

RESOLUTION NO.: R-2020-052

Certifying Twelve (12) Building Sites as Abandoned Buildings Pursuant to the South Carolina Abandoned Buildings Revitalization Act, Title 12, Chapter 67, Section 12-67-100 et seq., of the Code of Laws of South Carolina (1976), as amended, regarding property located at 2150 Harden Street, Richland County TMS # 11501-01-01(p)

ORIGINAL
STAMPED IN RED

WHEREAS, the South Carolina Abandoned Buildings Revitalization Act of 2013 (the "Act") was enacted in Title 12, Chapter 67, of the South Carolina Code of Laws to create an incentive for the rehabilitation, renovation and redevelopment of abandoned buildings located in South Carolina; and,

WHEREAS, the Act provides that restoration of abandoned buildings into productive assets for the communities in which they are located serves a public and corporate purpose and results in job opportunities; and,

WHEREAS, Section 12-67-120 of the Act provides the following definitions (in pertinent part):

(1) "Abandoned building" means a building or structure, which clearly may be delineated from other buildings or structures, at least sixty-six percent of the space in which has been closed continuously to business or otherwise nonoperational for income producing purposes for a period of at least five years immediately preceding the date on which the taxpayer files a "Notice of Intent to Rehabilitate"; and,

(2) "Building site" means the abandoned building together with the parcel of land upon which it is located and other improvements located on the parcel. However, the area of the building site is limited to the land upon which the abandoned building is located and the land immediately surrounding such building used for parking and other similar purposes directly related to the building's income producing use; and,

WHEREAS, Section 12-67-140 of the Act provides that a taxpayer who rehabilitates an abandoned building is eligible either for a credit against certain income taxes, license fees or premium taxes, or a credit against local real property taxes; and,

WHEREAS, Babcock Building, LLC, a South Carolina limited liability company ("Taxpayer"), is the developer of certain real property commonly called the Babcock Complex and comprised of twelve (12) structures located at 2150 Harden Street, (the "Property"), as referenced in that certain deed dated January 13, 2020 and recorded January 14, 2020 in the Richland County ROD Office in Deed Book 2461 at Page 1895, which Property is further identified on the Richland County Tax Maps as TMS 11501-01-01(p); and,

WHEREAS, the Property is located within the city limits of Columbia, South Carolina; and,

WHEREAS, the Taxpayer has requested that the City certify, pursuant to Section 12-67-160(A) of the Act, that the Property consists of twelve (12) separate eligible abandoned building sites as defined by Section 12-67-120; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Columbia, South Carolina, this 19th day of May, 2020, as follows:

Section 1. Clachan Properties, L.L.C., an affiliate of the Taxpayer, has previously submitted to the City's Planning and Development Services Department the attached Request to Certify the Property as twelve (12) separate eligible building sites as shown on Exhibit A, attached hereto ("Exhibit A"), under the Act, which Request included supporting documentation from Taxpayer's architect.

Section 2. The City's Planning and Development Services Department reviewed the Request to Certify, supporting documentation, conferred with the Taxpayer, and conducted its own review of the Property. The City also received a letter confirming the Bull Street Development Review Board's approval of Taxpayer's Request to Certify the Babcock Complex as twelve (12) separate abandoned building sites eligible under the Act ("Exhibit B").

After such review, the Mayor and City Council approved the request and issued Resolution No. R-2016-004 on January 19, 2016 in the name of Clachan Properties, LLC.

Section 3. The City hereby certifies, with respect to Babcock Building, LLC as the Taxpayer, that (a) the Property consists of twelve (12) separate abandoned building sites as defined in the Act, (b) that each abandoned building site was an abandoned building as of March 2, 2020 as defined in Section 12-67-120 (1) of the Act, and (c) that the geographic area of each abandoned building site is consistent with Section 12-67-120 (2) of the Act.

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STAMPED IN RED

Requested by:

Assistant City Manager Gentry _____



Mayor

Approved by:



City Manager

Approved as to form:

T. A. Knox

City Attorney

ATTEST:



City Clerk

Introduced: 5/19/2020
Final Reading: 5/19/2020

August 13, 2018

Ms. Krista M. Hampton
Director of Planning and Development Services
City of Columbia, SC
1136 Washington Street
Columbia, SC 29201

Re: Abandoned Buildings on the BullStreet Campus

Krista,

I hope this letter finds you well and thank you for your time discussing the various abandoned buildings on the BullStreet campus.

As requested, please see the enclosed letter from the Department of Mental Health stating that the following buildings have been at least 66% abandoned for at least 5 years and the corresponding supplemental information about each building:

- Williams Building (14)
- Consumer Rehab (15)
- Chapel of Hope (16)
- Canteen (22)
- Benet Auditorium (23)
- Horger Library (23)
- Trezevant Building (24)
- Pest Control Building (25)
- Storage/Clean Linen (31)
- Storage/Soiled Linen (32)
- Ice Cream Plant (33)
- Grounds Shed (35)
- Lock Shop (36)
- Mattress Shop (37)
- Car Shed (41)
- Grounds Greenhouse (45)
- Small Project Shop (47)
- Storage #1 (48)
- Storage #2 (49)
- Preston Building (51)
- Cooper Building (52)
- Saunders Building (53)
- Allan Building (54)

If you find this information to be in order, we would like to request the City Council of Columbia certify these buildings as abandoned pursuant to the South Carolina Abandoned Building Tax Credit.

If you need any additional information, please let us know.

Yours very truly,



Robert E. Hughes III, President
Bull Street Development, LLC



EXHIBIT B

State of South Carolina Department of Mental Health

MENTAL HEALTH COMMISSION:

Alison Y. Evans, PsyD, Chair
Everard Rutledge, PhD, Vice Chair
Beverly Cardwell
Louise Haynes
Bob Hiott, MEd
J. Buxton Terry
Sharon L. Wilson

2414 Bull Street • P.O. Box 485
Columbia, SC 29202
Information: (803) 898-8581

John H. Magill
State Director of Mental Health

July 13, 2018

Robert Hughes
Bull Street Development, LLC
1 North Main Street, Suite 902
Greenville, SC 29601

Dear Robert,

As discussed, attached is a survey from the Department's Office of Physical Plant Services dated August 3, 1998, with six revisions. For the purposes of the certification of abandoned buildings pursuant to the South Carolina Abandoned Buildings Revitalization Act, at least sixty-six percent of the square footage of each of the following buildings have been abandoned by the South Carolina Department of Mental Health for a minimum of five years:

- Williams Building (14)
- Consumer Rehab (15)
- Chapel of Hope (16)
- Canteen (22)
- Benet Auditorium (23)
- Horger Library (23)
- Trezevant Building (24)
- Pest Control Building (25)
- Storage/Clean Linen (31)
- Storage/Soiled Linen (32)
- Ice Cream Plant (33)
- Grounds Shed (35)
- Lock Shop (36)
- Mattress Shop (37)
- Car Shed (41)
- Grounds Greenhouse (45)
- Small Project Shop (47)
- Storage #1 (48)
- Storage #2 (49)
- Preston Building (51)
- Cooper Building (52)
- Saunders Building (53)
- Allan Building (54)

MISSION STATEMENT

To support the recovery of people with mental illnesses.

