The University of Texas at Austin ~ College of Fine Arts
Facilities Strategic Plan

Final
April 2017

Facility Programming and Consulting
with
Lake | Flato Architects
The contents of this document are not for regulatory approval, permitting, or construction.

Final Published April 2017
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Acknowledgements

A significant commitment of time and effort was made by the following participants to create the Facilities Strategic Plan for The University of Texas at Austin - College of Fine Arts. Their participation is greatly appreciated.

The University of Texas at Austin - College of Fine Arts

Dean's Office

Douglas Dempster, Ph.D.  Dean
Andrew Dell'Antonio  Associate Dean for Undergraduate Studies
Cathy Kothlow  Assistant Dean for Business Affairs
Jim Kerkhoff  Assistant Dean for Information Technology
Laura Schwartz  Head Librarian, Fine Arts Library
Andree Bober  Director, Landmarks Public Art Program
Nisa Barger  Assistant Director, Landmarks Public Art Program
Bruce Pennycook  Director, Center for Arts & Entertainment Technologies

Department of Art & Art History

Jack Risley  Department Chair
Carma Gorman, Ph.D.  Assistant Chair, Design
Penelope Davies, Ph.D.  Assistant Chair, Art History
Acknowledgements

Sarah & Ernest Butler School of Music

Mary Ellen Poole, Ph.D.  Director
Scott Hanna  Assistant Director of Bands
Charles Villarrubbia  Associate Professor
Page Stephens  Operations Manager
Russell Podgorsek  Building Coordinator

Department of Theatre & Dance

Brant Pope, Ph.D.  Department Chair
Susan Mickey  Senior Associate Chair
Robert Ramirez  Area Head, Acting
Charles O. Anderson  Associate Professor
David Justin  Associate Professor
Kirk Lynn  Area Head, Playwriting & Directing

Texas Performing Arts

Kathy Panoff  Director & Associate Dean
David Stewart  Academic Production Manager
Scott Bussey  Technical Director
April Busby  Associate Director, Administration & Operations
Acknowledgements

The University of Texas at Austin - Office of Campus Planning

David Rea Director
Butch Kuecks Associate Director
Yancey Young Project Manager

Lake Flato Architects

David Lake, FAIA Partner
Bill Aylor, AIA Associate Partner
Trey Rabke Project Designer

Facility Programming and Consulting

Doug Lowe, AIA President
Jack Joyce, AIA Project Manager
Molly Cundari, AIA Senior Programmer
Amanda Murray, AIA Programmer
Acknowledgements

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Introduction

Facility Programming and Consulting, with Lake | Flato Architects, was engaged by The University of Texas at Austin, College of Fine Arts (UT CoFA) to assist in a facility space strategy projecting ten years into the future to assess programmatic growth for four departments and associated supporting units within the College of Fine Arts. In addition, the study evaluated six of the existing buildings within the College that houses program functions for potential renovation and expansion opportunities to accommodate the proposed program growth.

The UT COFA is currently primarily located in the following buildings:

- Art Building & Museum (ART)
- E. William Doty Fine Arts (DFA)
- Laboratory Theatre Building (LTH)
- Music Building & Recital Hall (MRH)
- Performing Arts Center (PAC)
- F.L. Winship Drama Building (WIN)

Additional space is also utilized in 15 non-CoFA buildings across campus. The four departments included in this study are the:

- Department of Art & Art History
- Sarah and Ernest Butler School of Music
Executive Summary

- Department of Theatre and Dance (who collaborates with the Texas Performing Arts)
- Center for Arts & Entertainment Technologies (CAET)

It is the intention of this document to understand the capacities and utilization of the current facilities, the current space requirements, as well as space projections for the future growth of the College. This document is born from the desire of the administration to identify the overall space requirements to support existing and proposed programs while creating a cohesive vision for the campus and the College through the planning and development of its growth by the strategic location of new buildings and through efficient utilization of existing resources.

Facility Programming and Consulting facilitated workshops and interviews with the College of Fine Arts and the University to understand the College’s mission and future goals and visions. From data collected during these meetings regarding existing facilities and enrollment projections for the next five to ten years growth, Facility Programming and Consulting utilized established criteria set forth by the Council of Educational Facility Planners International (CEFPI), and previous project experience to formulate predictions for the College space needs at its peak projected capacity in FY2025. This information was translated into building types and conceptual building blocks which formed the basis for the space strategy plan presented in this document.

Lake | Flato Architects was engaged to study these building blocks and prepare an analysis of possible architectural improvements to the affected buildings, assisting with planning and developing future facilities.

The process of planning the College of Fine Arts ten year vision included five stages of investigation, each of which required a great amount of collaboration and review by the Steering Committee and study participants. These phases included:

Student rehearsing in the Butler School of Music
Guiding Principles and Vision
Existing Conditions Review
Needs Assessment Review
Options Analysis
Summary of Recommendation

This document is intended to be a “vision and planning” tool for the future that supports decision-making and sets the stage for growth and adaptability. It is organized into the following sections:

Executive Summary
Campus Overview
Existing Building Analysis
Existing Site Analysis
Planning Parameters
Space Strategy Plan & Recommendations
Phasing & Cost Sequence
Appendix

Project Vision and Goals

A kick-off meeting was held with the Dean of the College of Fine Arts, as well as the associate deans and department chairs in late September 2014. The global issues workshop was held in mid-January 2015, and individual interviews with each department followed in early March to discuss their vision and needs for the future of the College of Fine Arts campus at the University of Texas in Austin. A number of space strategies were recommended and reviewed during the Summer 2015, the preferred option resulting in the basis for this document.

At the beginning of the process, the College of Fine Arts described the overall themes and goals for its strategic plan stating that it wanted a comprehensive plan for major growth improvement of facilities that would meet programmatic needs and growth goals, excite stakeholders, and define capital projects.

The Facilities Strategic Plan should be both pragmatic and practical in vision and strive, over the next ten years, to achieve a cohesive College of Fine Arts community.

During sessions with the CoFA it was determined Facilities Strategic Plan will be a success if it:

- Provides the opportunity to grow enrollment significantly based on specific initiatives such as design programs and CAET
- Provides the ability for all faculty and students to teach and learn globally, and without boundaries
- Provides an identity for the college and creates an Arts district on campus, connecting to the city and community
- Provides state-of-the-art technology in all academic, performance and art facilities
- Integrates, fosters and encourages collaboration among the students and faculty
- Responds to student needs for successful completion of their studies and inspires their artistry and creativity at every level

The campus’ location provides the opportunity to employ sustainable and energy-efficient design and technology in its future buildings. This idea is huge part of the overall UT Campus Master Plan and one which should be incorporated in future planning and design for the College as well.

Mission and Vision Statements

The University of Texas

The mission of The University of Texas at Austin is to achieve excellence in the interrelated areas of undergraduate education, graduate education, research and public service. The university provides superior and comprehensive educational opportunities at the baccalaureate through doctoral and special professional educational levels.

The university contributes to the advancement of society through research, creative activity, scholarly inquiry and the development of new knowledge. The university preserves and promotes the arts, benefits the state’s economy, serves the citizens through public programs and provides other public service.
Executive Summary

The College of Fine Arts

The College of Fine Arts at The University of Texas at Austin prepares students for the creation, practice, study, criticism and teaching of the arts, in a context that emphasizes cultural diversity, community engagement and technical innovation.

The College of Fine Arts is dedicated to advancing the arts through research and the creation of new work, preserving the past while striving to define the future of artistic traditions. It is committed to exploring the interrelationships among the arts and among other disciplines.

Through presenting performances and exhibitions, the College of Fine Arts seeks to deepen the understanding of the arts, to expand audiences, and to enrich the quality of life at the university, in our community, our state, our nation and the world.

The Dean’s Vision Statement

To further understand the direction of Fine Arts education in the future and the needs which the programs will require from the facilities, the Dean of the College of Fine Arts developed a white paper, A Race for Relevance: Trends Affecting Higher Education in the Fine and Performing Arts, explaining his vision and goals for the College going forward. Following are excerpts from the white paper. The complete document may be found in the Appendix.

The College of Fine Arts defines its mission on the balance between the preservationist and progressive, the canonical and iconoclastic, the faithful and forward-leaning.

The arts, both popular and esoteric, have also always have been hyper-responsive to technological innovation. There is nothing persistently definitive of the high-brow arts and popular culture than the creativity, invention, and constant renewal made possible to artists and other “creatives” by technological innovation. The ubiquitous digital technologies and networks of our day are radically transforming and disrupting both the arts and educational practices that define the future of the College of Fine Arts.

The facilities of the College of Fine Arts, which were last designed some 40 to 60 years ago, have to be rethought and redesigned to satisfy this new reality in our cultural lives and our educational practices.

Teaching and learning are going through important changes as we set off on the 21st century.

- Online instruction is rapidly creating a virtual expansion of the lecture hall and the virtual extension of the “hands on” master-apprentice relationship. The marketplace winners and losers in this new form of instruction haven’t yet sorted out, but hardly anyone is left believing that these new teaching technologies are just a passing fad.
Students will be permitted and asked to exercise more control over what and where they study.

The regulatory environment will make introductory levels of collegiate instruction become more standardized (think textbook), portable, and perhaps even commodified in a manner that reduces the cost of instruction, but also the brand value of university offerings.

There is increasing pressure for instruction to be interdisciplinary and project-based in a fashion that more closely approximates work and collaboration in the professional world.

Commercial, nonprofit, and public-sector interests will partner on education to a much greater extent—and may increasingly be co-located with collegiate programs—and certainly so for various professional degree programs like those offered in the College of Fine Arts.

Students and employers will expect graduates to have well-documented (i.e. credible or proven), employable skills while also bringing the promise of communication skills, adaptability, cooperation, and creativity that have long been the hallmarks of the liberally educated.

Whatever the trends in faculty tenure, we will become more dependent on non-tenure-track faculty, often part time or on hiatus from their other professional lives, who will have to be accommodated in our governance structures and facilities.

CoFA facilities should be designed for different disciplines to bump up against each other and encourage, rather than frustrate, intentional collaborations across disciplinary silos.

The College of Fine Arts, like higher education in general, is looking for new partnerships with commercial interests, public agencies, private foundations, and individuals that creates new patronage in quid pro quo exchanges of tangible benefits. The clearest example of this is to be found in corporate sponsorships of programs that excel at preparing young talent and targeted research valuable to some industry.

The College of Fine Arts is going to become much more savvy about exploiting these opportunities and partnerships. As a result, CoFA facilities should encourage more of this cooperation, up to and including co-locating programs with business partners, either in CoFA facilities or theirs.

The following goals illustrate the Dean’s Vision for the College of Fine Arts:

- Rebuild undergraduate enrollment in COFA to 1,700 - 2,250 over the next ten years
- Create a new undergraduate degree program (B.A. in Arts and Entertainment Technologies) fortifying an existing undergraduate BFA in Design
- Design for adaptable and flexible spaces that are multi-use and can accommodate dual and triple functions
- Create an “identity” for the COFA and in-turn establish an arts district for the campus, connecting with the city and community as well.
- Create spaces that are “permeated” with technology
- Create a plan for “autonomous student learning” as well as serendipitous collaboration between students and faculty at every opportunity
- Create facilities that adapt to the “fragmentation of the market” and “cultural omnivores” (students) who are sampling the arts
- Create spaces that trend toward even better and greater student services in every aspect
The Campus Master Plan

The CoFA Facilities Strategic Plan has strived to comply with the basic principles and strategies outlined in the Campus Master Plan that was completed by Sasaki Associates, Inc. in 2013. The underlying intent of the Master Plan is to respond to two specific recommendations: 1. Focus on the need for systematic integrated planning using objective data sources, with facility and financial resources in service to academic initiatives; 2. Provide the best use of facilities, built more efficiently, with better coordination among different university stakeholders, and the need to address critical maintenance and renovation projects. The new master plan lays out a framework of strong ideas that will shape how the campus invests intelligently and with consistency, when opportunities arise. Following are the eight opportunities for enhancement as described in the Master Plan:

- Accommodate growth
- Revitalize the Core Campus
- Enhance the Central Campus
- Forge strategic partnerships
- Facilitate safer and more efficient mobility
- Transform the Walker Creek/San Jacinto Corridor
- Improve the learning and research environments
- Integrate academic and residential life

Partial view of central area of Campus Master Plan 2013 (Sasaki Associates).The CoFA complex is identified north of the stadium.(289,542),(855,864)
The Facilities Strategic Plan

One of the primary focuses of this document is to plan strategically for future facility requirements. Rather than simply reacting to immediate demands, various programming and planning tools have been utilized to assist the UT College of Fine Arts in defining its goals and determining its facilities needs now and in the future.

