

# Town of Elkin, NC 

## FACILITIES REVITALIZATION OVERVIEW

## CPN Institute RE:NC Report <br> December 17, 2014



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## The CPN Institute

The Construction Professionals Network Institute, Inc. "CPN Institute", is a nonprofit initiative focusing on construction industry related projects and community service throughout the State of North Carolina. CPN of North Carolina, Inc. ["CPN"], a nonprofit construction industry membership organization, founded the CPN Institute in 2006 to expand its mission of service to the construction industry and to provide assistance to communities throughout North Carolina. The CPN Institute was incorporated as a nonprofit 501-(c)-(3) corporation in 2011 to focus on education and community services.

## Mission of CPN

The mission of CPN is to "utilize our diverse expertise for the common good of the membership, industry and community." CPN was created with the purpose of facilitating and encouraging the association of outstanding professionals, executives, business owners and public officials related to the construction industry as a network of individuals who are a trusted source for information, advice and services, and who enhance opportunities for improving business.

## Mission of the CPN Institute

The CPN Institute volunteers its design and construction industry expertise as a catalyst to empower communities across North Carolina to improve their physical and economic environment. The CPN Institute responds to these issues with original research, educational programs, and community service involving all aspects of the construction industry. The CPN Institute is passionate in sharing its diverse resources to empower the communities to help themselves.

All of the operational and administrative activities of the Institute are currently provided by volunteers from the CPN membership, giving thousands of hours each year, as well as through contract relationships with professional/support organizations and student interns and researchers through North Carolina universities and institutions of higher education. Operational funding has been provided through annual CPN member contributions and pledges, as well as corporate and foundation grants.

The CPN Institute concentrates on research, education and community service initiatives. Through its Revitalization Initiative, or Re:NC Project, the CPN Institute provides support to Tier 1 and Tier 2 communities in North Carolina in revitalizing legacy built environment and infrastructure in rural North Carolina communities. The CPN Institute is also developing and delivering a cadre of educational training programs and workshops to assist smaller towns and communities in undertaking and understanding development, construction, and sustainability projects.

## Initiatives of the CPN Institute

## RE:NC Project

As previously mentioned, the CPN Institute concentrates on revitalization initiatives by focusing on revitalizing and reinvigorating the legacy built environment and infrastructure of Tier 1 and Tier 2 communities across the State of North Carolina. As North Carolina's economy had made the shift from legacy industries such as tobacco, textiles, and furniture, a large amount of the state's industrial and commercial built environment and utility infrastructure, in both the urban and rural setting, have come to lay either dormant or abandoned.


Sometimes these dormant assets represent a tremendous investment of sunken capital in terms of economic, environmental and social resources. Many of these once busy properties are now potential EPA Brownfield Program sites, suspected of contamination or in an unknown condition. They remain unused and underutilized assets on the community balance sheet. Since they are difficult to reposition and revitalize, they continue to lie underutilized or dormant, resulting in a negative impact on the surrounding community fabric.

Through the Re:NC Project, the CPN Institute offers professional and technical training by its membership and collaborating partners, tailored to the specific project at hand, to assist these struggling Tier 1 and Tier 2 rural communities. The CPN Institute values its relationship with each community and respects each community's values and unique attributes.
Primary assistance provided by the CPN Institute includes:

- developing a community inventory and database of legacy buildings, properties and utilities
- discussing funding sources and the evaluation of the community inventory, including site analysis, building condition analysis, environmental analysis, and prioritization of projects/efforts
- developing a revitalization strategy and plan based on master planning, community visioning, revitalization workshops and financing strategies
- discussing specific marketplace repositioning strategy for priority projects; and,

- providing a network of resources, including the UNC system, revitalization experts and partnering nonprofit organizations

The CPN Institute has completed or is in the process of completing engagements in Shelby, Windsor, Ramseur, Siler City, Elkin and Thomasville - four of which are NC Step communities. The CPN Institute has an operating grant to work in collaboration with the UNC School of Government to deliver a built assessment and finance program for two NC STEP towns, including Elkin. The grant is currently administered by the North Carolina Department of Commerce.

## Educational Programs

As part of its mission, the CPN Institute created a series of workshops and educational programs for Tier 1 and Tier 2 community leaders to provide them with tools to improve the redevelopment process. A one-day program on feasibility studies was designed and presented twice in conjunction with the North Carolina Rural Economic Development Center. The topics presented included market context analysis, asset inventories, land use restrictions and permitting, environmental assessments, condition assessments, cost assessments, and financial feasibility. Another program on project planning and delivery was also presented to small town leaders in conjunction with the Rural Center. All of these programs were well-attended and well-received.
 between CPN and the North Carolina institutions that provide construction industry education. Scholarship recipients received an in-state tuition scholarship and a complimentary one-year membership in CPN. Historically, CPN has provided 2-4 undergraduate scholarships per year to rising junior or seniors in construction-related degree programs at North Carolina colleges or universities. The Community Foundation of Greater Greensboro administered the CPN scholarship funds and the student application process. Scholarship recipients were selected each spring, with the scholarship awarded for the fall semester.

At its annual conference in 2012, CPN approved the transition of the scholarship program to an internship program operated by the CPN Institute through a donor-directed plan administered by the Community Foundation of Greater Greensboro. The new internship program is supportive of CPN Institute's mission to provide community services in rural North Carolina towns as well as the CPN goal of educating future leaders for the construction and related industries.

The internship program allows the CPN Institute to recruit a university intern to assist with the work in a rural community. Interns work in conjunction with the CPN Institute volunteers and community leaders to assist with the coordination and organization of the CPN Institute's community services for rural towns. Interns are also placed in rural communities to supplement local staff and resources in order to help implement the program recommendations coming out of the CPN Institute's RE:NC Report.


## The Town of Elkin

The town of Elkin is a rural community in Surry County adjacent to Wilkes County located on Big Elkin Creek at the center of the Yadkin River Valley in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The confluence of the Yadkin River and Big Elkin Creek has drawn people to the area since the arrival of the Paleo-Indians 10,000
 years ago. The Sioux tribe was one of the first to settle this area, as were the Cherokee. By the mid-18th century, around 1740, the first English and Irish colonists arrived in the area and began establishing "western" settlements. Elkin was officially chartered by the State of North Carolina in 1889. In time, Elkin grew to be a prominent manufacturing town, with sophisticated watermills powering shoe and textile factories.

## Geographic Location

Elkin sits at 895 feet, or 273 meters above sea level. Elkin is located off of I-77, which provides access to I-40 and I-85 to the south and I-81 to the north, heading to Virginia. US-21 bypasses the town, and US 421 is 10 minutes south. NC Highway 268 and NC 67 also pass through the region. There are other small towns near Elkin, including Jonesville across the river and Boonville a few miles to the east, both of which also applied for assistance by CPNI. Elkin is approximately 70 miles north of Charlotte and 40 miles west of Winston-Salem. Its proximity to those cities and its location in the Yadkin River Valley makes Elkin ideally situated to share in future growth of the region.

## Demographics

According to the 2010 Census, 4,001 individuals live within Elkin's corporate limits, a decrease of about 100 residents from 2000. In 2000 there were 1,854 housing units and 1,690 households within Elkin's corporate limits. The ethnic makeup of Elkin was 84.11 percent White, 7.23 percent African American, 0.02 percent Native American, 0.32 percent Asian, 0.02 percent Pacific Islander, and 6.81 percent who self-identify as "Other."

The Town reported to CPNI that in 2012 the ethnic makeup of Elkin was $74.8 \%$ White, $6.4 \%$ African American, $0.2 \%$ Native American, and $0.8 \%$ Asian. Residents counted as Hispanic or Latino of any race comprised $17.8 \%$ of the population.

The age distribution of Elkin in the 2012 Census showed 22.1 percent persons under the age of 18, while 23.6 percent were 65 and older. The median age in 2000 was 40 years. The median income in Elkin was, per household, $\$ 31,698$, and the per capita income of the town was $\$ 21,123$. About 12.6 percent of the population lives below the poverty line. The Town reported that the current county-wide unemployment rate was 10.2 percent in 2012.