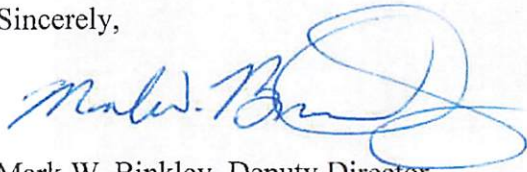


For location purposes only, the numbers in parentheses identify where each of the above buildings can be found on the survey. [**Please note:** Although the attached survey indicates some buildings as still being in use, all the buildings on the list above have been closed since the last update of the survey in July 2007, and all have been closed at least five years.]

The Department of Mental Health supports the request of Bull Street Development, LLC to have each building listed above certified as abandoned by the City of Columbia for the purposes of the South Carolina Abandoned Buildings Revitalization Act.

If you need additional information, please let me know.

Sincerely,



Mark W. Binkley, Deputy Director
Division of Administrative Services

Attachment

Building Number: #14

Building Name: Williams Building

Number of Buildings: One (1)

Square Footage: 79,366

Date of Abandonment: Earlier than July 2007*

Percentage Abandoned: 100%



Building Number: #15
Building Name: Consumer Rehab
Number of Buildings: One (1)
Square Footage: 7,561
Date of Abandonment: Earlier than July 2007*
Percentage Abandoned: 100%



Building Number: #16
Building Name: Chapel of Hope
Number of Buildings: Two (2)
Square Footage: 13,989
Date of Abandonment: Earlier than July 2007*
Percentage Abandoned: 100%





Shelley Smith Pelliccione, LEED AP

931-841-4611 shelleyls@icloud.com 101 Reedy View Dr, Greenville, SC 29601

May 4, 2018

Chandler Cox
Hughes Development
1 N Main St, Suite 902
Greenville, SC 29601

Mrs. Cox,

I have reviewed the Chapel of Hope/Kempson Center complex as it relates to the State of South Carolina's Abandoned Buildings Revitalization Act. The primary goal was to determine the number of buildings that comprise the religious center and identify the intended uses for each facility.

The Chapel of Hope/Kempson Center complex was designed and constructed as two separate facilities, planned to accommodate the growing needs of two distinct institutions operating within the Department of Mental Health campus at the time, and as such, each of these facilities should be qualified to receive an Abandoned Buildings Tax Credit. I am using the definitions set forth in the International Building Code (IBC), including the code commentary, which read as follows :

Building: Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy. Commentary The code uses this term to identify those structures that provide shelter for a function or activity. See the definition for "Area, Building" for situations when a single structure may be two or more "buildings" created by fire walls.

By this definition there are 2 buildings at the religious complex: The Chapel of Hope and the Kempson Center for the Academy for Pastoral Education

Attached is a site plan showing each of the two facilities: The Chapel of Hope and The Kempson Center. The complex was constructed in 1967 in two sections, with each segment separated by a load-bearing masonry firewall. Letters from the architect to the State Hospital during the course of construction consistently reference separate plans, specifications for ingress, design, and budgets for the construction of two distinct facilities, one designed for religious services, and another as administrative headquarters, or offices. In a revised estimate dated 1963, the architect includes a breakdown of changes to the



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size and scope of two separate items, the "new Chapel" and the "Chaplain's Office Wing," with separate estimates for each section's fees and costs.

Each area was intended for two separate uses by two unrelated institutions. Historic records housed at the South Carolina state archives confirm two distinct assignable areas for the Chapel site. In accordance with the Classification of Building Areas included in Federal Construction Council Technical Report No. 50, net assignable area (NASF) is defined as the sum of all areas on all floors of a building assigned to, or available for assignment to, an occupant or specific use. A letter dated 1962, from the State Hospital Superintendent to the State Budget and Control Board contains a formal application to build two facilities at the site, The Chapel of Hope and also headquarters for the Clinical Pastoral Training Program. In it he states that "this structure will embody not only a church sanctuary to seat approximately 550 persons but it will also contain offices together with conference rooms to serve the needs of our Clinical Pastoral Training Program."

The latter institution, commonly identified and referred to by DMH personnel as "the school", was approved by the Council for Clinical Training in 1948. The "School" was moved from its temporary headquarters in the Williams Building to the Kempson Center at the new religious complex in 1964. The Act of Dedication for the Kempson Center at the 1965 dedication ceremony was presided over by Rev. William Major with remarks by Dr. William S. Hall who affirmed that it was appropriate the "pastoral training and activity center should be the Kempson Center, honoring the Rev. J. Obert Kempson, L.H.D., chaplain at the hospital nearly 30 years and recently appointed Pastoral Services Consultant for the State Department of Mental Health." The pastoral training program was officially established as the *Academy for Pastoral Education* by the DMH in 1983, and remained in operation at the Kempson Center until 1999, at which time the center was closed and the facility was abandoned.

The "Chapel Proper" was designed for religious services for the State Hospital and was the fruition of decades worth of planning and fundraising that formally began in 1943. The first worship service was held there on February 14, 1965 during which dedications were held for both the Chapel and the Kempson Center respectively, including official Acts of Dedication for each. Religious services continued to be held at the Chapel of Hope until 2005 when the DMH closed the entire Columbia campus, a full six years after the Kempson Center was shuttered.



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The certification of a single structure as two or more abandoned buildings based on these qualifications is not without precedent. Multiple segments of the Babcock Building with similar configurations were certified as individual abandoned buildings based on the same criteria and independently qualified to receive the Abandoned Buildings Tax Credit.