Based upon discussions with the users regarding future needs and the space projections calculated in the “Planning Parameters” chapter of this document, the program of new construction required to meet the demand of the FY2025 campus and accommodate the current and forecasted space deficit amounts to approximately 198,450 assignable square feet (ASF).

Recognizing the large scope of work and the logistics and funding require to reach this goal, a set of near-, mid-, and long-term priorities were established; these priorities are graphically presented on the following page. Each of the proposed projects noted in the priorities which follow utilized the goals outlined earlier in the chapter to guide the recommendations in order to meet the vision of the CoFA for its future needs:

- **Near-Term Priorities**
  - Renovate Library space in Doty Fine Arts to accommodate new CAET program (57,600 gsf)
  - Renovate Art Building studios to accommodate existing Design program need (9,000 gsf)
  - Renovate the main atrium, Bates Recital Hall, and student lounge in the Music Building, along with rehearsal room upgrades

### Projected Space Needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room Type</th>
<th>Actual - Non Departmental</th>
<th>Actual - Departmental Owned</th>
<th>Total Actual</th>
<th>Projected</th>
<th>Projected</th>
<th>Projected</th>
<th>Projected w/ Center for Arts &amp; Entertainment Technologies (CAET)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Classroom</td>
<td>5,618</td>
<td>14,719</td>
<td>19,323</td>
<td>20,823</td>
<td>22,323</td>
<td>30,963</td>
<td>35,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Labs</td>
<td>2,149</td>
<td>114,515</td>
<td>149,534</td>
<td>167,886</td>
<td>186,238</td>
<td>179,966</td>
<td>209,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Space</td>
<td>18,557</td>
<td>62,011</td>
<td>72,036</td>
<td>89,372</td>
<td>106,708</td>
<td>93,798</td>
<td>112,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library / Study Space</td>
<td>38,217</td>
<td>1,821</td>
<td>47,472</td>
<td>56,975</td>
<td>64,126</td>
<td>51,177</td>
<td>57,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Use Space</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,565</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Use</td>
<td>20,268</td>
<td>53,950</td>
<td>74,218</td>
<td>83,928</td>
<td>92,083</td>
<td>79,016</td>
<td>85,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support Facilities</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,930</td>
<td>27,733</td>
<td>30,644</td>
<td>33,515</td>
<td>29,346</td>
<td>32,315</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unknown/ Unassigned</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,374</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Assignable Square Feet (ASF)</td>
<td>88,183</td>
<td>258,511</td>
<td>346,694</td>
<td>407,741</td>
<td>452,560</td>
<td>496,348</td>
<td>545,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assignable Square Feet (ASF) Difference</td>
<td>(61,047)</td>
<td>(105,866)</td>
<td>(149,654)</td>
<td>(137,063)</td>
<td>(198,450)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: Space projections calculated by Facility Programming and Consulting utilizing CEFPI Model.
Note 2: Spaces primarily utilized and managed by Texas Performing Arts are not included in the current or projected space inventory.
Note 3: Existing inventory as provided by the University.
Executive Summary

Proposed College of Fine Arts Plan (FY2025)

Site plan representing the conceptual Strategic Plan for the College of Fine Arts Building.

Legend
- Near-Term Priorities
- Mid-Term Priorities
- Long-Term Opportunities
- Hierarchy of Building Entrances
- Pedestrian Activity

*Diagonal crosshatch represents renovation work
Executive Summary

Facility Programming and Consulting with The University of Texas at Austin - College of Fine Arts

Lake | Flato Architects

Facilities Strategic Plan

Final - April 2017

Relocate the Integrated Media Lab into the existing Landmarks space, relocate and renovate new office space for Landmarks

Redesign and renovate Bass Hall Plaza

Mid-Term Priorities

Construct new addition to Doty Fine Arts to expand CAET, Design, and other existing program future growth (73,200 GSF)

Renovate Brockett Theater in Winship

Renovate the Laboratory Theater

Renovate recital studios in the Music Building

Make improvements to the McCullough Theater in the Performing Arts Center

Long-Term Priorities

Construct new North Addition to Art Building to allow further growth of existing and new programs and allow for potential collaboration opportunities between the CoFA and Cockrell School of Engineering (34,000 GSF)

Demolish eastern portion of the Music Building and construct new addition for expansion of Music programs (75,000 GSF)

Relocate existing loading dock to Robert Dedman Drive to facilitate access for deliveries and allow for construction of new addition to Performing Arts Center at the west (60,000 GSF)

Create theater and arts complex by constructing new Theater Building to house relocated programs from Winship and Laboratory Theater Buildings (57,200 GSF)

Redesign and landscape Trinity Street to create a more unified and pedestrian-friendly Fine Arts Campus

The overall intent of the proposed plan is to allow the CoFA programs to be collocated within a “Fine Arts Quad” that has a cohesive identity. The concepts provided within this document are not intended to be the only solution, but rather a starting point for discussion and visualization of the UT CoFA campus in the next ten years. The preferred concept presented here was further refined upon additional discussions with the users.

It is the intent that the UT CoFA plan options and recommendations which follow provide a “road map” for the design, placement and construction of facilities in the near future and beyond so that the campus may meet the demands of its students, faculty, staff and the Austin arts community which it serves.
Executive Summary

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History and Organization

The University of Texas at Austin is a component of the University of Texas System which was established in 1876 as a multi-campus institution with Austin as the flagship institution and eight separate and distinct academic centers across Texas.

The mission of the University of Texas at Austin, is to achieve excellence in the interrelated areas of undergraduate education, graduate education, research and public service as well as preserve and promote the arts, serving its citizens through public programs and service. The university contributes to the advancement of society through research, creative activity, scholarly inquiry and the development of new knowledge.

The Austin campus opened its doors in 1883, with 221 students, and a mission to change the world. Today, UT Austin is a world-renowned higher education, research, and public service institution serving more than 51,000 students annually through 18 top-ranked colleges and schools.
The College of Fine Arts

The College of Fine Arts was established by the state legislature in 1937; since then, the College has grown with the University to become a leading center for arts study. Both students and faculty members of the College of Fine Arts have regularly received national and international recognition for their achievements; indicating the degree of academic and artistic excellence to which the college is dedicated.

The College of Fine Arts strives to prepare students for the practice, study, criticism, and teaching of the arts; to lead in developing the arts through research and the creation of new works; and to provide performances and exhibitions that deepen the understanding of the arts, expand audiences, and develop a better quality of life in the University, community, state, and nation. The college prepares students and audiences for the coming decades by emphasizing cultural diversity and technological advancement and by exploring the interrelationships among all the arts.

The four departments included in this study are the:

- Department of Art & Art History
- Sarah and Ernest Butler School of Music
- Department of Theatre and Dance (who collaborates with the Texas Performing Arts)
- Center for Arts & Entertainment Technologies (CAET)

In addition to the departments listed above, a number of administrative offices and support functions are currently located in the existing CoFA buildings. These include the following:

- Office of the Dean
  - Undergraduate and Graduate Studies
  - Public Affairs
  - Student Services
  - Arts Education
- Supporting Functions
  - Information Technology
  - Development Office
  - The Visual Arts Center
  - Fine Arts Library
  - Landmarks
  - Texas Performing Arts (TPA)

A brief description of each of the departments, administrative, and support functions is included here.

Note: In general, departmental descriptions which follow have been extracted from the UT COFA website.
Department of Art and Art History

The Department of Art and Art History offers academic programs in art history, design, studio art, and visual art studies.

The study of art history embraces a wide range of objects: paintings, drawings and prints of all kinds, including photographs and film; sculpture; in short, all visual and material culture. There is a full range of art history instruction in ancient, medieval, Renaissance, baroque, modern, and contemporary art.

Studio art programs transmit a solid foundation in a wide range of studio practices. Visual art studies prepares students to strengthen art education in schools and communities through instruction in art criticism, philosophy, and current trends in art education, with art education history, philosophy, student development, teaching strategies, standards, objectives, and evaluation procedures.

Programs of study leading to the following undergraduate degrees are offered in the Department of Art and Art History:

- Bachelor of Arts in Art
  - Art history
  - Studio art
- Bachelor of Fine Arts
  - Design
  - Studio art
  - Visual art studies

Students who plan to pursue certification to teach art in Texas public schools follow the visual art studies program.

Sarah and Ernest Butler School of Music

The Butler School of Music prepares students for productive careers as performers, teachers, composers, and scholars. In accordance with the University’s mission, the School also seeks to extend the boundaries of knowledge and human experience through research and the creation of new music.

The Butler School of Music is housed in the Music Building and Recital Hall (MRH). The physical facilities of the Butler School include performance spaces in the 700-seat Bates Recital Hall, 300-seat Jessen Auditorium (housed in Homer Rainey Hall), 175-seat recital studio, and 400-seat...
McCullough Theatre. For special events, the school collaborates with Texas Performing Arts for performances in the 3,000-seat Bass Concert Hall, located in the Performing Arts Center (PAC). Other facilities include classrooms and faculty studios/offices, multiple large and small rehearsal halls, electronic music studios, recording studios, practice rooms and modules (including dedicated rooms for organ, harp, and percussion), a music computer lab, chamber music rooms and two digital keyboard labs.

Programs of study leading to the following undergraduate degrees are offered in the Butler School of Music:

- Bachelor of Arts in Music
  - Emphasis in Music
  - Emphasis in Music Business
  - Emphasis in Recording Technology
- Bachelor of Music Composition
  - Jazz (composition or performance emphasis)
  - Music performance
  - Music studies (students who plan to pursue certification to teach music in Texas public schools follow this program)

Department of Theatre and Dance

The Department of Theatre and Dance provides students opportunities for scholarship and practice in all the principal areas of theatre and dance. Students choose programs of study leading to a variety of academic and professional goals, including teacher certification in both theatre and dance.

In addition to the performance areas, studios, and shops of Texas Performing Arts, the department has the B. Iden Payne Theatre, the Oscar Brockett Theatre (a flexible space black box theatre), a 130-seat laboratory theatre, costume storage, four dance studios, a drafting studio, a design studio as well as numerous classrooms and rehearsal studios in the F. Loren Winship Drama Building.
Programs of study leading to the following undergraduate degrees are offered in the Department of Theatre and Dance:

- Bachelor of Arts in Theatre and Dance
- Bachelor of Fine Arts
- Study options in:
  - Acting
  - Dance (students who plan to pursue certification to teach dance in Texas public schools follow the dance studies option under the dance program)
  - Theatre studies (students who plan to pursue certification to teach theatre arts in Texas public schools should the theatre studies program)

**Center for Arts and Entertainment Technologies (CAET)**

The Center for Arts and Entertainment Technologies (CAET) is the newest degree program offered within the UT COFA. This program will include a multi-purpose research and educational center dedicated to technology and content entrepreneurship in the arts and entertainment industries. CAET will require new, state-of-the-art facilities to meet its 21st-century teaching and research mission.

CAET will have three primary components organized around a unifying central “Hub.”
A curricular or academic mission will offer formal courses, minors, majors and degree programs complementing existing programs and departments in the College of Fine Arts and across campus.

- B.S. in Arts and Entertainment Technologies
  - Concentrations: Media Systems and Production, Design, Game and Mobile Applications, Music and Audio Production, Experimental Arts

- A Research component will support faculty graduate and undergraduate students in sponsored research on art, entertainment and technology

- The Foundry: an extra-curricular resource open to all UT students and faculty, providing the tools and expertise needed for creative invention and expression using digital and networked technologies

- The Hub will provide assistance and expertise in areas of technology transfer, commercialization, copyright and patenting. It will be closely tied to internal partners such as Longhorn Startups and the Austin Technology Incubator

The center will incorporate at least one general purpose lecture theatre, one experimental performance venue, several meeting and workgroup spaces, several specialized but reconfigurable research studios, a materials shop, a computer hardware shop, faculty offices, administrative offices, server room and technical support spaces.

An interdisciplinary program in game design provides additional opportunities within this program. Revealed in 2013, this course brings together around thirty students from different disciplines to form small groups and develop a game over the course of the semester. This class reflects the realities of the industry causing students to collaborate and meet a deadline. This program is in collaboration with Radio-Television-Film, Computer Science and the College of Fine Arts.

Office of the Dean

The Office of the Dean of the College of Fine Arts is located in the E. William Doty Fine Arts Building, at the corner of 23rd and Trinity streets.

Within the Office of the Dean are the following:
- Undergraduate and Graduate Studies
- Public Affairs
- Student and Career Services
- Arts Education

Undergraduate and Graduate Studies

The Department of Undergraduate Admissions is responsible for the recruitment, applicant review and admission of students to the College of Fine Arts. Most programs require an additional step in the admissions process such as an interview, audition or portfolio submission. Their offices are located in the E. William Doty Fine Arts building (DFA) with additional representatives within the Butler School of Music, Department of Art & Art History and the Department of Theatre & Dance.