## Background

In the early 1800's, Richard Gwyn, who is considered the "founding father of Elkin," established a general store across the river in Jonesville (originally incorporated as Martinsboro in 1811) and became its Postmaster. He also began purchasing land on the north side of the river, acquiring around 6,000 acres. In 1840, he retired as Postmaster and turned over the operation of his general store to two of his sons. Gwyn built a gristmill that drew customers from as far away as Salisbury to have their corn ground. In 1847, Gwyn built a small cotton mill - Elkin Manufacturing Company - and four years later built a store. Recognizing a need for education, he built a one-
 room building in 1850 that served as both a chapel and school for the growing community.


Meanwhile, another prominent individual in Elkins history, Alexander Chatham, came on the scene in the mid-1800's. Realizing the need for a bridge across the Yadkin River to neighboring Jonesville to allow their gristmill and store to serve a much larger area, the Gwyn family teamed up with Alexander Chatham to form a stock company. They drew up plans and completed the covered bridge joining Elkin and Jonesville in 1872. At that time, it was the longest wooden suspension bridge in the world, with a span of 210 feet. Chatham went on to open a small woolen mill in 1877 that grew to become Elkin's largest industry for many decades. The Northwestern North Carolina Railroad arrived in 1890, providing more opportunities for commercial and industrial expansion.

For decades Elkin grew and prospered as a manufacturing town anchored by Chatham Manufacturing, maker of wool blankets and automotive fabrics. Other industries grew in the area as well, drawn by the railroad, paved roads and the river. Chatham Manufacturing closed in 1992, severely crippling the town. For nearly a decade downtown Elkin atrophied, while any commercial development in the town gravitated out toward the bypass and interstate.

Starting in 2000, the town of Elkin began to actively pursue redevelopment of buildings and properties downtown, successfully rebranding itself as a tourist and retirement area. The downtown
area of Elkin has retained many of its original businesses, but more than a quarter of the buildings require extensive renovation and redevelopment into viable businesses. The town has focused on three areas for continued growth: tourism and the state's wine industry; outdoor recreation with the Yadkin River and hiking trails; and new business seeking space along the I-77 corridor.

## Area Amenities and Events

Elkin's leaders report many natural assets based on its location along the Yadkin River and Big Elkin Creek with undeveloped, beautiful spaces along the riverbank. Elkin is located in Yadkin Valley's wine region, close to Stone Mountain State Park and the Blue Ridge Parkway. Located directly off of the 1-77 corridor (North/South) and in the Yadkin Valley Corridor (West/East), it is centrally located between the surrounding cities of Mount Airy, Wilkesboro, Yadkinville and Statesville, within equal distance for visitors from there. It is also less than one hour from Winston-Salem, Charlotte and Boone and benefits each weekend from visitors from these cities because of the local wine industry, with five wineries located in the Elkin area alone.

Downtown Elkin has enjoyed "Main Street NC" status since 1998, with many designated historical buildings. Two of its empty historical buildings, The Reeves Theater and The Liberty, are currently being renovated and hold great potential for future downtown growth. (The Reeves progress is solely achieved by local volunteers.) Downtown Elkin Inc. holds the successful Light Up Night and the Elkin/Jonesville Christmas Parade in December, and The Yadkin Valley Chamber of Commerce organizes The Yadkin Valley Pumpkin Festival on Main Street each September.

In the summer Elkin holds its
 most distinctive event, "cruise-ins," which recently have brought in hundreds of car lovers and collectors to Main Street. In the past, citizens of Elkin were known for their love of cruising in their cars. During the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s, Elkin had the biggest cruising community on the east coast. USA Today once featured Elkin and its cruisers on the front page of the national newspaper. A crackdown by local police in the late 1990s, however, completely wiped out this once-vibrant weekend cruising scene, leaving downtown Elkin deserted on weekend nights. On Saturday, Oct. 10, 2009, cruising life returned to downtown Elkin. A fundraiser was held to raise money to restore the historic Reeves Theater in downtown Elkin. For a \$5 donation, participants were given a decal for their car and then be allowed to "cruise" the former downtown cruising loop. In 2012, "Cruise!" events, as they have come to be known, became a summertime monthly event and continue each year. Cruise! events are scheduled May through August each year, with many shops and restaurants staying open for the crowds.

Elkin also benefits from the Foothills Arts Council. The Arts Council has served Elkin and the surrounding community since 1977 with its mission "to enrich the lives of Yadkin Valley residents and visitors with visual and performing arts, and to support the work of local artists, artisans, writers, musicians and performers." Among its other activities, the Foothills Arts Council produces live theater including Oklahoma!, South Pacific, The King and I, Dracula, M*A*S*H, The Sound of Music, Once Upon a Mattress, Steel Magnolias, Annie Get Your Gun, and Godspell.

Other prominent community events in Elkin include: Kidsfest, the Mid-Summer Eve Garden Gala, Readers' Theater, the Open Air Art Market, the Elkin Farmers Market, the Italian Auto Show, and Cibo e Vino.


Elkin has great potential for tourism with three trails along its downtown (the Yadkin River Trail, the N.C. Mountains to Sea Trail, and the Overmountain Victory Trail). The Elkin Valley Trails Association is a local group of volunteers dedicated to finishing trail access into Elkin from Wilkesboro and Stone Mountain, eventually continuing to Pilot Mountain. The Yadkin River also offers options for outdoors enthusiasts with kayaking and canoeing. Elkin has created a small campsite by its boat ramp designated specifically for these river travelers.

The wine region here is strong, and interest grows every year along with maturing vines. Elkin is close to most Yadkin River Valley vineyards. Elkin also hosts the Annual Yadkin Valley Wine Festival in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce during the third weekend in May at Elkin's Municipal Park, only a few blocks from downtown.

Elkin's legacy includes Chatham Mill, a massive fabric and textile mill property that spans over twomillion square feet of accumulated building space and covers approximately 60 acres of land. A small portion of this property is still being used today. This property is located just east of downtown. At its peak it employed over 3,000 people. The property also provided recreational facilities for the town.

Elkin also has a regional airport, easy access to interstate highways, utility and wastewater facilities, and a strong community college system; ideal for corporations with logistical needs. The large mill property could and should be redeveloped into both residential and industrial facilities.

## NC STEP PROGRAM

Elkin and its neighbors in Surry County, Dobson and Pilot Mountain, the "Surry County Cluster," have been participants in the NC STEP ("Small Town Economic Prosperity") Program, a program through the NC Rural Center. Towns are admitted into the competitive program based on economic need, capacity to grow, and commitment. Other towns in the area include Jonesville and Boonville. The NC STEP Program is an economic development program with three primary goals: (1) support economic development in small towns adversely affected by structural changes in the economy or recent natural disasters; (2) implement a comprehensive model of technical assistance and grant-making to aid in revitalization efforts, and (3) provide information vital to the development of public policies that support longterm investment in the economic vitality of North Carolina's small towns.

The NC STEP Program utilizes four strategies for assisting towns to move forward economically - Coaching, Training, Planning and Grants. Over 67 North Carolina municipalities have participated in the program since its origin in 2006.


## Strategic Planning Process

In addition to participating in the Main Street Program and the STEP Program, the Town of Elkin has added a Main Street manager and an economic development director, adopted an economic development strategy, created a Municipal Services District, and participated in regional economic development projects. Elkin also increased focus on workforce development issues. Elkin is involved in community engagement activities for future expansion. Elkin's Main Street Advisory Board works on historical downtown aesthetics and helps fund events and items for Main Street, such as benches and lights.

