



N.C. CENTER FOR
PUBLIC POLICY
RESEARCH

From The Center Out

The Newsletter of the North Carolina Center for Public Policy Research

Your source for nonpartisan research and analysis on state policy issues

January-February-March 2011

CENTER ASSESSES THREE KEY COMPONENTS OF STATE'S MENTAL HEALTH REFORM STRATEGY

A decade ago, the N.C. General Assembly passed mental health reform legislation in response to a U.S. Supreme Court decision. That decision required all states to serve patients with mental disabilities in the least restrictive setting possible – in communities rather than state institutions such as psychiatric hospitals. As part of its in-depth study of the state's mental health system, the N.C. Center for Public Policy Research has just released an evaluation of the pros and cons of key components of the state's current mental health strategy.

“The state has sailed a zigzag course in mental health policy since 2001,” says Mebane Rash, an attorney and editor of the Center's journal, *North Carolina Insight*. The state built up a Community Support Program and then eliminated it. It abolished area mental health authorities and replaced them with local mental health management entities (LMEs). It increased funding for the Division of Mental Health from \$581 million in 2001-02 to \$743 million in 2008-09 and then reduced it to \$705 million in 2010-11. “The key to building a solid mental health system is settling on a strategy, implementing it, evaluating it, and funding it. This year will be a crucial test in staying the course,” says Rash.

Pros and Cons of Three Mental Health Policy Changes

The state now is implementing three important policy changes intended to build a stronger system of mental health care: (1) the federal Medicaid Innovations Waiver; (2) the creation of large providers of services called CABHAs (Critical Access Behavioral Health Agencies); and (3) three-way contracts between the state, local mental health management entities, and local hospitals to buy bed space for mentally ill patients in crisis.

(1) The Federal Medicaid Innovations Waiver

Medicaid is the largest funder of mental health services both nationally and in North Carolina. Medicaid is the state-run federal program providing health insurance for individuals with low incomes, long-term care for the elderly, and services for persons with disabilities. The federal government *mandates* that states provide 17 basic Medicaid services, including hospital services, physician services, and nursing home services. North Carolina also offers 24 *optional* Medicaid services allowed by the federal government, including mental health services, hospice care, physical therapy, and prescription drug coverage. These optional mental health services include outpatient prescription drugs, inpatient psychiatric care for those under 21, and personal care services that enable people to live in the community rather than in more expensive institutions.



During the economic downturn, the federal government paid an extra part of North Carolina's share of Medicaid expenses. Normally, the federal government pays 65 percent and North Carolina pays 35 percent. But, thanks to federal economic stimulus funds, North Carolina has been paying only 25 percent of Medicaid costs over the last 2½ years. The federal government is reducing this extra support in the first half of 2011 and will end it on June 30, 2011.

In an effort to save money in tight budget times, North Carolina has been approved by the federal government for a Medicaid Innovations Waiver to provide mental health services. The waiver allows the state to limit consumer choice, provide managed care, and provide less expensive home- and community-based services instead of care in state institutions. The waiver eventually will apply to all consumers of mental health, developmental disability, and substance abuse services in North Carolina that are funded by Medicaid.

Piedmont Behavioral Healthcare in Concord is a local mental health management entity (LME) that has been operating under this type of waiver since 2005. The state's plan is to slowly implement this waiver statewide. LMEs operating under the waiver will be paid a designated rate for each person served each month.

There are pros and cons to implementing the federal Medicaid Waiver statewide. On one hand, it has the advantage of allowing the state to use Medicaid and state funds more effectively, giving the state the ability to predict and control costs. It also may improve the quality of services for consumers because waivers give LMEs the flexibility to pick providers and set rates. And, it encourages better use of data because sophisticated management and computer expertise are needed to make this type of waiver work.

On the other hand, those with developmental disabilities have concerns about waiting lists and the \$135,000 annual cap on services per person. And, under the waiver model, LMEs will assume the financial risk of managing the delivery of services. Adequate cash reserves will need to be maintained in case expenses exceed projections.

(2) CABHAs: Critical Access Behavioral Health Agencies

The N.C. Department of Health and Human Services has decided that Critical Access Behavioral Health Agencies, or CABHAs, will be the new comprehensive providers of mental health services in the state. These CABHAs may be for-profits, nonprofits, or public agencies, but they have to provide three core mental health services – comprehensive clinical assessment, medication management, and outpatient therapy. So far, 190 agencies have been approved as CABHAs.

