

City of High Point

*Municipal Office Building
211 South Hamilton Street
High Point, NC 27261*



Meeting Agenda

Monday, October 6, 2008

4:45:00 PM

Council Chambers

Committee of the Whole

*Rebecca R. Smothers, Mayor
M. Christopher Whitley, Mayor Pro Tem
Latimer B. Alexander, IV, William S. Bencini,
John Faircloth, Michael D. Pugh, Bernita Sims,
Lisa M. Stahlmann, Ronald B. Wilkins*

ROLL CALL, PRAYER, PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**PRESENTATION OF ITEMS****FINANCE COMMITTEE - Council Member Whitley, Chair****Committee Members: Bencini, Faircloth and Pugh****(all were present)***Committee Members - Bencini, Faircloth, Pugh***080266****Contract - Bid No. 10 - Koolpool I and II Outfall Sewer System Improvements**

Approval of contract for award of Bid No. 10 for the Koolpool I and II Outfall Sewer System Improvements. Purchasing and Public Services recommends that contract be awarded to Metra Industries in the amount of \$5,876,599.00 which is the lowest responsible and responsive bidder meeting specifications.

10/6/2008 Committee of the Whole approved

080265**Contract - Bid No. 15 - Eastside Wastewater Treatment Plant - NRCY Utility Repair**

Approval of contract for Bid No. 15 for the Eastside Wastewater Treatment Plant NRCY Utility Repair. Purchasing and Public Services recommends that contract be awarded to Gilbert Engineering in the amount of \$ 276,672.00 which is the lowest responsible and responsive bidder meeting specifications.

10/6/2008 Committee of the Whole approved

080267**Contract - Bid No. 17 - Underground Line Truck**

Approval of contract awarding Bid No. 17 for the purchase of a Underground Line Truck for the Electric Department. Purchasing and the Electric Department recommends that contract be awarded to Piedmont Ford Truck in the amount of \$184,806.00 which is the lowest responsible and responsive bidder meeting specifications.

080268**Ordinance - Budget Amendment - Appropriate Funds for Sesquicentennial Celebration**

Adoption of an ordinance amending the 2008-2009 Budget Ordinance to appropriate funds received from the High Point Convention and Visitors Bureau in the amount of \$23,500 to be used for advertising expenses for the Sesquicentennial Celebration in May 2009.

10/6/2008 Committee of the Whole adopted

080269**Ordinance - Budget Amendment - Appropriate Funds - Pass Thru Grant - Child Advocacy Centers of North Carolina**

Approval of an ordinance amending the 2008-2009 Budget Ordinance to appropriate funds for a pass thru grant in the amount of \$43,359.00 from the NC Department of Crime Control & Public Safety for the Children's Advocacy Centers of North Carolina.

10/6/2008 Committee of the Whole adopted

080270**Contract Extension - Water and Sewer Maintenance - Breece Enterprises**

Council is requested to approve a contract extension in the amount of \$481,575.00 to the Breece Enterprises contract for Water and Sewer Maintenance.

10/6/2008 Committee of the Whole approved

080271**Resolution - Vehicles for Hire - Revised Rate Schedule**

Council is requested to adopt a resolution providing for a rate increase to the Vehicles for Hire (Taxi) schedule.

10/6/2008 Committee of the Whole approved

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE - Council Member Alexander, Chair

Committee Members: Faircloth, Stahlmann, Pugh and Wilkins

(all were present)

Committee Members - Faircloth, Stahlmann, Pugh, Wilkins

070340**Ordinance - Demolition of Dwelling - 1008 Tipton Street - Gentry**

Adoption of ordinance ordering the housing inspector to effectuate the demolition of a dwelling located at 1008 Tipton Street belonging to Charles D. and Marsha W. Gentry.

12/17/2007 Committee of the Whole continued

10/6/2008 Committee of the Whole adopted

080272**Ordinance Amendment - Burglar and Robbery Alarms**

Consideration of revision to Article D of the City of High Point Code of Ordinances re Burglar and Robbery Alarms.

10/6/2008 Committee of the Whole adopted

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMITTEE - Council Member Sims, Chair

Committee Members: Alexander and Pugh

(all were present)

There were no matters appearing on tonight's Agenda for consideration by the Public Services Committee.

Committee Members - Alexander, Pugh

Pending Items**080248****Revisions to the City's Solid Waste Ordinance**

Consideration and approval for revisions to the City of High Point's Solid Waste Collection and Disposal Ordinance.

9/2/2008	Committee of the Whole	deferred	Public Services Committee
9/15/2008	Committee of the Whole	deferred	Public Services Committee

Committee Members - Alexander, Sims, Whitley, Wilkins

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE - Council Member Bencini, Chair

Committee Members: Faircloth, Sims, Stahlmann and Whitley

(all were present except Stahlmann)

Committee Members - Faircloth, Sims, Stahlmann, Whitley

080273**Resolution of Intent - Street Abandonment 08-18 - Purdy Avenue**

Approval of a resolution of intent that establishes a public hearing date of December 1, 2008 to consider a request by the Technical Review Committee for the abandonment of a unimproved right-of-way known as Purdy Avenue, lying approximately 496 feet north of E. Commerce Avenue, between Carter Street and Worth Street.

10/6/2008	Committee of the Whole	adopted
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080274**Resolution of Intent - Street Abandonment 08-19 - Unimproved Right of Way - Brentwood Avenue**

Approval of a resolution of intent that establishes a public hearing date of December 1, 2008 to consider a request by the Technical Review Committee for the abandonment of an unimproved right-of-way known as Brentwood Avenue, lying approximately 650 feet north of Lowe Avenue, between Manley Street and the US-311 Bypass Highway.

10/6/2008	Committee of the Whole	adopted
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080275**Resolution of Intent - Street Abandonment 08-21 - Unimproved Right of Way of Dupont Avenue**

Approval of a resolution of intent that establishes a public hearing date of December 1, 2008 to consider a request by the Technical Review Committee for the abandonment of an unimproved right-of-way known as Dupont Avenue, lying approximately 550 feet east Park Street, between E. Kearns Avenue and Wheeler Avenue.

10/6/2008	Committee of the Whole	adopted
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080276**Minor Amendment to CUP 07-35 - Dr. Claire Wilson - Penny Road**

A request by Dr. Clair Wilson for a minor amendment to Conditional Use Permit 07-35 pertaining to access stubs. The site is lying along the east side of Penny Road, approximately 1,000 feet west of the intersection of Eastchester Drive.

10/6/2008 Committee of the Whole approved

080282**Appointment - Planning & Zoning Commission- Reinstatement of Marilyn DeBerry**

Consideration of reinstatement of Marilyn DeBerry to the Planning and Zoning Commission. Mrs. DeBerry has lost her voting rights on the board pursuant to the attendance requirements due to missing three consecutive meetings and has asked to be reinstated.

10/6/2008 Committee of the Whole approved

PUBLIC HEARINGS ON ITEMS**080277****National Register Nomination - Certified Local Government Review - First Baptist Church - E. Washington Drive**

Consideration and recommendation on the application of First Baptist Church for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The property is lying at the northwest corner of E. Washington Drive and Hobson Street, and addressed as 701 E. Washington Drive.

10/6/2008 Committee of the Whole approved

080278**Resolution - Street Abandonment 08-14 - High Point University**

A request by High Point University for the abandonment of a portion of an improved 50 foot wide right-of-way known as Fifth Street between Montlieu Avenue and Woodrow Avenue, an improved 55 foot wide right-of-way known as O. A. Kirkman Way, and an improved 40 foot wide right-of-way known as West College Drive between O. A. Kirkman Way and the southern boundary of E. Farriss Avenue.

10/6/2008 Committee of the Whole adopted

080279**Resolution - Street Abandonment 08-15 - City of High Point**

A request by the Technical Review Committee to abandon a 14 foot wide unimproved right-of-way located along the west side of Campbell Street, opposite Edgeworth Street.

10/6/2008 Committee of the Whole adopted

080280**Resolution - Street Abandonment 08-16 - City of High Point**

A request by the Technical Review Committee to abandon a partially improved right-of-way, known as Part Court, located west of Park Street between East Russell Avenue and East Green Drive.

10/6/2008 Committee of the Whole adopted

080281**Resolution - Street Abandonment 08-17 - City of High Point**

A request by the Technical Review Committee to abandon an unimproved right-of-way, known as East Willis Avenue, located west of South Hamilton Street approximately 125 feet north of East Ward Avenue.

10/6/2008 Committee of the Whole adopted

ADJOURNMENT

Engineering Services Department

B. Keith Pugh, P.E.

DIRECTOR



Date: September 30, 2008

To: Pat Pate, Assistant City Manager

From: Keith Pugh, Engineering Services *BKP*

Re: City Council Agenda – Contract Extension for Water and Sewer Maintenance – City Contract ENG-2008-12

On Monday August 4, 2008 City Council awarded Contract ENG-2008-12, Existing Water and Sewer Maintenance to Breece Enterprises at the bid amount of \$481,575.00. The contractor has satisfactorily progressed on the work included in this contract. The contract contains an extension clause that allows the City to extend the contract up to 100 percent beyond the original awarded amount. Engineering Services and Public Services recommends exercising this clause and a full extension of this contract.

The contract completion date for the contract work will be extended to March 1, 2009.

The purpose of this contract is to perform regular maintenance and emergency repairs on existing water and sewer mains in the City of High Point's system. Typical work performed under this contract includes, but is not necessarily limited to replacing and or repairing: water service lines, meter yokes, meter boxes, fire hydrants, water valves, water mains, sewer service lines and cleanouts, sewer manholes, inverters and castings, sanitary sewer mains, storm sewer lines. This contract also covers the installation of new water and sewer service lines

Engineering Services and Public Services recommend that City Council approves the extension for Contract ENG-2008-12, existing water and sewer maintenance to Breece Enterprises in the amount of \$481,575.00.

Funding is available in the following accounts:

421779-533701-421001010205-40201	\$ 288,945
421779-533701-421001012805-40201	<u>\$ 192,630</u>
Total:	\$ 481,575

/bkp

Cc: Mr. Jeff Moore, Finance Director	Mr. Bob Martin, Purchasing Division
Mr. Chris Thompson, Public Services	Mr. Terry Houk, Public Services
Mr. Leon Adams, Adams and Clark Enterprises, Inc.	

BID INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATION**BID:** #15-090308**DATE OPENED:** 09/03/08**DESCRIPTION:** NRCY (Nitrogen Recycling System) Utility Repair-Eastside Wastewater Treatment Plant**BID PACKAGES DISTRIBUTED:** 8**DEPARTMENT:** Public Services**SOURCE OF FUNDS:** 421779-533701-421001000605-40202**BUDGETED AMOUNT:** \$280,000.**RECOMMENDED AWARD**

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE
1 LT	NRCY Utility Repair-Eastside WWTP	\$276,672.00	\$276,672.00

PURPOSE: This project is to repair the electrical failures that occurred because of a damaged storm drain. The storm drain failure allowed the concrete walk way to drop several inches which sheared the electrical conduits which feeds the NRCY system.

COMMENTS:**BID TABULATION**

CONTRACTOR NAME	ADDRESS	BID AMOUNT
Gilbert Engineering	638 South Meeting Street Statesville, NC 28687	\$276,672.00
Fuller Contracting Company, LLC	980 Salisbury Rd. Mocksville NC 27028	\$364,000.00

The **PUBLIC SERVICES DEPARTMENT** and the **PURCHASING DIVISION** recommend that the contract for **NRCY UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS** be awarded to **GILBERT ENGINEERING**, the lowest responsible and responsive bidder meeting specifications, in the amount of **\$276,672.00**

DATE OF RECOMMENDATION: September 29, 2008.

Strib Boynton, CITY MANAGER



MEMORANDUM

Date: September 29, 2008

To: Pat Pate, Assistant City Manager

From: Terry Houk, Assistant Director of Public Services (T.H.)

Re: Agenda Item

I respectfully request that the following be included for consideration on the next Council Agenda:

Acceptance of low bid submitted by Gilbert Engineering for NRCY Utility Repair at Eastside WWTP

This project is to repair the electrical failures that occurred because of a damaged storm drain. The storm drain failure allowed the concrete walk way to drop several inches which sheared the electrical conduits which feeds the NRCY system.

Public Services is recommending the bid be accepted for:

NRCY Utility Repair	\$276,672.00
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Funding for this project will come from: 421779-533701-421001000605-40202

Cc: Chris Thompson
Jeff Moore
Bob Martin
Patty Sykes
File

HAZEN AND SAWYER

Environmental Engineers & Scientists

Hazen and Sawyer, P.C.
629 Green Valley Road
Suite 200
Greensboro, NC 27408
(336) 292-7490
(336) 292-5614 (Fax)

September 8, 2008

Chris Thompson, P.E. - Director
Department of Public Services - City of High Point
P.O. Box 230
High Point, NC 27261

RECEIVED

SEP 10 2008

Public Services Dept

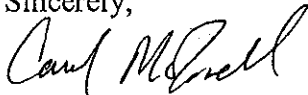
Re: **Contract Award – 15-090308**
NRCY Utility Repair
Eastside WWTP
City of High Point, NC

Mr. Thompson,

After reviewing the Bid Documents for Gilbert Engineering, Hazen and Sawyer recommends that Gilbert Engineering be awarded the Single Prime Contract for the above referenced project in the amount of \$ 276,672.⁰⁰. Two contractors bid this project. Attached is a copy of the bid tabulation.

Please contact Alan Stone or myself if you have any questions concerning this letter or attachment.

Sincerely,



Carol McDowell, P.E.
Principal Engineer
Hazen and Sawyer, P.C.

/mcm

cc: Terry Houk - COHP
Greg Hall – COHP
Alan Stone – H&S Raleigh
File – H&S Greensboro

HAZEN AND SAWYER

**City of High Point, NC
Eastside WWTP – NRCY Utility Repair
Bid Number 15-090308
Single Prime Contract**

RECEIVED

SEP 10 2008

Public Services Dept

BID TABULATION

Bid Date: September 03, 2008
Bid Opening Time: 5:00 p.m.

Contractor	NC License No.	Lump Sum Bid Amount
Gilbert Engineering	999	\$ 276,672.00
Fuller Contracting Company, LLC	51624	\$ 364,000.00

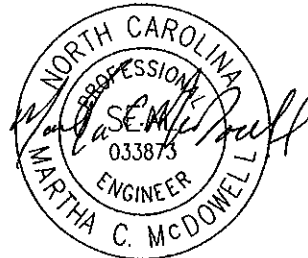
CERTIFICATION

The bid tabulated herein were opened and read aloud at 5:00 p.m. on the third day of September, 2008 at City Hall in the City of High Point. The tabulation is correct in that it lists the Lump Sum Base Bid as presented in the original price proposals from each bidder.

Hazen and Sawyer, P.C.



M. C. McDowell, P.E.
Principal Engineer



BID INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATION**BID #:** 18-090408**DATE OPENED:** 09/04/08**DESCRIPTION:** Underground Line Trucks for Electric Department**BID PACKAGES DISTRIBUTED:** 6**DEPARTMENT:** Electric/Fleet**SOURCE OF FUNDS:** 501271-532401**BUDGETED AMOUNT:** \$210,000.**RECOMMENDED AWARD**

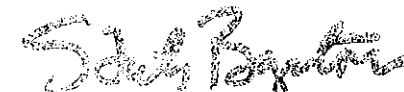
QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE
1 EA	Line Truck for Electric Department	\$184,806.00	\$184,806.00

PURPOSE: To be used by the Electric Department to maintain and repair underground power lines.**COMMENTS:** This unit replaces Vehicle #2074, a 1997 Ford F800 line truck. Bids were accepted for two line trucks; however, to stay within budgeted funds only one is being recommended for purchase.**BID TABULATION**

VENDOR NAME	MAKE & MODEL	PRICE	DELIVERY
VOLVO & GMC TRUCK CENTER 3880 JEFF ADAMS DR. CHARLOTTE, NC 28260	2009 GMC C7500	182,649.08 365,298.16	120-180 Days
TRANSOURCE TRUCK & TRAILER 3700 TRIAD DR. GREENSBORO, NC	2009 GMC C7500	182,854.00 365,708.00	260 Days
PIEDMONT FORD TRUCK P O BOX 18109 GREENSBORO, NC 27419-8109	2009 Ford F750	184,806.00 369,612.00	365 Days
MAP ENTERPRISES INC P O DRAWER 3097 BURLINGTON, NC 27216-3097	2009 International 4300	185,045.00 370,090.00	180-240 Days
TRIAD FREIGHTLINER I-40 & HWY 68 GREENSBORO, NC 27419	2009 Freightliner Z-1068	187,000.00 374,000.00	270-330 Days

The **PURCHASING DEPARTMENT AND FLEET SERVICES DEPARTMENT** recommend that the contract for one (1) **UNDERGROUND LINE TRUCK FOR THE ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT** be awarded to **PIEDMONT FORD TRUCK CENTER**, the lowest responsible and responsive bidder best meeting the requirements of the City, for the total amount of **\$184,806.00**.

DATE OF RECOMMENDATION: September 30, 2008


Strib Boynton, CITY MANAGER

Fleet Services Department

Gary L. Smith
DIRECTOR



MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 1, 2008
TO: Randy McCaslin, Assistant City Manager
FROM: Gary L. Smith, Director of Fleet Services

Gary L. Smith

SUBJECT: Recommendation

Bid No: 17-090408

Date of Bid Opening: September 4, 2008

Description: Underground Line Truck

We have reviewed the bids received for Underground Electric Line Trucks. The body of this truck makes up two thirds of the total cost of the unit. I met with Allen Pittard from MAP Enterprises who is the vendor that will install the body to assist me with the evaluation process. Due to the complexity in this type of truck MAP Enterprises (MAP) recommends the International and Ford chassis.

We currently have trucks with this electric body using both the International and Ford chassis. MAP has limited experience with the GMC chassis and is reluctant to install the electric body on a GMC chassis. MAP will install the body to the truck chassis and is responsible for the performance of the completed unit. The truck must have the appropriate wiring and connections must be able to easily accommodate the body provided by MAP, otherwise it can become a maintenance issue for both MAP and the City of High Point. The low bidder and the second lowest bidder both submitted quotes with the GMC chassis.