## Town Goals and Objectives

The Town of Elkin contacted CPNI hoping for an assessment of legacy buildings and ideas for future development, both environmentally and structurally, to increase social and economic opportunities. The community has started several projects (EVTA, Reeves Theater, FAC, MSAB, and others), but the Town believes all of them could benefit from outside assistance. Elkin believes it has downtown buildings with significant potential to boost economic recovery. All are in need of funding, investors, or grants. The Town reported to CPNI that the Reeves Theater opened in 1941 and was the hub of activity for decades, then closed down. It is now usable in a small capacity, but is basically an empty shell; not even bathrooms remain. The Town believes the Liberty Warehouse facility, under renovation at the time of the site visit, will be a successful banquet and conference center, including a restaurant, wine and gift shop, and potentially, a microbrewery. The SmithPhillips building was recently purchased by the Town of Elkin. By combining it with the McNeill Property, they hope to convert the area into to a visitor center for the recreational kayaking and hiking and trial system. The Town also believes there are other opportunities in downtown Elkin.

Elkin reported that local residents were working together in many ways to change Elkin's image from a textile and furniture mill town to one known for excellent schools and hospital services. Hugh Chatham Memorial Hospital makes Elkin attractive for retirees and families and is now its largest employer.

Elkin's wineries and vineyards are active with community events and tourism, and the Foothills Arts Council (FAC) offers community events that bring visitors in from surrounding communities. The Elkin Valley Trails Association is working to complete trails in the region and showcase links to history. The Reeves Restoration group raises funds for the Reeves Theater downtown. The Town of Elkin's potential Visitor Center will bring Yadkin Valley Visitors into Elkin's downtown. This starting point for Elkin visitors will have potential information on trails, history, area crafts/pottery, historical textile mills, and tourism information. Elkin's business corridor along 1-77 exit 85, onto CC Camp Road, has been groomed for businesses to sprout up near current anchors Wal-Mart and Lowes.

Elkin has identified a number of critical needs. One is a lack of advertising presence along the highways to showcase more than just lodging. Attention needs to be drawn to downtown shops, restaurants, wineries and events. Elkin also has many empty retail spaces that need businesses. Elkin residents currently travel to nearby cities or highway interchanges for services not provided locally, as in many towns, downtown businesses in Elkin compete with large chain retailers on the bypass. Good hotels for travelers do provide rooms for tourists who want to see the town and the wine country. Nevertheless, better in-town retail, such as an outdoor outfitters shop and a cycle shop, and a small bed-and-breakfast or inn, would support hikers and cyclists who want to enjoy the trails, activities on the Yadkin River, and cycling events.

The Town hopes its Reeves Theater restoration project will generate nightlife. Its middle and high school age youth in Elkin often say "there is nothing to do here," and the Reeves could be part of a solution. The Elkin

Municipal Park offers sports and classes, but these vary seasonally and are not scheduled as after-school "events".

The Town perceives that housing for large corporations is needed. Elkin imagines that loft-style housing in their old mills could be fashioned into contemporary living spaces. Elkin also believes it would benefit from a downtown hotel or lodging of some sort to encourage visitors to remain downtown to benefit eateries and shops. Parking in some areas on Main Street is a problem. Many daytime visitors drive elsewhere once they cannot find parking downtown that is convenient.

## CPN INSTITUTE INITIAL VISIT

The Town submitted its request for assistance to the CPN Institute in December 2012. A Memorandum of Understanding between Elkin and the CPN Institute was circulated in March and finalized in June 2012. The Memorandum of Understanding called for the CPN Institute to:

- provide a built environment assessment and evaluation of the town's buildings and infrastructure provided by a team of construction industry and development professionals, taking into account social, economic and environmental contacts;
- organize a community meeting employing community visioning and engagement techniques to fine tune redevelopment strategies and plans;
- identify and prioritize promising revitalization projects;
- provide further technical assistance to explain how to attract private investment in under-invested buildings, facilities, downtowns, or neighborhoods.

The CPN Institute Team (the "CPNI Team") for Elkin consisted of the following CPN Institute Members:

- Michael West, Principal, West \& Stem Architects
- Bill Blancato, Member, Doughton, Rich, Blancato PLLC
- Fred Patrick, Director, Facilities Design \& Construction, UNC-G
- Michael Schiftan, Owner, DevCon Resources
- Mike Burriss, Vice President, Metcon, Inc.
- Will Lambe, Director, Community and Economic Development Program, UNC-SOG
- Carolyn Fryberger, Master Candidate Intern UNC School Real Estate/Planning

The CPNI Team worked with Elkin leaders and volunteers (the "Town Volunteers"), including:

- Leslie Schlender, Economic Development Director - primary contact
- Laura Gaylord, Main Street and Community Manager
- Lestine Hutchens, Mayor


## LEGACY PROPERTIES

The CPNI Team and Town Volunteers identified the following "Legacy Properties" for further assessment:

1. Smith Phillips Property - 257 Standard Street
2. McNeill Property - 128 South Bridge Street
3. Holcomb Wallace Building - 119 West Main Street, and the nearby "stone wall" facade
4. Liberty Warehouse - 222 East Main Street
5. Chatham Mill Properties

## Building Assessments

Team members Mike Burriss and Michael Schiftan met with town leaders for an initial conference and tour in March 2013. Along with the Town Volunteers, the entire CPNI Team visited and observed the selected Legacy Properties on June 21, 2013. Mike Burriss returned to Elkin on July 13, 2013 to tour and gather more information about the Chatham Mill only. He also returned for a quick visit to look at the downtown properties in October 2014.

The Liberty Warehouse renovation was underway at the time of the CPNI team visit. The current owner of the facility talked with CPNI and the Development Finance Initiative of the UNC School of Government ("DFI") about the project. From those discussions it was clear that quick and active involvement from DFI might help the project succeed more quickly with better overall results for the redevelopment. CPNI and DFI agreed that their first focus would be on the Liberty property. ${ }^{1}$

In the fall of 2013, the Town partnered with DFI through CPNI specifically to conduct additional analysis of the McNeill Property and the Smith Phillips Property. DFI reviewed each property, prepared a pro forma analysis, generated a report and presented a report to the Town and CPNI team members in January 2014. DFI also included analysis of the Liberty Warehouse.

A summary of the building inspections, assessments and recommendations based on the various site visits and the work of DFI is set forth on the following pages.

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## Smith-Phillips Property

The Smith-Phillips property located at 257 Standard Street is an empty commercial building last used as a lumber and building materials store and yard. It anchors a rectangular parcel of property on the north side of Standard Street that is adjacent to the McNeill building on Bridge Street. The Town currently owns the parcel and is trying to decide how to redevelop it. The parcel is adjacent to and south of the railroad track that parallels Main Street. Because the parcel fronts Bridge Street and is one block from Main Street, the Town correctly considers it an underutilized gateway into downtown. One corner of the parcel is vegetated, but it is primarily not landscaped. Unfortunately, the parcel is somewhat cut off from downtown by the railroad tracks and parking lots behind the Main Street buildings.

The lumber building is a commercial box and storefront with contemporary commercial aesthetic features. It is structurally sound and has abundant parking. It has a lobby and interior office with easy access, as well as abundant warehouse space which could be used for kayaks and canoes, trailers and other outdoor gear. The Town envisions this parcel as the site of a visitors' center. A visitors' center seems to be a reasonable use provided better access to Main Street can be achieved.

DFI focused on this parcel in its financial analysis for the Town. DFI considered multiple development scenarios, such as whether a visitor center would pay rent. CPNI and DFI team members observed that the Smith-Phillips building might not be the best option for a visitor center, because the structure is not historic or culturally notable, and because it has significant private development potential with a large, cleared site, access to roads and rail, and a salvageable large building.

In conjunction with the McNeill Building, or a rebuilt replica, the site could become a public-private development, combining the tourist needs of camping, hiking, canoeing or kayaking, and the educational attraction of the visitor center.


Smith-Phillips Photos

1. Phillips Parking Area, Approx. 3 acres

Level, graveled, in flood zone

2. Warehouse Building

Wood Framed, structurally sound
Good for storage, training

3. Commercial Storefront

Hardware store and offices, minor damages
Several additions, un-level floors
Left portion has concrete floor at grade
Suitable for Events, picnic area, shelter

4. Storage Shed

Good condition, suitable for canoes, etc.