Sincerely yours,

Shelley Pelliccione, LEED AP

Qualified Architectural Historian, Historian, and Historic Preservation Professional in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. *Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61*

Building Number: #22

Building Name: Canteen

Number of Buildings: One (1)

Square Footage: 1,500

Date of Abandonment: Earlier than July 2007*

Percentage Abandoned: 100%



Building Number: #23

Building Name: Benet Auditorium/Horger Library

Number of Buildings: One (1)

Square Footage: 24,674

Date of Abandonment: Earlier than July 2007*

Percentage Abandoned: 100%



Building Number: #24
Building Name: Trezevant Building
Number of Buildings: One (1)
Square Footage: 6,240
Date of Abandonment: Earlier than July 2007*
Percentage Abandoned: 100%



Building Number: #25
Building Name: Pest Control Building
Number of Buildings: One (1)
Square Footage: 136
Date of Abandonment: Earlier than July 2007*
Percentage Abandoned: 100%



Building Number: #31

Building Name: Storage/Clean Linen

Number of Buildings: One (1)

Square Footage: 14,945

Date of Abandonment: Earlier than July 2007*

Percentage Abandoned: 100%



Building Number: #32
Building Name: Storage/Soiled Linen
Number of Buildings: One (1)
Square Footage: 3,479
Date of Abandonment: Earlier than July 2007*
Percentage Abandoned: 100%

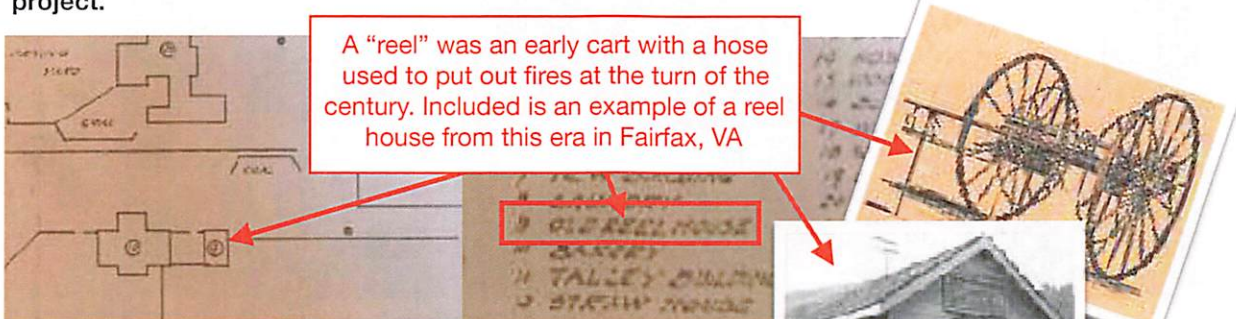


Building Number: #33
Building Name: Ice Cream Plant
Number of Buildings: Three (3)
Square Footage: 7,439
Date of Abandonment: Earlier than July 2007*
Percentage Abandoned: 100%



Columbia Campus Bldg. #33 - "Ice Cream Plant"

The earliest existence of a structure located at the subject area, "Ice Cream Plant", can be evidenced from a 1909 plan of the grounds by the architectural firm Shand & LaFaye. The plan shows a building adjacent to the bakery at the site of the current Ice Cream Plant building labeled as "Old Reel House." A Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from 1919 features a metal-clad (likely tin) wood-framed building labeled as "storage" at the easternmost portion of the subject area closest to the bakery. This type of construction was typical for structures used for cold storage at the beginning of the 20th century. Hospital records from 1926 provide facts on the expansion of the "ice plant and cold storage building." This expansion is verified in an aerial photo dated 1938. A preliminary Sanborn Map from 1941 provides further confirmation and illustrates a brick addition to the northern elevation of the pre-existing metal-clad cold storage building labeled as "vegetable house, a brick "comfort station" located just north of the larger storage building, and wood-framed office building located to the west of the original cold storage building. In January of 1949, a new ice plant was constructed at the site of the wood-framed office building adjacent to original cold-storage building. These two freestanding buildings coexisted for the majority of the following two decades with separate, but compatible, uses as an ice plant and a food storage facility which was later converted into a milk processing plant, or creamery. The milk plant building and the ice plant building were combined at some point between 1964-1970. It is possible that bricks removed during the deconstruction of the brick security walls throughout the hospital grounds during this era were repurposed for the project.

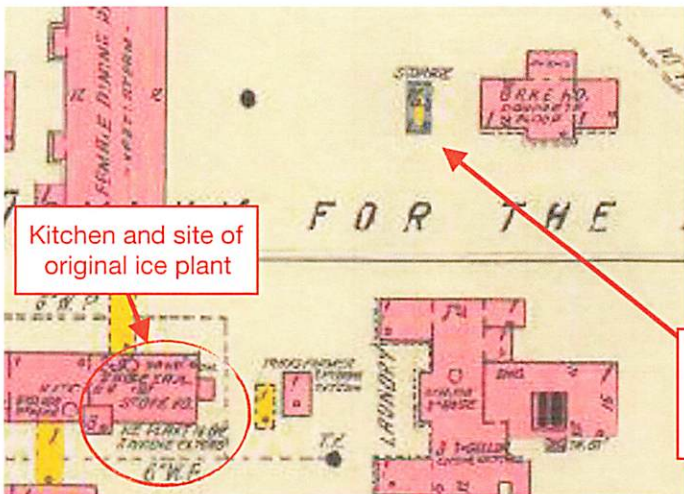


A "reel" was an early cart with a hose used to put out fires at the turn of the century. Included is an example of a reel house from this era in Fairfax, VA

Clarence T. Jones, Shand & Lafaye Architects. "Plan of Grounds." 1909. University of South Carolina Department Archives & History, Columbia, SC.



Photo courtesy Marin History Museum, Fairfax, VA

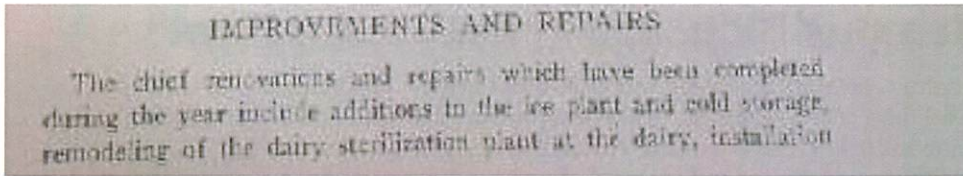


Kitchen and site of original ice plant

1919 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing the original building hereinafter referred to in this report as "Building A".

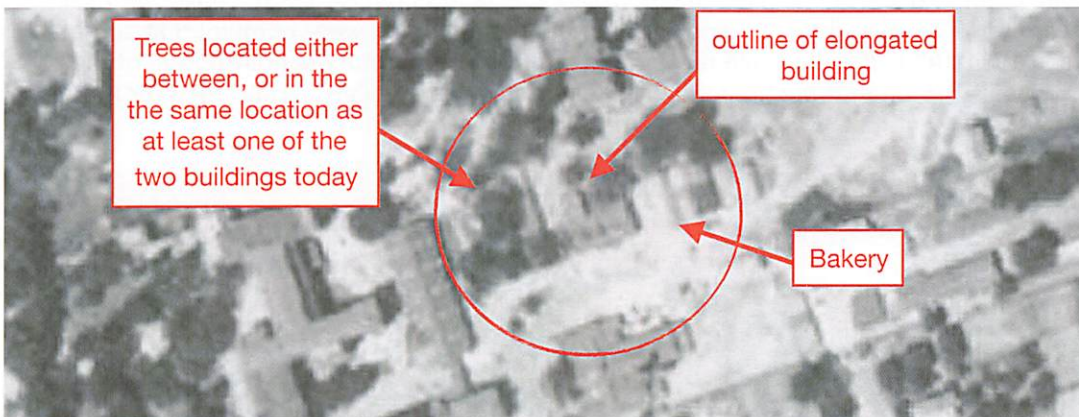
"Building A": Metal-clad wood framed one-story storage building with non-combustible roof

Sanborn Map Company. Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Sanborn (Firm). "Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps." Columbia, South Carolina, 1919. University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.

