>	<b>Income Level* 0-200%</b>	<b>Income Level Cap 201-400%</b>
1	\$ 23,760	\$ 47,520
2	\$ 32,040	\$ 64,080
3	\$ 40,320	\$ 80,640
4	\$ 48,600	\$ 97,200
5	\$ 56,880	\$ 113,760
6	\$ 65,160	\$ 130,320
7	\$ 73,460	\$ 146,920
8	\$ 81,780	\$ 163,560
For families of 9 or more add	\$ 8,320	\$ 16,640
Allowance to give	100%	76%

**Table for Determination of Financial Assistance Allowance  
Effective 1/31/2017**

<b>TABLE FOR DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE HOSPITAL CHARITY</b>	
<b># of Persons in Family</b>	<b>Income Level*</b>
1	\$ 24,120.
2	\$ 32,480.
3	\$ 40,840.
4	\$ 49,200.
5	\$ 57,560.
6	\$ 65,920.
7	\$74,280.
8	\$ 82,640.
For families of 9 or more add	\$ 8,360.
Allowance to give	100%

\*200% of Poverty Guidelines

<b>TABLE FOR DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE HOSPITAL SPONSORSHIP</b>		
<b># of Persons in Family</b>	<b>Income Level* 0-200%</b>	<b>Income Level Cap 201-400%</b>
1	\$ 24,120.	\$ 48,240.
2	\$ 32,480.	\$ 64,960.
3	\$ 40,840.	\$ 81,680.
4	\$ 49,200.	\$ 98,400.
5	\$ 57,560.	\$ 115,120.
6	\$ 65,920.	\$ 131,840.
7	\$74,280.	\$ 148,560.
8	\$ 82,640.	\$ 165,280.
For families of 9 or more add	\$ 8,360.	\$ 16,720.
Allowance to give	100%	76%

**Table for Determination of Financial Assistance Allowance  
Effective 1/31/2018**

<b>TABLE FOR DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE HOSPITAL CHARITY</b>	
<b># of Persons in Family</b>	<b>Income Level*</b>
1	\$ 24,280
2	\$ 32,920
3	\$ 41,560
4	\$ 50,200
5	\$ 58,840
6	\$ 67,480
7	\$ 76,120
8	\$ 84,760
For families of 9 or more add	\$ 8,640
Allowance to give	100%

\*200% of Poverty Guidelines

<b>TABLE FOR DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE HOSPITAL SPONSORSHIP</b>		
<b># of Persons in Family</b>	<b>Income Level* 0-200%</b>	<b>Income Level Cap 201-400%</b>
1	\$ 24,280	\$ 48,560
2	\$ 32,920	\$ 65,840
3	\$ 41,560	\$ 83,120
4	\$ 50,200	\$ 100,400
5	\$ 58,840	\$ 117,680
6	\$ 67,480	\$ 134,960
7	\$76,120	\$ 152,240
8	\$ 84,760	\$ 169,520
For families of 9 or more add	\$ 8,640	\$ 17,280
Allowance to give	100%	76%

Table for Determination of Financial Assistance Allowance  
Effective 1/31/2019

TABLE FOR DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE HOSPITAL CHARITY	
# of Persons in Family	Income Level*
1	\$ 24,980
2	\$ 33,820
3	\$ 42,660
4	\$ 51,500
5	\$ 60,340
6	\$ 69,180
7	\$ 78,020
8	\$ 86,860
For families of 9 or more add	\$ 8,840
Allowance to give	100%

\*200% of Poverty Guidelines

TABLE FOR DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE HOSPITAL SPONSORSHIP		
# of Persons in Family	Income Level* 0-200%	Income Level Cap 201-400%
1	\$ 24,980	\$ 49,960
2	\$ 33,820	\$ 67,640
3	\$ 42,660	\$ 85,320
4	\$ 51,500	\$ 103,000
5	\$ 60,340	\$ 120,680
6	\$ 69,180	\$ 138,360
7	\$ 78,020	\$ 156,040
8	\$ 86,860	\$ 173,720
For families of 9 or more add	\$ 8,840	\$ 17,680
Allowance to give	100%	76%