5. Heritage \& Trails Center

Promotional signage now in place at the site


## McNeill Property

The McNeill Property is at the northeast corner of the Town's parcel on Standard Street, facing Bridge Street. McNeill is an historic two-story brick building that has served at one time or another as retail stores on the street level and boarding house on the second floor. An option discussed by the Town and the team was to convert this building to a visitors' center, reserving the other building on the parcel for private development or other uses. The McNeill Building has a lot of history and some interesting aesthetic details. The Town could reserve some of the parcel for visitor parking, with access off of Bridge Street leading into town.

The McNeill property poses several challenges. One challenge is that it is practically on the railroad track, which could create unacceptable noise and safety issues. The other challenges are structural.

The McNeill building exterior brick is very old and crumbling; restoring the brick will be a challenge. A portion of the northwest wall has collapsed and would have to be reconstructed. Inside, the ground floor of the retail space on the south side has partially collapsed due to failed floor joists. It is unclear whether this condition can reasonably be repaired. Upstairs, the old boarding rooms are being used for lumber storage. It is likely the floors are overloaded. Due to safety issues, the team elected not to try to examine all of the upstairs space closely.

While the McNeill Building is potentially a good location for a visitor center and is interesting both aesthetically and historically, it might not be economical to renovate it. DFI performed a financial analysis of this building as well. In addition to estimating renovation costs, DFI looked at revenue streams, including a public/private model in which the ground floor would be a visitor center and the upstairs would be lodging.

The building would require major code and structural changes to provide lodging. The costs may be prohibitive for a renovation project. A new building with similar historic details could be built for less cost.


McNeill Photos

1. McNeill Storefront

Shop area on right, storage right Center stair to center corridor with hotel rooms on each side

2. Shop area, concrete floor

Masonry walls, wood structure sound Back walls of this space have fallen in and structural repairs with CMU block are intended to keep building from falling apart


## 3. Exterior Walls

Very close proximity to rail line at North Structural damaged, vine covered rear and south walls
Old Pepsi mural on south wall
South wall Yadkin brick crumbles by hand


## Holcomb Wallace Building

The Holcomb Wallace Building is on the south side of West Main Street. It has many positive attributes. Aesthetically interesting and pleasing, it is also historic and is an excellent example of old downtown commercial buildings. The building is structurally sound and should be ideal for renovation and private commercial use. There is some interior damage and poorly executed renovation work that must be repaired. The first floor is ideal for retail. The second floor has offices and warehouse space. The building has a full basement and a freight elevator. The back of the building faces the Smith Phillips property to the south, across a small parking lot and the railroad tracks. Because of its private development potential, the team decided not to devote time to a financial analysis of this building.

The building is actively being marketed by a local realtor. Property records show that the building has recently sold and is being renovated as of October 2014.

The best benefit of this property is the availability of additional parking at the rear of the building, a rear entrance, and potential elevator.


Holcomb Wallace Photos

1. Rear Parking Area, view of Railroad Smith-Phillips across tracks
2. Rear of Building (Brick)

Basement entry, many windows
Structurally Sound, some water damage at roof
3. Ceiling damage from rainwater
4. Second Floor
5. Second Floor

Water damage, staining


## Stone Wall Façade

More intriguing to the team and town leaders is a building façade, referred to in town as the "stone wall," about two doors west of the Holcomb Wallace Building. The façade is all that is left of a building destroyed by a fire. There are buildings adjacent to and partially behind the façade, but there is also an alley behind the façade leading south to a service alley and parking lots that form a buffer zone between the buildings on Main Street and the railroad tracks. Some team members envisioned a renovation of the façade to create an entrance to a pedestrian pathway from Main Street to the creek, Scenic Trails Park, and the buildings on Standard Street. The location also might accommodate a public comfort station. This pedestrian connection between the downtown and the property south of the tracks is potentially safer and nicer than the pedestrian access provided by Front Street and Bridge Street. The team encouraged the Town to engage an architect to

conceptualize this pedestrian walkway idea.


## Liberty Warehouse

The Liberty Warehouse is in full redevelopment as a reception hall, meeting center and gift shop. Elkin is deservedly proud of the facility. Because it is already redeveloping, the CPNI team did not assess its condition. CPNI did learn that unanticipated construction costs have put the facility's financial condition under some stress. DFI agreed to review the finances of the facility and suggest ways the financing might be restructured.


## Chatham Mill

Chatham Mill is the town's greatest asset, its greatest burden, and its greatest challenge. The property is vast, nearly as large in land area as the rest of the town. The mill property actually consists of multiple buildings with historically different uses. Most of the buildings are now vacant, but some are in beneficial use. A cluster of Quonset hut-style warehouses are in good condition, are attractive inside, and are currently in use. One of the old factory buildings also is currently being used for manufacturing.

There are some appealing buildings and potential uses on the property. One of the oldest and most historic buildings has been used as a recreation center, and could be restored to that use. The recreation building has a full-sized gym, office areas and an outdoor Olympic-size swimming pool that has been filled in, but remains on clear land. One of the largest factory buildings is interesting architecturally with large open floors and is in good condition. It could be converted into loft-style, multi-family housing. A couple of the manufacturing buildings are still in good condition and perfectly suitable for industrial reuse. Part of the property bears historic designation from the Department of the Interior. Some spaces consist of wood-frame construction, but most of the buildings are steel-framed. Some areas have old wood flooring in good condition. The buildings have robust electrical service and a steam plant consistent with large manufacturing facilities. Some buildings should probably be demolished due to their condition and potential environmental hazards. Once demolished and cleared of hazards, however, the site would be suitable for infill commercial or recreational use.

The site has good utility service, and is so large it has its own substation, and ample water service. A wastewater treatment plant is on the property. Millview Road and Blanket Lane encircle the property and provide easy access to Main Street and other institutions in town. In short, this well-served and historic part of Town could be a valuable asset if redeveloped for multiple uses. Unless economic developers truly believe a single-employer might be found to utilize this large facility, the town should develop a multi-use plan.


## Additional Observations and Recommendations

Elkin is a typical rural North Carolina town whose reality changed over the past decade with the demise of its manufacturing and employment base. The development and implementation of a revitalization strategy for the assessed properties will benefit from continued community engagement combined with outside assistance for planning and financing initiatives.

Successful community based revitalization plans have the following ingredients:

- A clear branding strategy and marketing plan.
- An overall revitalization plan, including implementation strategies.
- Marketing studies that support the plan.
- Architectural standards and guidelines.
- Financing and funding strategy.

Elkin should continue to implement its strategic plan, as well as explore opportunities for the four selected properties by taking small, manageable steps in the context of a big dream plan. The community needs to feel the success gained by each step toward the overall goal. With that in mind, revitalization efforts should focus on implementation of the following priorities:
(1) Continue to partner with DFI to investigate redevelopment opportunities for the Smith Phillips, McNeill and Holcomb properties
(2) Continue to partner with DFI to stabilize the financing for the Liberty Warehouse
(3) Develop strategies to encourage revitalization consistent with the downtown revitalization goals
(4) Explore sources of funding and financing vehicles for downtown redevelopment
(5) Continue efforts to support and market the Liberty Warehouse and the winery tourist opportunities
(6) Investigate further opportunities for pedestrian and bicycle connectors between parts of downtown
(7) Investigate long-term opportunities for Interface Fabrics - Chatham Mill, including mixed residential, recreational and industrial/commercial uses.

Elkin has many opportunities and obstacles to complete revitalization of its community. The CPNI Team attempted to address some of the opportunities presented to the Town in respect to Downtown redevelopment and the Legacy Property assessments. The community's success in revitalizing the community will be reflective of the leadership's ability to develop a community-endorsed strategic plan, which incorporates the Downtown Master Plan and prioritizes work efforts and allocation of limited resources.