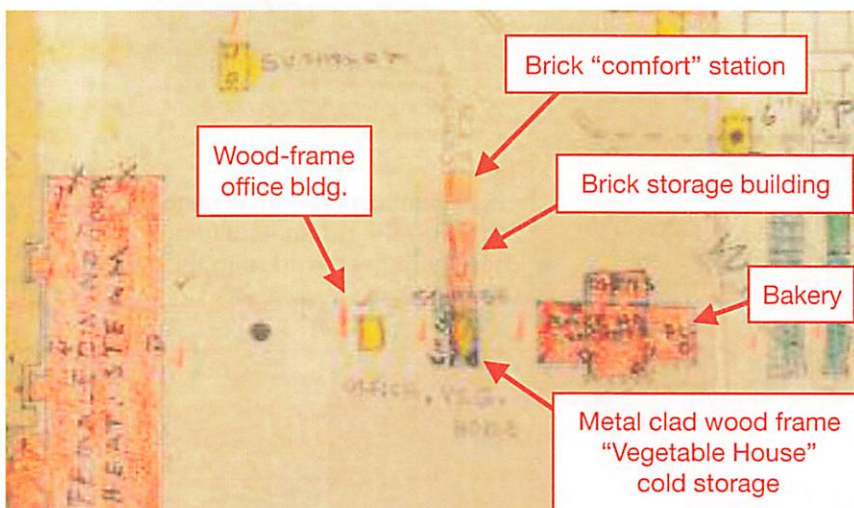


South Carolina State Hospital. "One Hundred and Third Annual Report of the South Carolina State Hospital for the Year 1926". SC Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

The previous excerpt, taken from the SC State Hospital's 3rd quarter report, provides details on additions to the ice plant and cold storage facilities for that year. Note the differences between the 1919 Sanborn Map (see page 1) and the hand-drawn "Sanborn" map from 1941 (see below), which is most likely a rough draft of a Sanborn map for the same year. The same metal-clad cold storage building from the 1919 map, now labeled as a "vegetable house", has been extended at its rear elevation to include a brick structure featuring a non-combustible roof. An auxiliary brick building is shown as constructed to the north (rear) of this storage facility and labeled as "comfort station", the contemporaneous common term for a public restroom facility.



US Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Richland County, 1938, SC, Aerial Photo. 1938. Aerial Photos of Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina (Pilot Project), University of South Carolina, Columbia.



Unknown (Sanborn). "Map of the Hospital." 1941. Folder ca. 1910 - 1946, Box 1, S190085, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.

The following excerpt taken from the 128th Annual Report states that a portion of state funds appropriated to the hospital in 1946 were used to construct a new ice manufacturing plant and “a modern warehouse and refrigeration building”. This is in all probability the first reference to the construction of the warehouse to which the future food service building was added on to in 1954, and suggests that Site 33 was no longer the principal location intended for food storage use.

The \$1,000,000 appropriated to the hospital by the General Assembly in 1946 for building purposes has been used, with Federal assistance, to give the hospital approximately \$1,500,000 of new construction. With these funds there have been constructed:

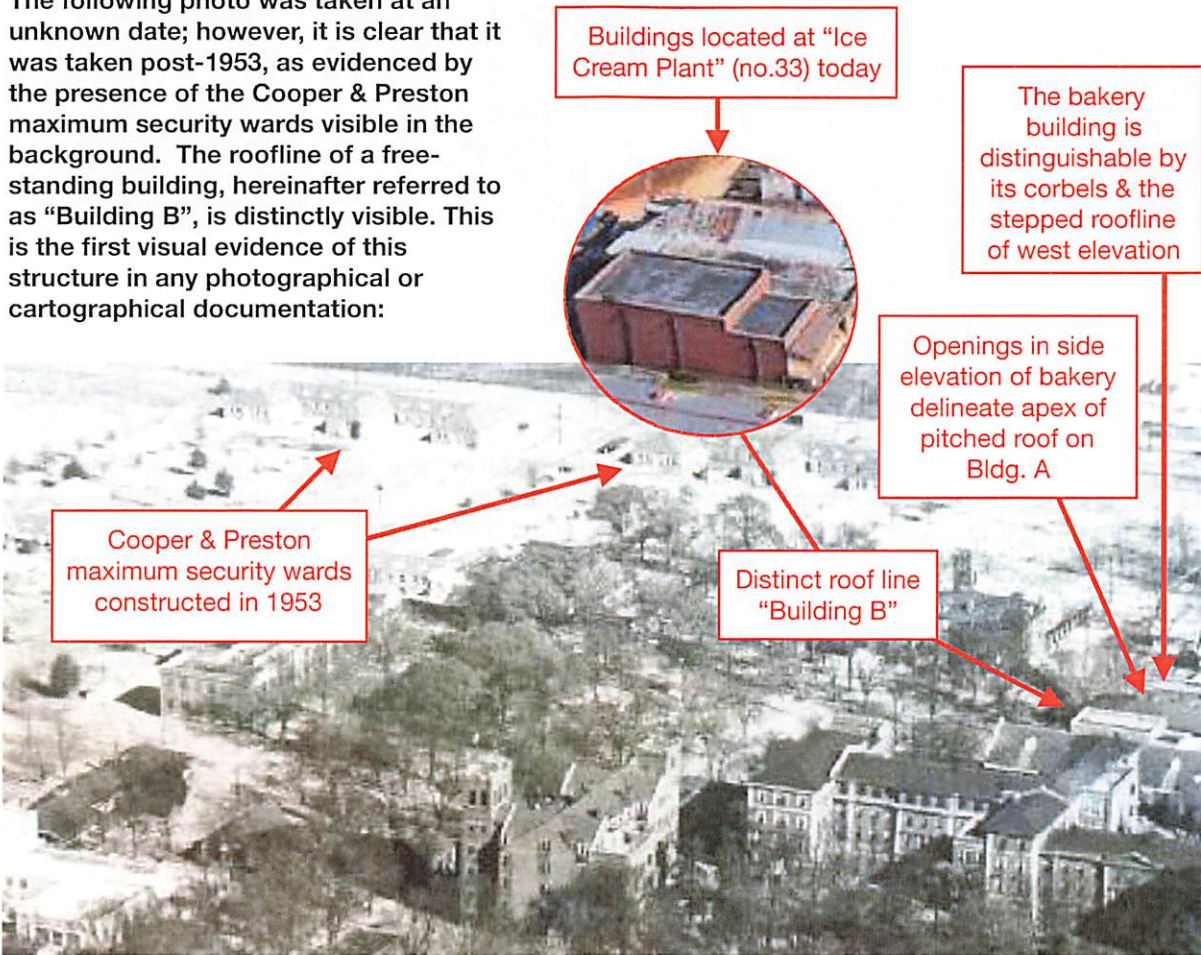
Funds appropriated in 1946 for building purposes.