The advantages of the CABHA approach include making sure that appropriate medical and clinical treatments are available and that ineffective or unwarranted services are not provided. But, critics worry about consumer choice if dissatisfaction arises with the services provided by the CABHA in their county, especially in rural areas. And, many small providers already have been forced out of business.

(3) Three-Way Contracts for Crisis Beds in Local Hospitals

Three-way contracts between the N.C. Department of Health and Human Services, local mental health management entities, and local hospitals let the state purchase bed space in local hospitals to provide short-term inpatient care for mental health patients in crisis. This gives consumers who need inpatient treatment an alternative to the state psychiatric hospitals. The purpose of the contracts is to build the capacity of local hospitals to handle short-term crises.

The Center found that the three-way contracts have been a qualified success so far. With total funding of more than \$29 million each year, the contracts have succeeded in expanding inpatient capacity at local hospitals – 121 beds now have been purchased. Readmission rates for people served through the three-way contracts are lower than readmission rates for those served in state hospitals. And, short-term admissions to state hospitals have dropped as the local program has expanded.

However, certain unresolved issues may undermine the long-term effectiveness of the three-way contracts. Local hospital workers will need more specialized training in dealing with mental health issues. And, these beds are harder to purchase in rural areas. Also, the payments by the state to the local hospitals have not always been timely because of the state's cash flow problems.

How the State Budget Shortfall Affects Mental Health Policy

The success of these three policy shifts depends in part on stable sources of funding, but mental health funding has been on a roller coaster ride during the economic downturn. Funds for North Carolina's public mental

health system come from Medicaid, state appropriations, county funds, and other sources. In Fiscal Year 2008-09 in North Carolina, \$3.3 billion dollars was spent on mental health services with 69 percent of those dollars from Medicaid and 21 percent from state appropriations.

However, the state had a budget shortfall of \$4.6 billion in FY 2009-10 and another shortfall of \$1.2 billion in the current fiscal year. In 2009-10, the Division of Mental Health's budget was cut to \$664 million, a 19 percent cut.

In the current 2010-11 fiscal year, the state restored \$40 million in funding for community services administered through the LMEs. But that was offset by cuts to the Division of Medical Assistance, which pays for a lot of mental health services through the Medicaid program in North Carolina. To save \$41 million, the legislature required that Division to lower rates paid to providers and provide fewer services to consumers. To save an additional \$7.7 million, independent assessments were required for some mental health services paid for with Medicaid funds. The result was fewer services for consumers. And, to save an additional \$51 million, personal care services will now be provided at home only to those individuals at the greatest risk of being sent to expensive institutions.

Governor Perdue's proposed budget for FY 2011-12 both adds and subtracts money for mental health services. She proposes to save \$16 million in Medicaid expenses from both mandatory and optional Medicaid services. If the cost savings are not achieved, then the Governor's budget indicates that some optional Medicaid services may be eliminated. She also hopes to save \$16 million by cracking down on Medicaid fraud and waste. On the plus side, she proposes an additional \$75 million for the Mental Health Trust Fund to increase community-based services, including funding for three-way contracts with local hospitals, development of electronic health records, and promoting the integration of physical and mental health services.



The Center Praises the N.C. Secretary of Health and Human Resources

The Center notes that the N.C. Department of Health and Human Services has kept administrative and overhead costs in 2010-11 to 1.5 percent of the Department's total budget. The Center also praises Lanier Cansler, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, for continuing to shift patients and funds from the state institutions to the community, as mandated by the U.S. Supreme Court. The Center found that 96 percent of those served by the public mental health system are served in the community and only 4 percent are served in state institutions. And, 77 percent of total funding for mental health services goes to community services and 21 percent to state institutions. By contrast, a previous Center study found that 43 percent of all mental health funding went to state institutions in 1996-97, though they served only 7 percent of the clients. In 1982-83, two-thirds of the funding went to institutions, which then served only 15 percent of the clients.

Cansler is a Certified Public Accountant and served four terms as a Republican legislator from Buncombe County. "He is trusted by members in the General Assembly, and he has the right mix of skills to make this system work – if the state budget crisis doesn't force another zigzag," says Mebane Rash at the Center.