All graduate programs at UT Austin set specific deadlines and requirements for applicants’ admissions materials. These materials vary by program, so students are encouraged to begin by contacting the University’s Office of Graduate Admissions and then explore the COFA Graduate Degree Programs by Department or School.

Public Affairs

In the College of Fine Arts, the Office of the Dean, Public Affairs maintains a news center service, alerting the public of the latest information coming out of the college. Each department has their own public affairs specialist/coordinator who works with the college to provide a visual representation and guidelines for branding the college and suggestions for successful public relations. Their offices are located on the second and third floors of the E. William Doty Fine Arts building (DFA).
Student and Career Services

Within the College of Fine Arts, the Office of the Dean, Student and Career Services offers an array of student guidance and services including:

- General academic advising
- Graduation applications
- Maintenance of student records
- Evaluation of degree requirements
- Academic standing
- Evaluation of transferred course credit
- Necessary registration approvals
- Pre-approval to take coursework at other institutions
- Study Abroad advising
- Referral for other campus resources and support services
- Coordinate participation in student-related events and public programs

Career Advising

Fine Arts Career Services (FACS), a division of the Office of the Dean, helps fine arts majors explore career options, plan for careers, and develop strategies for seeking jobs upon graduation. FACS provides a full range of services and resources to support students and alumni.

Career Services provides job placement services in education-related occupations at the elementary school, secondary school, and college level. Candidates for teacher certification can register with Career Services at the beginning of their student-teaching semester. Both Career Advising and Career Services offices are located on the first floor of the E. William Doty Fine Arts building (DFA).

Academic Advising

Each academic unit in the college (art and art history, music, and theatre and dance) has an undergraduate advising office with a faculty advising coordinator and one full-time staff adviser. A student enrolled in the College of Fine Arts is required to meet with a designated adviser before registering for any semester or summer session. This meeting must take place during the official advising period, and the student’s proposed schedule of classes must be approved by the adviser. General academic advising offices are located on the first floor of Doty Fine Arts.

Arts Education

Statewide and national leadership in arts education research and teaching, with an emphasis on teacher training, is one of four core objectives in the College of Fine Arts’ mission and strategic plan. The newly created division reflects the college’s commitment to making fine arts education and teacher training a daily priority. Offices are located on the first and second floors of Doty Fine Arts.

Supporting Departments

Information Technology (IT)

The College of Fine Arts IT Department delivers information technology services to the schools and departments in UT COFA. The IT Help desk deploys and supports faculty and staff computers, software and the connectivity required to accomplish the academic and business needs of the college. Offices are located on the third floor of the E. William Doty Fine Arts building (DFA).

Development Office

The Office of External Relations and Development with the College of Fine Arts is responsible for fund-raising operations, including strategic planning, individual major and planned gift activities, corporate and foundation relations, and donor recognition/stewardship activities. Offices are located on the second floor of the E. William Doty Fine Arts building (DFA).

The Visual Arts Center

The Visual Arts Center (VAC) is a place for the intersection of art education and art innovation, which draws together a uniquely diverse population of students, alumni, faculty, guest artists, and creative voices from around the world. Comprising 25,000 square feet, it is the heart of
Campus Overview

the Department of Art and Art History and is located within the ART building, providing pivotal exhibition, education, outreach, and research space. Designed by San Antonio architects Lake Flato, the VAC features state-of-the-art exhibition galleries and community gathering spaces that form the intellectual and emotional center of UT’s dynamic arts community.

Fine Arts Library

Located in the E. William Doty Fine Arts Building, the Fine Arts Library provides a broad range of services and materials for students in art, theatre, dance, and music, as well as audiovisual materials in other subject areas. Services include information and research assistance, instruction in getting the best from library databases including online and full-text journals, circulation and reserves, and media and technology support. The Fine Arts Library is wireless equipped and offers computing hardware and software to support the study of the fine arts. Students may borrow media equipment, including digital cameras and CD players, and reserve seminar and group study rooms. Lockers and carrels are also available. The library is located on the third, fourth and fifth floors of the E. William Doty Fine Arts building (DFA).

The Visual Arts Center (VAC) serves as a creative hub and provides pivotal exhibition and research space through five distinct galleries. (Lake Flato Architects)

Statue entitled “The Torch Bearers” outside Flawn Academic Center, symbolizing the passing of knowledge from generation to generation.
Landmarks

Landmarks is the public art program of The University of Texas at Austin, with offices located in the Performing Arts Center (PAC). Its projects are exhibited throughout the university’s main campus and are principally concentrated east of Guadalupe Street, south of 27th Street, west of IH-35, and north of Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard in Austin, Texas.

Landmarks grew out of a 2005 policy statement, Art in Public Spaces, that was approved by The University of Texas System Office of the General Counsel and the Executive Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs. The policy set a goal of 1 to 2 percent of the capital cost of new construction and major renovations of main campus buildings be allocated for public art. Following the adoption of this policy, Landmarks was established in order to facilitate developing a campus public art collection. A Public Art Master Plan was created in 2007 by Peter Walker Partners and serves to guide overall public art acquisition and placement.

Among many considerations, it proposes the best locations for installations of public art to provide visual anchors at gateways, to accentuate main axis corridors, and to clarify patchy architectural edges.

Texas Performing Arts

The Texas Performing Arts group is a university-based arts center committed to serving the academic mission of the College of Fine Arts. Students, faculty and staff are supported daily by having use of stages, classrooms, studios and production shops throughout the Performing Arts Center (PAC).

Each year, Texas Performing Arts offers a diverse season of music, theatre, dance, and during the past 30 years has presented world-class artists.

Texas Performing Arts serves the College of Fine Arts as an incubator for new works, provides a professional setting for students to advance their skills in performing arts production and administration and offers hands-on learning experiences to University students and faculty.

Casey Reas (artist) mural entitled “A Mathematical Theory of Communication” on display at the Gates Dell Complex
Campus Overview

Performing Art Center (PAC) looking west from LBJ Library

Performing Arts Center/Bass Concert Hall attracts the world’s greatest performers and full-scale productions such as War Horse 2014 and Jersey Boys
Existing Building Analysis
Introduction

Analysis of the UT CoFA building inventory includes 432,203 ASF of space in existing inventory of owned buildings and 38,089 ASF of additional inventory used across campus. This inventory of space was provided by the UT Office of Campus Planning in July 2014. The existing campus inventory is classified by the THECB into four types:

- General Purpose - includes classroom, laboratory, office, and research buildings, and any buildings related to the administration of these functions
- Hospital/Clinic - hospitals and/or clinic facilities
- Auxiliary Services - includes student unions, infirmaries, bookstores, intercollegiate athletics buildings, parking garages, etc.
- Physical Plant - includes power plants, maintenance facilities, and all buildings related to the physical plant

For the sake of this study, all of the facility inventory falls under the General Purpose classification. Spreadsheets on the following pages provide detail and categorization of the building inventory. A summary of each of the buildings in the UT CoFA inventory included in this study follows. Coded building floor plans which indicate current departmental use, as of December 2014, as provided by the UT CoFA, are included in the Appendix.

In addition to identification of building type and square feet, building summaries identify ownership, location, year constructed, number of floors and condition (as defined by THECB). Condition refers to the physical status and quality of the building at the time of the inventory and is based on the judgement of those responsible for campus planning and development. The codes utilized are:

- Satisfactory = the facility is suitable for continued use with normal maintenance
- Remodeling A = the facility requires restoration to acceptable standards without major room changes, alterations or modernizations; the approximate cost of Remodeling A is less than 25 percent of the estimated replacement cost of the building
- Remodeling B = the facility requires major physical updating and/or modernization; the approximate cost of Remodeling B is greater than 25 percent and less than 50 percent of the estimated replacement cost of the building

This chapter is organized as follows:

- Building Inventory Summary
- CoFA Building Inventory
- Non-CoFA Building Inventory

Assignable vs. Gross Square Feet

The tables and charts in this chapter depict area sizes in assignable square feet (ASF), unless gross square feet (GSF) is specifically noted. Assignable square footage measures only the usable area of given spaces, and does not include spaces such as corridors (except internal circulation within suites), and other public and support spaces such as mechanical space, restrooms, stairs, and wall thickness. The sum of these other spaces and the assignable square footage equals the gross square footage for the project.
Existing Building Analysis

- Existing Building Systems Review (CoFA Inventory Only)
- Existing Building Accessibility Review (CoFA Inventory Only)

Building Inventory Summary

The map and charts on the following pages indicates the current location of spaces utilized by CoFA. Those which are considered “owned” by the College are titled “CoFA Building Inventory,” while those titled “Non-CoFA” are those in which the College utilizes space but it is under the ownership of another college / department. Buildings which are identified on the campus map but do not currently contain any UT CoFA functions have not been included.

Non-CoFA facilities follow the facility summaries within the college and identify the spaces utilized within the building, the type, capacity and square footage of the space as well as usage by the College.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Name</th>
<th>Year Constructed (Original)</th>
<th>Year of Addition / Renovation(s)</th>
<th>Assignable Square Feet (ASF)</th>
<th>Gross Square Feet (GSF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. William Doty Fine Arts (DFA)</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>61,666</td>
<td>81,697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory Theatre Building (LTH)</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,851</td>
<td>4,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Building &amp; Recital Hall (MRH/MBE)</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>91,618</td>
<td>176,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performing Arts Center (PAC)</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>105,206</td>
<td>201,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.L. Winship Drama Building (WIN)</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>75,505</td>
<td>95,511</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total                                                                 432,203          698,151

Note 1: ASF and GSF provided by UT Office of Campus Planning in facility inventory (2014).
Note 2: Performing Arts Center ASF / GSF includes spaces leased by Texas Performing Arts.
Note 3: CoFA utilized an additional 38,089 ASF of teaching space in 14 additional buildings on campus.
Aerial map indicating current location of spaces utilized by CoFA across the UT Campus (Building key on following page)
## Existing Building Analysis

### Building Inventory Summary: Non - CoFA Building Inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building No.</th>
<th>Room No.</th>
<th>Constructed</th>
<th>Building Name</th>
<th>Space Type</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>ASF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0182</td>
<td>B4.110</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Jesse H. Jones Communication Center - Bldg. B (CMB)</td>
<td>Lecture Hall (Class Lab)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0657</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Anna Hiss Gymnasium (AHG)</td>
<td>Dance Studio (Dept Classroom)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0418</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>L. Theo Bellmont Hall (BEL)</td>
<td>Lecture Hall (GP Classroom)</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>2,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0418</td>
<td>502A</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>L. Theo Bellmont Hall (BEL)</td>
<td>Dance Studio</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0540</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Liberal Arts Building (CLA)</td>
<td>GP Classroom</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0249</td>
<td>1.212</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Garrison Hall (GAR)</td>
<td>GP Classroom</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0152</td>
<td>6.202*</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Gates Dell Complex (GDC)</td>
<td>GP Classroom</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0598</td>
<td>A121A</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Beauford H. Jester Center (JES)</td>
<td>Lecture Hall (GP Classroom)</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>4,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0598</td>
<td>A207A</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Beauford H. Jester Center (JES)</td>
<td>GP Classroom</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0233</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Parlin Hall (PAR)</td>
<td>Lecture Hall</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0233</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Parlin Hall (PAR)</td>
<td>Lecture Hall</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0118</td>
<td>3.355</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Sid Richardson Hall (SRH)</td>
<td>Classroom</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0980</td>
<td>5.218</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Student Services Building (SSB)</td>
<td>Seminar room</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0649</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Waggener Hall (WAG)</td>
<td>Lecture Hall</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>963</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subtotal Theatre & Dance: 25,359

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building No.</th>
<th>Room No.</th>
<th>Constructed</th>
<th>Building Name</th>
<th>Space Type</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>ASF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0605</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Peter T. Flawn Academic Center (FAC)</td>
<td>Classroom</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>4,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0433</td>
<td>2.104</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Homer Rainey Hall (HRH)</td>
<td>Lecture Hall/Performance</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>3,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0161</td>
<td>2.246</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Robert A. Welch Hall (WEL)</td>
<td>Classroom</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>2,813</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subtotal Music: 11,157

Total: 38,089

All square footage & capacities as reported to THECB in 2015

*Usage of this room is split between departments
Art Building & Museum (ART)
2301 San Jacinto Blvd. Austin, Texas 78712