At the Columbia Division: a new ice manufacturing plant; a modern warehouse and refrigeration building, renovation of the ground floor of the Administration Building to provide necessary space for administrative personnel; a canteen building; a modern maintenance shops building and extension of the steam lines to four ward buildings.

A new ice manufacturing plant AND a modern warehouse and refrigeration building.

South Carolina State Hospital. "One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Annual Report of the South Carolina Hospital State Hospital for the Year Ending June 30, 1951". University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.

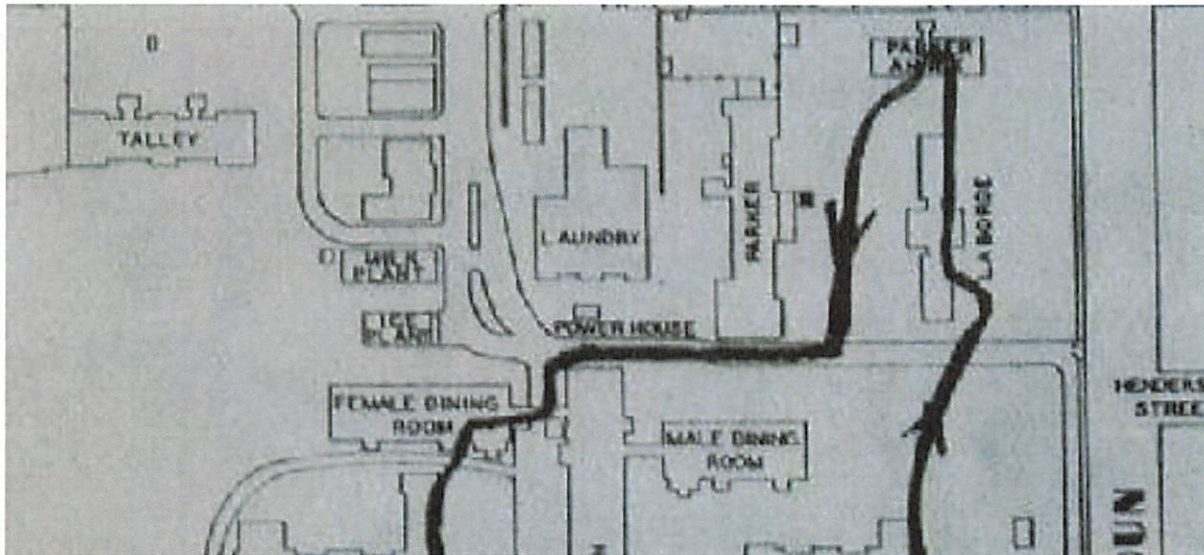
The following photo was taken at an unknown date; however, it is clear that it was taken post-1953, as evidenced by the presence of the Cooper & Preston maximum security wards visible in the background. The roofline of a free-standing building, hereinafter referred to as "Building B", is distinctly visible. This is the first visual evidence of this structure in any photographic or cartographical documentation:



CA Montgomery Photography. "CA Montgomery Aerial Photograph". Date Unknown. State Hospital Collection, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

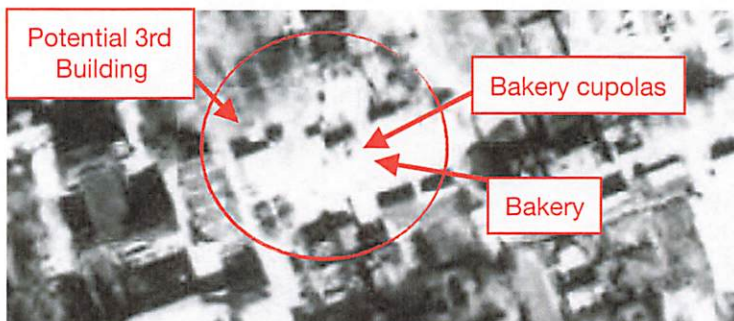
1949 -Jan. ICE PLANT, Columbia Unit, completed and in operation.
 1950 - Jan. 23
 WAREHOUSE, COLUMBIA DIVISION - completed and occupied. Storeroom transferred from rear of Administration Building to the new site.

SC State Hospital . "Buildings Report 1954". State Hospital Collection, University of South Carolina Department of History and Archives, Columbia, SC.



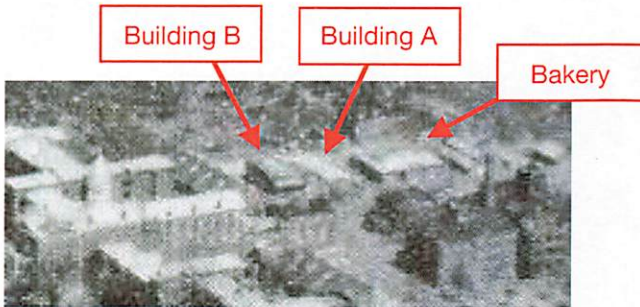
JWW SC State Hospital . "Map of the South Carolina State Hospital Columbia, SC Buildings and Grounds". 1954 & 1958. State Hospital Collection, University of South Carolina Department of History and Archives, Columbia, SC.