## CPNI TEAM BIOGRAPHIES

Mike Burriss, VP, Metcon, Inc. Mr. Burriss, a mechanical engineering graduate of NC State University, most recently lead the Metcon's growth of construction management services into Charlotte, NC and Columbia, SC. Primarily focused on education and manufacturing projects, he directs the pre-construction, planning, and bid strategies for Metcon.
Michael West, Principal, West \& Stem Architects. Mr. West was formerly with a large architectural firm in North Carolina for 22 years. He served as President for a number of years until he decided to sell his interest and start a small firm again in order to get more hands on with his clients. West \& Stem's focus is the practice of quality architecture of all building types and sizes, residential, municipal, and adaptive reuse.
Bill Blancato, Member, Doughton, Rich, Blancato PLLC. Mr. Blancato is a construction lawyer and trial lawyer in Winston-Salem, and has served as general counsel for regional general contractor where he was responsible for contract review, negotiation and preparation, resolving disputes with owners and subcontractors, assisting with employee matters and representing the company in arbitrations, mediations and court proceedings.

Fred Patrick, Director Facilities Design \& Construction, UNCG. Mr. Patrick manages the design and construction of all new and renovated capital projects for the university.

Michael Schiftan, Owner DevCon Resources - DevCon Resources a multi-functional real estate consulting firm provides real estate consulting, development coordination and project management, as well as asset management. It specializes in providing development consultation to institutions, corporations, and individuals with limited real estate development experience or limited time to devote to real estate development.

Will Lambe, Director, Community and Economic Development Program, Development Finance Initiate, UNC-CH School of Government, a contracted member of the CPNI team.

Carolyn Fryberger, Master Candidate Intern UNC School Real Estate/Planning, an intern and contracted member of the CPNI team.


Appendix A<br>DFI Presentation

## CPN Institute RE:NC Report December 17, 2014



Development Finance Initiative
UNC School of Government
Properties


Town's Request

McNeill Property

- Undertake highest and best use analysis
- Evaluate options for financing and structuring public-private
partnership
-Provide recommendations

needed?

Smith
How much funding is

-Ongoing operating support?
- Would public involvement be required?
-If yes, how could this be minimized?


| Unit | \% of Gross SF Leasable | Leasable SF | Non- Leasable SF | Total Gross SF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A (Phase I) | 95\% | 4,940 | 260 | 5,200 |
| B (Phase III) | 0\% |  | 1,400 | 1,400 |
| C (Phase II) | 0\% |  | 2,016 | 2,01 |
| D (Phase II) | 0\% |  | 4,000 | 4,00 |
| Total |  | 4,940 | 7,676 | 2,6 |

# Rent Roll 

|  | Potential | Leasable | Monthly | Annual <br> Rent |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Unit | Tenan | SF |  |  |
| Rent |  |  |  |  |


Capital for redevelopment
Development Equity
Deferred Dev Fee

| Sources |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Development Equity | $9 \%$ | $\$ 112,000$ |
| Deferred Dev Fee | $0 \%$ |  |
| HTC Equity | $0 \%$ |  |
| Grants and Public <br> lnvolvement | $81 \%$ | $1,200,000$ |
| Mortgage | $0 \%$ |  |
| Total Sources |  | $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 3 1 2 , 0 0 0}$ |

Town Involvement
い○い
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,200,000 \\ 50 \% \\ \hline\end{array}$
\$600,000
\$20,000
\$700,000

- What if Visitor Center paid rent?


## -Market rental rate is $\$ 9 / \mathrm{SF}=>\$ 3,700$ per month

| Sources |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Development Equity | $9 \%$ | $\$ 112,000$ |
| Deferred Developer Fee | $0 \%$ |  |
| HTC Equity | $0 \%$ |  |
| Grants and Public <br> Involvement | $73 \%$ | 975,000 |
| Mortgage | $18 \%$ | 235,000 |
| Total Sources |  | $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 3 1 2 , 0 0 0}$ |

Town Involvement

- Analysis of Phase I Only:

|  | Center Pays <br> No Rent |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Center Pays <br> Rent |  |  |
| Capital Needed Upfront | $\$ 1,200,000$ | $\$ 975,000$ |
| Success Rate of Grant Support | $50 \%$ | $50 \%$ |
| Remaining Capital Needed | $\$ 600,000$ | $\$ 487,500$ |
| Annual Operating Expenses | $\$ 20,000$ | $\$$ |
| Total Town Investment over 5 Years | $\$ 700,000$ | $\$ 487,500$ |



- What if Visitor Center was located in McNeill Building?

-Visitor Center would fit with McNeill Building floor plan
- Is Visitor Center highest and best use for Smith Phillips?
-Building is setback from major gateway
-Structures are not historic
-Large acreage offers multiple future development opportunities

- Would acquire half acre from Smith Phillips Property for
parking
- Building would be historically renovated
-Total development cost: $\$ 1,160,000$
-Lower Floor: Visitor Center
-Upper Floor: Apartments

| Progra | n: Sm | h P | llins |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unit | Potential Tenant | Leasable SF | Monthly Rent | Annual Rent |
| A (Phase I) | Visitor Center | 4,940 | \$3,700 | \$44,000 |
| B (Phase II) | Offices |  |  |  |
| C (Phase II) | Offices |  |  |  |
| D (Phase II) | Offices |  |  |  |
| Total |  | 4,940 | \$ 3,700 | \$44,000 |


| Unit | Potential <br> Tenant | Leasable <br> SF | Monthly <br> Rent | Rnnual <br> Rent |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Lower | Visitor Center | 4,038 | $\$ 3,700$ | $\$ 44,000$ |
| Upper | Apartments |  | 3,825 | $\$ 3,750$ |
| Total |  | $\mathbf{7 , 8 6 3}$ | $\$ 45,000$ |  |

*Five 1-BR apartments renting for $\$ 750$ per month


- Visitor Center would have to pay market rent of $\$ 3,700$
per month
- Town would support project through five annual tax-
related grants for building ( $80 \%$ of property tax increase)
- Financing for renovation:

| Sources |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Development Equity | $9 \%$ | $\$$ |
| Deferred Developer Fee | $13 \%$ | 150,000 |
| HTC Equity | $21 \%$ | 250,000 |
| Grants and Public <br> Involvement | $3 \%$ | 50,000 |
| Mortgage | $54 \%$ | 620,000 |
| Total Sources |  | $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 1 6 0 , 0 0 0}$ |

Town Involvement

|  | Smith Phillips |  | McNeill Center Pays Rent |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Center Pays No Rent | Center Pays Rent |  |  |
| Upfront Town Involvement | \$600,000 | \$487,500 | \$ | 25,000 |
| Operating Support | 100,000 |  |  |  |
| Town Tax-Related Grants | - |  |  | 17,000 |
| Town Investment | \$700,000 | \$487,500 | \$ | 42,000 |
| Property Tax Revenues | \$ | \$ |  | \$4,000 |
| MSD Tax Revenues |  | - |  | 4,000 |
| Town Revenues | \$ | \$ |  | \$8,000 |
| Total Cost to Town (5 Years) | \$700,000 | \$487,500 | \$ | 34,000 |

¡UӘひӘヘ｜OヘU｜UMO」 －What if Town also subsidized Visitor Center rent？
－Town pays about 50 percent of Visitor Center rent


## Upfront Town Involvement

 Operating SupportTown－Tax Related Grants
Town Investment \＄700，000
\＄－
©
$\$ 700,000$
Total Cost to Town（5 Years）
Conclusion

- Visitor Center could be located in Smith Phillips Property
or McNeill Property
-Assuming Visitor Center pays rent
- Important factors to consider:
-Project timeline
-Role of private sector
-Scale of public involvement

Development Finance Initiative
UNC School of Government
Next Steps
DFI can assist Town with both location options for Visitor
Center (VC)
- 

-Not Location for VC: identify potential uses, market property to
potential developers
બ

-
¡UӘひӘヘ｜OヘU｜UMO」 －What if Town also subsidized Visitor Center rent？
－Town pays about 50 percent of Visitor Center rent


## Upfront Town Involvement

 Operating SupportTown－Tax Related Grants
Town Investment \＄700，000
\＄
\＄
\＄

| $\mathbf{\$ 7 0 0}, 000$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |$\$ 487,500 \quad \$ 34,000 \mid \$ 134,000$ Total Cost to Town（5 Years）