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Inventory No.</th>
<th>0049</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>General Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>North Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td>Owned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Constructed</td>
<td>1962/1974/2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Floors</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assignable Square Feet (ASF)</td>
<td>94,357 ASF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Square Feet (GSF)</td>
<td>137,959 GSF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Square Footage Summary:
- Registrar/General Purpose Classroom: 5,618 ASF
- Art & Art History: 65,650 ASF
- Visual Arts Center: 21,322 ASF
- Unassigned: 1,767 ASF
- Net to Gross: 68%

Building Organization:
1. First floor is divided into several areas Visual Arts Center, Art and Art History spaces and one large general purpose classroom owned by the registrar.
2. Second floor contains art studio labs, a “clean” classroom, dirty classrooms as well as upper areas of the Visual Arts Center and the general purpose classroom.
3. Third and Fourth floors contain art studio labs and the fifth level is a mechanical space.
## Existing Building Analysis

### CoFA Building Inventory

#### E. William Doty Fine Arts (DFA)

2301 Trinity Street, Austin, Texas 78712

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Inventory No.</th>
<th>0130</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>General Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>North Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td>Owned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Constructed</td>
<td>1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Floors</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assignable Square Feet (ASF)</td>
<td>61,666 ASF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Square Feet (GSF)</td>
<td>81,697 GSF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Square Footage Summary:

- Office of the Dean: 14,043 ASF
- Art & Art History: 5,759 ASF
- Butler School of Music: 1,159 ASF
- Fine Arts Library: 39,703 ASF
- Unassigned: 1,002 ASF
- Net to Gross: 75%

### Building Organization:

1. First floor contains Student Affairs spaces such as Recruitment & Admissions, Student Advising, Career Service and the Student Gallery.
2. Second floor is divided into two areas, the Dean’s Office suite and the Art & Art History suite.
3. Third floor houses the Fine Arts Library and the Information Technology suite for the COFA.
4. Fourth and fifth level are library spaces and shared classroom spaces as well as graduate student study carrels and group study rooms.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Inventory No.</th>
<th>0665</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type</strong></td>
<td>General Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
<td>North Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Condition</strong></td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ownership</strong></td>
<td>Owned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year Constructed</strong></td>
<td>1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No. of Floors</strong></td>
<td>2 + basement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assignable Square Feet (ASF)</strong></td>
<td>3,851 ASF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gross Square Feet (GSF)</strong></td>
<td>4,551 GSF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Square Footage Summary:**
- **Theatre & Dance (T&D):** 3,167 ASF
- **Unassigned:** 684 ASF
- **Net to Gross:** 85%

**Building Organization:**
1. Basement level houses dressing rooms for Theatre & Dance.
2. First floor contains an assembly space, stage, lobby and restrooms as well as storage.
3. Second level is additional storage space and a mechanical area.
## Existing Building Analysis

### CoFA Building Inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Inventory No.</th>
<th>0131</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>General Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>North Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td>Owned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Constructed</td>
<td>1969/1978 (west addition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Floors</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assignable Square Feet (ASF)</td>
<td>91,618 ASF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Square Feet (GSF)</td>
<td>176,637 GSF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Square Footage Summary:**

- Butler School of Music (BSOM): 86,295 ASF
- Longhorn Band: 5,111 ASF
- Unassigned: 49 ASF
- Facilities & Custodial: 163 ASF
- Net to Gross: 52 %

**Building Organization:**

1. First floor contains a rehearsal room and Longhorn band spaces.
2. Second floor contains music areas such as classroom, rehearsal rooms, performance and office spaces.
3. Third floor and third floor mezzanine has more classrooms, offices and media labs.
4. Fourth level is classrooms, faculty offices and music studios.
5. Fifth and sixth levels contain ensemble or chamber rooms, offices, practice rooms, a jazz studio and rehearsal spaces.
Performing Arts Center (PAC)

510 E. 23rd Street, Austin, Texas 78712

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facilty Inventory No.</th>
<th>0132</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>General Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>North Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td>Owned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Constructed</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Floors</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assignable Square Feet (ASF)</td>
<td>105,206 ASF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Square Feet (GSF)</td>
<td>201,806 GSF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Square Footage Summary:
- Office of the Dean: 3,350 ASF
- Texas Performing Arts (TPA): 85,909 ASF
- Butler School of Music (BSOM): 4,217 ASF
- Theatre & Dance (T&D): 11,449 ASF
- Unassigned: 258 ASF
- Facilities & Custodial: 523 ASF
- Net to Gross: 52%

Building Organization:
1. First floor houses many TPA spaces. Theatre & Dance uses two of the production shops for teaching spaces.
2. Second level houses TPA spaces as well as additional T&D teaching (shop) spaces, while BSOM utilizes the McCullough theatre for rehearsals and performances.
3. Third level houses Landmark’s offices and additional BSOM and TPA spaces.
4. Floor four through seven are used by TPA for various theatre functions.
## F.L. Winship Drama Building (WIN)

300 E. 23rd Street, Austin, Texas 78712

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Inventory No.</th>
<th>0201</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>General Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>North Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td>Owned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Constructed</td>
<td>1961/1974 (west wing addition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Floors</td>
<td>2 + basement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assignable Square Feet (ASF)</td>
<td>75,505 ASF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Square Feet (GSF)</td>
<td>95,511 GSF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Square Footage Summary:

- Theatre & Dance: 75,309 ASF
- Unassigned: 196 ASF
- Net to Gross: 79%

### Building Organization:

1. Basement level contains graduate design spaces, lighting shop, acting studio, sewing studio and an integrated media classroom.
2. First floor houses the Payne and Brockett theatres, multiple classrooms, conference rooms, dressing rooms, a dance studio, media classrooms and offices.
3. Second floor contains additional space for classrooms, studios, production areas for both theatres and office space.
### Anna Hiss Gymnasium (AHG)

- **Facility Inventory No.:** 0657
- **Type:** General Purpose
- **Location:** Northwest
- **Condition:** Satisfactory
- **Ownership:** Owned
- **Year Constructed:** 1930
- **Rooms No.:** 133 & 134
- **Space Type:** Dance Studio
- **ASF & Capacity:**
  - Rm 133: 3,990 ASF / 30
  - Rm 134: 4,818 ASF / 30
- **Used by:** Theatre & Dance

### L. Theo Bellmont Hall (BEL)

- **Facility Inventory No.:** 0418
- **Type:** General Purpose
- **Location:** Southeast
- **Condition:** Satisfactory
- **Ownership:** Owned
- **Year Constructed:** 1972
- **Rooms No.:** 328 & 502A
- **Space Type:** Lecture Hall / Dance Studio
- **ASF & Capacity:**
  - Rm 328: 2,834 ASF / 272
  - Rm 502A: 2,772 ASF / 30
- **Used by:** Theatre & Dance

### Liberal Arts Building (CLA)

- **Facility Inventory No.:** 0540
- **Type:** General Purpose
- **Location:** Southwest
- **Condition:** Satisfactory
- **Ownership:** Owned
- **Year Constructed:** 2012
- **Rooms No.:** 104
- **Space Type:** Classroom
- **ASF & Capacity:**
  - Rm 104: 608 ASF / 36
- **Used by:** Theatre & Dance
## Existing Building Analysis

### Non-CoFA Building Inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Facility Inventory No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Year Constructed</th>
<th>Rooms No.</th>
<th>Space Type</th>
<th>ASF &amp; Capacity:</th>
<th>Used by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jesse H. Jones Communication Center - Bldg B (CMB)</td>
<td>2504 B. Whitis Avenue, Austin, Texas 78705</td>
<td>0182</td>
<td>General Purpose</td>
<td>Northwest</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>B4.110</td>
<td>Lecture Hall</td>
<td>1,571 ASF / 50</td>
<td>Theatre &amp; Dance, Art &amp; Art History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter T. Flawn Academic Center (FAC)</td>
<td>2304 B. Whitis Avenue, Austin, Texas 78705</td>
<td>0605</td>
<td>General Purpose</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Classroom</td>
<td>4,546 ASF / 281</td>
<td>Theatre &amp; Dance, Music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garrison Hall (GAR)</td>
<td>128 Inner Campus Drive, Austin, Texas 78705</td>
<td>0249</td>
<td>General Purpose</td>
<td>West/Central</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>2.128</td>
<td>Classroom</td>
<td>684 ASF / 34</td>
<td>Theatre &amp; Dance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The University of Texas at Austin - College of Fine Arts  
Facilities Strategic Plan  
Page 3.12  

Facility Programming and Consulting with  
Lake | Flato Architects  
Final - April 2017
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Facility Inventory No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Year Constructed</th>
<th>Rooms No.</th>
<th>Space Type</th>
<th>ASF &amp; Capacity:</th>
<th>Used by</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gates Dell Complex (GDC)</td>
<td>2317 Speedway, Austin, Texas 78712</td>
<td>0152</td>
<td>General Purpose</td>
<td>West/Central</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
<td>Owned</td>
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<td>6.202</td>
<td>Classroom</td>
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<td>Theatre &amp; Dance</td>
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<td>Homer Rainey Hall (HRH)</td>
<td>200 W. 21st Street, Austin, Texas 78705</td>
<td>0443</td>
<td>General Purpose</td>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>A121A</td>
<td>Lecture Hall / Classroom</td>
<td>3,798 ASF / 330</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beauford H. Jester Center (JES)</td>
<td>201 E. 21st Street, Austin, Texas 78705</td>
<td>0598</td>
<td>General Purpose</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>A121A &amp; A207A</td>
<td>Lecture Hall</td>
<td>4,353 ASF / 400</td>
<td>Theatre &amp; Dance</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Used by:**
- Theatre & Dance
- Music

**ASF & Capacity:**
- Rm. 2.104: 3,798 ASF / 330
- Rm A121A: 4,353 ASF / 400
- Rm A207A: 635 ASF / 30

**Used by:**
- Theatre & Dance
### Main Building (MAI)

**110 Inner Campus Drive, Austin, Texas 78705**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Inventory No.</th>
<th>0393</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>General Purpose</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Central</td>
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<td>Condition</td>
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<td>Ownership</td>
<td>Owned</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year Constructed</td>
<td>1932</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rooms No.</td>
<td>220A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Space Type</td>
<td>Classroom</td>
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<td>ASF &amp; Capacity:</td>
<td>332 ASF / 19</td>
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</table>

**Used by:**
- Theatre & Dance

### Parlin Hall (PAR)

**208 W. 21st Street, Austin, Texas 78705**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Inventory No.</th>
<th>0233</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location</td>
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<td>Condition</td>
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<td>Ownership</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year Constructed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rooms No.</td>
<td>1 &amp; 201</td>
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<tr>
<td>Space Type</td>
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<td>ASF &amp; Capacity:</td>
<td>920 ASF / 69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rm 201:</td>
<td>942 ASF / 69</td>
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</table>

**Used by:**
- Theatre & Dance

### Sid Richardson Hall (SRH)

**2300 Red River Street, Austin, Texas 78712**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Inventory No.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>General Purpose</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>East</td>
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<td>Condition</td>
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<td>Rooms No.</td>
<td>3.355</td>
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<tr>
<td>Space Type</td>
<td>Classroom</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASF &amp; Capacity:</td>
<td>512 ASF / 20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rm 3.355:</td>
<td>512 ASF / 20</td>
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</table>

**Used by:**
- Theatre & Dance
## Non-CoFA Building Inventory

**Student Services Building (SSB)**  
100 W. Dean Keeton Street, Austin, Texas 78712

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Inventory No.</th>
<th>0980</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>General Purpose</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Northwest</th>
<th>Condition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rooms No.</td>
<td>5.218</td>
<td>Space Type</td>
<td>Seminar Room</td>
<td>ASF &amp; Capacity:</td>
<td>Rm. 5.218:</td>
<td>488 ASF / 24</td>
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<td>Used by:</td>
<td>Theatre &amp; Dance</td>
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**Waggener Hall (WAG)**  
2110 Speedway, Austin, Texas 78705

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Inventory No.</th>
<th>0649</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>General Purpose</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>West/Central</th>
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<td>Rooms No.</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>Space Type</td>
<td>Lecture Hall</td>
<td>ASF &amp; Capacity:</td>
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<td>Theatre &amp; Dance</td>
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</table>

**Robert A. Welch Hall (WEL)**  
105 E. 24th Street, Austin, Texas 78705

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Inventory No.</th>
<th>0161</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>General Purpose</th>
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<th>West/Central</th>
<th>Condition</th>
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<th>Owned</th>
<th>Year Constructed</th>
<th>1930</th>
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<tr>
<td>Rooms No.</td>
<td>2.246</td>
<td>Space Type</td>
<td>Classroom</td>
<td>ASF &amp; Capacity:</td>
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<td>2,813 ASF / 177</td>
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<td>Used by:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Used by:</td>
<td>Theatre &amp; Dance</td>
<td>Music</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Existing Building Systems Review

Art Building & Museum

The Art Building and Museum (Section A) was constructed in 1963. A building addition (Section B) was added in 1974 and renovations were conducted in the early 1980s to accommodate accessibility.