After meeting with the body installer, I believe it would be in our best interest to recommend the third lowest bidder that meets our specifications. I believe that the body installer must be confident in the truck chassis that he is provided to insure we received a dependable unit to perform the duties of the job. As a result, we recommend the third lowest bidder Piedmont Ford. This will replace Equip # 2074 which is a 1997 Ford F800 Line Truck.

Manufacturer and Model Bid: 2009 Ford F750 with Electric Body from MAP Enterprises
Unit Price: \$184,806

Account # 501271- 532401

MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council
FROM: Robert L. Robbins, AICP
Development Services Administrator
DATE: October 6, 2008
SUBJECT: National Register Nomination – CLG Review
First Baptist Church, 701 E. Washington Drive

Attached you will find the nomination materials for the First Baptist Church, 701 E. Washington Drive to the National Register of Historic Places. As a Certified Local Government, we have an opportunity and a duty to comment on this application. This nomination was originally scheduled to come before you in June, but was withdrawn by the church for revisions. The revisions have been completed and it is now ready to go forward.

The First Baptist Church, originally constructed in 1907, is High Point's oldest African American church building, housing the city's oldest African American congregation. The architecture incorporates elements of both Romanesque Revival and Gothic Revival styles. A two-story annex was built in 1916 to the rear of the church, and modifications made in the early 1950s resulted in a newer façade built closer to E. Washington Drive with the matching short crenellated entrance towers at each end, as you see today.

The proposed nomination is scheduled for presentation to the North Carolina National Register Advisory Committee on October 16, 2008. The City must provide an opportunity for public comment on the matter in accordance with the terms of our CLG agreement. The scheduled public hearing will fulfill this requirement.

I have spoken with Jessica Dockery of the State HPO and her office is now in support of the nomination. The supporting materials have been extensively revised and additional research has been performed.

The High Point Historic Preservation Commission has reviewed this revised application and has voted again to support the nomination application.

Action requested of Council is a motion to support the nomination of the First Baptist Church to the National Register of Historic Places.

Administration
336.883.3328

Planning Services
336.883.3328

Development Services
336.883.3328

Inspection Services
336.883.3151

THE NATIONAL PROGRAM. One type of designation.

II. THE LOCAL PROGRAM. Two types of designations.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Can apply to (1) individual properties or (2) entire districts or neighborhoods

Its meaning:

It is an honor. The site or district is officially recognized as having architectural, historical or cultural value and being worthy of preservation. This designation comes about only after intensive study and review in Raleigh and Washington, DC.

Protection. The site or district has a degree of protection from state and federally funded or licensed projects (highways, urban renewal, etc.) that might destroy or compromise the property. This does not affect private owners using private money with the possible exception mentioned in 3a below.

Financial incentives. These are of two types.

- a. Possible income tax incentives. This applies only to income-producing (rental or commercial) property, not private residential property. The amount of tax savings, if any, will depend on the nature and cost of rehabilitation, the owner's tax bracket and other factors. (These tax incentives may also apply to a local historic district designation (column 11B) even if the area is not listed in the National Register provided the local ordinance establishing the district is certified by the Secretary of the Interior.
- b. Possible (not guaranteed) grant assistance. Limited federal money is available for preservation grants, but these are highly competitive. National Register listing does not guarantee a grant.

A. HISTORIC PROPERTIES COMMISSION

A local historic property designation.

This applies only to individual historic properties studied by the Commission and designated "historic" by an ordinance passed by the local governing body.

Its meaning:

1. It is also an honor meaning the community believes the property is important enough to try to preserve.
2. The owner is entitled to apply for a 50% property tax deferral. This is to encourage reinvestment in maintenance of the property. The owner loses the deferral and may be required to pay up to 3 years of back taxes plus interest if he does anything to cause the property to lose its historic value to the community.
3. A property designated as an "historic property" may not be materially altered, restored, moved or demolished unless the owner has been issued a certificate of appropriateness by the Historic Properties Commission. A certificate to demolish the property may not be denied but its effective date may be delayed for a period up to 180 days from the date of approval. This delay gives the Commission time to negotiate with the owner and seek a practical alternative to its destruction. If no solution is found within 180 days, the owner may proceed with demolition although he may become liable for back taxes.

B. HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSIONS

Local historic district zoning.

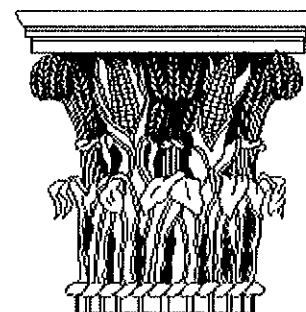
This applies only to entire neighborhoods or other districts that include many properties. It is a type of zoning which provides controls on the appearance and in some cases on the use of existing and proposed neighborhood buildings.

Its meaning:

1. It is also an honor. It means the community believes the architecture, history, and overall integrity of the area are worthy of preservation.
2. It has absolutely no effect on property tax evaluations or payments. It can help improve property values by stabilizing and improving the character of the neighborhood.
3. Just as with individual designations, an owner of property within the district is required to obtain a certificate of appropriateness from the Commission before beginning any significant exterior (not interior) changes or additions to his property or before building a new structure within the area. This is to insure that all work done to property in the neighborhood is appropriate to the overall historic character of the area. However, in the case of new construction these controls should not preclude good contemporary design.
4. A certificate is also required for demolition but may not be denied. This process can be delayed up to 180 days.
5. Historic zoning benefits the owner by protecting him from the inappropriate changes of other owners that might destroy the best qualities of the neighborhood. It can help stabilize the best characteristics of the area and thus help improve everyone's property values.

North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

Department of Cultural Resources
Office of Archives and History



NATIONAL REGISTER FACT SHEET 3

HOW HISTORIC PROPERTIES ARE LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Who Administers the National Register Program?

The National Register of Historic Places is a list maintained by the National Park Service of buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture, and that meet criteria for evaluation established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Nominations to the National Register are submitted from each of the states by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). In North Carolina, the SHPO is the Deputy Secretary for the Office of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources. The section that administers the National Register and related programs is the **State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)**. The personnel of the State Historic Preservation Office serve as staff for the SHPO in National Register activities and duties.

In every state, a review board examines potential nominations and makes recommendations to the SHPO regarding the eligibility of properties and the adequacy of nominations. These boards are composed of professional historians, archaeologists, architectural historians, and architects as well as other citizens having a demonstrated interest and expertise in historic preservation. In North Carolina, the review board is called the **National Register Advisory Committee (NRAC)**, and includes both professional members and citizen members appointed from the **North Carolina Historical Commission**. The NRAC meets three times per year (the second Thursday of February, June, and October) to consider the eligibility of properties for nomination to the National Register (See National Register Calendar). Nominations prepared under the supervision of the HPO staff and approved by the NRAC are forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register in the National Park Service in Washington, D.C. Final authority to list properties in the National Register resides with the National Park Service.

How are Eligible Properties Identified?

Properties and districts that may be eligible for the National Register are usually brought to the attention of the HPO staff and the NRAC either (1) through a county or community survey of historic properties co-sponsored by the State Historic Preservation Office and a local government or organization; (2) by interested individuals who provide preliminary information about properties to the HPO staff; or (3) through historic property surveys conducted as part of the environmental review process.

Persons who seek National Register listing for properties that have not been previously evaluated for eligibility may submit a **Study List Application** to the HPO. If adequate information and photographs

of the property are included with the application, the NRAC will consider the property at its next meeting. If in the opinion of the NRAC the property appears to be potentially eligible for the National Register, it is placed on the Study List. This action by the NRAC authorizes the HPO staff to work with the owner to coordinate a formal nomination of the property to the National Register.

The NRAC can best evaluate the eligibility of an individual property within the context of a community-wide or regional inventory of historic or prehistoric properties. This provides a basis for comparing the relative significance of similar types of historic or prehistoric properties in a community or region. In counties or communities where no such inventory has been assembled, the NRAC will sometimes find it necessary to defer a decision about the eligibility of an individual property until a comprehensive survey of historic properties has taken place. Likewise, the NRAC may consider some properties as contributing components within larger districts but not as individually eligible. Information about grants to local governments for local historic property surveys and nominations is available from the State Historic Preservation Office.

What is a National Register Nomination?

A National Register nomination is a scholarly and authoritative document that thoroughly describes and evaluates a property's setting and physical characteristics, documents its history, assesses its significance in terms of its historic context, and demonstrates how it specifically meets National Register **criteria for evaluation**. It is supported by professional quality black and white photographs, maps delineating the property's boundaries, and other materials and information. The nomination must be prepared according to federal and state guidelines.

Who Prepares National Register Nominations?

Most nominations are prepared by private consultants hired either by individual property owners or by local governments or organizations. Nominations of archaeological sites are sometimes prepared by professional archaeologists as part of their on-going research. HPO National Register staff is responsible for reviewing, editing, and processing nominations prepared in these ways. Due to the great demand for National Register nominations, the small HPO staff is unable to prepare nominations as a public service.

An owner of a Study List property who seeks to have it listed in the National Register may hire a private consultant to prepare the nomination. A **list of qualified consultants** [this list is in Adobe Acrobat Reader format] is available from the State Historic Preservation Office. HPO staff cannot quote fees, and fees will vary depending on the consultant and the complexity of the nomination. An owner may expect to pay a professional historian, architectural historian, or archaeologist the equivalent of 40 to 80 hours of time at a professional hourly wage.

Some owners are interested in preparing their own nominations and are capable of doing so. A packet that includes the NPS instruction manual, the supplementary state instruction manual, and sample nominations may be purchased from the State Historic Preservation Office for \$15.00. The level of description, historical documentation, analysis, and writing in every nomination must meet accepted professional standards. The SHPO will not submit substandard nominations to Washington, and HPO staff cannot make major revisions or provide detailed critiques of inadequate nominations. Because documentation of archaeological properties always involves excavation, analysis, and interpretation requiring specialized training, nominations of archaeological properties are always prepared by professional archaeologists.

What Happens to the Finished Nomination?

The nomination is reviewed by members of the National Register Advisory Committee at one of the

regular meetings. If the NRAC recommends that the nomination be submitted to the National Register, it is signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer and forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register. At the National Register office, the nomination is reviewed and the decision to list or not list is made within not less than 15 and not more than 45 days of receipt. If the property is listed, the HPO will notify the owner and provide a certificate stating that the property has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Owners who desire plaques may order them from private commercial suppliers. The HPO does not provide plaques or recommend any particular supplier, but a list of manufacturers is available on request.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT: National Register Coordinator

Survey and Planning Branch

State Historic Preservation Office

Office of Archives and History

4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617

See the branch page for the telephone number of the staff person for your county.

For information about archaeological sites and the National Register, contact the **Office of State Archaeology** at the above address or telephone 919/733-7342; e-mail archaeology@ncsl.dcr.state.nc.us.

See also the following numbered *National Register Fact Sheets*:

1: "What is the National Register of Historic Places?"

2: "National Register Criteria for Evaluation"

4: "The National Register of Historic Places in North Carolina: Facts and Figures"

The National Register program is governed by the following federal and state rules and regulations: 36CFR Part 60 (interim rule), 36CFR Part 61 (final rule), and North Carolina Administrative Code T07: 04R .0300.

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of property

historic name First Baptist Church

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 701 East Washington Drive not for publication N/A

city or town High Point vicinity N/A

state North Carolina code NC county Guilford code 081 zip code 27265

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

_____ entered in the National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined eligible for the
National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined not eligible for the
National Register

_____ removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain): _____

First Baptist Church
Name of Property

Guilford County, NC
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: RELIGION

Sub: religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: RELIGION

Sub: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals – Late Gothic Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
roof Asphalt
walls Brick
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

First Baptist Church
Name of Property

Guilford County, NC
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

☒ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or a grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1907-early 1950s

Significant Dates

1907, 1916, early 1950s

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

First Baptist Church
Name of Property

Guilford County, NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing
1 17 590000 3980140
2

Zone Easting Northing
3
4
See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Beth Keane
organization Retrospective date July, 2008
street & number 6073 Gold Creek Estates Drive telephone 828-328-8147
city or town Hickory state NC zip code 28601

12. Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name First Baptist Church, Dennis Leach, Sr., Pastor
street & number 701 East Washington Drive telephone 336-882-9229
city or town High Point state NC zip code 27265

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

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**First Baptist Church
Guilford County, NC**

Narrative Description

The 1907 First Baptist Church is located on an approximately one-quarter acre lot on the northeast corner of East Washington Drive and Hobson Street in an historic African American urban neighborhood situated immediately northeast of High Point's downtown commercial district. The main façade of the church fronts on East Washington Drive, while the west side of the building parallels Hobson Street--with only slight setbacks from the adjacent sidewalks. A large two-story annex, with the main entrance facing Hobson Street, was added to the north side of the church in 1916. The 1910 two-story brick Kilby Hotel (NR 1982) is located opposite the church on the northwest corner of Hobson and East Washington. Two additional lots owned by the church, but not included in the nomination, comprise a paved parking lot immediately north of the church and a grassy lot with several trees east of the church, formerly the site of the parsonage that burned in the 1970s.

First Baptist Church has a complex building history that includes two major periods of construction for the church, a significant interior remodeling of the church, and the construction of a large annex for Sunday school classrooms and offices to the rear. As originally built in 1907 in a medieval (mostly Romanesque) revival style, the brick gable-front church featured a tower with a spire stepped back from the west end of the main façade, a rose window in the front gable, and a one-story portico across most of the façade with a one-story entrance vestibule at the east end (see Exhibit 1, 1911 Sanborn Map). In the process of enlarging the sanctuary in the early 1950s, the tower with spire and the vestibule were removed; a new façade was built closer to East Washington Drive, appropriating the footprint of the original portico and widened with matching short crenellated entrance towers at each end; and a short belfry was added to the front end of the gabled roof (see Exhibit 3, 1956 Sanborn Map).

Church Exterior

The symmetrical composition of the main façade belies the overall irregular form of the main block of the church. The east entrance tower fully extends beyond the sanctuary's east wall, all of which dates to the original construction in 1907, while the west end of the west entrance tower is flush with the west wall of the sanctuary. The tripartite compositions of the side walls are similar, with a taller central gabled pavilion, yet there are significant differences. On the original east wall, the gabled pavilion projects slightly; on the west side, the pavilion extends further from the central gable-front mass of the building so that it appears more as a cross-gabled wing, and the bays to either side are flush with the central bay, extending from the original gabled core with one-story flat roofs. Sanborn maps reveal that the northern flat-roofed bay is original, while the gabled middle bay was "bumped out" when the rear annex was built in 1916.

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**First Baptist Church
Guilford County, NC**

Most of the southern flat-roofed bay dates to the early 1950s remodeling, occupying much of the footprint of the 1907 tower with spire (see Exhibits 2 and 3, 1917 and 1956 Sanborn Maps).

The appearance of the church's façade can be attributed primarily to the building's expansion and renovation in the early 1950s. The primary entrances to the church are through eight-foot-high, multi-paneled, double wood doors set in wood frames located on the front elevation of the corner towers. Each door opens into a square vestibule. Above each door is a round-arched, stained-glass transom in a molded wood frame, surmounted by three rows of header bricks. Each window includes the following inscription: "Enter to Worship, Leave to Serve." An iron electric lantern hangs above each door. Both entrances are close to grade. Installed within the last fifty years, a small concrete handicapped access ramp flanked by a wrought-iron railing rises from the west to lead to the east-side door. A brick water table runs along the west, north, and east walls of the church and the rear annex.

The four corners of the crenellated towers project and have pyramidal cast-stone caps, while the tower merlons and the rakes of the central gable have molded cast-stone coping. In between the two towers, the tall gabled façade features a large, triple-lancet, stained-glass window with Y-tracery in a single pointed-arched opening. Flanking this window on either side are slender round-arched, stained-glass windows. The 1908 rose window removed from the original façade is centered over the pointed-arch window, mostly in the gable. The high, steeply-pitched gable roof is interrupted at the apex of its southern end by a short, square-in-section brick bell tower with a wood cornice surmounted by a short pyramidal copper spire sheathed in copper and topped by a pinnacle with a finial. The belfry is flush with the main façade and features two slender round-arched vents with brick sills on the front, as well as one on each of the east and west sides. In 2005, a new roof of composite shingles replaced a previous shingle roof.

A marble cement plaque affixed near the lower corner of the front elevation of the east-side tower reads: "First Baptist Church, 1907, Rev. O. S. Bullock, Pastor." A second stone plaque located on the façade of the church between the lancet window and the east-side tower reads: "First Baptist Church, Restoration Renovation, 1980 by, Christian Builders, Inc., Brentwood, Tenn., Rev. F. L. Andrews M. Div; D.D., Pastor, A Gospel Lighthouse." This plaque refers to interior cosmetic remodeling done to the sanctuary in 1980.

Generally, Norman or Romanesque in character, the 1907 east wall of the church is distinctively different than the façade, the towers, and the southern two bays of the west wall. The original brick found on the east wall is smoother in texture and has more color variation than the wire-cut brick used in the early 1950s renovations. In addition, the window openings and cornices of the 1907 east wall feature bolder and more robust treatments than the updated sections of the church. The east wall is divided into three parts but with a slightly projecting,

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**First Baptist Church
Guilford County, NC**

central, one-story, cross-gable section. The stained-glass, round-arched windows are in clusters of three with the middle windows taller than the flanking windows. In addition, the windows in the gabled pavilion are taller than the clusters on either side. A single rough-cut granite sill runs uninterrupted under each grouping and each individual window surround displays rough-cut granite keystones and springer stones and two rows of header bricks. Iron cross bars protect the lower portion of each window. The large central window in the middle cluster has been pierced with an air conditioning unit. An exterior chimney, possibly added during the 1980 interior remodeling, is located on the north side of the gabled bay. A decorative motif of slightly corbelled bricks in the shape of a round-arch is centered in the gable. The gable terminates not at a point, but in a flat rectilinear configuration topped by a simple corbelling and a cast-stone ball finial. Another ball finial tops the short decorative buttress located at the end of the southern rake of the gable. A similar buttress with finial was removed to construct the chimney. A small shed-roof wood enclosure located adjacent to the north end of the east elevation encloses a staircase descending to the basement.