About the Center's Evaluation of Mental Health Reform

The Center for Public Policy Research is conducting an evaluation of North Carolina's mental health reforms. This Center research focuses on the mental health system in North Carolina and who it serves. Visit www.nccppr.org to see this new research. The Center's study also includes research presented across the state in a series of public forums on mental health reform. The next phase of the Center's study to be released this spring includes an in-depth evaluation of the three-way contracts. The Center also will compare North Carolina's mental health reform with six other states. All of this research assesses the consequences – good and bad – of mental health reform over the last decade and points to lessons that current policymakers can use.

A SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES IN THE 2011 LEGISLATURE

A. The Changing Majority

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2009</u>
N.C. House:	Republicans	67
	Democrats	52
	Unaffiliated	1 who caucuses with the Republicans
N.C. Senate:	Republicans	31
	Democrats	19
 Number of True First-Term Legislators Who Have Never Served Before		
	42	19

B. The Republicans' "First 100 Days" Agenda: from the first day of the session on Jan. 26th

1. Exempting N.C. from the President's Health Care Reform Act: Already passed but vetoed by the Governor
2. Keeping NC's right-to-work/anti-union laws
3. Reducing regulations on small businesses
4. Funding education in the classroom, not administration
5. Eliminating the cap on the number of charter schools allowed (100) in N.C.: Has passed the Senate
6. Requiring a valid photo ID in order to vote: In committee
7. Passing a constitutional amendment to prevent government from using eminent domain powers for economic development purposes: In committee
8. Ending "pay to play" politics and restoring honesty and integrity to state government

C. The 3 M's and areas of focus for the Republican majorities: money (the budget), maps (redistricting), and management (State health plan, privatization of services, etc.)

1. Money: The State Budget

The shortfall for Fiscal Year 2011-12 (July 1, 2011-June 30, 2012) between expenditures and revenues is an estimated \$2.4 billion. The total state budget for the current Fiscal Year 2010-11 is \$18.982 billion.

The key decision: Do you close that gap entirely with cuts (the Republican position) or with a combination of cuts and an extension of part of the temporary sales tax increase levied in 2009, which yields \$826.6 million in revenue? Gov. Perdue proposes to extend $\frac{3}{4}$ of the 1¢ sales tax increase.

Key Features of Gov. Perdue's Proposed Budget

- a. Cuts** most state agencies 7-15% BUT cuts education (60% of total budget) less
- Cuts** UNC system 6% BUT gives \$23 million for enrollment growth plus the UNC Board of Governors has raised tuition an average of 6.8%, the 11th tuition increase in 12 years
- Cuts** Aid to Private Colleges 6.5%
- Cuts** Community Colleges 4.9% BUT funds 52% (\$18 million) of the enrollment growth experienced and adds \$25 million for equipment and technology and initiates the Governor's new Career and College Promise Program with \$49 million to pay for a tuition-free 2 year degree or career training
- Cuts** Public Schools 3.9% BUT funds every teacher and teacher assistant position

Reduces health care services paid for by Medicaid by \$40 million

Closes most state parks 2 days a week

Closes Swannanoa Juvenile Justice Center

Reduces state funding to nonprofits that contract to provide services
Cuts about 10,000 jobs/positions in state government, of which about 3,000 are currently filled

- b. Would add** \$75 million to the Mental Health System Trust Fund
\$77 million for the Mobility Fund for large transportation projects and reduce traffic congestion
\$25 million for a new Consolidation and Efficiency Incentive Fund to give incentives to local governments or state-funded nonprofits to reorganize, consolidate, or regionalize services where the state, local governments, and nonprofits have shared responsibilities
- c. Tax cuts** totaling about \$500 million
 - (1) Would lower the corporate income tax (which now yields 4.5% of total state revenue) from 6.9% to 4.9%, which would be the lowest in the Southeast and 3rd lowest in the U.S. (NC is now 26th) – About a \$300 million drop in revenue
 - (2) Would provide an unemployment insurance tax credit for small businesses
- d. What's NOT in the Budget**
 - (1) Privatizing the Alcoholic Beverage Control system
 - (2) Allowing video poker/sweepstakes games/gambling, regulating it, and taxing it for the revenue

Some of the Additional Spending Cuts Suggested by the Republican Leadership for the Appropriations Subcommittees To Consider

Education: Consolidate/eliminate early childhood programs: Smart Start (begun by Gov. Hunt) and More at Four (begun by Gov. Easley)
Cap UNC system enrollment
Fund higher education based on performance measures, such as graduation rates
Health and Human Services: Consider closing certain state institutions/facilities
Justice and Public Safety: Close or consolidate facilities/prisons
Reduce inmate medical costs
Other: Sell state property
Privatize state purchasing
Telecommute
Overall Guidance: Eliminate obsolete programs
Eliminate or reduce funds to nonprofits
Maximize federal funds
Privatize services

- 2. **Maps: Redistricting** – The prize for the winners of the 2010 elections was that the party that gained a majority in the legislature gets to draw new maps for (a) all 13 Congressional districts, and (b) all 170 state legislative districts: 50 Senate seats and 120 House seats.