Mechanical Systems

Based on industry standards and the available information, the steam piping, chilled water piping and pumps have exceeded their average useful life expectancy. The available data indicates there is enough capacity currently installed to accommodate an expansion with 5,938 lbs/hrof heating capacity 290 tons of cooling capacity within the Art building.

Electrical Systems

The current building service has a spare capacity of 770 kVA. At the current usage of 1.9 VA per square foot, there is adequate capacity to add square footage and equipment to the building without adding capacity to the electrical service.

Plumbing Systems

Based on the fixtures and equipment that could be identified and including a 50% increase to account for miscellaneous equipment or that which may be missing from the record drawings that were available, the Water Supply Fixture Units (WSFU) for the building can be estimated at approximately 1100 WSFU. The build is supplied by a six inch domestic water main and then splits into a three inch supply for Section A and a four inch supply for Section B. Section A can support approximately 550 WSFU. Section B can support approximately 1100 WSFU. It appears that the water supply to Section A is at capacity. Any additional fixtures should be connected to Section B’s main if no changes to pipe sizes are to be made. Based on the Uniform Plumbing Code, the primary service off the six inch main can support as much as 4,000 WSFU, or approximately 525 GPM, which is more than two times greater than the existing building load.

From the VFA report, the domestic water deficiencies stated a missing or insufficient backflow preventer on water supply. The backflow preventer is listed as deficient for both sections of the building. However, both sections of the building are serviced at a single domestic water entry into the building and share the same backflow preventer. The average useful life expectancy for a backflow preventer according to Building Owners and Managers Association (BOMA) is five years. The domestic water pipes have exceeded their average useful life expectancy of 30 years. The water heater servicing Section A was replaced in 2002 and is now three years past its average useful life expectancy of ten years. If it has not already been replaced, the hot water generator in Section B is 24 years past its average useful life expectancy of approximately 15 years.
The plumbing deficiencies state that the hose bibs have exceeded their useful life by 25 years in Section A and 16 years in Section B, which have an average useful life expectancy of 30 years. Janitorial sinks are beyond useful life, with an average useful life expectancy of 30 years. The VFA repost states all fixtures in Section A’s restrooms and lavatories only in Section B’s restrooms have exceeded their useful life. The average useful life expectancy of a faucet is seven years, a flush valve is 12 years, a water closet is 30 years, a urinal is 30 years, and a lavatory is 30 years. The electric water coolers are compliant with Texas Accessibility Standards (TAS) and are beyond useful life with an average useful life expectancy of ten years. The work sinks throughout the building are beyond useful life, with an average useful life expectancy of 30 years.

The sanitary waste piping system deficiencies have exceeded their average useful life expectancy of 35 years. The sump pumps in Section B have exceeded their average useful life expectancy of ten years.

Based on the fixtures and equipment that could be identified and including a 50% increase to account for miscellaneous equipment or that which may be missing from the record drawings that were available, the Drainage Fixture Units (DFU) for the building can be estimated at approximately 195 DFU. Based on Plumbing Code, the maximum number of DFU’s a four inch main could handle is 180 units at a 1/8” slope. Based on the two identified sanitary mains exiting the building, the current use is approximately 54% of the maximum load.

Without a breakdown of natural gas usage within the building, the opportunities and limitations of this system could not be determined.

**Fire Protection Systems**

The combined footprint of Art Section A and Art Section B was estimated to be approximately 63,500 square feet. If this building has an independent sprinkler system from all other buildings, the building would require at least two risers to sprinkle this building. The maximum expansion to the footprint, without adding an additional fire suppression riser, if each section was on an individual riser would be 3,900 square feet for Art Section A and 36,600 square feet for Art Section B.
Existing Building Analysis

Existing Building Systems Review

E. William Doty Fine Arts Building

The E. William Doty Fine Arts Building (DFA) is located east of the Art Building and south of the Texas Memorial Museum. The building is physically connected to the Performing Arts Center (PAC) along the east elevation and shares an atrium lobby. The building was constructed in 1979 and renovated in 2008.

Mechanical Systems

Based on industry standards and the available information, the steam piping, chilled water piping and pumps have exceeded their average useful life expectancy. The available data indicates there is enough capacity currently installed to accommodate an expansion with 5,417 lbs/hr of heating capacity and 163 Tons of cooling capacity within the DFA building.

Electrical Systems

The current building service has a spare capacity of 794 kVA. At the current usage of 2.3 VA per square foot, there is adequate capacity to add square footage and equipment to the building without adding capacity to the electrical service.

Plumbing Systems

Based on the estimated fixtures and equipment and including a 50% increase to account for miscellaneous equipment and fixtures or that which may be missing from the record drawings that were available, the Water Supply Fixture Units (WSFU) for the building can be estimated at approximately 550 WSFU. Based on the Uniform Plumbing Code, a six inch main can support as much as 4,000 WSFU. The current use of this system is therefore at approximately 14% of the maximum load it can accommodate.

The Drainage Fixture Units (DFU) for the building can be estimated at approximately 115 DFU. Based on Plumbing Code, the maximum number of DFU a four inch sanitary main could handle is 180 at 1/8” slope, or 250 at a 1/2” slope. The maximum number of DFU a five inch sanitary main could handle is 390 units at 1/8” slope, or 575 at a 1/2” slope. The maximum number of DFU a six inch sanitary main could handle is 700 at 1/8” slope, or 1000 units at a 1/2” slope.

Fire Protection Systems

This building is not fully sprinklered. The footprint of DFA was estimated to be approximately 18,800 square feet. If this building has an independent sprinkler system from all other buildings, the maximum expansion to the footprint without adding an additional fire-suppression riser would be 28,800 square feet. If the building shares the fire-suppression riser with the adjacent Performing Arts Center (PAC) section B and the riser for PAC B does not support any additional areas, then the footprint is approximately 48,300 square feet, leaving 4,700 square feet for expansion without additional risers.
Music Building and Recital Hall - Western Portion

The following assessments apply to the western portion of the Music Building and Recital Hall (MRH) that was constructed in 1978.

Mechanical Systems

Based on industry standards and the available information, the steam piping, chilled water piping and pumps have exceeded their average useful life expectancy. The available data indicates there is enough capacity currently installed to accommodate an expansion with 2,811 lbs/hr of heating capacity and 312 Tons of cooling capacity within the MRH building.

Electrical Systems

The current building service has a spare capacity of 275 kVA. At the current usage of 2.9 VA per square foot, there is adequate capacity to add square footage and equipment to the building without adding capacity to the electrical service. The current building emergency power spare capacity cannot be determined because the source of emergency power is unknown.

Plumbing Systems

Based on the fixtures and equipment that could be identified and including a 50% increase to account for miscellaneous equipment or that which may be missing from the record drawings that were available, the Water Supply Fixture Units (WSFU) for the building can be estimated at approximately 830 WSFU. Based on the Uniform Plumbing Code, a four inch main can support as much as 1,100 WSFU, or approximately 210 GPM. The current use is therefore approximately 76% of the maximum load.

Based on the fixtures and equipment that could be identified and including a 50% increase to account for miscellaneous equipment or that which may be missing from the record drawings that were available, the Drainage Fixture Units (DFU) for the building can be estimated at approximately 340.

Fire Protection Systems

The facility has partial automatic sprinkler coverage protection, which covers the six-story east side building. The footprint of MRH was estimated to be approximately 23,200 square feet. If this building has an independent sprinkler system from all other buildings, the maximum expansion to the footprint, without adding an additional fire suppression riser, would be 28,800 square feet. If the building shares the fire suppression riser with the adjacent eastern portion of the MRH building, the footprint is approximately 49,600 square feet leaving 2,400 square feet for expansion without additional risers.

Music Building and Recital Hall - Eastern Portion

The following assessments apply to the eastern portion of the Music Building and Recital Hall that was constructed in 1969, referred to as Music Building East (MBE).

Mechanical Systems

Based on industry standards and the available information, the steam piping, chilled water piping and pumps have therefore exceeded their average useful life expectancy. The available data indicates there is enough capacity currently installed to accommodate an expansion with 2,433 lbs/hr of heating capacity and 36 Tons of cooling capacity within the eastern portion of the Music Building.

Electrical Systems

The current peak load and usage of the building was unavailable at the time of writing this report. Therefore the current spare capacity is unknown as well. Nevertheless, the existing amount can be increased by increasing lighting efficiency and taking other energy saving measures.
Existing Building Analysis

Existing Building Systems Review

**Plumbing Systems**

Based on the fixtures and equipment that could be identified and including a 50% increase to account for miscellaneous equipment or that which may be missing from the record drawings that were available, the Water Supply Fixture Units (WSFU) for the building can be estimated at approximately 450 WSFU. A consideration for the maximum load on this building is the load from the four inch main connecting to MRH is also a load on the MBE system. The usage for MRH is approximately 830 WSFU. That is a total of 1,280 WSFU. Based on the Uniform Plumbing Code, a three inch main can support as much as 350 WSFU, or approximately 125 GPM and a six inch main can support as much as 4,000 WSFU. The current use is therefore approximately 29% of the maximum load.

Based on the fixtures and equipment that could be identified and including a 50% increase to account for miscellaneous equipment or that which may be missing from the record drawings that were available, the Drainage Fixture Units (DFU) for the building can be estimated at approximately 185 DFU. Based on the Uniform Plumbing Code, a six inch sanitary main can drain as much as 700 DFU at 1/8” slope. The current use is approximately 26% of the maximum load.

**Fire Protection Systems**

The facility lacks sprinkler coverage protection; however there is a wet-standpipe system with fire hose valves located throughout. Water is fed from the campus domestic supply via a 6-inch main with backflow protection.

The building is equipped with an addressable type fire alarm control panel mounted in Mechanical Room 1.102. Pull stations, bells and detectors located throughout the building.

The footprint of MBE was estimated to be approximately 26,400 square feet. If this building has a dedicated fire-sprinkler zone, the maximum expansion to the footprint without adding an additional fire suppression riser would be 25,600 square feet. If the building shares the fire suppression riser with the adjacent western portion of the MRH building, the footprint is approximately 49,600 square feet leaving 2,400 square feet for expansion without additional risers.
Performing Arts Center

The Performing Arts Center (PAC) is physically connected to the Music Building and Recital Hall (MRH) western and eastern (MBE) portions, and to the E. William Doty Fine Arts Building (DFA) to the west. An elevated bridge connects the PAC to MRH on the third floor. For the purpose of this report, PAC is comprised of three sections, B, C, and D. Section B comprises the majority of the facility from a square footage perspective. Section B is a seven-story facility with a mechanical/catwalk level and partial basement; Sections C and D are four-story sections of the building. The building was constructed in 1980 and renovated in 2008.

Mechanical Systems

Based on industry standards and the available information, the steam piping, chilled water piping and pumps have exceeded their average useful life expectancy. The available data indicates there is enough capacity currently installed to accommodate an expansion with 2,406 lbs/hr of heating capacity 446,000 BTUH of cooling capacity within the PAC building.

Electrical Systems

The current building service has a spare capacity of 1009 kVA. At the current usage of 2.6 VA per square foot, there is adequate capacity to add square footage and equipment to the building without adding capacity to the electrical service.

Plumbing Systems

Based on the fixtures and equipment that could be identified and including a 50% increase to account for miscellaneous equipment or that which may be missing from the record drawings that were available, the Water Supply Fixture Units (WSFU) for the building can be estimated at approximately 2,125 WSFU. It appears that the building may be serviced by both a four and six inch main, but is unclear based on the available drawings. Based on the Uniform Plumbing Code, a four inch main can support as much as 1100 WSFU, or approximately 210 GPM and a six inch main can support as much as 4,000 WSFU.

Based on the fixtures and equipment that could be identified and including a 50% increase to account for miscellaneous equipment or that which may be missing from the record drawings that were available, the Drainage Fixture Units (DFU) for the building can be estimated at approximately 1000 DFU.

Fire Protection Systems

The building is equipped with a fire alarm system comprised of a main fire alarm control panel and enunciator located in Room 1.208A and dedicated fire alarm control panels in Stages 2.210 and 2.406. Pull stations, audio-visual devices, and detectors are located throughout the building. The facility has full fire-sprinkler coverage with fire-standpipe risers and hose cabinets located within the stairwells.

