



DATE: March 22, 2001
TO: Presidents
FROM: Steve Scott
SUBJECT: Golden L.E.A.F. Foundation Grant; Questions and Answers

What is the “Golden L.E.A.F. Foundation Grant”?

The Foundation was established by the State in 1999 for the purposes of receipt and distribution of a portion of the funds North Carolina receives as a result of the settlement with Philip Morris Inc., et al. In a December letter to President Lancaster, The Golden L.E.A.F. Foundation indicated that \$300,000 for scholarships has been reserved “to provide job training to students attending North Carolina community colleges serving tobacco-dependent communities.” The letter continued... “The Board invites you to submit a proposal for such a program.” The System Office, with input from a committee of presidents, submitted a proposal, and in a letter dated March 6, the Foundation informed us that our proposal was approved.

How were tobacco-dependent communities identified?

Utilizing a farm-level and manufacturing-level composite index of the economic impact of tobacco on a given county, a listing of tobacco-dependency was obtained from the N.C. Rural Center. The 41 counties listed in columns with a composite index three or greater were considered the counties most economically dependent upon tobacco (see attachment 1).

How will the funds be distributed?

To disperse funds received from the Foundation, the 29 colleges affiliated with the most tobacco dependent counties will receive an equal share of the available funds (note attachment 2). The funds dispersed to these colleges will be distributed to eligible students through a financial assistance (scholarship) process.

In the near future, the 29 fund eligible colleges will receive information to determine their intent to participate in the program as well as specifics regarding the scholarships.

Please contact me or Bill Cole at the System Office if you have questions.

C: President H. Martin Lancaster

E-Mail Copy

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Farm-level and Manufacturing-level Composite Index of Tobacco Impact*: Counties by Index Values

(*composite index includes the sum of the index value for “tobacco receipts as % total income” and “tobacco-related manufacturing employment as % total manufacturing employment”)

Composite Index=1-2		Composite Index=3-4	Composite Index=5-6	Composite Index=7-8
Alexander	Randolph	Alamance	Bertie	
Alleghany	Richmond	Beaufort	Cabarrus	
Anson	Rockingham	Bladen	Forsyth	
Ashe	Rowan	Buncombe	Greene	
Avery	Rutherford	Caswell	Johnston	
Brunswick	Scotland	Chowan	Jones	
Burke	Stanly	Columbus	Lenoir	
Caldwell	Swain	Duplin	Nash	
Camden	Transylvania	Durham	Northampton	
Carteret	Tyrrell	Edgecombe	Pitt	
Catawba	Union	Franklin	Surry	
Chatham	Wake	Granville	Vance	
Cherokee	Washington	Guilford	Warren	
Clay	Watauga	Harnett	Wilson	
Cleveland	Wilkes	Henderson		
Craven	Yancey	Hertford		
Cumberland		Hoke		
Currituck		Lee		
Dare		Madison		
Davidson		Martin		
Davie		Montgomery		
Gaston		Person		
Gates		Robeson		
Graham		Sampson		
Halifax		Stokes		
Haywood		Wayne		
Hyde		Yadkin		
Iredell				
Jackson				
Lincoln				
Macon				
McDowell				
Mecklenburg				
Mitchell				
Moore				
New Hanover				
Onslow				

Orange			
Pamlico			
Pasquotank			
Pender			
Perquimans			
Polk			

Listing of Colleges Affiliated with the Most Tobacco-Dependent Counties

Alamance CC
Beaufort County CC
Bladen CC
Asheville-Buncombe TCC
Piedmont CC
College of the Albemarle
Southeastern CC
James Sprunt CC
Durham TCC
Edgecombe CC
Vance-Granville CC
Guilford TCC
Central Carolina CC
Blue Ridge CC
Roanoke-Chowan CC
Sandhills CC
Martin CC
Montgomery CC
Robeson CC
Sampson CC
Forsyth TCC
Wayne CC
Surry CC
Rowan-Cabarrus CC
Lenoir CC
Johnston CC
Nash CC
Halifax
Pitt CC
Wilson TCC