The 3 constraints on any redistricting map:

- (a) A U.S. Supreme Court standard of “one person, one vote” so all districts must have about the same number of people in each district
- (b) A redistricting plan cannot dilute the voting rights of minorities under the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and the federal Voting Rights Act, which covers 40 N.C. counties but which, practically speaking, affects all districts. And, the U.S. Justice Department has to pre-clear all changes before the new redistricting plans go into effect
- (c) A state Supreme Court decision that requires the legislature to follow county lines in drawing districts as much as possible

- Notes: (1) The Governor cannot veto a redistricting bill.
(2) After the 2000 Census, 18 states faced suits over redistricting plans in state courts, 21 states faced suits in federal courts, and 9 had suits in both.

D. Proposed Bills To Amend the State Constitution Already Introduced

1. Prevent government from using eminent domain powers for economic development purposes
2. “Defense of Marriage Act”: would ban gay marriage
3. Taxpayer Bill of Rights: Would limit growth in state budget to a formula based on inflation and population growth
4. Gubernatorial Team Ticket: Would have the Governor and Lieutenant Governor run as a team (like the U.S. President and Vice President)
5. Limit Legislative Leaders (the Speaker of the House and President Pro Tempore of the Senate) to 3 two-year terms
6. Term Limits: Would limit legislators to 4 consecutive two-year terms
7. Gubernatorial appointment of appellate judges instead of elections

Note: The Governor also cannot veto bills proposing Constitutional amendments

E. Other Pieces of Legislation Likely To Be Pushed by the New Republican Majorities

1. A moratorium on involuntary annexations by local governments: Has passed the Senate
2. Repeal Racial Justice Act
3. Amend medical malpractice laws/ “tort reform”: to give doctors more protection in medical malpractice lawsuits: Has passed the Senate
4. Repeal authority for local governments to levy a real estate transfer tax: Has passed the House
5. Broaden the “Castle Doctrine” to allow use of deadly force beyond defending self at home to vehicles and businesses
6. Vouchers or tax credits for private schools
7. Less testing of public high school students, ending four end-of-course tests in high school
8. Expand the fetal homicide law to cover death or injury to an unborn child
9. Expand the rights of gun owners
10. Lift the current ban on hardened coastal structures/sea walls

F. Flow of the Session: The “First 100 Days” Agenda → Redistricting → Budget → Adjournment

Key Target Dates Announced by the Republican Leaders

April 22: House votes on budget

May 12: Crossover deadline = date by which legislation must pass its chamber of origin and be sent to the other chamber to be eligible for consideration in that chamber

May 13: Senate votes on budget

June 1: Final vote on budget (conference report)

CENTER PARTICIPATES IN SOCIAL MEDIA WORKSHOP

Thanks to Center Board member Tina Wilson at IBM Corporation and an IBM Trailblazer Grant, Center staff and Board members participated in a workshop designed to help us utilize social media to enhance our mission. Through consulting and technology tools, this program helps nonprofits build up their IT infrastructure and technology skills. “Insightful” and “productive” were the words used by the participants to describe this workshop. Center Board member Leslie Walden of Fidelity Investments said it was the best day of learning she could remember. So, look for the Center to step up its offerings in the realm of social media on Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn! Follow us at www.facebook.com/nccppr, www.twitter.com/nccppr, and www.linkedin.com/nccppr.

CENTER ELECTS 7 NEW BOARD MEMBERS AND OFFICERS FOR 2011

The Center welcomes seven new members to its statewide 23-member Board of Directors in 2011. We also recognize our new Board officers for 2011.