# Appendix B <br> Smith Phillips Property Pro Forma 

CPN Institute RE:NC Report
December 17, 2014

## SMITH PHILLIPS REDEVELOPMENT: ASSUMPTIONS

(yellow = main cells to change analysis; blue = hard coded numbers; black = formulas; green =linked from another tab)

| Income \& Expenses |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Income Side |  |  |  |
| Retail Rent/ SF | \$ | 9.00 |  |
| Retail Vacancy (Yr. 1/ ongoing) |  | 10\% | 10\% |
| Escalator (rent) |  | 3.00\% |  |
| Interest Earned |  | 1.00\% |  |
| Expense Side |  |  |  |
| Escalator (cost) |  | 2.50\% |  |
| Property Tax per \$100 of Assessed Value | \$ | - |  |
| MSD/ School Tax per \$100 of Assessed Value | \$ | - |  |
| \% of Incremental Tax Increase for Grant |  | 0\% |  |
| Proposed Building TAV | \$ | 291,862 |  |
| Management Fee as Percent of EGI |  | 3.00\% |  |
| Commission (Retail Units B and C) |  | 0.00\% |  |
| Financing |  |  |  |
| Construction Loan Origination Fee |  | 1.00\% |  |
| Construction Loan Interest |  | 5.00\% |  |
| Bridge Loan Interest |  | 0.00\% |  |
| Amt of Def Dev Fee |  | 0.00\% |  |
| HTC Pref |  | 0.00\% |  |
| HTC Put |  | 0.00\% |  |
| HTC Put Reserve |  | 0.00\% |  |
| Federal HTC Price | \$ | - |  |
| State HTC Price | \$ | - |  |


| Disposition Assumptions |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Disposition Cap | $0.00 \%$ |
| Year of Disposition | 0 |
| Cost of Sale | $0.00 \%$ |



SMITH PHILLIPS REDEVELOPMENT: PROGRAM
(yellow = main cells to change analysis; blue = hard coded numbers; black = formulas; green = linked from another tab)

Smith Phillips Floor Plan

SMITH PHILLIPS REDEVELOPMENT: RETAIL
(yellow = main cells to change analysis; blue = hard coded numbers; black = formulas; green = linked from another tab)

| Retail Program |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Unit | Potential Tenant | Price per SF* | Leasable SF | Monthly Rent | Annual Rent |  |  |
| A (Phase I) | Visitor Center/NPS | $\$$ | 9.00 | 4,940 | $\$$ | 3,705 |  |
| B (Phase II) | Offices | $\$$ | - | - | $\$$ | - |  |
| C (Phase II) | Offices | $\$$ | - | $\$ 4,460$ |  |  |  |
| D (Phase II) | $\$$ | - | - | $\$$ | - | $\$$ |  |
| Total | Offices | - | $\$$ | - | $\$$ | - |  |

SMITH PHILLIPS REDEVELOPMENT: DEVELOPMENT BUDGET
(yellow = main cells to change analysis; blue = hard coded numbers; black = formulas; green = li
(yellow = main cells to change analysis; blue = hard coded numbers; black = formulas; green = linked from another tab)


[^1]SMITH PHILLIPS REDEVELOPMENT: OPERATING CASH FLOW
(yellow = main cells to change analysis; blue = hard coded numbers; black = formulas; green = linked from another tab)



# Appendix C <br> McNeill Property Pro Forma 

CPN Institute RE:NC Report
December 17, 2014

Development Finance Initiative
UNC School of Government

- Market Research/Proposed Program
- Financial Overview
Compare Options for Property


## -Maintain as storage <br> -Partner with developer -Lead development


Market Research

- Exciting future plans
-New walking trails
-Proposed Visitor Center
- Up and coming Downtown

- Surry and Yadkin Counties' $20-34$ year old population will
increase at a high rate of $11 \%$ and $7 \%$ over the next 5
years
-NC's projected growth is $5 \%$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Historic renovations across NC have had success with } \\
& \text { conversion to market-rate housing } \\
& \text {-Asheville } \\
& \text {-Durham } \\
& \text {-Mebane } \\
& \text {-Saxapahaw }
\end{aligned}
$$


Proposed


- Lower Floor
-One or two storefront spaces
-Lease to office or retail
tenants
Work with Town to secure
incentives/parking

- Redevelopment Costs (not including acquisition)

| Hard Costs | (Construction costs) | $\$ 740,000$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Soft Costs | (Services (e.g. architect)) | 160,000 |
| Other Costs | (Contingencies) | 230,000 |
| Total Costs |  | $\$ 1,130,000$ |

- Potential Funding Sources
-Debt Financing (bank or traditional lender): \$575,000-\$675,000
-Equity from Developer Partner or Investors: \$70,000 - \$120,000
-Sale of Historic Tax Credits: \$225,000 - \$275,000


7
$\frac{7}{0}$
0
0.0



Four

Maintain as storage

- Low value use for important property
- Property will continue to depreciate and will eventually
have to be condemned as unsafe for use
- Timeline: 6-12 months depending on deterioration
- Projected financial impact
-\$25k-\$50k cost to stabilize

Sell Property

- Sell property to dev
- Sell property to developer who would redevelop building
- Timeline: 6-12 months
- Projected Financial Impact
-\$25-\$50k based on market/building condition
Other considerations
-Elkin is small market, few potential buyers

Form partnership with a developer
-Contribute property into a newly formed partnership
-Could contribute additional funds, if interested
Developer (new partner) could contribute the following:
-Pre-development, Historic Tax Credit expertise
-Project Management
-Equity and/or loan guarantee
-Property management/leasing
-

- Timeline: 12 to 18 months minimum
- Projected Financial Impact
-Unlikely to see any financial returns for several years
-Generate more capital long-term vs selling outright
- You would lead the proposed redevelopment
-Provide the necessary equity
-Secure the necessary loans


- Timeline: 12 to 18 months minimum
- Projected Financial Impact
-Although requires more risk, provides more returns long-term

Financial Comparíson of Foull
Options for Property

| Options | Capital <br> Required | Risk | Potential <br> Returns* | Timeline for <br> Returns |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maintain | $\$ 25-\$ 50 k$ | Low to <br> Medium | None | N/A |
| Sell | None | Low | $\$ 25 k$ | At Sale |
| Partner | None to \$50,000 | Low to <br> Medium | $\$ 50 k$ | Over 5 to 6 <br> Years after <br> Reopening |
| Lead | $\$ 120,000$ | Medium to <br> High | $\$ 100 k$ | Over 5 to 6 <br> Years after <br> Reopening |

*Assumes successful project

Development Finance Initiative
UNC School of Government


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - Recommended option } \\
& \text {-Control in preserving building } \\
& \text {-Flexibility in capital required } \\
& \text {-Some financial returns }
\end{aligned}
$$



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { DFI can assist with this option } \\
& \text {-Complete predevelopment work } \\
& \text {-Assist with recruiting developer partner } \\
& \text {-Identifying potential investors (equity and historic tax credits) }
\end{aligned}
$$

MCNEILL BUILDING REDEVELOPMENT: ASSUMPTIONS
MCNEILL BUILDING REDEVELOPMENT: ASSUMPIIONS
(yellow = main cells to change analysis; blue = hard coded numbers; black = formulas; green =linked from another tab)

| Income \& Expenses |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Income Side |  |  |  |
| Retail Rent/ SF | \$ | 14.00 |  |
| Retail Vacancy (Yr. 1/ ongoing) |  | 10\% | 10\% |
| Residential Rent/ SF | \$ | 11.76 |  |
| Residential Vacancy (Yr. 1/ ongoing) |  | 40\% | 10\% |
| Escalator (rent) |  | 2.50\% |  |
| Interest Earned |  | 1.00\% |  |
| Expense Side |  |  |  |
| Escalator (cost) |  | 2.50\% |  |
| Property Tax per \$100 of Assessed Value | \$ | 1.082 |  |
| MSD/ School Tax per \$100 of Assessed Value | \$ | 0.222 |  |
| \% of Incremental Tax Increase for Grant |  | 80\% |  |
| Proposed Building TAV | \$ | 910,980 |  |
| Management Fee as Percent of EGI |  | 3.00\% |  |
| Commission (Residential) |  | 2.00\% |  |
| Financing |  |  |  |
| Construction Loan Origination Fee |  | 1.00\% |  |
| Construction Loan Interest |  | 6.00\% |  |
| Bridge Loan Interest |  | 10.00\% |  |
| Amt of Def Dev Fee |  | 80.00\% |  |
| HTC Pref |  | 1.00\% |  |
| HTC Put |  | 5.00\% |  |
| HTC Put Reserve |  | 90.00\% |  |
| Federal HTC Price | \$ | 0.93 |  |
| State HTC Price | \$ | 0.65 |  |


| Disposition Assumptions |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Disposition Cap | $8.00 \%$ |
| Year of Disposition | 6 |
| Cost of Sale | $6.00 \%$ |