The combined footprint of Sections B, C, and D was estimated to be approximately 75,700 square feet. This building requires at least two risers, with the only potential for sharing a riser for multiple adjacent sections being for Section C and Section D with a combined approximate footprint of 46,200 square feet. If each section is independent, the approximate room for expansion of the footprint would be Section B expanding 22,500 square feet, Section C expanding 19,400 square feet, and Section D expanding 38,400 square feet.
Existing Building Systems Review

F.L. Winship Drama Building

Winship (WIN) consists of two sections. The original building (Section A) was constructed in 1961. A building addition was added in 1974 (Section B). The documents used to conduct the summary were the drawings issued in 1960, drawing issued in 1974, the Record Drawings issued in 1975, the Record Drawings issued in 1994, and the VFA report conducted in 2011.

Mechanical Systems

Based on industry standards and the available information, the steam piping, chilled water piping and pumps have therefore exceeded their average useful life expectancy. The available data indicates there is enough capacity currently installed to accommodate an expansion with 1,603 lbs/hr of heating capacity and 172 tons of cooling capacity within the WIN building.

Electrical Systems

The current building service has a spare capacity of 798kVA. At the current usage of 3.5 VA per square foot, there is adequate capacity to add square footage and equipment to the building without adding capacity to the electrical service.

Plumbing Systems

Based on the fixtures and equipment that could be identified and including a 50% increase to account for miscellaneous equipment or that which may be missing from the record drawings that were available, the Water Supply Fixture Units (WSFU) for the building can be estimated at approximately 625 WSFU. Any additional fixtures should be connected to Section B’s main if no changes to pipe sizes are to be made. Based on the Uniform Plumbing Code, the five inch sanitary main can drain as much as 390 DFU at 1/8” slope. The current use is approximately 74% of the maximum load.

Fire Protection Systems

The building is equipped with a fire alarm system comprising one main fire alarm control panel with voice enunciator, one dedicated fire alarm control panel for the stage, and one remote alarm enunciator. Pull stations and detectors are located throughout the building. The building is fully sprinklered.

The combined footprint of WIN A and WIN B was estimated to be approximately 46,000 square feet. If the both sections are on one fire riser, the potential additional footprint can be extended by approximately 6,000 square feet.

Fire Protection Systems for all Assessed Buildings

Without the shop drawings for these systems, the hydraulic design and capacity of the fire-sprinkler system and the existing circuit and point loads of the fire alarm system are unknown. Therefore further opportunities and limitations of these systems could not be determined.

Any renovation or expansion would require that the new hazard not exceed the most hydraulically demanding hazard already covered by the associated fire-sprinkler system, and that the new occupancies and layout not require more initiating or notification fire alarm devices than the associated circuits and panels can accommodate. Otherwise the systems’ infrastructure may require expansion or replacement.
Existing Building Accessibility Review

Accessibility Check was commissioned by Facility Programming to provide an overview ADA assessment for six CoFA buildings.

The assessments cover exterior accessible routes for the immediate site leading to the building entrances, interior accessible routes, toilet and bathing facilities, and other key components found in public use areas, common use areas, and employee work areas. Public use areas are those made available to the general public. Common use areas are spaces not for public use and are made available for the shared use of two or more people. Employee work areas are spaces or elements used only by employees and only for work purposes.

Not included in the scope of services are performance halls, stage areas, control rooms, and supporting areas for lighting, sound, and catwalks. Machinery spaces such as mechanical, electrical, and communication rooms frequented by service personnel for maintenance, repair or occasional monitoring of equipment also are not included as they are excluded by general exception under the ADA Standards.

The full report of this document can be found in the Appendix.
Existing Building Analysis

Existing Building Accessibility Review

Toilet Facilities

Men’s restrooms 1.118, 1.226, and 3.440 along with women’s restrooms 1.114A, 1.228, and 3.442 are relatively compliant with the 1991 ADAAG and could be safe harbored. Men’s restrooms 2.304, 2.424, 4.214b, and 4.420 along with women’s restrooms 2.302, 2.426, 4.214A, and 4.422 are not accessible. These restrooms lack compliant accessible water closets and stalls, lavatories, urinals, and accessories. Updates to Men’s restroom 3.310 and women’s restroom 3.306 are not fully compliant. The accessible lavatory does not provide 27” high clearance at 8” back from the leading edge.

Drinking Fountains

Presently the building does not meet the drinking fountain ratio requirements under the 1991 ADAAG and therefore would not qualify under safe harbor. The 2010 ADA standards required 50% of the drinking fountains per floor or within a secured area to be accessible and 50% to be at standing height.

Assembly Areas

Assembly areas include spaces used for education purposes. Classrooms 1.110 and 1.120 are tiered assembly areas containing fixed seats. Spaces for wheelchairs are provided in each classroom at the top and bottom rows but the wheelchair spaces are not fully compliant with either the 1991 ADAAG or 2010 ADA standards.

Signage

Generally the signage identifying permanent rooms or spaces is properly located although there are instances where the sign placement is incorrect. Some of the signage identifying permanent rooms or spaces did not include braille. Most of the non-accessible restrooms did not have directional signage with the International Symbol of Accessibility indicating the location of the nearest accessible restroom. Non-accessible entrances did not have signage indicating the location of the nearest accessible entrance.

E. William Doty Fine Arts

(The café was closed and not reviewed. The building has had several interior renovations reviewed under the Texas Architectural Barriers Act which are relatively ADA compliant.)

Accessible Routes

There are only two exterior accessible routes serving the Doty Fine Arts building. The exterior route to the first floor leads from the south side of the site to a patio and an accessible entrance at lounge 1.101. This exterior route appears acceptable. There is also an exterior route via ramp up to an accessible entrance at the second floor on the west side of the building. The west ramp leading to the accessible entrance has some non-complying items.

There is an interior route linking the Doty Fine Arts building with the Performing Arts Center via lobby 2.200A but it requires the use of stairs. Persons unable to negotiate the stairs have to exit the Doty Fine Arts building travel outside around the building and re-enter the Performing Arts Center at an accessible entrance and visa versa.

Doors

User passage doors as components of the accessible routes generally provide the 32” clear width.
Toilet Facilities
A set of men’s and women’s core restrooms occur on all five floors. The restrooms on the first, second, and third floors have been updated and are relatively ADA compliant. The restrooms on the fourth and fifth floors are not ADA compliant.

Drinking Fountains
A single accessible drinking fountain is provided on the fourth and fifth floors near the restrooms but no standing-height drinking fountains were observed on those floors. In accordance with the 2010 ADA standards where drinking fountains are provided on a floor or within secure area, a minimum of two drinking fountains are required, 50% are to be accessible and 50% must be at standing height. Drinking fountains on the first, second, and third floors appear to comply.

Assembly Areas
Assembly areas include spaces used for education purposes. Lecture hall 2.204 contained 51 fixed seats making it subject to the requirements for assembly areas. No wheelchair spaces are integrated among the fixed seating where two wheelchair spaces are required. At least 5% of the aisle seats shall have no armrests or removable armrests yet no compliant aisle seats were observed. There are specific requirements regarding the approach, size, and location of the wheelchair spaces, disbursement of wheelchair spaces, lines of sight, companion seats, and aisle seats for assembly areas. All applicable requirements were not met.

Signage
Some of the signage identifying permanent rooms or spaces such as provided at the Student Affairs Career Services lacked raised letters and braille. Some of the signage observed is improperly located on doors. The 1991 ADAAG does not allow signage to be placed on doors. Any signage installed after March 15, 2012 must comply with the 2010 ADA standards. Existing signage compliant with the 1991 ADAAG is safe harbored.

Music Building & Recital Hall
(Included in the facility are offices, music and computer laboratories, classrooms, rehearsal rooms, practice rooms, as well as other support spaces. The two auditoriums, room 2.608 and Bates Recital Hall 3.830, along with their adjoining stages and control rooms are not included in the scope of services)

Accessible Routes
There are six exterior entrances surrounding the facility. Two exterior entrances are provided at the Music building and four exterior entrances are provided at the Recital hall. Three entrances are supposedly accessible but contain ADA infractions.

The west entrance to the Music building at corridor 2.100 is marked as accessible but entrance is not compliant. The short ramp leading to the entrance has a running slope of 11.2% which exceeds the maximum allowable slope of 8.33% (1:12) allowed by ADA standards. The south entrance to the Music building at corridor 2.100 has steps. Steps are not considered part of an accessible route.

The exterior route to the entrance at lobby 2.020 of the Recital hall is accessed only by steps which are not accessible, however, the adjoining entrance at elevator lobby 2.600A is accessible since it includes a ramp. The ramp is relatively compliant with the exception of some handrail issues.
Existing Building Analysis

Existing Building Accessibility Review

The north entrance to the Recital hall at corridor 2.600 is accessed only by steps and is not accessible. The west facing entrance from Trinity street is not accessible due to excessive slopes at the exterior door maneuvering clearances.

There are two passenger elevators and one freight elevator at an elevator core located in the Recital hall. The elevators connect all six levels of the Recital hall. The Music hall has no elevators and relies on the elevators provided in the Recital hall along with the connecting corridors for accessible vertical access among floors of the Music building. The first floor of the Music building is at a basement level. No accessible means of vertical access is provided to that level.

Doors

There are numerous user passage doors in the Music building and Recital hall that are 2'-6" or 2'-8" wide doors which do not provide the 32" clear width necessary to be accessible. The clear width is measured from the face of the door opened at 90 degrees to the opposite stop or adjacent door leaf at double doors. One the leaves at double doors is required to provide the clear width and it is applied to an active leaf. The doors to Storage rooms 6.216A and 6.216B are 2'-4" wide doors which do not provide an accessible clear width for user passage. At least one accessible door to each space is subject to compliance since the closets are walk-in closets.

Toilet Facilities

There are no accessible restrooms in the Music building. The only accessible restrooms serving the entire facility are within the Recital hall at men 2.618 and women 2.624. The automatic door operator at the women's restroom 2.624 was not working and needs to be repaired in order to be considered fully accessible. No accessible showers are provided at shower rooms 106A and 1114AA.

Drinking Fountains

Since there is not a compliant interior accessible route between the Music building and the Recital hall, the report looks at the two buildings independently with respects to drinking fountains. The second floor of the Music building contains two accessible drinking fountains but no standing height drinking fountain. The third floor of the Music building contains a standing height drinking fountain but no accessible drinking fountain. The building lacks the 50/50 ratio among accessible and standing height drinking fountains required on a floor.

The second, fifth, and sixth floors of the Recital hall as well as the third floor mezzanine have only one standing height drinking fountain per floor and no accessible drinking fountains. The third and fourth floors of the Recital hall have one accessible drinking fountain on each floor but no standing height drinking fountains. The building lacks the 50/50 ratio among accessible and standing height drinking fountains required on a floor.

Signage

Signage identifying permanent rooms and spaces generally appeared compliant with respects to raised letters, braille, and pictograms. The signage was not in all cases placed correctly. Directional signage also appeared relatively compliant.
Performing Arts Center

(The area containing the Bass Concert Hall and McCullough Theatre and certain supporting areas were not included in the scope of service.)

Accessible Routes

The ramp leading to the north entrance of the lobby between the Performing Arts building and Doty Fine Arts building is not fully ADA compliant if it is to be considered as part of an accessible route. The north ramp has slopes greater than 1:12 near the top of the ramp. Slopes for other portions of the ramp are 1:12 or less. ADA compliant ramps cannot have running slopes exceeding 1:12.

The south side of the building has two ramps leading to the building entrances for the Bass Concert Hall. The south side entrance doors are accessible but the ramps leading to the doors are not fully ADA compliant.

Another ramp is provided on the southeast side of the building that leads to the south facing building entrance for the Bass Concert Hall. The ramp is relatively compliant except the bottom landing for the ramp has excessive running slopes.

The north/south walking surface from the Burleson Bells up to the southeast ramp has running slopes in excess of 1:12 and is not acceptable as an ADA accessible route.

Another corner of building, up to the east building entrance for the Bass Concert Hall. The bottom landing for the ramp has excessive running slopes.

Two building entrances are provided at the lobby to the McCullough Theatre. The south lobby entrance is accessed only by steps and therefore not accessible. The north lobby entrance is at grade level and should be accessible, due to pavement settling.

An accessible restricted entrance to the building is also provided at the corridor just outside Green room 2.224. This entrance appears to have compliant doors and appears to be on a compliant exterior accessible route.

All elevators appear ADA compliant. The lobby of the McCullough Theatre is connected to the adjoining office area and remainder of the building via an interior corridor containing steps. Steps are not considered part of an accessible route.

Doors

The exterior side of the entrance doors at the top of the north ramp have door maneuvering clearances with slopes greater than 1:48 which are not acceptable in order to be considered an accessible entrance. Otherwise the exterior doors are acceptable.