New Center Board Members

Elected to the Center's statewide Board of Directors for three-year terms (2011-2013) are: Bill Anlyan of Wilmington, John Davis III of Winston-Salem, Reggie Holley of Southport and Raleigh, Joan Lipsitz of Pittsboro, Wilma Sherrill of Asheville, Doug Walker of Raleigh, and Paula White of Greensboro. Anlyan is Managing Director of Anlyan and Hively Asset Management. Davis is an investment banker and Managing Director of Deutsche Bank Alex. Brown. Holley is a lobbyist with The Longmire Group, LLC and former Deputy State Director for former U.S. Senator Elizabeth Dole. Lipsitz is a Senior Fellow at MDC, Inc. and former Education Program Director of The Lilly Endowment. Sherrill is a former six-term legislator from Buncombe County. Walker is the firm-wide Director of Operations at the Smith Moore Leatherwood law firm. White is owner of Datamasters, a professional services firm specializing in information technology.

"The Center's Board is carefully constructed to be representative of the citizens of North Carolina in terms of race and ethnicity, gender, region of the state, and political party affiliations," says Board Chairman Gregg Thompson of Raleigh. "We are very pleased to welcome these outstanding citizens and leaders to our Board."

Officers Elected for 2011

Thompson was elected Chairman of the Center's Board of Directors for 2011. He is N.C. State Director for the National Federation of Independent Business in Raleigh and a former five-term legislator from Spruce Pine in Mitchell County. Also elected as officers for one-year terms were Fred Stang of Chapel Hill as Vice Chair and Chair-Elect for 2012, Gwynn Swinson of Raleigh as Secretary, and Bob Morrison of Asheboro as Treasurer. Stang is the former Director of Development for Triangle Community Foundation, while Swinson is the retired Vice President of Government and Community Affairs and External Relations at Duke University Medical Center and Health System and former N.C. Secretary of Administration. Morrison is President and CEO at Randolph Hospital in Asheboro.



Center Board Officers for 2011, pictured from left to right: Gregg Thompson (Chairman), Fred Stang (Vice-Chair and Chair-Elect for 2012), Gwynn Swinson (Secretary), and Bob Morrison (Treasurer).

Other members of the Center's 23-member Board of Directors are Bob Burgin of Asheville, Brian Buzby of Raleigh, Betty Craven of Chapel Hill, Lynn Holmes of Raleigh, Lynn Lail of Hickory, Pat Martinez of Charlotte, Tara Sandercock of Greensboro, Jo Anne Sanford of Raleigh, Jack Stanley of Greensboro, Leslie Walden of Chapel Hill, Dr. Johnny Wilson of Greenville, and Tina Wilson of Apex.

Many Thanks to Our 2010 Year-End Givers

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A NEW CITIZENS' GUIDE TO THE LEGISLATURE

We'll soon publish the 18th edition of *Article II: A Guide to the 2011-2012 N.C. Legislature*, the most comprehensive legislative guide available. It contains biographical and voting information for each of the 170 legislators, as well as their committee assignments and counties in their districts. For legislators who served in the previous session, the guide will list five bills they introduced in 2009-10, their votes on 12 bills of statewide interest, and rankings of attendance and roll call participation, as well as a history of their effectiveness rankings. For the first time, *Article II* is available as an online publication, and you will be able to view the information on your favorite handheld device! Available about March 31st, a 2-year subscription is \$40. Go to www.nccppr.org for more information.

Sen. Richard Y. Stevens

Republican, 17th District
 County of Residence: Wake
 Terms Served: 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011
 Date of Birth: 12/12/1948
 Age: 82
 Counties in District: Wake (part)

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A.B. UNC-CH 1970
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 M.P.A. UNC-CH 1978

Legislative Committees

Appropriations/Base Budget (Co-Chair), Select Committee on UNC Board of Governors (Co-Chair), Commerce, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Judiciary I, Pensions & Retirement and Aging, State and Local Government, and Transportation.