MCNEILL BUILDING REDEVELOPMENT: PROGRAM
(yellow = main cells to change analysis; blue = hard coded numbers; black = fo


## MCNEILL BUILDING REDEVELOPMENT: RETAIL

(yellow = main cells to change analysis; blue = hard coded numbers; black = formulas; green =linked from another tab)

MCNEILL BUILDING REDEVELOPMENT: DEVELOPMENT BUDGET
(yellow = main cells to change analysis; blue = hard coded numbers; black = formulas; green =linked from another tab)

| Unit | Leasable SF | Non-Leasable SF | Gross SF |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Lower | 4,038 | 212.5 | 4,250 |
| Upper | 3,825 | 425 | 4,250 |
| Total | $\mathbf{7 , 8 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{6 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 , 5 0 0}$ |



> Acquisition of McNeill Property
Acquisition of Small Piece of Smith Phillips Parcel
> Total Acquisition
> CONSTRUCTION HARD COSTS
> Permit fees
> Demolition/ Abatement
> Sitework
Site utilities
> Hard Costs
> Structural and Engineering
> Tenant Improvements: Lower Unit
Tenant Improvements: Upper Unit
> Roof repair
> FF\&E
> General Conditions (dumpster, temp utils, etc.)
CM fees/Profit
Contingency
> Total Hard Costs
SOFT COSTS
Legal \& accounting
Property Taxes
Bank inspection fees
Consultants (Historic)
Consultants (LEED)
Commisssions (Residential Only)
Construction Loan Origination Fee
Construction Loan Interest
Soft Cost Contingency
Total Soft Costs
Subtotal Development Costs
OTHER COSTS
Developer's Fee
Operating Reserv
Operating Reserve
Subtotal Other Costs
Total Development Costs

|  | Year 1 |  | Year 2 |  | Year 3 |  | Year 4 |  | Year 5 |  | Year 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \＄ | $\begin{array}{r} 56,525 \\ 45,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | \＄ | $\begin{array}{r} 57,938 \\ 46,125 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | \＄ | $\begin{array}{r} 59,387 \\ 47,278 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | \＄ | $\begin{array}{r} 60,871 \\ 48,460 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | \＄ | $\begin{array}{r} 62,393 \\ 49,672 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | \＄ | $\begin{array}{r} 63,953 \\ 50,913 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| \＄ | 101，525 | \＄ | 104，063 | \＄ | 106，665 | \＄ | 109，331 | \＄ | 112，065 | \＄ | 114，866 |
| \＄ | $\begin{array}{r} (5,653) \\ (18,000) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | \＄ | $\begin{aligned} & (5,794) \\ & (4,613) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | \＄ | $\begin{aligned} & (5,939) \\ & (4,728) \end{aligned}$ | \＄ | $\begin{array}{r} (6,087) \\ (4,846) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | \＄ | $\begin{aligned} & (6,239) \\ & (4,967) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | \＄ | $\begin{aligned} & (6,395) \\ & (5,091) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| \＄ | $(23,653)$ | \＄ | $(10,406)$ | \＄ | $(10,666)$ | \＄ | $(10,933)$ | \＄ | $(11,206)$ | \＄ | $(11,487)$ |
| \＄ | 77，873 | \＄ | 93，657 | \＄ | 95，998 | \＄ | 98，398 | \＄ | 100，858 | \＄ | 103，380 |
| \＄ | 2，336 | \＄ | 2，810 | \＄ | 2，880 | \＄ | 2，952 | \＄ | 3，026 | \＄ | 3，101 |
|  | 1，000 |  | 2，000 |  | 2，050 |  | 2，101 |  | 2，154 |  | 2，208 |
|  | 500 |  | 513 |  | 525 |  | 538 |  | 552 |  | 566 |
|  | 2，500 |  | 2，563 |  | 2，627 |  | 2，692 |  | 2，760 |  | 2，829 |
|  | 500 |  | 513 |  | 525 |  | 538 |  | 552 |  | 566 |
|  |  |  | － |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1，440 |  | 1，476 |  | 1，513 |  | 1，551 |  | 1，589 |  | 1，629 |
|  | 1，275 |  | 1，307 |  | 1，340 |  | 1，373 |  | 1，407 |  | 1，443 |
|  | 425 |  | 436 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 425 |  | 436 349 |  | 447 |  | ${ }_{366}^{458}$ |  | 469 375 |  | 481 |
|  | 425 |  | 436 |  | 447 |  | 458 |  | 469 |  | 481 |
|  | 900 |  | 923 |  | 946 |  | 969 |  | 993 |  | 1，018 |
|  | 1，700 |  | 1，743 |  | 1，786 |  | 1，831 |  | 1，876 |  | 1，923 |
|  | 1，700 |  | 1，743 |  | 1，786 |  | 1，831 |  | 1，876 |  | 1，923 |
|  | 9，857 |  | 10，103 |  | 10，356 |  | 10，615 |  | 10，880 |  | 11，152 |
|  | 2，022 |  | 2，073 |  | 2，125 |  | 2，178 |  | 2，232 |  | 2，288 |
|  | $(8,008)$ |  | $(8,205)$ |  | （8，407） |  | （8，614） |  | $(8,827)$ |  |  |
| \＄ | 18，912 | \＄ | 20，778 | \＄ | 21，301 | \＄ | 21，837 | \＄ | 22，385 | \＄ | 31，992 |
| \＄ | 58，960 | \＄ | 72，878 | \＄ | 74，697 | \＄ | 76，562 | \＄ | 78，473 | \＄ | 71，387 |
| \＄ | 6.94 | \＄ | 8.57 | \＄ | 8.79 | \＄ | 9.01 | \＄ | 9.23 | \＄ | 8.40 |
| \＄ | 58，960 | \＄ | 72，878 | \＄ | 74，697 | \＄ | 76，562 | \＄ | 78，473 | \＄ | 71,387 |
| \＄ | 737，001 | \＄ | 910，980 | \＄ | 933，716 | \＄ | 957，021 | \＄ | 980，908 | \＄ | 892，341 |
|  | 1．1x |  | 1．32x |  | 14 x |  | 14 x |  | 1.4 x |  | 1．3x |
|  | $(55,328)$ |  | $(55,328)$ |  | $(55,328)$ |  | $(55,328)$ | \＄ | $\begin{gathered} 19,878 \\ (55,328) \end{gathered}$ |  | $(55,328)$ |
|  | $(3,499)$ |  | $(3,499)$ |  | $(3,499)$ |  | $(3,499)$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & (3,499) \\ & (11,178) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | 10，000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 37，578 |
| \＄ | $(48,826)$ | \＄ | $(58,826)$ | \＄ | $(58,826)$ | \＄ | $(58,826)$ | \＄ | $(50,126)$ | \＄ | $(17,750)$ |

Construction
MCNEILL BUILDING REDEVELOPMENT：OPERATING CASH FLOW
（yellow＝main cells to change analysis；blue＝hard coded numbers；black＝formulas；green＝linked from another tab）