Two-story, slightly projecting, brick pilasters, rising above the roof line, divide the west facade (Hobson Street side) into three parts, mimicking the east side. Here, however, the wire-cut bricks of the middle and south bays, dating to the 1950s expansion, are more uniform and somewhat redder in color than the original bricks on the west wall. The central one-story, cross-gable section has molded cast-stone coping on the rakes of the steep gable and the tops of the pilasters. At the apex of the gable rests a pinnacle that consists of a round ball of cast stone on a rectangular brick base. A slender round-arched vent with a brick sill is centered in the gable. As on the east façade, round-arched, double-hung, stained-glass windows set in molded wood frames are arranged along the west elevation in clusters identical to those on the east façade (including the air conditioning unit inserted in the central window of the middle cluster). Two rows of header bricks surmount the round arches of the gable vent, and the windows of the middle and south bays, which have wood sills, brick springers, and no keystones. In contrast, the treatment of the 1907 bay is identical to the east side with the additional features of brick corbelling and crenellation at the roof line.

Annex Exterior

A large square two-story brick annex was added to the north side of the church in 1916. Built on a slope, the annex has a raised basement delineated by a corbelled brick water table. The annex features a flat roof with a wide wood cornice, wide overhanging eaves, and a central hexagonal clerestory with circular, frosted windows within square frames and a mansard-like roof. The remaining windows in the annex are mostly paired, round-arched, one-over-one, double-hung sash, set in wood frames with brick sills, and topped by two rows of header bricks. The main entrance into the annex is centrally located on the west side (Hobson Street) and is

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flanked by two-story brick pilasters. The entrance, protected by a hip roof, has a modern glass door with a round-arched transom and is flanked by single windows on either side. The west facade has four additional windows at the first level and six, symmetrically arranged, at the second level.

A ramp and steps descend to a below-ground entrance on the east end of the north side of the annex. A modern double-leaf glass door opens into a below-grade fellowship hall. Former windows with straight arches at this level have been bricked over. Seven windows in two different sizes are symmetrically arranged at the first and second levels of the north facade, the smaller windows illuminating the restrooms on the first and second levels. The east facade of the annex has six pairs of windows, symmetrically arranged at both levels. Air conditioning units pierce the east foundation and several windows on the west, north and east sides.

Church Interior

Except for the entrance vestibules in the two towers, the interior of the 1907 church consists primarily of a large open nave with a floor gently sloping down towards the altar. Two narrow side aisles and two wider interior aisles organize the pews into three sections. With the expansion of the interior to the west (towards Hobson Street), the tall gabled south and north walls are off-center in the large expanse of the nave and the middle row of pews are not centered on the altar, which itself is slightly off-center in the gable of the north wall. The only interruption of this large, open space is the west vestibule which juts into the southwest rear corner of the nave.

Light filtering through the stained-glass windows gently illuminates the interior of the nave. The central and largest window on each of the east, south, and west walls depicts a biblical scene. The triple lancet window on the south wall features a rendition of Jesus standing on a pedestal and holding a staff, with "1950" inscribed near the bottom. The west window depicts "the agony in the garden" with Jesus kneeling at prayer with a light from heaven shining on him and three disciples behind him. The east window shows Jesus appearing to Mary Magdalene after he was crucified. Only one other window—the central window in the south bay of the east wall—illustrates a scene: John baptizing Jesus, with a dove descending from heaven. All of the remaining windows in the sanctuary and vestibules have stained glass in decorative patterns. Several incorporate commemorative plaques. The rose window, high on the south wall contains the longest inscription: "This window given by the Sunday School Children, M. A. Hoover Sup't. 1908."

Overall, finishes within the sanctuary are simple. The original or early vertical-board wainscot terminates at the window sills and is topped by a molded chair rail. The walls above the

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**First Baptist Church
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wainscot and the ceiling are smooth painted plaster. Pilasters on the west wall, wide baseboards, and a wide molded cornice provide embellishment. The multi-faceted nave ceiling, which somewhat echoes the changing pitch of the building's roofline, appears to have been dropped and reconfigured from the original, most likely during the early 1950s enlargement of the sanctuary. The ceiling is flat and at its lowest level at the south and north bays of the west side of the sanctuary, rising several feet at the central bay, which also maintains a flat ceiling. On the east side of the sanctuary, the ceiling rises at a steep pitch directly from the wall junction, with the exception of the center bay, which is similar to its counterpart on the opposite wall. Each side rises to a flat central section that stretches down the middle of the church but stops several feet short of the south wall where it rises to accommodate the rose window—a configuration that is rather awkward configuration because it blocks the view of the upper half of the rose window from the parishioners seated in the pews. Gothic-style electric lanterns, added in the 1940s, hang from long chains fixed to the ceiling. Several radiators are situated along the side walls of the nave. The vestibules are similarly finished with vertical-board wainscot and plaster walls and ceiling.

When the annex was built in 1916, the north wall of the church was removed so that the annex assembly room would be open to the church from which it could be partitioned off by folding doors. This arrangement provided room for an overflow crowd to participate in the service. Remodeling of the church interior in the 1940s entailed closing off the annex by adding a centrally positioned chancel set on a curved platform; behind it, a raised choir with stadium-style pews, and behind the choir, a baptismal pool were installed (see floor plan, Exhibit 4). The choir and baptismal pool project into the former assembly room of the annex as a large rectilinear box. Two tall, paneled pilasters frame the round-arched opening to the choir, which has a barrel-vaulted ceiling. The baptismal tank, located so that all members of the congregation in the sanctuary have a good view of the ceremony, is separated from the choir by a Palladian arch supported by tapered Tuscan columns. The north wall behind the baptismal pool is painted with a scene of Jesus being baptized in the River Jordan by John the Baptist. Each level of the chancel, choir, and baptismal area is set off by handsome paneling with round-arched, inlaid panels. The 1940s-era chancel furniture comprises three chairs, the pulpit, and two small side tables, all crafted in a Gothic motif. Also during the 1940s remodeling, the original pews were replaced with the current oak pews. The carpet covering the sanctuary's original wood floors was added in the 1980s.

Annex Interior

A small antechamber and a vestibule lead from the sanctuary to the northwest stairwell. A set of double-leaf doors, set at a diagonal, open from the stairwell into the main-level assembly room, a spacious area with the central section open to the elevated clerestory ceiling, revealing

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**First Baptist Church
Guilford County, NC**

the circular frosted clerestory windows. Projecting from the south end of the assembly room, a tall box-like structure with plain walls (the back and sides of the choir and baptismal tank installed in the 1940s) to take up much of the former assembly room space; the underside of this structure is elevated a full story to create a low ceiling at the south end of the room. Along the north and east walls are a ladies restroom and lounge area, the pastor's office, and two classrooms. Groups of six three-panel folding doors with upper lights form the interior wall of the north-side lounge and the two east-side classrooms. The middle two doors of each grouping swing open to allow entrance into the rooms (see floor plan, Exhibit 4).

The northwest stairs ascend to a small foyer at the second level. Doors, again set at an angle, open from the foyer onto a narrow semicircular balcony that overlooks the assembly room. The balcony is enclosed by a waist-high wall paneled in wainscot and surmounted by an iron railing. Classrooms, a choir room, and a lounge area are located around the perimeter, with similar arrangements and doors as the main level. Two narrow halls, located on either side of the balcony, are flanked on one side by additional classrooms. The baptismal pool, the choir, and several storage closets are also accessed from the halls.

The ante-chamber, vestibule, and outer perimeter rooms at both levels are finished with wainscot, molded chair rails, plaster walls and ceilings, and wood floors. In addition, each outer room has two round-arched windows allowing natural light into the rooms. The assembly room has carpeted floors and wainscot. At the balcony level, the wall between the second-story doors and the clerestory windows is covered with tongue-and-groove vertical paneling and molding. Near the coffered ceiling, large arched wooden braces with decorative ends mark the divisions between the clustered doors. The stair walls feature tongue-and-groove vertical-board wainscot. Square newel posts, with inset rectangular panels and square caps, are located at the bottom of the steps, at the landing, and at the top. The arched windows set in the west and north walls provide natural light for the stairwell.

The basement consists of a spacious fellowship hall with a small kitchen, storage room, and boiler room. New tile floors, plaster walls, textured ceiling paint, and fluorescent lights define these spaces. In addition, a modern glass door, positioned in the northeast corner of the fellowship room, opens to steps that ascend to the parking lot.

Integrity Statement

First Baptist Church remains on its original location on a prominent corner of a historically African American neighborhood. The setting has not changed significantly since its construction, as the area remains predominantly an African American neighborhood and is surrounded by several early-twentieth-century commercial buildings significant to the

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**First Baptist Church
Guilford County, NC**

community. Feeling and association for the church remain essentially the same today as the day it was originally constructed. Post 1950s alterations are of a cosmetic nature only.

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**First Baptist Church
Guilford County, NC**

Statement of Significance

As High Point's oldest African American church building, housing the city's oldest African American congregation of any denomination, First Baptist Church stands as a landmark of High Point's historic architecture. The church has held a commanding presence in the urban neighborhood since its construction in 1907 and assists in representing the vital role the church has played in the every day lives of its members as a place for worship and community gatherings. First Baptist Church is an outstanding local example of a transitional style of church architecture incorporating elements of both the Romanesque Revival, principally seen in the original 1907 structure, and Gothic Revival, as evidenced in the early 1950s renovation and expansion. First Baptist Church satisfies Criteria Consideration A for religious properties as it meets National Register Criterion C for architecture as a significant example of ecclesiastical architecture of the first half of the twentieth century in High Point. The period of significance extends from 1907 to the early 1950s.

Historical Background

The pioneering founder of First Baptist Church, Reverend Harry Cowan, was born into slavery on January 20, 1810, near Mocksville, North Carolina. Cowan joined the Baptist church at the age of sixteen and two years later he was granted special privileges to preach and to marry and baptize fellow slaves by his master, Thomas Lincoln Cowan. Harry Cowan married Susan Horan, the slave of William H. Horan, in 1836 and they had at least six children. After Thomas Cowan's death in 1856, Harry became the slave of Charlotte Cowan Jenkins when she received him in the division of her father's estate. During the Civil War, the Reverend Cowan served as body servant to General Joseph Johnston, one of the most senior general officers in the Confederate States Army. After his wife, Susan, died sometime between 1870 and 1873, Cowan married Mary Whitehead Kesler, a former slave (Wineka, *Salisbury Post*, May 23, 2007).

After the Civil War and emancipation, Reverend Cowan founded the Dixonville Baptist Church in Salisbury in 1866. He went on to organize forty-nine more churches in the state, including First Baptist Church of High Point in 1871, and it is estimated that he baptized approximately 8,500 people. He was also the founder and first moderator of the Rowan Baptist Association, an organization that started in Salisbury, Rowan County, in 1877 with three churches. The organization of First Baptist Church of High Point took place in a school building (no longer standing) on Perry Street, several blocks east of the current church. Reverend Cowan was installed as pastor, with Albert Miller, Peter Gray, Dock Carr, and W. P. Hinton forming the Board of Deacons. Reverend Cowan served the church from 1871 until 1873 and then Reverend Zack Horton took over from 1873 to 1874 (Leach, pp. 4-6).

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**First Baptist Church
Guilford County, NC**

Soon after the church's organization, plans were made for the purchase of a site upon which to build a church. A parcel at the bottom of a hill, near the school on Perry Street was selected and the land, once known as "Baptist Bottom," was donated by Jane Edmonson. Reverend J. B. Richardson, a white minister, assisted the church by giving his personal note for the first bill of lumber. The thirty-two- by forty-foot frame church was erected and put in service in 1875. Reverend Anthony Welborne served as the first pastor of the newly constructed church, then known as the Baptist Church of High Point. At the time, it was the only African American church within a twenty-five mile radius of the city. It kept this name until about the turn of the twentieth century, when it became known as First Baptist Church. The small frame church served the congregation from 1875 until 1906. In addition to Reverend Welborne who served from 1875 to 1900, Reverend D. S. Soultter was minister from 1900 to 1901 and Reverend M. A. Alexander from 1902-1905 (Leach, p. 4).

Chartered in 1859 with a population of 250 people, High Point grew rapidly. The first of many furniture factories opened in 1888 and the first hosiery mill in 1905. By 1890, there were approximately 1,200 African American citizens in the High Point area. The black citizens of the city were a cheap and needed labor source for the burgeoning furniture and textile industries of High Point. Many also found employment as domestic servants. Racial segregation dictated that blacks established their own communities where they could live, shop, and worship apart from white citizens. Black citizens initially built homes along Main and Wrenn streets, several blocks west of Washington Street. By the early twentieth century, Washington Street (currently known as East Washington Drive), a broad, dirt road with stepping stones at crossings, became a popular area for the African American population to reside and open modest businesses. Minority-owned grocery stores, barber shops, cafes, and hotels opened up along Main Street and Washington Street (McPherson, p. 90-91).

As First Baptist Church membership expanded, its frame building became inadequate for the congregation. In response, the church moved several blocks west to its present site on the northeast corner of Hobson Street and East Washington Drive. The lot was bought in 1907 from R. Willis Hinton, one of High Point's successful African American entrepreneurs, and a brick structure, approximately fifty by seventy feet, was erected the same year. A mortgage was taken out on October 14, 1908, by the trustees of the First Baptist Church in the amount of \$1,644.89 for the labor and material furnished in building the new church (Deed Book 207, p. 125). At approximately the same time, a two-story frame parsonage (no longer extant) was built on the lot immediately east of the church, facing East Washington Drive. A Sunday school annex was added to the rear of the church in 1916. The church, the parsonage, and the annex were erected under the pastorate of Reverend Dr. Oscar S. Bullock who served from 1905 to 1920 (*History of the Negro in High Point, NC, 1867-1950*, p. 12).

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The 1916 annex provided the congregation with additional room for an assembly room, a pastor's study, four classrooms and a ladies' restroom on the main level; six classrooms and a men's restroom on the second level; and a kitchen and fellowship in the basement. The main sanctuary accommodated approximately 600 parishioners, and when moveable partitions separating the sanctuary from the assembly room were opened, it was possible to accommodate an audience of 1,200 (*History of the Negro in High Point, NC, 1867-1950*, p. 12).

Additional pastors who served at First Baptist Church include Reverend Samuel L. Parham (1921 to 1930), Reverend Fisher R. Mason (1930 to 1940), Reverend William F. Elliot (1941 to 1958), Reverend Leonard L. Macon (1958 to 1959), Reverend George L. Brown (1959 to 1967), Reverend Dr. Frazier L. Andrews (1968 to 2002), and Reverend Dennis H. Leach Sr. (2003 to present) (Leach, p. 5). Under the leadership of Reverend Elliot, the interior of the church was remodeled in the 1940s. The altar was moved from the northwest corner of the sanctuary to the center, the elevated choir loft was installed behind the altar, and the baptismal pool was added behind the choir loft. New altar furniture was obtained, the original pews were replaced with new oak pews, and the floors were carpeted throughout the church and the annex (*History of the Negro in High Point, NC, 1867-1950*, p. 13-15).

The changing needs of a growing congregation led to the expansion and remodeling of the church in the early 1950s. The original tower that was stepped back from the west end of the main façade was removed and a new façade was built closer to East Washington Drive, appropriating the footprint of the original portico and tower. At the same time, the façade was widened with matching short crenellated entrance towers at each end, a small belfry was added to the front end of the gabled roof and a large Gothic-style stained-glass window was installed in the lower main facade of the church. Sometime after 1956, a two-story dwelling that had been located on church property behind the annex was removed (Sanborn Map Company of High Point, 1911-1956). In the late 1960s, under Reverend Andrews's administration, window air conditioner units were added, a concert model organ was installed, and the rear parking area was enlarged (Leach, p. 8).

First Baptist Church has served as an anchor to the black community during the one hundred years it has stood on the corner of East Washington Drive and Hobson Street. The imposed segregation that forced most African Americans to reside in "black only" neighborhoods resulted in the close daily interaction of people with diverse levels of education. The First Baptist Church served as a primary community center for the neighborhood, accommodating many functions in the large fellowship hall located in the basement.

Reverend William F. Elliot, Pastor of First Baptist Church from 1941 to 1958, also served during this time period as the president of local chapter of the National Association for

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the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Perhaps inspired by Reverend Elliot, the congregants of the First Baptist Church became more involved in the civil rights movement during the 1960s. Marches were organized and conducted from the church by Reverend Elton B. Cox, who involved students from William Penn High School. These marches reportedly were the first instances of high school students organizing and demonstrating for civil rights in North Carolina. Several members of the church, including Dr. Otis Tillman, M.D., Elmer Trusse, and Walter McRae, joined the efforts and were subsequently arrested. When Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. visited High Point in 1966, he spoke at First Baptist Church as it was the only black church in town willing to hold meetings in support of the civil rights efforts. Katherine Whitted, a senior member of the church, remembers several meetings taking place at the church regarding race issues, with the church sanctuary filled to capacity. A number of skirmishes between High Point's African American and white citizens took place on the corner of Centennial and Washington Drive in the mid-1960s. The church leadership helped to minimize the fighting by holding community wide meetings and calling for calm (Leach interview with church members, August, 2007).

During Reverend Andrews's leadership from 1968 until 2002, the church continued its commitment to the Washington Drive area. The members held numerous food drives and the "father's table" was housed in the church to feed the indigent. Church members also participated in homebound committees assisting the elderly, while substantial contributions were made for housing units for low income families in the area. Known as London Woods, the homes are located about one mile northeast of the church (Herndon, p. 8).

First Baptist Church continues today to serve as a spiritual and social resource center for its congregation and the local African American community. The church remains well known for its community activism including participation in civil rights protests and missionary work. Although very few official church records survive, supporting information was gathered from Sanborn maps, past church bulletins and unpublished documents relating to the history of the church written by church members, as well as oral history with current members of the church.

Architectural Context

Romanesque architecture, or Norman architecture as it is generally termed in England because of its association with the Norman invasion, describes a medieval style of European architecture found primarily on churches and monasteries built between A.D. 1000 and about 1250. Historians in the late eighteenth century coined this name, the "Romanesque," because the half-rounded arches in these medieval buildings reminded them of structures still standing from the time of the ancient Romans—nearly a thousand years earlier. During this time period, ribbed vaults, buttresses, clustered columns, ambulatories, wheel windows, spires, and richly carved

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door tympanums became standard features of ecclesiastical architecture. The basic architectural forms and units of the style remained in slow evolution throughout the medieval period (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gothic_architecture>).