Doors to most of the non-accessible restrooms are not fully compliant. The doors either lacked the 32” clear width or door maneuvering clearances or both.

Toilet Facilities

The lobby restrooms on all levels serving the Bates Concert Hall are relatively compliant with the exception of the baby-changing stations, shelf and hooks, and restroom signage.

Men’s restroom 1.142A and women’s restroom 1.146A are the only accessible toilet rooms on the first floor. None of the toilet rooms and showers at dressing rooms, unisex restrooms, adjoining showers that serve locker rooms are accessible.

Second floor restrooms 2.224C and 2.224D serving Green room 2.224 are accessible. All other unisex restrooms, women’s restrooms and men’s restrooms serving the McCullough Theatre are not accessible. Third and fourth floor restrooms are not accessible as well.
Drinking Fountains

There are two sets hi-lo drinking fountains at the second through sixth floor lobbies serving Bates Concert Hall. All are acceptable and meet the required ratios. The remainder of the building has a mix of both accessible drinking fountains and standing height drinking fountains as noted below.

Signage

The lobby restroom signs serving Bates Concert Hall are not mounted at the correct height. Most of the signs within the back of the house areas used to identify permanent rooms and spaces are not compliant with the 1991 ADAAG or 2010 ADA Standards. The signs lacked raised letters, braille, and contained shiny finishes where a non-glare finish is required. A number of those signs were also improperly located.

F.L. Winship Drama Building

(The Payne Theatre and original Brockett Theatre are not included in the scope of services)

Accessible Routes

A marked passenger loading zone occurs near the main entrance to the building yet the accessible route from the passenger loading zone to the main entrance encompasses traveling over a curb ramp with excessive cross slopes. The exterior ramp up to the intermediate level containing the lobby for the Payne Theatre includes some areas with excessive running slopes. Exterior accessible routes leading to the ramp also include some areas of excessive running slopes and cross slopes.

The main entrances provide accessible entrance doors. However, once in the building the accessible routes are confined to the entry level due to non-compliant means of vertical access. The small elevator providing access between the first floor entry level, intermediate level, and second floor does not meet the inside dimensions and door width requirements allowed under the 1991ADAAG.

Another change in level occurs between the added first floor entry level and the first floor for the original building. An interior ramp located at the lobby to the Brockett Theatre is the only means of accessible vertical access between the added first floor entry level and the original first floor level. The ramp is not compliant as it is too steep and does not provide the clear width required by the ADA Standards.

The back of the house freight elevator provides a means of accessible vertical access connecting the first floor of the original building to either the basement or the second floor but does not provide access to the added first floor entry level or intermediate level containing the lobby for the Payne Theatre. The freight elevator is the only elevator providing access to the basement.

Doors

User passage doors as components of the accessible routes generally but not in all cases provide the 32” clear width. Spaces where the clear door width is not provided include but are not limited to the box office 1.110, dressing rooms 1.210, and 1.216, toilet room 2.150, all toilet rooms associated with the dressing rooms, storage rooms, and janitor rooms.

Toilet Facilities

Although men's restroom 1.106 and women's restroom 1.104 on the first floor entry level include some accessible provisions, the restrooms are not compliant with current ADA standards or safe harbor provisions and should not be identified as accessible. None of the toilet or bathing facilities serving the dressing rooms are accessible and none of the showers serving the locker rooms are accessible. The only accessible restrooms are
found on the second floor at women’s 2.108A and men’s 2.110.

**Drinking Fountains**

The first floor does not meet the ratio required between accessible drinking fountains and standing height drinking fountains under the 1991 ADAAG and should be updated to meet the 2010 ADA Standards. The second floor has two accessible drinking fountains and one standing height drinking fountain within the corridors meeting the conditions of the 1991 ADAAG and the 2010 ADA standards.

**Assembly Areas**

Classroom 2.112 has 49 fixed seats making it subject to requirements for assembly areas. Only one wheelchair space was observed where two wheelchair spaces are required. At least 5% of the aisle seats shall have no armrests or removable armrests yet no compliant aisle seats were observed.

**Signage**

The signage observed is inconsistent with the ADA requirements for signage. Many of the signs identifying permanent rooms or spaces lacked braille and raised letters. A number of the signs had a glossy finish rather than a non-glare finish. There are also a number of signs that identify permanent rooms or spaces that are improperly located. Signage providing information and directions are incorrect or not provided when required.

**Laboratory Theatre Building**

(The theatre and stage areas are not included in the assessment. The control room was included based on information that it was operated by students)

**Accessible Routes**

Some of the exterior routes approaching the Laboratory Theatre building have walking surfaces with slopes exceeding the slopes allowed under the ADA for an accessible route.

The entry level for the building is accessed by exterior stairs. An exterior lift is provided as an accessible means of vertical access from the plaza level up to the grade level required to approach the box office and accessible entrance. The lift also continues up and connects to an exit from the stage. While the lift appeared to be compliant it did not provide a means to be operated independently.

The exterior accessible route from the lift stop up to the building entrance and box office is a sloped walking surface. The sloped walking surface adjoining the lift stop exceeds the allowable slopes for an accessible walking surface but will meet the slopes allowed for a ramp.

**Doors**

User passage doors along the accessible routes are generally compliant. The pull sides of the dressing room doors lacked the 18” latch side door maneuvering clearance. The dressing room toilet room did not have a clear door width of 32”.

**Toilet Facilities**

The lobby restrooms appear to comply. The restrooms serving the dressing rooms do not comply with ADA Standards.

**Signage**

Signage appeared relatively compliant. Signage notifying persons of an assistive listening system is required where such systems are available.
Existing Building Analysis

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Existing Site Analysis
Introduction

Following is a brief analysis of the existing University of Texas at Austin, College of Fine Arts campus. Among the topics discussed are:

- Site Location
- Pedestrian Circulation
- Traffic Analysis
- Parking Analysis
Site Location

The UT CoFA area of campus, located at 2301 Trinity Street, is bounded on the north by E. Dean Keeton Street, to the west by San Jacinto Boulevard, and to the south by East 23rd Street. On the northern boundary, between E. Dean Keeton St. and Trinity, is the UT School of Law. On the eastern boundary is Robert Dedman Drive which separates the campus from the LBJ Presidential Library and the Dolph Briscoe Center for American History.

The west area of campus contains the Texas Memorial Museum, just north of the Art Building and Visual Arts Center. Also west of San Jacinto Boulevard is the Cockrell School of Engineering. Directly south of the UT CoFA campus, across East 23rd Street, lies the Darrell K. Royal Memorial Stadium.

Waller Creek separates the F.L.Winship Drama Building from the Art Building and Museum, running parallel with San Jacinto Boulevard.
Existing Site Analysis

Facility Programming and Consulting with The University of Texas at Austin - College of Fine Arts

Existing UT CoFA Campus
- Art Building & Museum (ART)
- E. William Doty Fine Arts (DFA)
- Laboratory Theatre Building (LTH)
- Music Building & Recital Hall (MRH/MBE)
- Performing Arts Center (PAC)
- F.L. Winship Drama Building (WIN)
Pedestrian Circulation

Pedestrian traffic (students, faculty and staff) between the east and west campuses is concentrated on the East 23rd Street toward the LBJ Presidential Library. While the walk is fairly short, from F. L. Winship into the E. William Doty Fine Arts area, it is only partially shaded which results in the creation of an unpleasant environment for pedestrian travel during the summer months. In addition, the secondary corridor which exists coming from E. Dean Keeton Street, down San Jacinto provides only a partially shaded environment. The area south of East 23rd Street along San Jacinto and along Robert Dedman Drive from E. Dean Keeton provides yet another unfriendly pedestrian experience due to the heat zones and impervious surfaces. The area along Trinity Street, north to south, which dissects the UT CoFA campus, consists of shaded areas and heat zone pockets. According to the 2013 Campus Master Plan, street parking will be removed along Trinity Street and a pedestrian mall created from East 23rd Street north to the UT School of Law.

The mobility framework in and around the UT CoFA campus offers many options. Shuttle bus stops are located at East 23rd Street and San Jacinto Boulevard, as well as along Robert Dedman Drive. In the future, according to the 2013 Campus Master Plan, the proposed light rail system will run along San Jacinto Boulevard and east on E. Dean Keeton with proposed stops along San Jacinto.
Traffic Analysis

The UT CoFA area of campus is bordered by E. Dean Keeton Drive to the north, Robert Dedman Drive to the east, East 23rd Street to the south and San Jacinto Boulevard to the west. The primary entryway into the north central area of campus is via San Jacinto Boulevard to the west and Robert Dedman Drive to the east.

E. Dean Keeton Drive is the main connection from IH-35 on the north to the UT CoFA site, acting as a border on the north perimeter and one of the main accesses into the UT campus.

Most of the access streets within the UT CoFA area of campus are public streets with two-way traffic. The internal circulator street is Trinity which flows one-way from East 23rd Street to Robert Dedman Drive. East 23rd Street loops in a circular pattern in front of the F. L. Winship Drama Building and the Student Activities Center, offering a drop off area for students, faculty and staff.
Parking Analysis

Structured garage parking is available at two locations near the CoFA campus - San Jacinto Garage to the north and Manor Garage to the south. Additional parking is available at metered spaces on San Jacinto Boulevard and Trinity.

Access to the San Jacinto Garage is available from both San Jacinto Boulevard and Trinity. This garage accommodates approximately 1,100 vehicles. Manor garage is accessible from Robert Dedman Drive and accommodates approximately 1,180 vehicles.

The map at right indicates the location of the garages while the chart provides an analysis of the existing parking availability in proximity to the campus, as well as the number proposed for removal in the future as part of the UT Campus Master Plan.

### Existing Parking Spaces near COFA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Facilities</th>
<th>No. of Spaces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Jacinto Garage (SJG)**</td>
<td>1104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manor Garage (MA) **</td>
<td>1182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Existing Facilities Parking</strong></td>
<td><strong>2286</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Master Plan Parking Removal (near COFA)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trinity Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jacinto Boulevard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Dedman Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Master Plan Parking Removal</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of spaces approximate. Source parkme.com

*Information extracted from 2013 Campus Master Plan (Sasaki)
Planning Parameters
Introduction

The following chapter relates to the interior use of spaces within the College of Fine Arts on the University of Texas at Austin campus. To determine future space needs based on anticipated enrollment growth, space planning guidelines prescribed by the Council of Educational Facility Planners International (CEFPI) were utilized. The CEFPI space planning model generated square footages by room category which were then used to develop the strategic plan in the next chapter. Additionally, the newly introduced Center for Arts and Entertainment Technology (CAET) will require specialized spaces within the College of Fine Arts (CoFA) which are included in the following planning discussion and the strategic plan.

A comparison analysis is then given to compare the UT College of Fine Arts with other peer institution Fine Arts Colleges. Classroom utilization, building systems, and accessibility are also briefly discussed.

The section is organized as follows:

- CEFPI Space Planning Guidelines
- Peer Comparison
- Projected Future Building Need
- Classroom Utilization
**CEFPI Space Planning for Institutions of Higher Education**

In projecting the future space needs for the UT College of Fine Arts, planning guidelines set forth by CEFPI were utilized. *Space Planning for Institutions of Higher Education* is a manual that was developed by CEFPI to provide a general framework for the planning of higher education facilities. This model was selected for use with the College of Fine Arts because it provides a detailed breakout of space categories. These categories include essential programmatic functions for a Fine Arts curriculum such as exhibition and performance spaces, and specialized media labs. The space type categories used for this analysis are described below:

- **Classroom Facilities** - rooms used for scheduled classes that are not limited in their use to a specific subject or discipline, by instructional aids or equipment, or room configuration.
- **Laboratory Facilities** – rooms requiring special equipment or configurations. For CoFA this category includes art studios, rehearsal spaces, and computer labs.
- **Office Space** – office facilities for individual or multi person stations or seats.
- **Library / Study Space** – spaces that include study rooms, stack or collection space, and processing rooms.
- **Special Use Space** – specialized spaces that require their own use code. Media production falls under this category.
- **General Use Space** - rooms and facilities that provide a general service to the institution as a whole and to the greater community. For the College of Fine Arts, general use spaces include theaters, exhibition spaces, and lounge areas.
- **Support Facilities** - spaces that provide indirect services to the institution and its community from a centralized location.