The following image is an aerial photo of poor quality taken in 1959. Based on the directional orientation of the buildings, it can be determined from the shadows that the shot was taken during the morning hours. The shadows within the subject area potentially confirm the existence of an auxiliary structure, perhaps the pre-existing brick "comfort station":



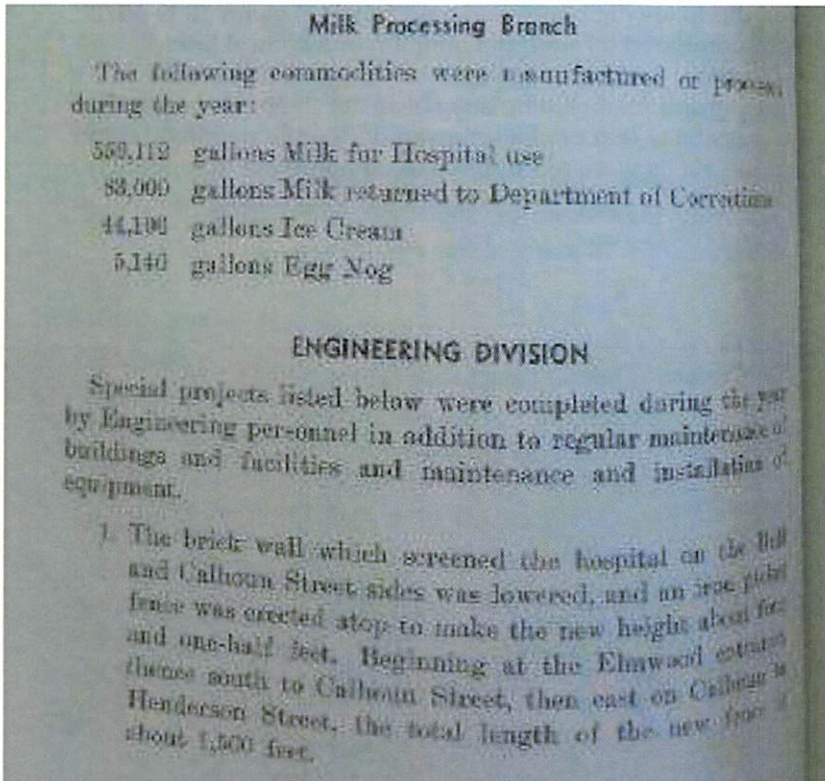
US Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Richland County, 1959, SC, Aerial Photo. 1959. Aerial Photos of Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina (Pilot Project), University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.

Photo detailing existence of two buildings, both Building A (closest to the Babcock Building) and another freestanding structure referred to in this document hereinafter as Building B, with two visibly distinct roof lines in evidence:

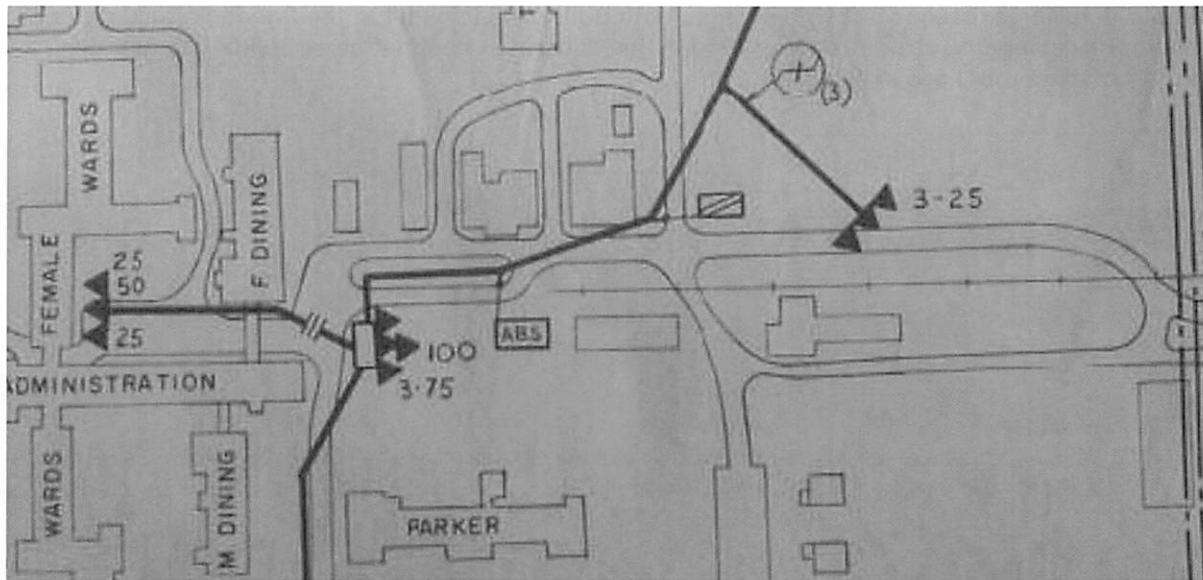


Shealy, W.T. (Bud). "South Carolina State Hospital, Columbia Unit, Columbia, SC." 1962. Digitalizing Bull Street Collection, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.

A major initiative of the State Hospital during the 1960s was improving public relations and connectivity to the surrounding community through the symbolic and ceremonial deconstruction of the brick privacy walls that surrounded the hospital grounds since its inception. Many of the bricks removed from the walls were repurposed in the construction of major building projects during this time, such as the construction of the Chapel.

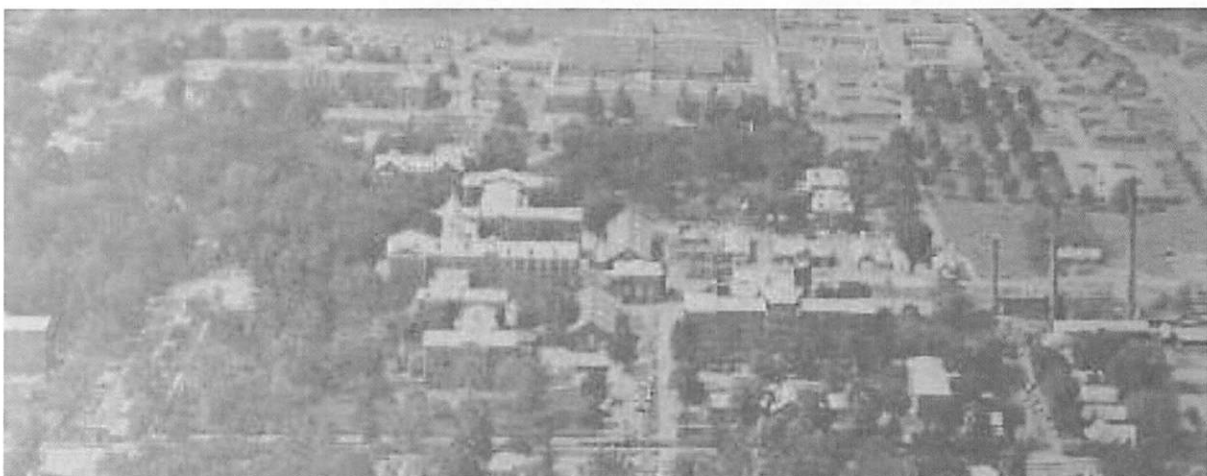


South Carolina State Hospital. "One Hundred and Fortieth Annual Report for the Year Ending June 30, 1963". 1963. SC Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.