The widespread introduction of a single feature, the pointed arch, brought about the stylistic change that separates Gothic from Romanesque. The arch enabled European church builders to break with the tradition of massive masonry and solid walls penetrated by small openings and enabling them to design churches constructed with lighter building materials, while incorporating large windows, flooding the sanctuaries with light. Along with the arch came the development of many other architectural devices, including the flying buttresses, pinnacles, and traceried windows which typify Gothic ecclesiastical architecture (<<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gothic-architecture>>).

The Romanesque style was revived in America at approximately the same time as its more popular medieval cousin, the Gothic Revival. As early as 1846, Romanesque half-round masonry arches appeared on James Renwick's design for the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., a building that resembles a massive medieval church with castle-like additions. This style of stone architecture was subsequently adopted for other public buildings throughout the country, remaining popular until the middle of the twentieth century (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romanesque_architecture>).

Gothic Revival was based on French, English, and German precedents from the late twelfth through the middle of the sixteenth centuries. English born Richard Upjohn, the founder and first president of the American Institute of Architects, was a key figure in introducing the Gothic Revival style to the United States and in defining nineteenth-century church architecture. His churches, and those illustrated in publications like his *Rural Architecture* (1852), served as patterns for countless buildings throughout the country (LaChiusa, www.4.bfn.org/bah/a/archsty/gothic/index.html>). Many examples of the Gothic Revival style, particularly those that are vernacular, incorporate elements of more than one antecedent medieval style in addition to the Gothic, such as the round arches and crenellation of the Romanesque.

Gothic Revival architecture in the United States peaked between 1840 and 1865, but it remained a popular style for church architecture right up through the third quarter of the twentieth century. The style is typically elaborate and decorative, although there are numerous examples of modest, vernacular edifices throughout the South. Usually of masonry construction in the twentieth century, the style features vertical proportions, stained-glass lancet windows, and bell towers. Stylistic elements may include tracery, gargoyles, pinnacles, battlements, and carved stone ornamentation (LaChiusa, <www.4.bfn.org/bah/a/archsty/gothic/index.html>).

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During the steady influx of settlers into Guilford County following the Civil War, local church design consisted of uniformly unadorned, simple rectangular meeting houses. Church designers in urban areas began adopting the increasingly popular Gothic Revival style during the latter half of the nineteenth century when denominations supplied official publications on church building to assist local congregations with imitating the current fashion. According to Catherine Bishir in *North Carolina Architecture*, “the Gothic Revival style became so universally accepted during the late nineteenth century that its most specific stylistic elements, including a pointed arch, a triangular headed door or window, and a tower became standard indicators of a church” (pp. 311-313).

The Great Depression and World War II precluded the construction of many new sacred structures during the 1930s and 1940s. It was not until the suburban development of the early 1950s that new houses of worship sprang up in response to the expansion of urban centers. Through the mid-1960s, a conservative approach that incorporated the eclectic historic antecedents of late nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century continued to dominate sacred architecture. Mid-twentieth-century churches rendered in the Gothic Revival style tend to be streamlined, often exhibiting the influence of Modernism.

A photograph has not been found of First Baptist Church as built in 1907, but remaining original elements and Sanborn insurance maps reveal that it incorporated the combination of Romanesque, Gothic, and other generic medieval elements that characterized the early-twentieth-century ecclesiastical architecture idiom known as The Gothic Revival. These features included a steeply pitched gable-front roof, a tower on the west elevation, a rose window in the gable, and crenellation at certain portions of the roof line. The interior incorporated a sloping floor, allowing a maximum number of seats from which to see and hear the preacher. The remodeling of the First Baptist Church in the early 1950s continued the medieval theme with the addition of two crenellated corner towers and a large Gothic-style window in the center of the lower main façade.

A number of early- to mid-twentieth century churches stand in High Point, almost all exhibiting variations of the Gothic Revival or Colonial Revival styles. The most architecturally distinctive examples of the Gothic Revival style to survive include three built for white congregations—St. Mary’s Episcopal Church, constructed in 1927-28, the 1928 First Presbyterian Church, and Wesley Memorial Methodist Church, built in 1958. Each of these churches is architect-designed and executed in stone. The earlier two churches are more academic renditions of the English version of Gothic Revival, incorporating broad front gables, pointed-arch stained-glass windows, stone trim and buttresses, and steeply pitched roofs. The First Presbyterian Church features a Gothic-inspired, crenellated rear corner tower with tall corner pinnacles. The 1958 Wesley Memorial Methodist Church blends modern and gothic

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architectural features, creating a Neo-Gothic design. The large stone building features a long nave with very tall walls, a shallow-pitched gable-front roof, and stained glass windows with attenuated tracery in rectangular openings that rise the full height of the nave side walls. The nave is flanked by a tower of stone that rises in multiple stepped-back tiers to culminate in a cooper-sheathed spire (Briggs, pp. 168, 174, 218).

African American congregations in High Point, as elsewhere, also embraced the Gothic Revival style for their houses of worship. Their churches tended to be designed and built by local, talented craftsmen, often members of the congregation. Many of the churches feature broad front gables flanked by one or two towers, often of unequal height. In the first half of the twentieth century, the larger, more prosperous congregations usually built their churches of brick and incorporated medieval details such as crenellation, pointed-arched, stained-glass windows, corbelling, and, occasionally, some stone detailing.

Besides First Baptist Church, there are only two surviving early-twentieth-century churches in High Point built in the Gothic Revival style for black congregations. The 1907 Brooks Memorial Methodist Church (SL 1978) is a modest frame church with simple Gothic Revival details. The rectangular gable-front building features a distinctive tower centered on the façade. Additional details include a steeply pitched roof, pointed-arch windows, clapboard siding, and exposed eaves. The church has been fairly altered, however, and is in a deteriorated condition (Briggs, p. 143). In contrast, the 1928 (former) St. Mark's Methodist Church, on East Washington Drive several blocks east of First Baptist Church, is an imposing brick building in the Gothic Revival style that replaced an earlier sanctuary on the site. The presence of the earlier, impressive First Baptist Church on the same street likely influenced the decision of the African American Methodist congregation to rebuild their church in the same style. St. Mark's features two crenellated towers of unequal size flanking a broad front-gable façade. A large pointed-arch, stained-glass window with Y-tracery, flanked by two smaller pointed-arch windows, is positioned in the upper part of the façade (Briggs, p. 158).

When members of First Baptist Church decided to expand their church and rebuild the façade in the early 1950s, they, in turn, were likely influenced by the design of St. Mark's Methodist Church, as suggested by the placement of two crenellated towers flanking the broad gable-front façade, while also incorporating a large, pointed-arch, stained-glass window with Y-tracery, flanked by two smaller windows, in the center of the façade. First Baptist also faced the new sections of their church with wire-cut brick, copying the brick used in the construction of St. Mark's.

Churches have a long tradition of building, rebuilding, remodeling, and adding on to their houses of worship as the needs of their congregation evolve, as their coffers rise and fall, and as

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architectural styles come in out of favor. The majority of congregations add on to the rear or side of the church when more space is needed, often buying up land around them to buffer their buildings and to enlarge their parking lots. Many congregations abandon their old church in favor of building a more modern church in an entirely new location.

First Baptist Church followed the tradition of expansion and remodeling, first in the typical manner of adding to the rear and reworking the interior and later in a way contrary to the norm by rebuilding the front of the church. When it became obvious that more space was needed in the sanctuary, the church expanded in the only feasible direction left by moving the main façade closer to East Washington Drive and bumping out the front part of the west side. A decision was made to continue with the familiar Gothic Revival style that represented to them what a "real" church should look like. In place of one recessed tower, they built two crenellated corner towers and installed a triple-lancet stained-glass Gothic window in the facade. The resulting overall composition respected the original design by repeating certain established motifs such as round-arched windows and crenellation, yet expressed the mid-twentieth century design preference for clean lines in the use of the masonry wire-cut brick and simplified detailing.

First Baptist Church has presented this face to the world for the past fifty-eight years. Although the congregation had an opportunity to abandon their familiar sanctuary and rebuild in another area of High Point, they decided to remain where they have been for more than one hundred years and continue their tradition of providing an anchor and a safe haven for the surrounding neighborhood.

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Section 10 – Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the nominated property coincide with the boundaries delineated for parcel 18-00-0228-0-0007-00-045 on the accompanying Guilford County tax map. The lot measures 75 feet by 134 feet.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries encompass the original parcel of land historically associated with the building.



Hobson St
Washington

701
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
SUNDAY SCHOOL 9-10:30
WEDNESDAY 7:00
PRAYER 6:45
BIBLE STUDY 7:15
SUNDAY LUNCH 12:00
CHURCH STANDING UP
JUNE 13, 2018

DATE: August 22, 2008

TO: Pat Pate
Assistant City Manager

FROM: Jim Fealy
Chief of Police

SUBJECT: REQUEST TO AMEND FALSE ALARM ORDINANCE

In October 1992, City Council enacted an ordinance to regulate and control false burglar alarms for both business and residential applications. This ordinance was enacted at the request of the Police Department in order to enhance police service by reducing the response to false burglar alarm calls. The Police Department was having multiple responses to false burglar alarm calls where property owners were not taking the appropriate responsibility to service, maintain and response to alarm activations.

The ordinance was intended to have property owners apply for a burglar alarm permit. The property owners then assumed the responsibility for their alarm systems in order to prevent false activations. The ordinance allowed for a designated number of false alarms before a civil penalty attached for any false activation. The civil penalty increased with the number of false activations if the property owner did not assume the appropriate responsibility for their alarm systems. Police response to properties and owners that did not comply with the ordinance could be stopped.

In conjunction with the City Customer Service Department and the Information Services Department, the Police Department began registering and tracking false alarm calls. A software system was developed with a local computer software vendor (OSSI) to help manage the administrative details of the false alarm program. We currently have registered over 3900 alarm systems and average over 2600 false alarm calls per year.

Over the years, there have been administrative problems with the program and the software that was in place. Issues have developed over property owners abusing the system and not complying with the ordinance provisions. The ordinance as written did not allow for a means to properly collect and administer the fees and civil penalties that were a part of the program. It was not clear in the ordinance when the Police Department could stop police response to repeat false alarm locations. The software did not allow for timely changes of alarm system information that could interface with all of the City departments that needed the information to properly administer the provisions of the ordinance. The local software vendor of the computer program no longer sells or maintains the software for False Alarm programs.

The Police Department, City Customer Service Department and the Information Services Department have worked to find ways to make the False Alarm program work more efficiently. The Police Department wants to maintain the best possible service to our citizens in a timely manner. This new ordinance should serve to reduce the continued waste of resources that results from repetitive response to known false alarm activations. The proper administration of the ordinance provisions allows each of the City Departments to provide the best possible services to our citizens.

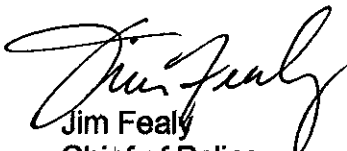
The three City Departments involved with this program and the ordinance administration have agreed to purchase and implement a new management software system for the false alarm program. The software is Crywolf. The software for the program is being installed now and should be available for full use by the three City Departments by October 1, 2008.

With the implementation of the new administrative software, the three City Departments saw the need to amend the current False Alarm Ordinance to allow for greater flexibility to administer the program, to allow for a more timely collection and administration of civil penalties and fees, and for the authority to better manage the response to false alarm activations. The original City ordinance was enacted on October 15, 1992 and the only amendment to the ordinance was on March 4, 1993. The key changes to the proposed amendment of the ordinance are as follows:

- *Alarm permits will be issued on a calendar year with renewals to take place in January.*
- *Application for and renewal of permits may be done in a manner provided by the Chief of Police and the Director of Customer Service, which opens the future possibility of doing renewals online.*
- *Renewal of permits is still free of charge; however if a renewal is not done or if the permit is suspended for non-payment of penalties, a new permit application is required along with the application fee.*
- *If there is a balance owed on penalties, the alarm permit will not be renewed.*
- *Fee schedule for false alarms has changed. The false alarms allowed before civil penalties apply will be reset at the end of the calendar year.*
- *After the ninth false alarm, police response stops and the permit is suspended. If the alarm user corrects problems, he can apply for a new permit.*
- *A City employee authorized by the Chief of Police can issue a citation to the alarm user by hand delivery or registered mail. Failure to pay within 90 days results in discontinuance of police response and suspension of the permit. Once monies are paid, an alarm user can apply for a new permit.*
- *Once a permit is suspended, the City can collect debt by using the Setoff Debt collection act or other collection process.*
- *If an alarm user does not keep his permit information up-to-date, there is a \$100 civil penalty.*

These proposed changes to amend the False Alarm ordinance will allow the Police Department, the Customer Service Department and the Information Services Department to better serve the citizens of High Point.

Respectfully submitted,


Jim Fealy
Chief of Police

ARTICLE D Burglar and Robbery Alarms

Editor's note: Section 1 of Ord. No. 92-117, adopted Oct. 15, 1992, added Article F to Chapter 1 of Title 5 herein. Said Art. F has been redesignated as Art. D at the editor's discretion.

Sec. 5-1-46 Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

(a) *Alarm system* means any electronic or mechanical device which emits any signal (electronic, visible, audible, silent, recorded or otherwise) which is designed, intended or used to detect an unauthorized entry into a building, structure, or premises, or to signal an attempted robbery, ~~burglary~~ burglary or holdup. "Alarm" shall be deemed to include any device which initiates a telephone call and delivers a recorded message to any emergency telephone number assigned to the communications center or by which a third party telephones any emergency telephone number and requests enforcement services on the basis of having received an automatic signal from a subscriber of an alarm service.

(b) *Chief of police* means the Chief of Police of the City of High Point or his designee or agent.

(c) *False alarm* means the activation of an alarm system through mechanical or electronic failure, malfunction, improper installation, or the negligence of the subscriber, his employees or agents, and signals purposely activated to summon police personnel in non-emergency situations unless law enforcement response was cancelled by the alarm user or his agent before police personnel arrive at the alarm location. A false alarm shall not include an alarm which can reasonably be determined to have been activated by adverse weather conditions, a failure in the electrical power to the alarm or other condition beyond the control of the alarm user. In addition, an alarm activated during an alarm system testing procedure shall not be considered a false alarm if the alarm user first notifies and receives permission from the High Point Communications Center to test the system. An alarm is false within the meaning of this article when, upon inspection by the chief of police, evidence indicates that no unauthorized entry, robbery, or other such crime was committed or attempted in or on the premises which would have activated a properly functioning alarm system.

(d) *Alarm user* means any person, corporation, partnership, proprietorship, governmental or educational entity owning or leasing an alarm system, or on whose premises an alarm system is maintained for the protection of such premises.

(e) *Alarm contractor* means any person, corporation, proprietorship, partnership or other organization engaged in the business of selling, leasing, installing, maintaining,

and/or monitoring alarm systems installed on the premises of another for the purpose of protection of such premises.

(Ord. No. 92-117, § 1, 10-15-92; Ord. No. 93-20, § 1, 3-4-93)

Sec. 5-1-47 Permits.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any alarm user to operate an alarm system within the corporate limits of the city without first obtaining a permit. No permit will be issued for an alarm system which initiates a telephone call and delivers a recorded message to any emergency telephone number assigned to the communications center or the High Point Police Department.

(b) The application for a permit shall be filed on a form on in a manner provided by the ~~city collector~~ chief of police or his designee who will in turn send ~~copies~~ a copy of the permit to the offices of city communications. ~~and the police department.~~

(c) At the time of filing the application, a fee as fixed from time to time by the council shall be paid to the ~~city collector of revenue~~ City of High Point to cover the cost of issuing and maintaining the permit. Permits in effect on the date of the adoption of this ordinance will remain in effect until the end of the calendar year. ~~No fee will be charged for any permit issued for an alarm system existing on the date of the adoption of this ordinance if the permit is obtained prior to March 1, 1993.~~

(d) Permits shall be renewed ~~without charge~~ upon the application of a permit holder at any time between ~~June~~ January 1 and ~~July~~ January 31 ~~while the permit is in force.~~ An applicant shall request renewal ~~in writing in a manner provided by the chief of police or his designee~~ and state at that time any changes applicable to his initial application for a permit. ~~No other action on his part shall be deemed necessary.~~ Upon application for renewal, the ~~city collector~~ chief of police or his designee shall issue the applicant a renewal permit covering the period of the ~~new year~~ remainder of the calendar year. ~~No permit issued under the provisions of this article shall be transferable.~~

(e) No permit shall be issued, reissued after suspension, or renewed if the alarm user owes any civil penalties under this article.

(f) There shall be no charge for renewal of a valid permit. If the permit has been suspended under this article, the alarm user must file an application for a new permit and pay the fee fixed by the council.

(g) No permit issued under the provisions of this article shall be transferable. When the possession of the premises at which an alarm system is maintained is transferred, the person obtaining possession of the property shall file an application for an alarm permit within thirty days of obtaining possession of the property.

(h) Whenever the information provided on the alarm permit application changes, the alarm user shall provide correct information to the city within thirty days of the change. A violation of this subsection shall subject the alarm user to a civil penalty of \$100.00.

(i) If an alarm user has one or more alarm systems protecting two or more separate structures having different addresses, a separate permit shall be required for each address.

(Ord. No. 92-117, § 1, 10-15-92; Ord. No. 93-20, § 1, 3-4-93)

Sec. 5-1-48 False alarm--Civil penalties.

(a) *First and second false alarms:* If within any ~~12-month period~~ calendar year, the police department responds to ~~one (1) or two (2)~~ false alarms at the same premises or location, the chief of police shall send a notice to the alarm user informing him of the false alarm(s) and encouraging the prevention of future false alarms.

(b) *Third and fourth false alarms:* If within any ~~12-month period~~ calendar year, the police department responds to a third or fourth false alarm at the same premises or location, the alarm user shall be subject to a civil penalty of \$50.00 for any such alarm(s). Provided, after the third false alarm only, the civil penalty may be waived by the chief of police or his designee upon written evidence from a person or company licensed by the North Carolina Alarm Systems Licensing Board certifying that the false alarm was caused by electronic or mechanical malfunction of the alarm system and that the alarm system has been repaired.