Assumptions
为佥佥
 －

|  |  |
| ---: | ---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| $349.00 \%$ |  |
| 11,178 | $1.00 \%$ |
|  | $5.00 \%$ |


349,872
11,178

11，178
Per GSF
$\underbrace{\text { Yr．} 1} \begin{array}{r}\text { 10\％} \\ 40 \%\end{array}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Return Analysis } \\
& \text { Cash Flow Available for Distribution } \\
& \text { Cash Flow to Equity } \\
& \text { Disposition } \\
& \text { Year of Disposition } \\
& \text { Gross Proceeds from Sales } \\
& \text { Debt Payback } \\
& \text { Payment of Deferred Developer's Fee } \\
& \text { Cost of Sale } \\
& \text { Net Proceeds from Disposition } \\
& \text { Cash Flow to Equity } \\
& \text { Equity In } \\
& \text { Distributions from Operations } \\
& \text { Disposition -- other proceeds } \\
& \text { Total Cash Flow to Equity }
\end{aligned}
$$

Equity IRR

MCNEILL BUILDING REDEVELOPMENT: ACQUISITION CALCULATION
(yellow = main cells to change analysis; blue = hard coded numbers; black = formulas; green =linked from another tab)




Appendix D
Liberty Warehouse Property Pro Forma

CPN Institute RE:NC Report
December 17, 2014
LIBERTY WAREHOUSE: ASSUMPTIONS
(yellow = main cells to change analysis; blue = hard coded numbers; black = formulas; green =linked from another tab)

| Income \& Expenses |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Income Side |  |  |
| Commercial Rent/SF per Month | \$ | 11.00 |
| Escalator (rent) |  | 2.50\% |
| Interest Earned |  | 1.00\% |
| Expense Side |  |  |
| Escalator (cost) |  | 2.50\% |
| Property Tax per \$100 of Assessed Value | \$ | 1.0800 |
| School/MSD Taxes | \$ | 0.2220 |
| Tax Incentives (5 years) |  | 80\% |
| Proposed Building TAV | \$ | 1,500,000 |
| Management Fee |  | 3.00\% |
| Commission (Retail) |  | 0.00\% |
| Financing |  |  |
| Construction Loan Origination Fee |  | 1.00\% |
| Construction Loan Interest |  | 5.00\% |
| Bridge Loan Interest |  | 10.00\% |
| Amount of Def Dev Fee |  | 100\% |
| HTC Pref |  | 1.00\% |
| HTC Put (Federal Only) |  | 5.00\% |
| Federal HTC Price | \$ | 0.95 |
| State HTC Price | \$ | 0.65 |
| Disposition Cap |  | 7.50\% |





## LIBERTY WAREHOUSE: RENT ROLL

(yellow = main cells to change analysis; blue = hard coded numbers; black = formulas; green = linked from another tab)


| Space | Area | Tenant | Leased | SF |  | Leased Monthly Rent | Price per SF |  | Annual Rent |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Large Retail 1 | Ground Floor | Diana's Book Store | Y | 1,800 | \$ | 1,200 | \$ | 8.00 | \$ | 14,400 |
| Retail 2 | Ground Floor |  | N | 1,200 | \$ | 1,200 | \$ | 12.00 | \$ | 14,400 |
| Retail 3 | Ground Floor |  | N | 1,200 | \$ | 1,200 | \$ | 12.00 | \$ | 14,400 |
| Retail 4 | Ground Floor |  | N | 1,200 | \$ | 1,200 | \$ | 12.00 | \$ | 14,400 |
| Retail 5 | Ground Floor |  | N | 1,200 | \$ | 1,000 | \$ | 10.00 | \$ | 12,000 |
| Studios 1 \& 2 | Ground Floor | Crystal Morphis | Y | 350 | \$ | 450 | \$ | 15.43 | \$ | 5,400 |
| Studio 3 | Ground Floor |  | N | 150 | \$ | 200 | \$ | 16.00 | \$ | 2,400 |
| Studio 4 | Ground Floor |  | N | 150 | \$ | 200 | \$ | 16.00 | \$ | 2,400 |
| Studio 5 | Ground Floor | Scott Holcomb | Y | 200 | \$ | 300 | \$ | 18.00 | \$ | 3,600 |
| Catering Kitchen | Main Floor | Liberty Catering Kitchen | Y | 700 | \$ | 500 | \$ | 8.57 | \$ | 6,000 |
| Coley Hall | Main Floor | McCulloch Enterprises | Y | 8,377 | \$ | 5,000 | \$ | 7.16 | \$ | 60,000 |
| Old Gift Shop | Main Floor | Microbrewery | Y | 1,000 | \$ | 1,200 | \$ | 14.40 | \$ | 14,400 |
| Restaurant | Main Floor | 222 Public House | Y | 2,000 | \$ | 1,910 | \$ | 11.46 | \$ | 22,920 |
| Roth Room | Main Floor | McCulloch Enterprises | Y | 1,000 | \$ | 700 | \$ | 8.40 | \$ | 8,400 |
| Mezzanine | Mezzanine | Yadkin Valley Wine Shop | Y | 349 | \$ | 600 | \$ | 20.63 | \$ | 7,200 |
|  |  |  |  | 20,876 | \$ | 16,860 | \$ | 12.00 | \$ | 202,320 |


| Overview of Leased Space |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| SF Leased or Pre-Leased | 12,976 |
| Total Leasable SF | 20,876 |
| \% of Leasable SF Leased | $62 \%$ |


(yIBERTY WAREHOUSE: DEVELOPMENT BUDGET
(yellow = main oells to change analysis; blue $=$ hard coded numbers; black $=$ formulas; green $=$ linked from another tab)

LIBERTY WAREHOUSE: OPERATING CASH FLOW
(yellow = main cells to change analysis; blue = hard coded numbers; black =
(yellow = main cells to change analysis; blue =hard coded numbers; black = formulas; green =linked from another tab)


LIBERTY WAREHOUSE: HISTORIC TAX CREDIT CALCULATIONS \% of Total
$82 \%$

| \$ | $3,723,858$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\$$ | $3,050,251$ |


N
$\begin{array}{rrr}\text { HTC Put (Federal only) } & 5.00 \% & \$ \\ \text { Amount of last installment avail for other costs } & & \$\end{array}$


# Appendix E Building Assessment Forms \& Property Information 

## CPN Institute RE:NC Report <br> December 17, 2014

Rapid Building and Site Condition Assessment



[^2]

## Rapid Building and Site Condition Assessment



119 West Main St.- Elkin, NC
$\underbrace{0.01}_{0.015}$
Disclaimer: The information contained on this page is aerial mapping, tax mapping, and public records and is NOT to be professional land surveyor can legally determine precise locations



## Rapid Building and Site Condition Assessment










[^3]

Rapid Building and Site Condition Assessment


December 17, 2014321 East Main St. - Elkin, NC aerial mapping, tax mapping, and public records and is NOT to be construed or used as a survey or 'legal description'. Only a licens $\epsilon$ elevations, length and direction of a line, and areas.















Rapid Building and Site Condition Assessment



[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Copies of pro forma analyses are attached hereto as an Appendix.

[^1]:    SOFT COSTS
    Legal \& accounting
    Property Taxes
    Surveys, title ins., environ, appraisal, etc.
    Bank inspection fees
    Bank inspection fees
    Insurance
    Consultants (Historic)
    Marketing (website, etc.)
    Construction Loan Origination Fee
    Bridge Loan Interest
    Soft Cost Contingency
    Subtotal Development Costs
    $\frac{\text { OTHER COSTS }}{\text { Developer's Fee }}$
    Operating Reserve
    Subtotal Other Costs
    Total Development Costs

[^2]:    222 East Main St.- Elkin, NC
    

    OWNER: MCCULLOCH ENTERPRISES LLC
    ELKIN NC 28621-0000
    ADDRESS: 222 MAIN ST

[^3]:    NC
    ACRES: 3.29 AC
    DEED REF: 1405145
    
    BLDG VALUE: $\$ 85,700$
    ASSESSED VALUE: $\$ \mathbf{2 4 6}, 590$