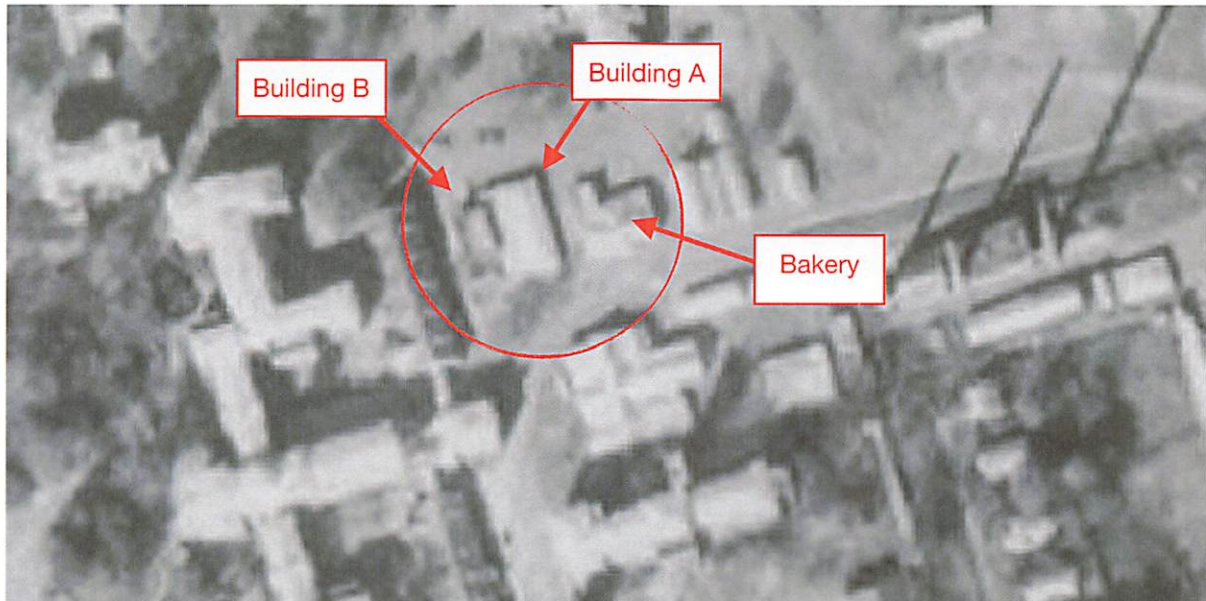
Southeastern Consulting Engineers, Inc., "Electrical Distribution System Map of SC State Hospital Grounds: Trezevant." 1964. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

The preceding map provides evidence that the buildings were two separate freestanding structures as late as 1964; however, the following photo and map from the years 1969-1970 demonstrate that the buildings were combined through the addition of a central brick structure at some point in the intermediary years (1964-1969). A through conditions assessment of the "Ice Cream Plant" structure, including an analysis of the brick masonry units, will confirm or repudiate the possibility that bricks removed during the deconstruction of the security privacy walls during the 1960s were repurposed to combine the "ice plant" with the milk plant." Physical evidence of the brick "comfort station" may also be discoverable.

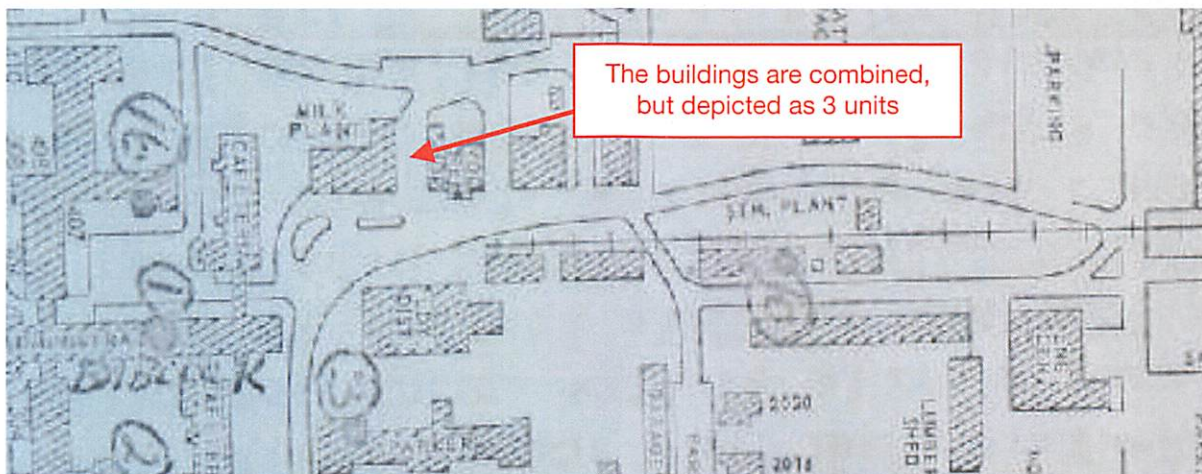


South Carolina State Hospital. "Seventh Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 1969-1970". 1970. SC Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

Photo detailing existence of two buildings, Building A and Building B, now adjoined by a central addition with a metal roof. The auxiliary building, or “comfort station”, is no longer in evidence; however, the rear elevation of Building A now extends beyond the rear elevation of Building B and encompasses the area where the “comfort station” was located. The footprint of the combined buildings combined with the visible slope of the metal roof at the easternmost portion of the structure are consistent with the current roof configuration of the “ice cream plant” building today:



US Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Richland County, 1970, SC Aerial Photo. 1970. Aerial Photos of Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina (Pilot Project), University of South Carolina. Columbia.



Unknown, “Map from 1971”. 1971. State Hospital Collection, University of South Carolina Department of History and Archives, Columbia, SC.

The following excerpts are taken from hospital records dating from the 1970s and provide details on ice cream processing activities, which commenced once the milk plant and ice plant buildings were combined:

<u>Activity Code</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Building Number</u>	<u>Square Footage</u>	<u>Total Sq. Footage</u>
70003	Mattress & Upholstery	41	2,460	2,460
70004	Meat Processing & Frozen Food	39	7,392	7,392
20005	Bakery	38	5,960	5,960
30009	Commissary	33	1,020	1,020
50005	Ice Cream Processing	12	6,350	6,350
50001	Nursing Training	44	36,697	36,697
GRAND TOTAL			1,193,815	1,193,815

1972

All Other Buildings:
 Oil and check steam line expansion joints every 90 days.
 Change Oil in twelve (12) Air Compressors once a month.
 Change Oil in Boilers and Residence Heating once a month.
 Oil Circulating Pumps at all residences. Allan, Saunders, Preston, and
 Copper buildings Twice a month.
 Check Steam Line Man Holes every Monday A. M.
 Check Cooling towers every week.
 Oil & check pump motors and fans two or three times a year.
 Check and oil return pumps and motors to each building on ground once a month.
 Check Air Compressor drain, pulleys and motors at Gibbs, Blanding, Wilson,
 and Tilton. Also the four buildings in the field six times a year.
 Three Compressors at the Laundry six times a year.
 At the Ice Cream Plant: Check Ammonia Compressors six times a year.
 Laundry and all Rollings, Washers and Dryers are checked twice a year.
 Filters are changed in all air conditioners twice a month. Clean condensers
 and belts and oil motors when needed.