(c) *Excessive false alarms:* If within any calendar year, the police department responds to more than four false alarms at the same premises or location, the alarm user will be subject to the following civil penalties:

<u>5th – 7th false alarm:</u>	<u>\$100.00</u>
<u>8th – 9th false alarm:</u>	<u>\$250.00</u>
<u>10th and additional false alarm:</u>	<u>\$500.00</u>

In addition to civil penalties, if within any calendar year the police department responds to more than 9 false alarms at the same premises or location, the alarm user's permit shall be suspended and law enforcement shall discontinue response to alarm signals that may occur at the premises until such time as the chief of police is satisfied that the alarm user has corrected issues which have resulted in false alarms and a new permit has been issued. ~~*Fifth and subsequent false alarms:* If within any 12-month period, the police department responds to a fifth or subsequent false alarm at the same premises or location, the alarm user shall be subject to a civil penalty of \$100.00 for each false alarm.~~

(d) Any false alarms occurring within seven (7) days of installation of a new alarm system for which a permit has been issued shall not be considered false alarms for the purposes of the assessment of civil penalties.

(e) *Continuing alarms:* An alarm user or his representative shall reset an alarm when notified by the police department or communications center that such alarm has been activated. All audible alarms shall be equipped with an automatic reset device that will reset and cease to sound the alarm after no more than 30 minutes of continuous activation. When an alarm activates continuously for a period of 60 minutes from the time an officer initially responded to the alarm due to the failure of the alarm user or his representative to reset the alarm, it shall be deemed a false alarm and each subsequent 60-minute period or portion thereof that the alarm continues to be activated shall be considered a separate false alarm. The alarm user shall be subject to a civil penalty for such continuing alarm at a flat rate of \$10.00 for each false alarm as defined herein, not to exceed \$100.00 for any 24-hour period. The absence of direct notice to the alarm user or his representative of the activation shall not constitute a defense to these fees if the police department or communications center is not reasonably able to contact such person due to the failure of the alarm user to conform to the provisions of section 5-1-51 of this article. Nothing in this section shall preclude civil penalties for failing to update permit information under Sec. 5-1-47(g).

(Ord. No. 92-117, § 1, 10-15-92; Ord. No. 93-20, § 1, 3-4-93)

Sec. 5-1-49 Authority to waive penalty.

The chief of police or his designee shall have the authority, ~~in his sole discretion,~~ to waive any penalty charged to an alarm user when such alarm user submits to the chief of police or his designee adequate evidence that the alleged false alarm was not actually false as defined in section 5-1-46(c).

(Ord. No. 92-117, § 1, 10-15-92; Ord. No. 93-20, § 1, 3-4-93)

Sec. 5-1-50 Liability for payment of civil penalties.

Notwithstanding any contractual agreement between an alarm contractor and an alarm user, the alarm user shall be liable for payment of any civil penalty due the City of High Point under section 5-1-48.

Any city employee authorized by the chief of police may issue to the alarm user ~~known owner of, or person having control of, any place of business or residence~~ a civil penalty citation giving notice of the violation of this article. ~~Any such employee shall be authorized to secure the name and address of the owner or person in control of the place of business or residence found to be in violation of exceeding the number of alarms allowed. Citations so issued may be delivered in person or mailed by registered mail to the person charged if he cannot readily be found.~~ Each citation issued shall impose upon the alarm user ~~owner or person in charge~~ a civil penalty as prescribed by this article which shall be paid to the City of High Point city tax collector within 30 days of receipt in full satisfaction of the assessed civil penalty. ~~If the civil penalty is not paid within the time prescribed in the citation, the appropriate personnel of the city may initiate a civil action in the nature of debt to collect such civil penalty.~~

The failure of an alarm user to pay any civil penalty assessed under this article within ninety days from the date of the invoice or citation shall result in the suspension of the permit and discontinuance of police response to alarm signals that may occur at the premises described in the alarm user's permit until payment is received and a new permit issued.

Upon suspension of the permit for any reason, notice to the alarm user will be sent by registered mail or delivered in person and any civil penalties owed by the alarm user under this Article may be collected according to Chapter 105A of the North Carolina General Statutes (Setoff Debt Collection Act).

(Ord. No. 92-117, § 1, 10-15-92; Ord. No. 93-20, § 1, 3-4-93)

Sec. 5-1-51 Obligations of alarm contractors and alarm users.

(a) Each alarm user in the city shall post in a conspicuous place on the premises where the alarm system is maintained and shall furnish to the police department the name(s) and telephone number(s) of the person(s) currently authorized and able to deactivate the alarm system.

(b) It shall be unlawful for an alarm contractor or alarm user to activate an alarm system without first obtaining a permit from the City of High Point and notifying the chief of police of the name(s) and telephone number(s) of those person(s) authorized and able to deactivate the alarm systems.

(c) It shall be the responsibility of the alarm user to provide an adequate number of responsible persons to permit notification of an activation at any time and to keep this information current.

(Ord. No. 92-117, § 1, 10-15-92; Ord. No. 93-20, § 1, 3-4-93)

Sec. 5-1-52 Severability.

In the event that any provision of this article is held by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unenforceable, such provision shall be a nullity and shall not affect the continuing validity of the remaining provisions.

(Ord. No. 92-117, § 1, 10-15-92; Ord. No. 93-20, § 1, 3-4-93)

ARTICLE D Burglar and Robbery Alarms

Editor's note: Section 1 of Ord. No. 92-117, adopted Oct. 15, 1992, added Article F to Chapter 1 of Title 5 herein. Said Art. F has been redesignated as Art. D at the editor's discretion.

Sec. 5-1-46 Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

(a) *Alarm system* means any electronic or mechanical device which emits any signal (electronic, visible, audible, silent, recorded or otherwise) which is designed, intended or used to detect an unauthorized entry into a building, structure, or premises, or to signal an attempted robbery, ~~burglary~~ burglary or holdup. "Alarm" shall be deemed to include any device which initiates a telephone call and delivers a recorded message to any emergency telephone number assigned to the communications center or by which a third party telephones any emergency telephone number and requests enforcement services on the basis of having received an automatic signal from a subscriber of an alarm service.

(b) *Chief of police* means the Chief of Police of the City of High Point or his designee or agent.

(c) *False alarm* means the activation of an alarm system through mechanical or electronic failure, malfunction, improper installation, or the negligence of the subscriber, his employees or agents, and signals purposely activated to summon police personnel in non-emergency situations unless law enforcement response was cancelled by the alarm user or his agent before police personnel arrive at the alarm location. A false alarm shall not include an alarm which can reasonably be determined to have been activated by adverse weather conditions, a failure in the electrical power to the alarm or other condition beyond the control of the alarm user. In addition, an alarm activated during an alarm system testing procedure shall not be considered a false alarm if the alarm user first notifies and receives permission from the High Point Communications Center to test the system. An alarm is false within the meaning of this article when, upon inspection by the chief of police, evidence indicates that no unauthorized entry, robbery, or other such crime was committed or attempted in or on the premises which would have activated a properly functioning alarm system.

(d) *Alarm user* means any person, corporation, partnership, proprietorship, governmental or educational entity owning or leasing an alarm system, or on whose premises an alarm system is maintained for the protection of such premises.

(e) *Alarm contractor* means any person, corporation, proprietorship, partnership or other organization engaged in the business of selling, leasing, installing, maintaining,

and/or monitoring alarm systems installed on the premises of another for the purpose of protection of such premises.

(Ord. No. 92-117, § 1, 10-15-92; Ord. No. 93-20, § 1, 3-4-93)

Sec. 5-1-47 Permits.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any alarm user to operate an alarm system within the corporate limits of the city without first obtaining a permit. No permit will be issued for an alarm system which initiates a telephone call and delivers a recorded message to any emergency telephone number assigned to the communications center or the High Point Police Department.

(b) The application for a permit shall be filed on a form on in a manner provided by the ~~city collector~~ chief of police or his designee who will in turn send ~~copies~~ a copy of the permit to the offices of city communications. ~~and the police department.~~

(c) At the time of filing the application, a fee as fixed from time to time by the council shall be paid to the ~~city collector of revenue~~ City of High Point to cover the cost of issuing and maintaining the permit. Permits in effect on the date of the adoption of this ordinance will remain in effect until the end of the calendar year. ~~No fee will be charged for any permit issued for an alarm system existing on the date of the adoption of this ordinance if the permit is obtained prior to March 1, 1993.~~

(d) Permits shall be renewed ~~without charge~~ upon the application of a permit holder at any time between ~~June~~ January 1 and ~~July~~ January 31 ~~while the permit is in force.~~ An applicant shall request renewal ~~in writing~~ in a manner provided by the chief of police or his designee and state at that time any changes applicable to his initial application for a permit. ~~No other action on his part shall be deemed necessary.~~ Upon application for renewal, the ~~city collector~~ chief of police or his designee shall issue the applicant a renewal permit covering the period of the ~~new year~~ remainder of the calendar year. ~~No permit issued under the provisions of this article shall be transferable.~~

(e) No permit shall be issued, reissued after suspension, or renewed if the alarm user owes any civil penalties under this article.

(f) There shall be no charge for renewal of a valid permit. If the permit has been suspended under this article, the alarm user must file an application for a new permit and pay the fee fixed by the council.

(g) No permit issued under the provisions of this article shall be transferable. When the possession of the premises at which an alarm system is maintained is transferred, the person obtaining possession of the property shall file an application for an alarm permit within thirty days of obtaining possession of the property.

(h) Whenever the information provided on the alarm permit application changes, the alarm user shall provide correct information to the city within thirty days of the change. A violation of this subsection shall subject the alarm user to a civil penalty of \$100.00.

(i) If an alarm user has one or more alarm systems protecting two or more separate structures having different addresses, a separate permit shall be required for each address.

(Ord. No. 92-117, § 1, 10-15-92; Ord. No. 93-20, § 1, 3-4-93)

Sec. 5-1-48 False alarm--Civil penalties.

(a) *First and second false alarms:* If within any ~~12-month period~~ calendar year, the police department responds to ~~one (1) or~~ two (2) false alarms at the same premises or location, the chief of police shall send a notice to the alarm user informing him of the false alarm(s) and encouraging the prevention of future false alarms.

(b) *Third and fourth false alarms:* If within any ~~12-month period~~ calendar year, the police department responds to a third or fourth false alarm at the same premises or location, the alarm user shall be subject to a civil penalty of \$50.00 for any such alarm(s). Provided, after the third false alarm only, the civil penalty may be waived by the chief of police or his designee upon written evidence from a person or company licensed by the North Carolina Alarm Systems Licensing Board certifying that the false alarm was caused by electronic or mechanical malfunction of the alarm system and that the alarm system has been repaired.

(c) *Excessive false alarms:* If within any calendar year, the police department responds to more than four false alarms at the same premises or location, the alarm user will be subject to the following civil penalties:

<u>5th – 7th false alarm:</u>	<u>\$100.00</u>
<u>8th – 9th false alarm:</u>	<u>\$250.00</u>
<u>10th and additional false alarm:</u>	<u>\$500.00</u>

In addition to civil penalties, if within any calendar year the police department responds to more than 9 false alarms at the same premises or location, the alarm user's permit shall be suspended and law enforcement shall discontinue response to alarm signals that may occur at the premises until such time as the chief of police is satisfied that the alarm user has corrected issues which have resulted in false alarms and a new permit has been issued. ~~*Fifth and subsequent false alarms:* If within any 12-month period, the police department responds to a fifth or subsequent false alarm at the same premises or location, the alarm user shall be subject to a civil penalty of \$100.00 for each false alarm.~~

(d) Any false alarms occurring within seven (7) days of installation of a new alarm system for which a permit has been issued shall not be considered false alarms for the purposes of the assessment of civil penalties.

(e) *Continuing alarms:* An alarm user or his representative shall reset an alarm when notified by the police department or communications center that such alarm has been activated. All audible alarms shall be equipped with an automatic reset device that will reset and cease to sound the alarm after no more than 30 minutes of continuous activation. When an alarm activates continuously for a period of 60 minutes from the time an officer initially responded to the alarm due to the failure of the alarm user or his representative to reset the alarm, it shall be deemed a false alarm and each subsequent 60-minute period or portion thereof that the alarm continues to be activated shall be considered a separate false alarm. The alarm user shall be subject to a civil penalty for such continuing alarm at a flat rate of \$10.00 for each false alarm as defined herein, not to exceed \$100.00 for any 24-hour period. The absence of direct notice to the alarm user or his representative of the activation shall not constitute a defense to these fees if the police department or communications center is not reasonably able to contact such person due to the failure of the alarm user to conform to the provisions of section 5-1-51 of this article. Nothing in this section shall preclude civil penalties for failing to update permit information under Sec. 5-1-47(g).

(Ord. No. 92-117, § 1, 10-15-92; Ord. No. 93-20, § 1, 3-4-93)

Sec. 5-1-49 Authority to waive penalty.

The chief of police or his designee shall have the authority, ~~in his sole discretion,~~ to waive any penalty charged to an alarm user when such alarm user submits to the chief of police or his designee adequate evidence that the alleged false alarm was not actually false as defined in section 5-1-46(c).

(Ord. No. 92-117, § 1, 10-15-92; Ord. No. 93-20, § 1, 3-4-93)

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Notwithstanding any contractual agreement between an alarm contractor and an alarm user, the alarm user shall be liable for payment of any civil penalty due the City of High Point under section 5-1-48.

Any city employee authorized by the chief of police may issue to the alarm user ~~known owner of, or person having control of, any place of business or residence~~ a civil penalty citation giving notice of the violation of this article. ~~Any such employee shall be authorized to secure the name and address of the owner or person in control of the place of business or residence found to be in violation of exceeding the number of alarms allowed. Citations so issued may be delivered in person or mailed by registered mail to the person charged if he cannot readily be found.~~ Each citation issued shall impose upon the alarm user ~~owner or person in charge~~ a civil penalty as prescribed by this article which shall be paid to the City of High Point ~~city tax collector~~ within 30 days of receipt in full satisfaction of the assessed civil penalty. ~~If the civil penalty is not paid within the time prescribed in the citation, the appropriate personnel of the city may initiate a civil action in the nature of debt to collect such civil penalty.~~

The failure of an alarm user to pay any civil penalty assessed under this article within ninety days from the date of the invoice or citation shall result in the suspension of the permit and discontinuance of police response to alarm signals that may occur at the premises described in the alarm user's permit until payment is received and a new permit issued.

Upon suspension of the permit for any reason, notice to the alarm user will be sent by registered mail or delivered in person and any civil penalties owed by the alarm user under this Article may be collected according to Chapter 105A of the North Carolina General Statutes (Setoff Debt Collection Act).

(Ord. No. 92-117, § 1, 10-15-92; Ord. No. 93-20, § 1, 3-4-93)

Sec. 5-1-51 Obligations of alarm contractors and alarm users.

(a) Each alarm user in the city shall post in a conspicuous place on the premises where the alarm system is maintained and shall furnish to the police department the name(s) and telephone number(s) of the person(s) currently authorized and able to deactivate the alarm system.

(b) It shall be unlawful for an alarm contractor or alarm user to activate an alarm system without first obtaining a permit from the City of High Point and notifying the chief of police of the name(s) and telephone number(s) of those person(s) authorized and able to deactivate the alarm systems.

(c) It shall be the responsibility of the alarm user to provide an adequate number of responsible persons to permit notification of an activation at any time and to keep this information current.

(Ord. No. 92-117, § 1, 10-15-92; Ord. No. 93-20, § 1, 3-4-93)

Sec. 5-1-52 Severability.

In the event that any provision of this article is held by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unenforceable, such provision shall be a nullity and shall not affect the continuing validity of the remaining provisions.

(Ord. No. 92-117, § 1, 10-15-92; Ord. No. 93-20, § 1, 3-4-93)

JIM FEALY
Chief of Police



PHONE (336) 887-7970
FAX (336) 887-7972
TDD (336) 883-8517

High Point Police Department

DATE: September 29, 2008
TO: Mr. Patrick Pate, Assistant City Manager
FROM: Brent Kinney, Master Police Officer III/Taxi Inspector *BK*
SUBJECT: TAXICAB RATE INCREASE PROPOSAL

The three taxicab company owners in High Point are requesting a rate increase for taxicab fares. This request is to help offset the increasing costs of fuel, maintenance, and insurance premiums. The last taxi rate increase in High Point was July 01, 2004. The owners would like the city council of the City of High Point to consider a \$1 per trip increase from the current rate. The owners are also in agreement to remove the current \$0.25 surcharge for trips between the hours of 6 pm and 6 am. This proposed change must be done by council resolution.

This rate increase request is comparable to rate changes in other North Carolina cities. Greensboro city council approved a taxicab rate increase for their city on August 04, 2008. High Point taxicab company owners are requesting the same increase as is currently in effect in Greensboro. The City of High Point uses Greensboro taxis to supplement our fleet during the International Home Furnishings Markets. Having the taxi rates the same for both cities would ease the transportation operations during Market. If this proposal is approved, its passage prior to the Fall 2008 Market would allow all Market taxicabs to run the same rate. The request is that the resolution become effective on October 14, 2008.

Below is information on the owners and a breakdown of the rate comparison. I also have attached the current rates for other area NC cities.

First Class Cab
100 Lindsay Pl
336.885.1966
Nawaz Ahmed Khan

Golden City Cab
116 Greensboro Rd
336.883.1739
Golden Ibeawuchi

Red Bird Cab
210 W Ward Ave
336.886.5001
Herbert Young

High Point Taxicab Rates

Current: \$1.80 for 1st 1/7 mile, 30¢ @ additional 1/7 mile; 30¢/minute waiting time; 25¢ surcharge from 6 pm – 6 am.

Proposed: \$2.80 for 1st 1/7 mile, 30¢ @ additional 1/7 mile; 30¢/minute waiting time.

Currently, the rate for a five-mile trip in a taxi is \$12.00. Under the proposed rate, the rate for a five-mile trip in a taxi would be \$13.00

Area Cities' Taxi Rates

City	Pick up	Fare per mile	Waiting charge per hour	Fuel Surcharge
Durham	\$2.60	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$1.00
Greensboro	\$2.80	\$2.10	\$18.00	None
High Point	\$1.80	\$2.10	\$18.00	None
Raleigh	\$1.95	\$2.50	\$15.00	None
Charlotte	\$2.00	\$2.00	24.00	\$1.00
RDU	\$2.50	\$1.95	N/A	\$1.00
Winston-Salem	\$1.80	\$2.10	\$18.00	None


BRENT M KINNEY 09/29/2008



RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING RATES VEHICLES FOR HIRE

WHEREAS, In accordance with Title 11, entitled "Licensing and Regulation," Chapter 2, Article C, Sections 11-2-44 "Method of Determining Fare" and 11-2-45 "Rates", (a) "Persons owning, operating or controlling taxicabs or any other vehicle for hire within the City Limits shall charge the rates as established from time to time by the City Council"; and,

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the City Council of the City of High Point to establish rates for the operation of all vehicles for hire within the Corporate Limits of the City of High Point; and,

WHEREAS, the RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING RATES FOR VEHICLES FOR HIRE adopted on May 20, 2004 is hereby rescinded.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA, THAT:

The following rates are hereby established for all vehicles for hire within the City of High Point:

- \$1.80 for the first 1/7 mile or fraction thereof;
- \$.30 for each additional 1/7 mile or fraction thereof;
- \$18.00 per hour waiting time
- An additional **\$1.00 per trip charge** shall be added to the current rates as specified above

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that these rates be in full force and effective as of October 14, 2008.