Selected Bills Introduced in the 2009-2010 General Assembly

Bill Number	Bill Subject or Title	Action
S 788	University Nonappropriated Capital Projects	R
S 868	Remove Barriers/Teacher Lateral Entry Program	RCS
S 870	Make General Statutes Gender Neutral	R
S 1323	Amend State Education Assistance Authority Board Membership	R
S 1324	Consolidate Student Financial Aid/Work Group	

TOTAL: Introduced Adopted Ratified
 27 1 11

Search Legislator Reports

Name/Keywords:

Chamber: Any

Where He/She Stands: Votes in the 2009-2010 General Assembly

Bill Number	Issue	House Vote	Senate Vote	His/Her Vote
H 2	Ban Smoking in Certain Public Places (Rat.)	62-56	30-18	Y
H 80	Ban Video Sweepstakes Parlors (Rat.)	88-27	47-1	Y
H 88	Healthy Youth Act/Sex Education (Rat.)	60-55	25-21	PN
H 748	State Compliance with U.S. Supreme Court Decision in Citizens United (Rat.)	57-47	28-18	N
H 961	Ethics, Campaign Finance, and Open Government Reforms (Rat.)	105-0	37-1	Y
H 1973	Various Economic Development Tax Incentives (Rat.)	72-31	31-17	Y
S 202	2009 State Budget Act (Rat.)	65-52	27-18	PN
S 287	State Health Plan Changes (Rat.)	60-56	29-19	N
S 461	Racial Justice Act (Rat.)	61-54	25-18	PN
S 526	School Violence/Bullying Prevention Act (Rat.)	58-57	26-22	N
S 897	2010 State Budget Act (Rat.)	66-50	28-15	Y
S 1015	Homeowner and Homebuyer Protection Act (Rat.)	89-26	32-16	Y

Rankings of Effectiveness, Attendance, and Roll Call Voting Participation for the North Carolina General Assembly

Effectiveness (how they are done)

Year	2009	2007	2005	2003
Ranking	13	17	22	25

Attendance (how they are done)

Year	2009	2007	2005	2003
Ranking	50	1 (tie)	1 (tie)	23 (tie)

Roll Call Voting Participation (how they are done)

Year	2009	2007	2005	2003
Ranking	1 (tie)	1 (tie)	21	9 (tie)

Special Thanks to Our Foundation and Corporate Contributors October 2010 – March 15, 2011

It continues to be tough for nonprofits economically, so the Center greatly appreciates the generous support we receive from foundations. We are very grateful to **The Hillsdale Fund** for their grant of \$20,000 for our study of financial aid for students in North Carolina's public and private colleges and universities and community colleges. We give a special "thank you" to **The Michael Warner and Elizabeth Craven Fund of the Triangle Community Foundation** for their grant of \$20,000 for general operating support. We also are very thankful to **The Park Foundation** for their grant of \$15,000 in precious general operating support. We thank the **A.J. Fletcher Foundation** and the **Triangle Community Foundation** for their grants of \$10,000 each in general operating support. And, we appreciate the grant of \$10,000 from **The Belk Foundation** for our study of student financial aid. We express our deep appreciation to these leading foundations in North Carolina.

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*Indicates **new** contributors or members or those **rejoining** after an absence of a year or more

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As we celebrate our 35th Anniversary year, we need 100 Center members to step forward and become Donors in our Major Individual Donors Program, and 92 members already have done so. **We need 8 more!** To become a Donor, please make a three-year pledge, preferably at \$500 a year if that's possible for you. We are grateful for all multi-year pledges of any amount. And, please consider putting us in your will or making a bequest. Call Ran Coble at (919) 832-2839 to discuss becoming a Major Individual Donor or complete below:

- I/we want to celebrate the Center's 35th Anniversary year and become a **Major Individual Donor** with a commitment of:
- \$1,000 a year for ___ years, payable _____ semi-annually or _____ annually
 - \$ 500 a year for ___ years, payable _____ semi-annually or _____ annually
 - \$ 300 a year for ___ years, payable _____ semi-annually or _____ annually
 - \$ 100 a year for ___ years, payable _____ semi-annually or _____ annually
 - Other: \$ _____ a year for _____ years, payable _____ semi-annually or _____ annually.

Please bill me in this month: _____. Or, make your check payable to the N.C. Center for Public Policy Research, or charge it to your Visa, MasterCard, or Discover Card. You can also donate online through Network for Good. Just go to www.nccppr.org and click the **Donate** icon. Call Tammy Bromley at (919) 832-2839 if you want to charge it to your credit card or want more information.

- I/we will make provisions **in my will** for a deferred gift to the N.C. Center for Public Policy Research.
- I plan to **donate stock** to the Center's account. Please call Nancy Rose at (919) 832-2839 for Center account information.
- I'd like to create a **Charitable Gift Annuity** with guaranteed life income and major tax benefits.
- I am employed by this company that has a **Matching Gifts Program**: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Signature: _____ Telephone: _____ Email: _____



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