1976

Building Number: #35
Building Name: Grounds Shed
Number of Buildings: One (1)
Square Footage: 3,876
Date of Abandonment: Earlier than July 2007*
Percentage Abandoned: 100%



Building Number: #36

Building Name: Lock Shop

Number of Buildings: One (1)

Square Footage: 1,403

Date of Abandonment: Earlier than July 2007*

Percentage Abandoned: 100%



Building Number: #37

Building Name: Mattress Shop

Number of Buildings: One (1)

Square Footage: 2,690

Date of Abandonment: Earlier than July 2007*

Percentage Abandoned: 100%



Building Number: #41

Building Name: Car Shed

Number of Buildings: One (1)

Square Footage: 114

Date of Abandonment: Earlier than July 2007*

Percentage Abandoned: 100%



Building Number: #45
Building Name: Grounds Greenhouse
Number of Buildings: One (1)
Square Footage: 3,788
Date of Abandonment: Earlier than July 2012*
Percentage Abandoned: 100%



Building Number: #47

Building Name: Small Project Shop

Number of Buildings: One (1)

Square Footage: 2,264

Date of Abandonment: Earlier than July 2007*

Percentage Abandoned: 100%



Building Number: #48
Building Name: Storage #1
Number of Buildings: One (1)
Square Footage: 2,530
Date of Abandonment: Earlier than July 2007*
Percentage Abandoned: 100%



Building Number: #49
Building Name: Storage #2
Number of Buildings: One (1)
Square Footage: 2,811
Date of Abandonment: Earlier than July 2007*
Percentage Abandoned: 100%



Building Number: #51
Building Name: Preston Building
Number of Buildings: One (1)
Square Footage: 41,273
Date of Abandonment: Earlier than July 2007*
Percentage Abandoned: 100%



Building Number: #52
Building Name: Cooper Building
Number of Buildings: One (1)
Square Footage: 43,348
Date of Abandonment: Earlier than July 2007*
Percentage Abandoned: 100%



Building Number: #53
Building Name: Saunders Building
Number of Buildings: One (1)
Square Footage: 43,348
Date of Abandonment: Earlier than July 2007*
Percentage Abandoned: 100%



Building Number: #54
Building Name: Allan Building
Number of Buildings: One (1)
Square Footage: 41,273
Date of Abandonment: Earlier than July 2007*
Percentage Abandoned: 100%



*Dates of Abandonment reference survey dated July 2007 and attached to this document.



- FACILITY LEGEND**
1. HALL INSTITUTE
 2. SHEARHOUSE
 3. COTTAGE C
 4. COTTAGE B
 5. COTTAGE A
 6. GREENHOUSE - (REMOVED)
 7. BLANDING
 8. CLASSROOM #1
 9. CLASSROOM #2
 10. WILSON
 11. LEBER - (CLOSED)
 12. BYRNES
 13. ENSOR - (CLOSED)
 14. WILLIAMS - (CLOSED)
 15. CONSUMER REHAB - (CLOSED)
 16. CHAPEL - (CLOSED)
 17. HOUSE #2 - (CLOSED)
 18. HOUSE #4 - (CLOSED)
 19. HOUSE #5 - (CLOSED)
 20. HOUSE #6 - (CLOSED)
 21. HOUSE #7 - (CLOSED)
 22. CANTEN - (CLOSED)
 23. BENEF/HOSPICE - (CLOSED)
 24. TREZANT - (CLOSED)
 25. PEST CONTROL
 26. BARCOCK - (CLOSED)
 27. BARCOCK - FEMALE DINING (CLOSED)
 28. BARCOCK - MALE DINING (CLOSED)
 29. LABORER / PUBLIC SAFETY - (CLOSED)
 30. PARKER ANNEX - (CLOSED)
 31. STORAGE/CLEAN LINEN - (CLOSED)
 32. STORAGE/SOILED LINEN - GRINDS STOR(CLOSED)
 33. ICE CREAM PLANT (CLOSED)
 34. OLD BAKERY/STORAGE (CLOSED)
 35. GROUND'S SHED (CLOSED)
 36. LOCK SHOP (CLOSED)
 37. MATTRESS SHIP (CLOSED)
 38. WELDING SHOP
 39. PHYSICAL PLANT SERV./VEH. OPERATIONS
 40. ENERGY PLANT
 41. CAR SHED - (CLOSED)
 42. SALVAGE SHED
 43. WAREHOUSE
 44. FOOD SERVICES - (CLOSED)
 45. GROUNDS GREENHOUSE
 46. GROUNDS OFFICE
 47. SMALL PROF. SHIP - (GRINDS COLA CAMPUS)
 48. STORAGE #1 - (CLOSED)
 49. STORAGE #2 - (CLOSED)
 50. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
 51. PRESTON - (CLOSED)
 52. COOPER - (CLOSED)
 53. SAUNDERS - (CLOSED)
 54. ALLAN - (CLOSED)
 55. FEWELL
 56. STONE
 57. RODDEY
 58. RODDEY SUPPORT

- LEGEND**
- [White outline] FLOOD PLAN
 - [Blue outline] BUILDINGS CLOSED
 - [Red outline] DMH BUILDINGS ON COLUMBIA CAMPUS
 - [Green outline] RESERVED FOR COLUMBIA AREA MHC
 - [Orange outline] DMH PROPERTY FOR APPRAISAL

COLUMBIA CAMPUS
DOWNTOWN COLUMBIA CAMPUS

DMH SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
PHYSICAL PLANT SERVICES

BUILDING #:	-	SHEET 1 OF 1
DATE:	AUGUST 3, 1998	DRAWN: PHYS. PLANT

COLUMBIA CAMPUS LOCATION MAP
(SCALE: 1" = 200')

19 JULY 2007 - (UPDATED)
21 MAY 2007 - (UPDATED)
9 NOVEMBER 2006
4 AUGUST 2006
3 MARCH 2004
28 APRIL 2003

Z:\DMH\DMH-COL-CAMPUS_location.mxd