Adopted by the High Point City Council,
This _____ day of October, 2008.

Lisa B. Vierling, MMC
City Clerk

Publish four (4) consecutive weeks: **November 7, 14, 21, & 28**

RESOLUTION OF INTENT TO CONSIDER A
STREET ABANDONMENT
(Case # SA08-19)

WHEREAS, the City Council has been requested to close a portion of an unimproved right-of-way known as Brentwood Avenue, lying approximately 650 feet north of Lowe Avenue, between Manley Street and the US-311 Bypass Highway.

WHEREAS, G.S. 160A-299 requires the Council to first adopt a resolution declaring its intent to close the street and calling a public hearing on the question;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, THAT THE COUNCIL declares its intent to consider the abandonment of the street above described and sets Monday, December 1, 2008, at 5:30 p.m. as the date for said public hearing before the Council of the City of High Point, in the Council Chambers of the Municipal Building, High Point, on the closing of said street.

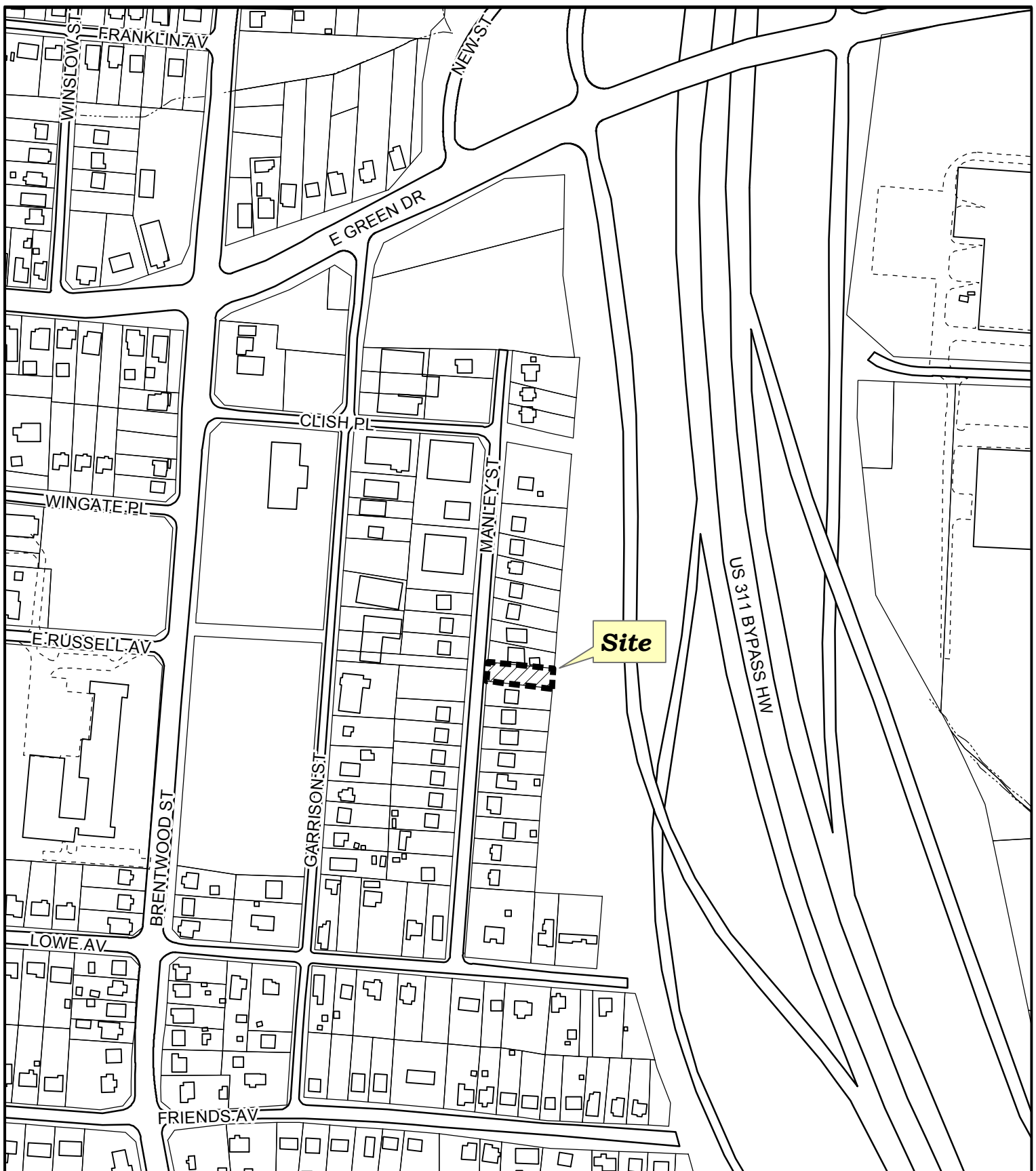
Persons wishing to be heard either for or against the said street closing are asked to be present for the hearing. The meeting facilities of the City of High Point are accessible to people with disabilities. If you need a special accommodation, call 336/883-3298 or TDD# 336/883-8517.

Further information pertaining to this request is available at the Planning and Development in the Municipal Office Building, 211 South Hamilton Street, Room 316, High Point, North Carolina, 336/883-3544 or FAX 336/883-3056.

By Order of the City Council
This the 9th day of October, 2008.

Lisa B. Vierling, City Clerk

Petition Submitted By:
Technical Review Committee



STREET ABANDONMENT REQUEST 08-19

Applicant: Technical Review Committee

Area: 0.157 acres



Location of requested street abandonment

Planning & Development
Department

City of High Point

Date: August 6, 2008



Scale: 1"=300'

y:/ba-pz/2008/pz/sa08-19.mxd

BID INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATION**BID:** #10-091008**DATE OPENED:** 09/10/08**DESCRIPTION:** Koolpool I and II Outfall Sewer System Improvements**BID PACKAGES DISTRIBUTED:** 23**DEPARTMENT:** Public Services

SOURCE OF FUNDS: 421779-533701-421001001305-40201
 421779-533701-421001001405-40201
 TOTAL

BUDGETED AMOUNT: \$3,937,626.
\$2,152,030.
 \$6,089,656.

RECOMMENDED AWARD

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE
1 LT	KOOL POOL I & II OUTFALL IMPROVEMENTS	\$5,876,599.00	\$5,876,599.00

PURPOSE: This project is the last part of the Westside Outfall replacement CIP. The city has already replaced Corbett A and B; and Kindergarden 1B and 1C. Kindergarden 1A is under construction now.

COMMENTS: The shaded bid amounts reflect corrections to the total bid after mathematical errors were found by the engineer. These changes did not affect the order of bidders.

BID TABULATION

CONTRACTOR NAME	ADDRESS	BID AMOUNT
Metra Industries	4140 Clemmons Road Clemmons, NC 27012	\$5,876,599.00
BRS, Inc.	208 N. Hwy 49 Richfield, NC 28137	\$5,973,980.00
Park Construction	416 Airport Blvd. Morrisville, NC 27560	\$6,092,895.92
Paul Howard Const.	7605-1 Business Park Dr. Greensboro, NC 27409	\$6,137,026.23
Dellinger, Inc.	2631 Old Charlotte Hwy Monroe, NC 28110	\$6,209,554.00
DH Griffin Infra.	4615 A Hilltop Rd Greensboro, NC 27407	\$6,309,919.00
Triangle Grading & Paving	1521 S. Huffman Mill Road Burlington, NC 27215	\$6,554,183.00
S.J. Louis Construction	1351 Broadway St. N. Rockville, MN 56369	\$6,574,356.00
Ralph Hodge Construction	2016 Beeler Road Wilson, NC 27893	\$6,596,371.50
Mainline Contracting	150 Golden Drive Durham, NC 27704	\$6,639,940.00
John D. Stephens, Inc.	272 Hurricane Shoals Rd Lawrenceville, GA 30045	\$6,846,974.02
Buckeye Construction	654 Buckeye Cove Road Canton, NC 28716	\$6,901,985.00
Baker Construction	1025 ½ N. Main Street Kernersville, NC 27284	\$7,531,928.00
Jimmy R. Lynch & Sons	307 S. Academy St Pilot Mtn, NC 27401	\$7,975,958.00
Yates Construction	9220 NC 65 Stokesdale, NC 27357	\$9,281,668.00

Bid Recommendation
Bid No. 10-091008
Kool Pool I & II Outfall Sewer System Improvements
Page 2

The **PUBLIC SERVICES DEPARTMENT** and the **PURCHASING DIVISION** recommend that the contract for **KOOL POOL I AND II OUTFALL SEWER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS** be awarded to **METRA INDUSTRIES**, the lowest responsible and responsive bidder meeting specifications, in the amount of **\$5,876,599.00**

DATE OF RECOMMENDATION: September 29, 2008.

Strib Boynton, CITY MANAGER



MEMORANDUM

Date: September 29, 2008

To: Pat Pate, Assistant City Manager

From: Terry Houk, Assistant Director of Public Services (7. #.)

Re: Agenda Item

I respectfully request that the following be included for consideration on the next Council Agenda:

Acceptance of low bid submitted by Metra Industries for Koolpool 1 and 2
Outfall Sewer System Improvements

This project is the last part of the Westside Outfall replacement CIP. The city has already replaced Corbett A and B and Kindergarden 1B and 1C. Kindergarden 1A is under construction now.

Public Services is recommending the bid be accepted for:

Koolpool 1 and 2 Outfall Sewer System Improvements	\$5,876,599.00
---	----------------

Funding for this project will come from: 421779-533701-421001001305-40202
421779-533701-421001001405-40202

Cc: Chris Thompson
Jeff Moore
Bob Martin
Patty Sykes
File



September 29, 2008

MEMORANDUM

TO: Strib Boynton
City Manager

FROM: Louanne C. Hedrick
Budget & Evaluation Officer

SUBJECT: Agenda Item for City Council

The City has received a pass-thru grant from the North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The City will serve as the pass-thru agent for the grant to the Children's Advocacy Centers of North Carolina. There is no City match required for this grant.

Attached is a budget amendment to recognize the grant revenues received and to disburse funds for reimbursement to the agency as expenses are incurred.

Jeff Moore and I will be available to answer any questions.

cc: Pat Pate
Randy McCaslin
Jeff Moore

"AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE 2008-2009 BUDGET ORDINANCE
OF THE CITY OF HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA
TO APPROPRIATE FUNDS FOR PASS-THRU GRANT FROM
THE NC DEPARTMENT OF CRIME CONTROL & PUBLIC SAFETY

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of High Point, North Carolina, as follows:

Section 1. The City will act as the pass-thru agent a grant award for the Children's Advocacy Centers of North Carolina. The \$43,359 grant was awarded by the North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

Section 2. In order to disburse these funds, the Budget Ordinance of the City of High Point would need to be amended as follows:

(A) That the following Special Grants Fund revenues be amended as follows:

Grants & Contributions	\$ 43,359
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(B) That the following General Fund expenditures be amended as follows:

Pass Thru Grant Expense (301490/529703)	\$ 43,359
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Section 3. That all ordinances, or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

Section 4. That this ordinance shall be effective from and after its passage."

Adopted this _____ day of October, 2008



North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety
Governor's Crime Commission

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Bryan E. Beatty, Secretary

Linda W. Hayes, Chair
David E. Jones, Director

GRANT AWARD TRANSMITTAL

TO: Strib Boynton
City Manager

ATTENTION: Cathy Purvis
Project Director

FROM: David E. Jones
Director, Governor's Crime Commission

DATE: June 27, 2008

SUBJECT: CAC Expansion and Training

GRANT NUMBER: 041-1-07-00A-AH-411

I am pleased to enclose your grant award for FY 2008. This award does not become effective until it has been signed by the authorizing official and project director listed above and is returned to the Governor's Crime Commission within twenty days of its receipt by your office. You will be authorized to make expenditures under the grant or receive reimbursement once we have received a copy of the signed grant award. Extensions beyond this period can only be authorized, in writing, by the Governor's Crime Commission.

To assist you, here is a checklist of what you need to do in order for your grant manager to receive your file. Any incomplete items will delay their receiving it.

PLEASE MAKE SURE YOU HAVE DONE ALL THE FOLLOWING BEFORE MAILING BACK TO US:

- Read grant award and special conditions carefully as compliance with the standard and special grant conditions is necessary to maintain funding for this project.
- Authorizing Official signs BOTH grant award (first page) AND special conditions (last page)
- Project Director signs BOTH grant award (first page) AND special conditions (last page)
- Mail all these documents to the attention of Wes Walters

REMINDER

The notice of grant implementation form (GCC-01) is due 60 days from the start date of this project. This form can be downloaded from the GCC website along with all other forms used during the life of this grant.

As always, please contact our office if you have any questions or need additional assistance.

MAILING ADDRESS:
4708 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-4708
Telephone: (919) 733-4564



www.ncgccd.org
An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer

OFFICE LOCATION:
1201 Front St., Ste. 200
Raleigh, NC 27609
Fax: (919) 733-4625





STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CRIME CONTROL AND PUBLIC SAFETY
DIVISION OF GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION

1201 Front Street, Suite 200
Raleigh, NC 27609
Telephone: (919) 733-4564
Fax: (919) 733-4625
<http://www.ncgccd.org>

GRANT AWARD

Applicant: City of High Point
Authorizing Official: Strib Boynton
City Manager
Address: P.O. Box 230
High Point, NC 27261
Vendor Number: 566000231

Project Name: CAC Expansion and Training
Implementing Agency: Children's Advocacy Centers of North
Project Director: Cathy Purvis
Grant Number: 041-1-07-00A-AH-411
Application ID: 15981
Account Manager: Simon, Karen

Budgets

Period	Personnel	Contractual	Travel	Operating	Equipment	Total
Year 1	30,415.50	0.00	8,860.00	4,283.00	0.00	43,358.50

Grants

Source	CFDA#	Award Date	% Funding	Federal Award
07 CJ	93.643	5/9/2008	100.000%	43,358.50
			100.000%	43,358.50

Grant Period: 7/1/2008 - 6/30/2009

In accordance with the provisions of the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 and on the basis of the grantee's application, the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety hereby awards to the foregoing grantee an award in the amount above.

This grant is subject to the conditions listed in the grant application as well as all applicable rules, regulations and conditions, as may be reasonably prescribed by the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety consistent with the purpose and authorization of P.L. 98-473. If special conditions have been applied to this grant, they are attached to this award and indicated below.

This grant shall become effective, as of the start date of the grant period listed, once this original grant award has been properly executed on behalf of the grantee and returned to the Governor's Crime Commission, attention of the Grants Management Director.

Authorizing Official

Strib Boynton 7-2-08
Signature of Authorizing Official Date

Strib Boynton, City Manager

Name and title of Authorizing Official

Governor's Crime Commission

David E. Jones 6-9-08
Signature of Director Date

David E. Jones, Executive Director

Name and title of Director

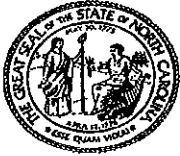
Project Director

Cathy Purvis 7-2-08
Signature of Project Director Date

Cathy Purvis, Executive Director

Name and title of Project Director

This award is subject to the attached conditions, which must be signed by both the authorizing official and the project director, and returned along with this Grant Award.



N.C. DEPARTMENT OF CRIME CONTROL
AND PUBLIC SAFETY
GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION
1201 FRONT STREET, SUITE 200
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27609

JUVENILE JUSTICE PLANNING COMMITTEE GRANT AWARD
SPECIAL CONDITIONS

GRANTEE: City of High Point
GRANT TITLE: CAC Expansion and Training
GRANT NUMBER: 041-1-07-00A-AH-411

1. The recipient agrees to comply with the financial and administrative requirements set forth in the current edition of the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) Financial Guide and the current edition of Governor's Crime Commission Grant Award Packet.

The OJP Financial Guide can be viewed online at:
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/financialguide

2. The recipient assures and certifies that it has the legal authority to apply for federal assistance and the institutional, managerial, and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay any required non-federal share of the project cost) to ensure proper planning, management, and completion of the project described in this application.

3. The recipient agrees to establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.

4. The recipient agrees to give the Governor's Crime Commission or the General Accounting Office, through any authorized representative, access to and the right to examine all paper or electronic records related to the financial assistance.

5. This recipient agrees to comply with the organizational audit requirements of OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations, as further described in the current edition of the OJP Financial Guide, Chapter 19.

6. The recipient acknowledges that failure to submit an acceptable Equal Employment Opportunity Plan (if recipient is required to submit one pursuant to 28 C.F.R. Section 42.302), that is approved by the Office for Civil Rights, is a violation of its Certified Assurances and may result in suspension or termination of funding, until such time as the recipient is in compliance.

7. The recipient agrees that all contracts must be approved by the Governor's Crime Commission grants management director prior to execution. Any funds incurred will be in violation of the contract if they are incurred prior to approval. Any rate over \$450/day must be justified in writing to the Governor's Crime Commission. All sole source contracts in excess of \$100,000 must receive prior approval from the Bureau of Justice Assistance.



N.C. DEPARTMENT OF CRIME CONTROL
AND PUBLIC SAFETY
GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION
1201 FRONT STREET, SUITE 200
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27609

8. Positions created must be new and increase the agency staff by the number of positions requested.
9. Funds allocated to the personnel section of the budget may not be transferred to another budget section. ALL unspent personnel funds will be reverted.
10. The recipient agrees to complete the Juvenile Justice Report which must be submitted electronically as instructed. Your monthly cost report will not be paid if the Juvenile Justice Report is not received.
11. The recipient/implementing agency must submit a thorough sustainability plan at the end of the first year (before receiving 2nd Year Funding).
12. Recipients of Juvenile Justice grants must complete an annual performance report each year they receive funding.
13. The recipient acknowledges that failure to submit programmatic or financial reports in a timely manner will result in the termination of this grant. Upon termination, all outstanding reimbursements will be forfeited by the recipient.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Strib Boynton".

Strib Boynton, City Manager

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Cathy Purvis".

Cathy Purvis



September 29, 2008

MEMORANDUM

TO: Strib Boynton
City Manager

FROM: Louanne C. Hedrick
Budget & Evaluation Officer

SUBJECT: Agenda Item for City Council

The City has received a \$23,500 grant from the Convention and Visitors Bureau which will be used for advertising expenses for the Sesquicentennial International Festival in May 2009.

Attached is a budget amendment to recognize the grant revenues received and to appropriate funds for the Sesquicentennial project.

Alice Moore and I will be available to answer any questions.

cc: Pat Pate
Randy McCaslin
Alice Moore

"AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE 2008-2009 BUDGET ORDINANCE
OF THE CITY OF HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA
TO APPROPRIATE FUNDS FOR SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of High Point, North Carolina, as follows:

Section 1. The City has received a \$23,500 grant from the High Point Convention and Visitors Bureau to be used for advertising expenses for the International Festival in May 2009.

Section 2. In order to appropriate these funds, the Budget Ordinance of the City of High Point would need to be amended as follows:

(A) That the following General Fund revenues be amended as follows:

Grants & Contributions	\$ 23,500
------------------------	-----------

(B) That the following General Fund expenditures be amended as follows:

Designated Donation Expense (101131/521199)	\$ 23,500
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Section 3. That all ordinances, or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

Section 4. That this ordinance shall be effective from and after its passage."

Adopted this _____ day of October, 2008

September 17, 2008

Ms. Alice Moore
City of High Point
P.O. Box 230
High Point, NC 27260

Dear Ms. Moore

We are pleased to inform you that your 2008-2009 Arts & Tourism Grant Application for the High Point Sesquicentennial Commission has been approved for \$23,500 towards Advertising for the 150th Year-Long Celebration.

Twenty-four applications were received totaling \$412,366, while only \$210,000 was available in grant funds. The Arts & Tourism Grants Committee and the CVB Board thoroughly reviewed all requests. Their decisions were based on the grant guidelines and on the priorities of the many projects proposed. In all cases, the Committee wishes they could have granted more.

The High Point Convention & Visitors Bureau has always appreciated the grant recipient's acknowledgement of the funding, whether it is printed materials, signs or monuments, we would appreciate acknowledgement of this significant program.

Please contact me when your grant check is needed. When your check is sent, you will receive the Final Report Form and the Progress Report Form. According to the Guidelines of the Program, your project or event must be completed by December 31, 2009. If your project or event is completed by June 30, 2009, we must receive a Final Report by July 31, 2009. If your project or event is not complete, a Progress Report must be received by July 31, 2009 and a Final Report by December 31, 2009.

Best wishes on the success of this project.

Best Regards,



Melody Burnett
Grants Administrator

PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

On August 26, 2008, a public hearing was held before the Planning and Zoning Commission regarding the request described below. All members of the Commission were present except for Ms. Marilyn DeBerry.

City of High Point

Street Abandonment Case 08-16

A request by the Technical Review Committee to abandon a partially improved right-of-way, known as Part Court, located west of Park Street between East Russell Avenue and East Green Drive.

Mr. Jeff Stewart presented this request and recommended approval of the case as outlined in the staff report.

No one spoke in favor or in opposition to this request.

The Planning & Zoning Commission recommended *approval*, by a vote of 8-0, of Street Abandonment Case 08-15.

**CITY OF HIGH POINT
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**STAFF REPORT
STREET ABANDONMENT CASE SA08-16
August 26, 2008**

Applicant: Technical Review Committee	Request: Abandonment of the public interest in a partially improved right-of-way, also known as Park Court, located west of Park Street between East Russell Avenue and East Green Drive.	
Street Classifications		
Street Name	Classification	R/W and Pavement Width
Green Drive	Major Thoroughfare	Approx. 70 ft. R/W - 50 ft. curb & gutter
Park Street	Local Street	Approx. 40 ft. R/W - 18 ft. paved

Adjacent Zoning and Current Use	
All land abutting the proposed street abandonment is owned by Slane Hosiery Mills, Inc. and zoned light industrial. While the current use of the facility is for manufacturing clothes, the subject area adjacent to the abandonment is used for parking and loading docks.	

STAFF ANALYSIS

The right-of-way considered for abandonment is approximately 0.21 acres in area and varies in width. The north/south segment is a 10 foot wide by 215 foot long partially improved right-of-way containing approximately 2,150 sq. ft. The east/west segment is a 35 foot wide by 375 foot long partially improved right-of-way containing approximately 13,125 sq. ft. The Technical Review Committee (TRC) is requesting that the public interest in the right-of-way be abandoned so that the right-of-way may be conveyed to the abutting property owner, which in this case is Slane Hosiery Mills, Inc.

The TRC reviewed this request on July 23, 2008 and identified no issues that would prevent its abandonment. The retention of easements is not needed, as no infrastructure is within the right-of-way. The current improvements to the right-of-way are privately maintained.

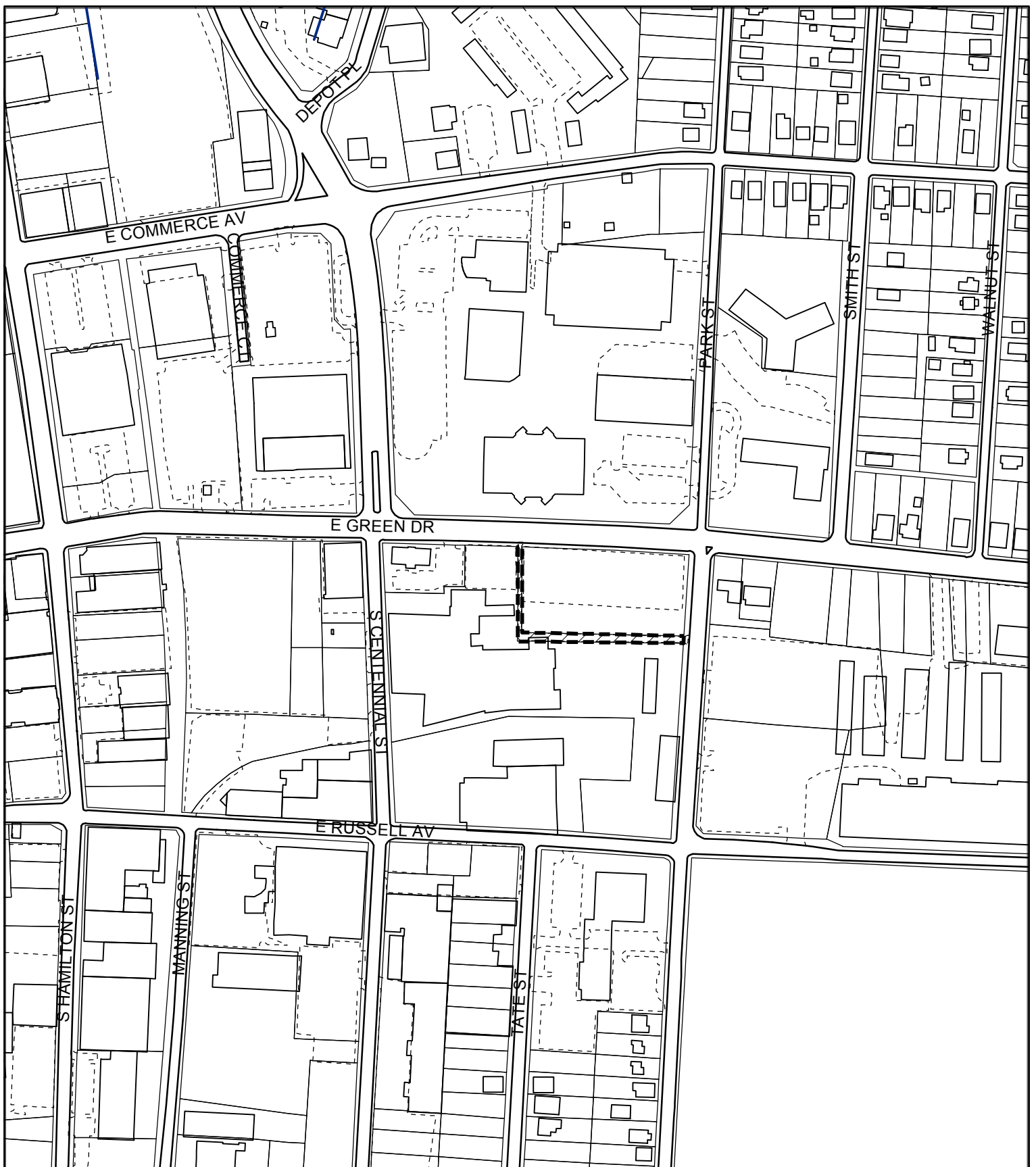
The abandonment of the public's interest and conveyance of the right-of-way to the abutting property owner as regulated will not deny the abutting property owner reasonable access to their property.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

The Planning and Development Department recommends approval of the requested street right-of-way abandonment based on preliminary findings that it is not contrary to the public interest, and that no property in the vicinity of the street abandonment would be deprived of reasonable means of ingress or egress.



Looking north towards Green Drive



STREET ABANDONMENT REQUEST 08-16

Applicant: Technical Review Committee

Area: 0.211 acres



Location of requested street abandonment

Planning & Development
Department

City of High Point

Date: July 29, 2008



Scale: 1"=200'

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**CITY OF HIGH POINT
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**STAFF REPORT
MINOR AMENDMENT TO CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT 07-35
October 6, 2008**

Applicant	
Dr. Claire Wilson	
Proposal: The applicant is requesting to amend Conditional Use Permit 07-35 (CUP 07-35) pertaining to a requirement to provide access stubs to the abutting properties to the north and east.	
Site Information	
Location	Lying north of the intersection of Penny Road and Ossi Court.
Site Acreage	Approximately 0.86 acres.
Current Land Use	Dental Office (currently under construction)

Site Access & Street Classification		
Street Name	Classification	Approximate Frontage
Penny Road	Minor Thoroughfare	390 ft.

Surrounding Area Zoning and Current Use			
North	AG	Agricultural (<i>Guilford County</i>)	Farm/House
South	CU GO-H	Conditional Use General Office High-Intensity	Multi-family Residential
East	CU GO-H	Conditional Use General Office High-Intensity	Undeveloped
West	CU-CP	Conditional Use Corporate Park	Office

Minor Amendments:

Minor amendments are changes to the conditions of a Conditional Use Permit which will result in equal or better performance and which do not alter the objective and purpose of the original requirements and conditions of the Conditional Use Permit. The City Council may approve minor amendments without a recommendation from the Planning and Zoning Commission and without a public hearing. In granting minor amendments, the City Council may require such additional conditions as will secure the original objectives and purposes of the requirements or conditions amended.

Background Information:

Dr. Wilson recently annexed a small portion of land into the city (Case 07-35) and combined that property with adjacent holdings to create her current 0.86 acre site. However, that small portion of land is separately zoned CU GO-H with its own Conditional Use Permit. At the request of High Point's Department of Transportation the applicant inserted a condition pertaining to the

provision of access stubs to the northern and eastern property line. At the time of the rezoning the applicant's site was part of an Integrated Multiple Use Development (IMUD). The applicant has since withdrawn her property from this IMUD, with the consent of the other IMUD property owners.

Analysis:

As outlined in the attached memo from the Transportation Director, this is a small site that will generate a fairly small amount of vehicle traffic. In addition, the removal of the site from the Penny Road IMUD eliminates some of the need for connectivity between the properties. Therefore it is the opinion of the Department of Transportation that the existing access point to Penny Road should be sufficient to adequately handle the vehicular traffic for the site, and that the access stubs are no longer required. This request would not affect the interconnectivity of the existing (and newly revised) IMUD to the east.

Recommendation:

Staff recommends approval.

This approval is based upon the recommendation given by the Department of Transportation.

APPLICATION FOR A CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

CITY OF HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA

October 6, 2008
(Submitted)

TO THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HIGH POINT:

The undersigned hereby respectfully requests that the High Point City Council, pursuant to Title 9, Chapter 3 of the City Code, grant a Conditional Use Permit for the following use(s), subject to the following conditions:

I. USES: Any of the land uses allowed in the General Office High Intensity (GO-H) District and their customary accessory uses shall be permitted, subject to the development and dimensional requirements of the GO-H District and the specific conditions of this Permit.

II. CONDITIONS:

A. Lot Combination and Development: The land area of the rezoning site shall be combined into one (1) property with the abutting property to the south as illustrated in Exhibit A.

B. Transportation:

1. The City of High Point Director of Transportation shall approve the exact location and design of all access points and improvements.

2. ~~Access stubs shall be provided to the properties to the north and east. The connection to these properties may be through a private driveway or a parking lot.~~

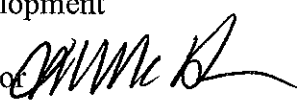
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY: Approximately 0.46 acres lying along the east side of Penny Road, approximately 1,000 feet west of the intersection of Eastchester Drive. The site is also known as Guilford County Tax Parcels ACL-17-94-7005-0-1065-00-02 (portion) and ACL-17-94-7005-0-1065-00-10 (portion).

An application has been duly filed requesting that the property involved in this application be rezoned from the Agricultural (AG) District, within Guilford County's zoning jurisdiction, to a Conditional Use General Office-High Intensity (CU GO-H) District. It is understood and acknowledged that if the property is rezoned as requested and the Conditional Use Permit authorized, the property described in this request will be perpetually bound by the use(s)



September 30, 2008

To: Lee Burnette, Director of Planning and Development

From: Mark McDonald, P.E., Transportation Director 

Subject: **Minor Amendment to Rezoning Case #07-35**, Dr. Claire Wilson.
Property located north side of Penny Road approximately 700' west of the
intersection of Eastchester Drive.

My staff and I have reviewed the rezoning request and have the following comments:

A traffic impact analysis was not required for this development. To require a traffic study the proposed development must be expected to produce at least one hundred and fifty (150) trips in the AM or PM peak hour. In order to mitigate the development's impact on the surrounding roadway network the following improvements will be required:

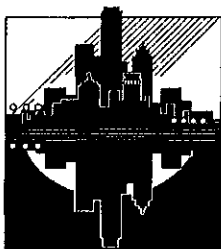
Access

The proposed rezoning shall have one point of access to Penny Road. This access point shall be located opposite of the existing driveway for tax parcel 180-450-1-20.

Originally this parcel was part of an Integrated Multiple Use Development (IMUD). The property owners have agreed to modified the existing IMUD and remove this parcel from the IMUD. The proposed use is a low trip generator and the proposed access point on Penny Road will be able to accommodate the trips generated by this development. Therefore, the stubs to the adjacent parcels to the north and east are not required.

The City of High Point Transportation Director and the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) shall approve all construction and improvements.

If you have any questions or would like to further discuss this case, please advise.



M. ABIGAIL PITTMAN, AICP

210 Louise Avenue
High Point, North Carolina 27262
(336) 885-4928 (H) • FAX: (336) 885-9542 • abigaile@northstate.net

DATE: September 15, 2008

TO: Herb Shannon, Planner
Doug Loveland, Planner

FROM: Abigaile Pittman, AICP

RE: Minor Modification Request for CUP 07-35

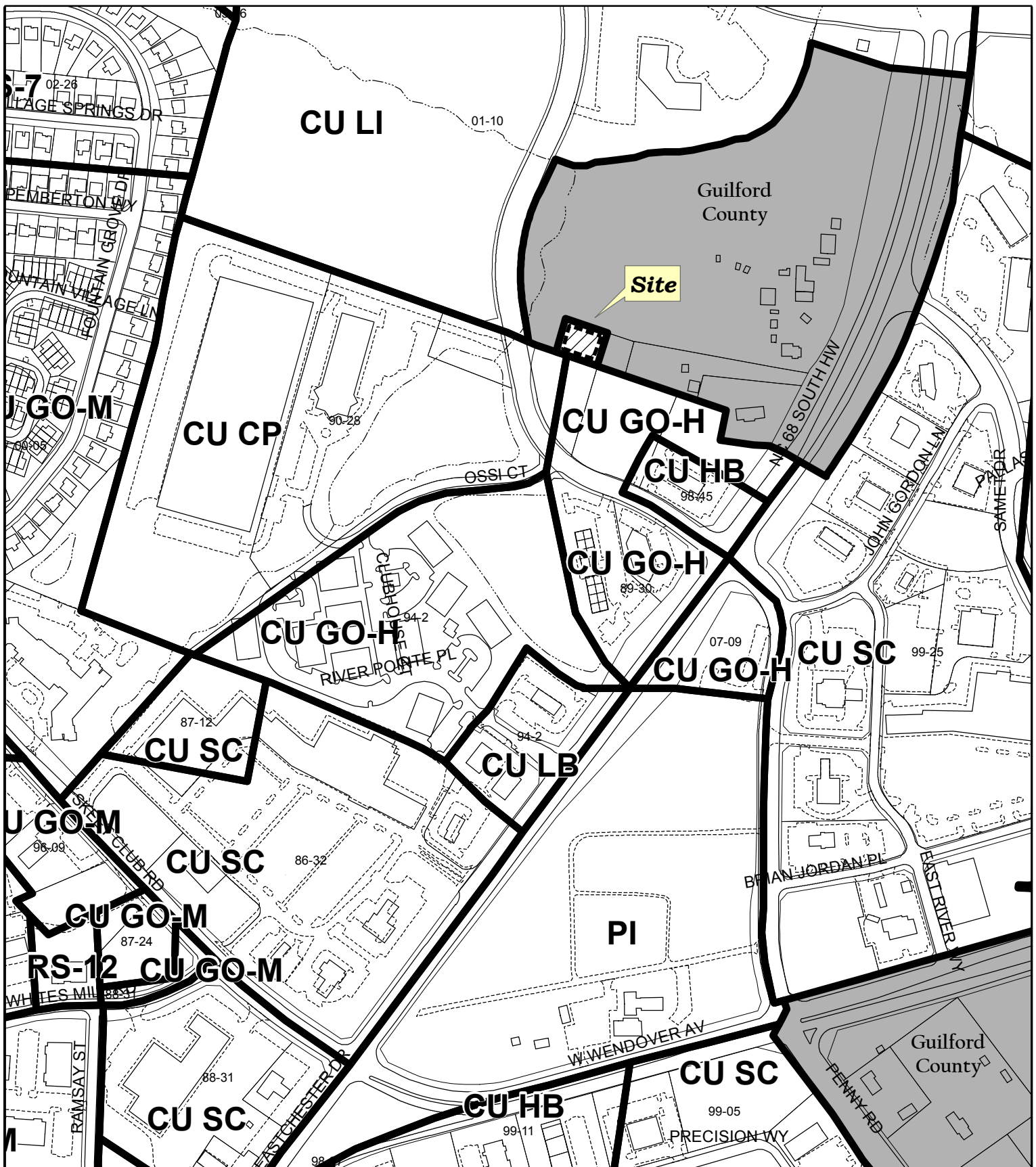
Last week Claire Wilson's lot was removed from the 68/Penny Integrated Multiple Use Development IMUD. The condition in her CUP addressing stubs to the north and east was a reflection of the IMUD. Now that she is no longer a part of the IMUD, Dr. Wilson wishes to remove this condition. The decision to let her withdraw from the IMUD was endorsed by the other property owners in the IMUD, and approved by Mark McDonald, the Transportation Director.

There are several reasons that Dr. Wilson wanted to remove her site from the IMUD and remove the zoning condition addressing required stubs to the north and east. First, the developed portion of the IMUD is Panera Bread, which is a commercial establishment, and they have a more intensive use and traffic pattern than Dr. Wilson. Dr. Wilson's dental practice has a large number of pediatric patients. She is concerned about their safety if commercial traffic from IMUD lots to the east, which includes Panera Bread, is permitted to flow through her parking lot. Further, the approved access drive to Dr. Wilson's site is at the top of the curve on Penny Road, in a location that would be safer without a flow of commercial traffic through the site.

The remainder of the IMUD would continue to be served by their established access drive to Penny Road, and no other lots would be affected by the removal of Dr. Wilson's access stubs.

Please contact me at 688-3055 should you require any additional information.

CC: Dr. Claire Wilson



MINOR AMENDMENT CUP07-35

Land Use Plan

Existing Land Use Plan

Subject Property Boundary



**Planning & Development
Department**

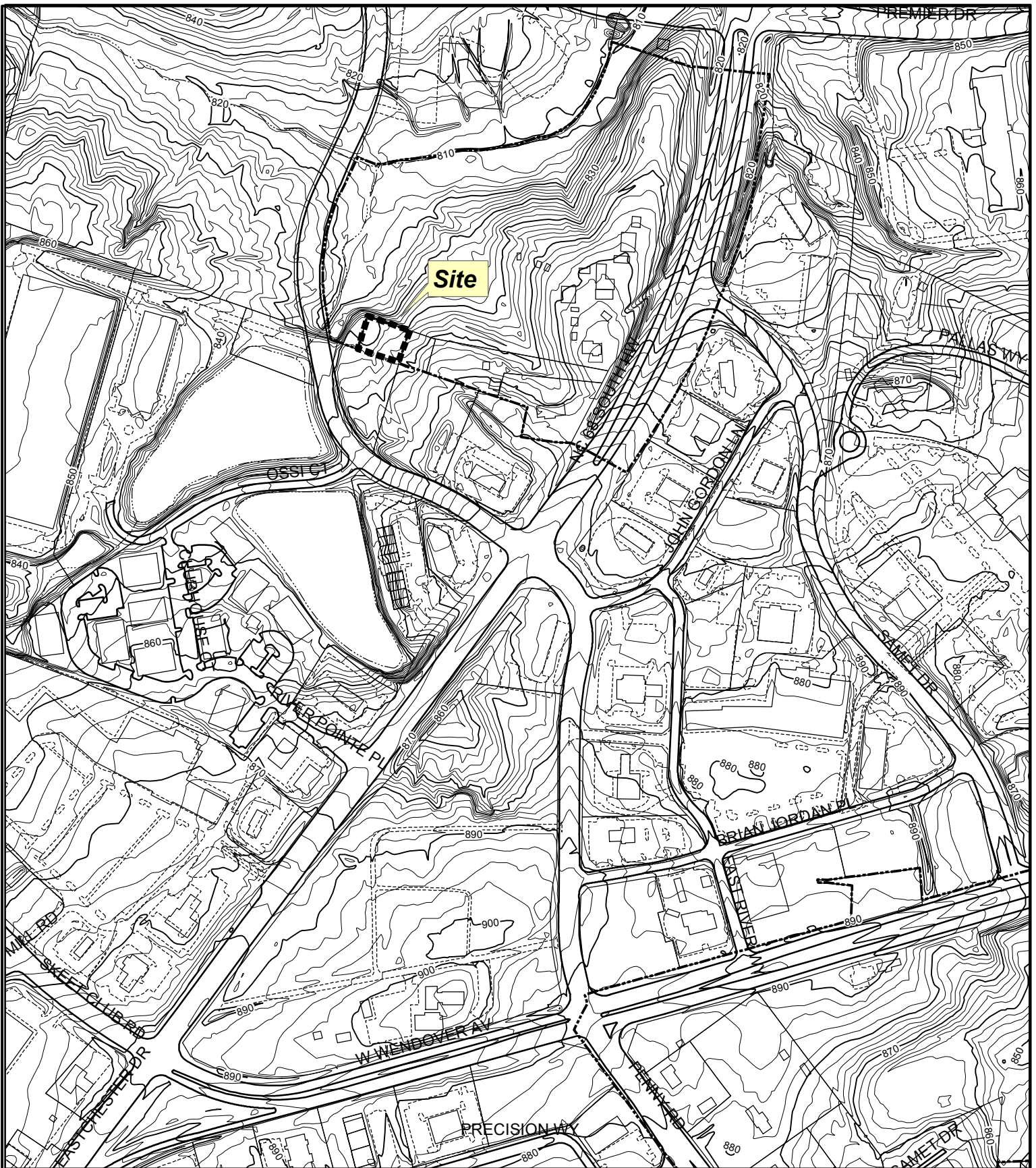
City of High Point

Date: September 30, 2008



Scale: 1'=400'

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MINOR AMENDMENT CUP07-35

Topography

Subject Property Boundary - - - - -

Planning & Development
Department

City of High Point

Date: September 30, 2008



Scale: 1"=400'

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MINOR AMENDMENT CUP07-35



PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

On August 26, 2008, a public hearing was held before the Planning and Zoning Commission regarding the request described below. All members of the Commission were present except for Ms. Marilyn DeBerry.

City of High Point

Street Abandonment Case 08-15

A request by the Technical Review Committee to abandon a 14 foot wide unimproved right-of way located along the west side of Campbell Street, opposite Edgeworth Street.

Mr. Jeff Stewart presented this request and recommended approval of the case as outlined in the staff report.

No one spoke in favor or in opposition to this request.

The Planning & Zoning Commission recommended *approval*, by a vote of 8-0, of Street Abandonment Case 08-15.

**CITY OF HIGH POINT
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**STAFF REPORT
STREET ABANDONMENT CASE SA08-15
August 26, 2008**

Applicant: Technical Review Committee	Request: Abandonment of the public interest in an unimproved 14 foot wide right-of-way located along the west side of Campbell Street, opposite Edgeworth Street.	
Street Classifications		
Street Name	Classification	R/W and Pavement Width
Campbell Street	Local Street	Approx. 50 ft. R/W - 22 ft. paved
Edgeworth Street	Local Street	Approx. 40 ft. R/W - 19 ft. paved

Adjacent Zoning and Current Use			
North	RS-7	Single Family Residential	Single Family Dwelling
South	RM-8	Multi-family Residential	Single Family Dwelling
East	RM-8	Multi-family Residential	Single Family Dwelling
West	RM-8	Multi-family Residential	Single Family Dwelling

STAFF ANALYSIS

The area of the street right-of-way considered for abandonment is a 14 foot wide by 150 foot long unimproved right-of-way containing approximately 2,100 sq. ft. The Technical Review Committee (TRC) is requesting that the public interest in the right-of-way be abandoned so that the right-of-way may be conveyed to the abutting property owners.

If approved, this existing excess right-of-way, as platted in Plat Book 2 Page 30, will be equally divided between the properties to the east and the west of the unimproved right-of-way. The TRC reviewed this request on July 23, 2008 and identified no issues that would prevent its abandonment. The retention of easements will not be requested, as no infrastructure is within the right-of-way.

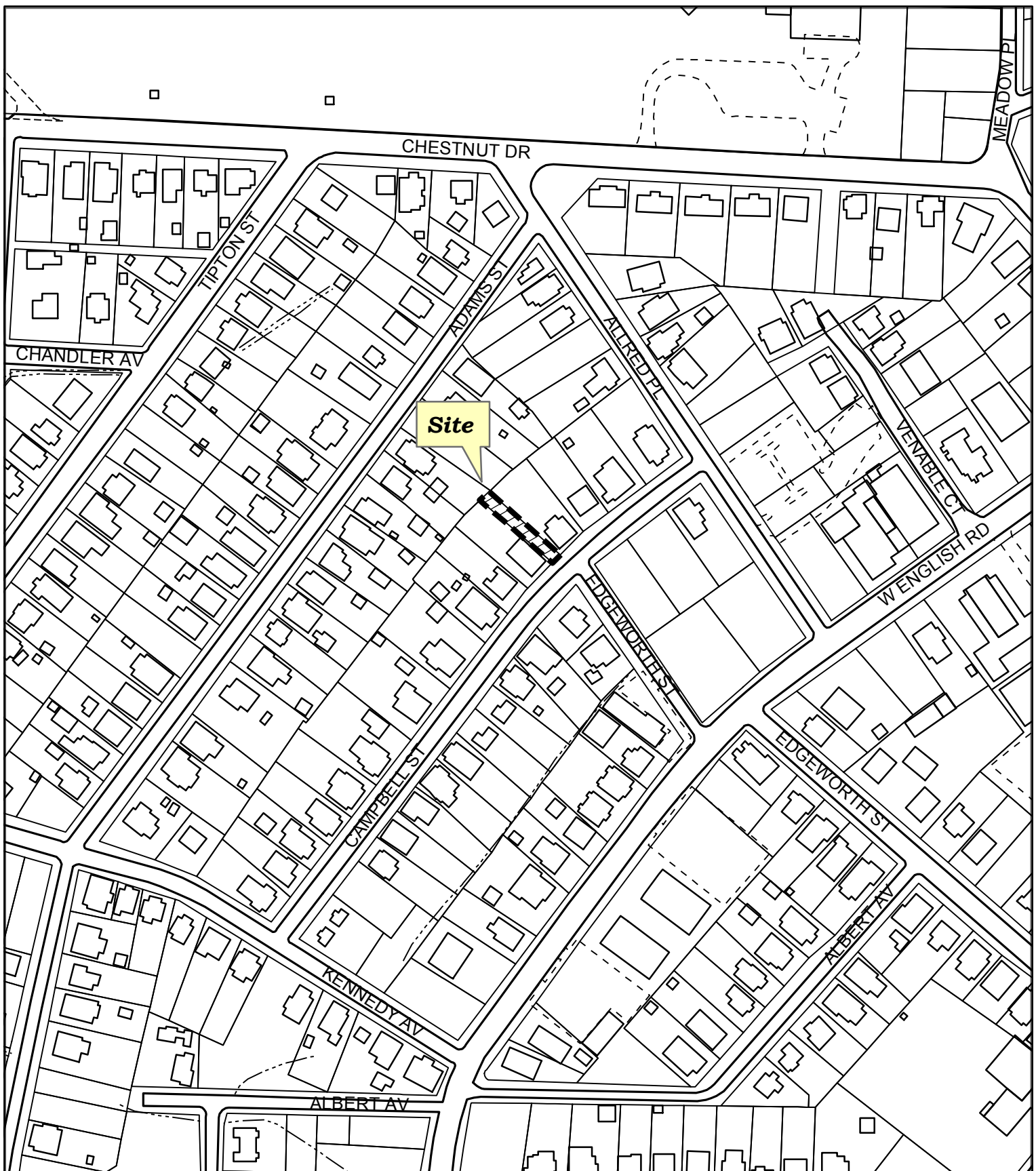
The abandonment of the public's interest and conveyance of the right-of-way to abutting property owners as regulated will not deny the abutting property owners reasonable access to their property.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

The Planning and Development Department recommends approval of the requested street right-of-way abandonment based on preliminary findings that it is not contrary to the public interest, and that no property in the vicinity of the street abandonment would be deprived of reasonable means of ingress or egress.



Looking north



STREET ABANDONMENT REQUEST 08-15

Applicant: Technical Review Committee

Area: 0.048 acres



Location of requested street abandonment

Planning & Development
Department

City of High Point

Date: July 29, 2008



Scale: 1"=200'

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Publish four (4) consecutive weeks: **November 7, 14, 21, & 28**

RESOLUTION OF INTENT TO CONSIDER A
STREET ABANDONMENT
(Case # SA08-21)

WHEREAS, the City Council has been requested to close an unimproved right-of-way known as Dupont Avenue, lying approximately 550 feet east of Park Street, between E. Kearns Avenue and Wheeler Avenue.

WHEREAS, G.S. 160A-299 requires the Council to first adopt a resolution declaring its intent to close the street and calling a public hearing on the question;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, THAT THE COUNCIL declares its intent to consider the abandonment of the street above described and sets Monday, December 1, 2008, at 5:30 p.m. as the date for said public hearing before the Council of the City of High Point, in the Council Chambers of the Municipal Building, High Point, on the closing of said street.

Persons wishing to be heard either for or against the said street closing are asked to be present for the hearing. The meeting facilities of the City of High Point are accessible to people with disabilities. If you need a special accommodation, call 336/883-3298 or TDD# 336/883-8517.

Further information pertaining to this request is available at the Planning and Development in the Municipal Office Building, 211 South Hamilton Street, Room 316, High Point, North Carolina, 336/883-3544 or FAX 336/883-3056.

By Order of the City Council
This the 9th day of October, 2008.

Lisa B. Vierling, City Clerk

Petition Submitted By:
Technical Review Committee



STREET ABANDONMENT REQUEST 08-21

Applicant: Technical Review Committee

Area: 0.259 acres



Location of requested street abandonment

Planning & Development
Department

City of High Point

Date: August 6, 2008



Scale: 1"=300'

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PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

On August 26, 2008, a public hearing was held before the Planning and Zoning Commission regarding the request described below. All members of the Commission were present except for Ms. Marilyn DeBerry.

City of High Point

Street Abandonment Case 08-17

A request by the Technical Review Committee to abandon an unimproved right-of-way, known as East Willis Avenue, located west of South Hamilton Street approximately 125 feet north of East Ward Avenue.

Mr. Jeff Stewart presented this request and recommended approval of the case as outlined in the staff report.

No one spoke in favor or in opposition to this request.

The Planning & Zoning Commission recommended *approval*, by a vote of 8-0, of Street Abandonment Case 08-15.

**CITY OF HIGH POINT
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

**STAFF REPORT
STREET ABANDONMENT CASE SA08-17
August 26, 2008**

Applicant: Technical Review Committee	Request: Abandonment of the public interest in a partially improved right-of-way known as East Willis Avenue located west of South Hamilton Street, approximately 125 feet north of East Ward Avenue.	
Street Classifications		
Street Name	Classification	R/W and Pavement Width
S. Hamilton Street	Major Thoroughfare	Approx. 55 ft. R/W - 25 ft. paved

Adjacent Zoning and Current Use			
North	MS	Main Street	Single Family Dwelling
South	MS	Main Street	Convenience Store
East	MS	Main Street	Vacant Lot
West	MS	Main Street	Thrift Store

STAFF ANALYSIS

The area of the street right-of-way considered for abandonment is a 20 foot wide by 130 foot long L-shaped partially improved right-of-way containing approximately 3,250 sq. ft. The Technical Review Committee (TRC) is requesting that the public interest in the right-of-way be abandoned.

If approved, this existing excess right-of-way will be equally divided between the abutting property owners. The TRC reviewed this request on July 23, 2008 and identified no issues that would prevent its abandonment. The retention of easements will not be requested, as no infrastructure is within the right-of-way.

The abandonment of the public's interest and conveyance of the right-of-way to abutting property owners as regulated will not deny the abutting property owners reasonable access to their property.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

The Planning and Development Department recommends approval of the requested street right-of-way abandonment based on preliminary findings that it is not contrary to the public interest, and that no property in the vicinity of the street abandonment would be deprived of reasonable means of ingress or egress.



Looking west from S. Hamilton Street



STREET ABANDONMENT REQUEST 08-17

Applicant: Technical Review Committee

Area: 0.063 acres



Location of requested street abandonment

Planning & Development
Department

City of High Point

Date: July 29, 2008



Scale: 1"=200'

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Publish four (4) consecutive weeks: **November 7, 14, 21, & 28**

RESOLUTION OF INTENT TO CONSIDER A
STREET ABANDONMENT
(Case # SA08-18)

WHEREAS, the City Council has been requested to close a portion of an unimproved right-of-way known as Purdy Avenue, lying approximately 496 feet north of E. Commerce Avenue, between Carter Street and Worth Street.

WHEREAS, G.S. 160A-299 requires the Council to first adopt a resolution declaring its intent to close the street and calling a public hearing on the question;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, THAT THE COUNCIL declares its intent to consider the abandonment of the street above described and sets Monday, December 1, 2008, at 5:30 p.m. as the date for said public hearing before the Council of the City of High Point, in the Council Chambers of the Municipal Building, High Point, on the closing of said street.

Persons wishing to be heard either for or against the said street closing are asked to be present for the hearing. The meeting facilities of the City of High Point are accessible to people with disabilities. If you need a special accommodation, call 336/883-3298 or TDD# 336/883-8517.

Further information pertaining to this request is available at the Planning and Development in the Municipal Office Building, 211 South Hamilton Street, Room 316, High Point, North Carolina, 336/883-3544 or FAX 336/883-3056.

By Order of the City Council
This the 9th day of October, 2008.

Lisa B. Vierling, City Clerk

Petition Submitted By:
Technical Review Committee



Site

STREET ABANDONMENT REQUEST 08-18

Applicant: Technical Review Committee
Area: 0.195 acres



Location of requested street abandonment

Planning & Development
Department

City of High Point

Date: August 6, 2008



Scale: 1"=300'

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