**UT CoFA Building Inventory Summary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Name</th>
<th>Year Constructed (Original)</th>
<th>Year of Addition / Renovation(s)</th>
<th>Assignable Square Feet (ASF)</th>
<th>Gross Square Feet (GSF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. William Doty Fine Arts (DFA)</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>61,666</td>
<td>81,697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory Theatre Building (LTH)</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,851</td>
<td>4,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Building &amp; Recital Hall (MRH/MBE)</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>91,618</td>
<td>176,627</td>
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<tr>
<td>Performing Arts Center (PAC)</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>105,206</td>
<td>201,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.L. Winship Drama Building (WIN)</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>75,505</td>
<td>95,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>432,203</strong></td>
<td><strong>698,151</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: ASF and GSF provided by UT Office of Campus Planning in facility inventory (2014).
Note 2: Performing Arts Center ASF / GSF includes spaces leased by Texas Performing Arts.
Note 3: CoFA utilized an additional 38,089 ASF of teaching space in 14 additional buildings on campus.

The existing inventory provided by the university indicates an existing 432,203 ASF within the buildings used predominantly by CoFA. Outside of CoFA’s existing buildings, 38,089 ASF is also utilized by the College of Fine Arts within other campus buildings.
### Projected Space Needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room Type</th>
<th>Fall 2014</th>
<th>Fall 2014</th>
<th>Total Actual</th>
<th>Projected 2020</th>
<th>Projected 2025</th>
<th>Projected w/ Center for Arts &amp; Entertainment Technologies (CAET)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Classroom</td>
<td>5,618</td>
<td>14,719</td>
<td>19,323</td>
<td>20,823</td>
<td>22,323</td>
<td>30,963</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class Labs</td>
<td>2,149</td>
<td>114,515</td>
<td>149,534</td>
<td>167,886</td>
<td>186,238</td>
<td>179,966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Space</td>
<td>18,557</td>
<td>62,011</td>
<td>72,036</td>
<td>89,372</td>
<td>106,708</td>
<td>93,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library / Study Space</td>
<td>38,217</td>
<td>1,821</td>
<td>17,472</td>
<td>21,677</td>
<td>25,882</td>
<td>21,677</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Use Space</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,565</td>
<td>94,582</td>
<td>96,516</td>
<td>97,467</td>
<td>99,516</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Use</td>
<td>20,268</td>
<td>53,950</td>
<td>39,793</td>
<td>41,287</td>
<td>42,731</td>
<td>42,837</td>
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<tr>
<td>Support Facilities</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,930</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unknown/ Unassigned</td>
<td>3,374</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assignable Square Feet (ASF)</strong></td>
<td>88,183</td>
<td>258,511</td>
<td>346,694</td>
<td>(61,047)</td>
<td>(105,866)</td>
<td>(149,654)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Assignable Square Feet (ASF) Difference</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(149,654)</td>
<td>(137,063)</td>
<td>(198,450)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 1:** Space projections calculated by Facility Programming and Consulting utilizing CEFPI Model.

**Note 2:** Spaces primarily utilized and managed by Texas Performing Arts are not included in the current or projected space inventory.

**Note 3:** Existing inventory as provided by the University.

When the reported inventory is broken into the six categories utilized by CEFPI, the following ASF is identified as being owned by the three CoFA departments (Butler School of Music, Department of Theatre and Dance, Department of Art and Art History):

- Classroom Facilities = 14,719 ASF
- Laboratory Facilities = 114,515 ASF
- Office Space = 62,011 ASF
- Library / Study Space = 1,821 ASF
- Special Use Space = 2,565 ASF

**General Use Space = 53,950 ASF**

**Support Facilities = 8,930 ASF**

The College of Fine Arts contains an additional 88,183 ASF that is classified as non-departmental. This square footage is within the College of Fine Arts footprint but is used primarily by outside departments and other campus organizations. It should be noted that the current inventory above does not include the areas primarily utilized and managed by Texas Performing Arts which is 85,509 ASF.

In order to identify surpluses and/or deficits in these categories, the CEFPI space model calculations were applied to the current year and over the next five and ten years. Projections were completed for FY2014, 2020, and 2025 based upon student, faculty and staff growth projections provided by the UT College of Fine Arts.

Programmatic projections are largely based on full time equivalent (FTE) student and faculty head counts. Student enrollment and faculty projections by individual departments are included in the Appendix of this document. Other planning
assumptions will be discussed in the following sections.

In addition, a new undergraduate degree program is in development for Fall 2016. The Bachelor of Science in Arts and Entertainment Technologies will require specialized programmatic functions in CAET. Projected space requirements to meet the needs of this future program have been added to the five and ten year projections.

**Classroom Facilities (110, 115)**

Classroom spaces are utilized for scheduled classes that are not discipline-specific. The category includes general purpose classrooms, lecture halls, and seminar rooms. The following section will show methodologies, and assumptions for arriving at the total ASF projected for General Classrooms.

Total classroom ASF is a function of weekly student contact hours (WSCH) for the fall scheduled lectures and a calculated Space Factor. The WSCH is the total number of hours in which courses are scheduled multiplied by the number of students in those scheduled courses. The space factor is calculated as shown by the formula below:

\[
\text{Space Factor} = \frac{\text{Station Size in ASF}}{\text{Utilization}}
\]

The following factors were utilized to forecast classroom spaces.

- **Station Occupancy Rate = 60%** (Recommended by CEFPI for institutions with less than 3,000 full time day equivalent students (FTDE))
- **Station Size = 25 ASF**

With a room usage goal of 38 hours per week and a station occupancy of 60%, the utilization for Classrooms is 22.8, and the Space Factor comes to 1.09.
Laboratory Facilities (200)

Laboratory facilities are discipline-specific spaces requiring special configurations and equipment. For the purpose of analyzing the College of Fine Arts, laboratory facilities will be referred to as studios. CEFPI classifies laboratories (or studios) into three distinct types. The following section will show each subcategory with descriptions, methodologies, and assumptions for each.

Class Studio (210, 215)

Class Studios are spaces primarily used for scheduled instruction. They are programmed similarly to general classrooms by applying a calculated space factor to the weekly student contact hours. The planning parameters differ from general classrooms due to the nature of laboratory and studio environments.

The following factors were used to determine the projected Class Studio Spaces.

- **Room Usage = 25 hours per week.** This goal for room usage is less than the general classroom due to the time associated with setting up and cleaning up, and the longer duration of studio courses.
- **Station Occupancy Rate = 75%.** This percentage is a rate recommended by CEFPI for institutions with less than 3,000 FTDE.

Open Studio (220, 225)

Open studios are spaces which are not formally scheduled including computer labs specifically for the CoFA programs and music practice rooms. Space needs are forecasted by multiplying a space factor by the fall semester Full Time Equivalent Student (FTE). Assumptions for Open Studios at the College of Fine Arts are:

- **Room Usage = 20 hours per week**
- **Station Occupancy Rate = 25%, recommended for institutions with more than 3,000 FTDE**
- **Station Size = 65 ASF.**

Research Studios (250, 255)

For research studios, the ASF is determined by multiplying a recommended space factor by the number of Full-Time Equivalent Faculty (FTEF) with a recommended minimum allowance. In this case, the minimum recommended ASF of 5,000 was used for Research Studio space in each department. Detailed figures for studio ASF per department can be found in the appendix of this document.

- **Station Size in ASF = 65 ASF.** Station size is determined by the complexity of the studio space and has been set as 65 for the CoFA.
Office Space (300)

Office facilities include rooms that are assigned to an individual or multiple members of the faculty, staff, and some graduate and doctoral students. Office spaces are forecasted by multiplying the number of FTE faculty and staff by a space factor which reflects the needs of the personnel of the College of Fine Arts (CoFA). The space factor includes allowances for reception and waiting areas, as well as support spaces such as copy rooms, lounges, and conference rooms.

Office space needs have also been projected for non-departmental staff who are housed within the College of Fine Arts buildings but do not directly support the CoFA academic program. These spaces belong to organizations such as the Longhorn Band, Library Staff, and The Blanton Museum of Art. Detailed figures for office space ASF per department can be found in the appendix of this document.
Library / Study Space (400)

Library and study spaces are calculated for the College of Fine Arts as a whole rather than by department as these spaces are often shared. This category encompasses four programmatic areas outlined below with the methodology and assumptions used to arrive at the projected space needs.

Study Rooms (410)

These areas are not limited to library spaces and may include general use computer labs that are not specific to one department. An assumed number of users is determined by multiplying the FTE students and FTE faculty by CEFPI recommended percentages for undergraduate and graduate students. A suggested ASF of 35 is then applied to the number of users to arrive at the recommended study room square footage. This ASF includes tables and seating, computer stations, and study lounge areas.

The percentages utilized to determine the number of users are as follows:
- Undergraduate = 12%
- Graduate = 30%
- Faculty = 5%

Stacks and Open Stack Study Rooms (420, 430)

The nature of academic libraries is evolving with advances in technology. The need for traditional library stacks and physical reference materials is declining while the use of electronic databases to access information off-site is increasing. As such, the requirements for library stacks and support spaces are declining while library systems begin to reposition themselves to serve the new needs of the academic community.

Current needs for stack and stack study spaces are determined by assuming a percentage of FTE student users, in this case 18% has been utilized. An area of 25 ASF is applied to this percentage of students to determine seating and stack space.

Processing Rooms (440)

Spaces that serve as support areas for library collections are considered processing rooms. They include book and document processing areas, reference desks, and on-line search areas. Typically processing rooms are assumed to require 18% of the total Stack and Open Stack Study room ASF for an institution of less than 3,000 FTE students. In this case, 2,500 ASF was used for the recommended minimum amount of processing space.
Planning Parameters

**Special Use Space (500)**

Media production spaces are projected for each department under the special use CEFPI category. The category includes spaces for tv, audio, video and graphic production and distribution. As the CoFA programs continue collaborating and merging with technology and with the introduction of the CAET program, the CEFPI recommended minimum ASF of 5,000 has been projected for each of the three core departments.

**General Use Space (600)**

General use spaces provide services to the institution and to the greater community and include spaces that are essential to the fine arts curriculum and its engagement with the public. The following spaces are included under this category.

**Assembly (660, 615)**

This category includes theaters and concert halls. The methodology for determining assembly space starts with a core of 14,000 ASF for a four year institution. Allowances for degree programs in theater, music, and dance are then added to arrive at the final recommended ASF for assembly spaces. Note that the assembly category includes support spaces.
Exhibition (620, 625)
Exhibition includes gallery space for displaying art and related support spaces. The ASF is a product of a space factor and the number of FTE students. With a recommended 1.5 ASF per FTE for an institution of this size, the minimum 2,000 ASF has been assigned to each of the three departments.

Lounge (650, 655)
This category represents spaces used for relaxation and connection with students and faculty. Lounge spaces are forecasted as 3 ASF per FTE student with a recommended minimum of 5,000 ASF for the department.

Merchandising (660, 665)
Merchandising spaces include book stores and other retail areas, vending, shops, and central ticket areas.

Meeting Room (680, 685)
Meeting rooms include spaces to serve the needs of students, faculty, staff, and community teams. Both categories assign an ASF per FTE student (2 ASF/FTE for merchandising, 3.5 ASF/FTE for meeting rooms) with minimum recommendations. For the College of Fine Arts, the minimum 2,000 ASF of merchandising and 2,000 ASF of meeting rooms has been applied to each department within the college.

Support Facilities (700)
Support spaces indirectly serve the buildings and departments.

Central Computer / Telecommunications (710, 715)
Four year institutions have a recommended minimum core of 4,000 ASF per department dedicated for these support spaces unless the FTE is greater than 5,000.

Shop, Central and Vehicle Storage (720-745)
This category is calculated as five percent of all ASF for all the other special use categories.

Central Service (750, 755)
CEFPI recommends a minimum of 3,000 ASF per department for a four-year institutions.

Hazardous Materials (760, 765)
Space for the storage and treatment of hazardous or toxic materials is determined to be three percent of the forecasted research / non-class laboratory (studio) and two percent of all shop, central and vehicle storage.
Peer Comparison

The chart at right indicates how the UT College of Fine Arts student enrollment and faculty numbers currently rank in comparison to other Fine Arts programs within the country. This data indicates that UT CoFA’s student to faculty ratio falls within the range of other Fine Arts Colleges. The projected enrollment growth and additional faculty that are forecasted for FY2025 will generally maintain the current UT CoFA student to faculty ratio and remain comparable to peer institutions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College of Fine Arts</th>
<th>Headcount (Total Students)</th>
<th>No. FTE Faculty</th>
<th>Student:Faculty Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of Illinois</td>
<td>1,399</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>6.8 : 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal Arts</td>
<td>1,489</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>7 : 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UT College of Fine Arts</td>
<td>1,712</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>9.1 : 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island School of Design</td>
<td>2,449</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>9.5 : 1</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Art &amp; Art History</th>
<th>Headcount (Undergrad)</th>
<th>No. FTE Faculty</th>
<th>Student:Faculty Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island School of Design</td>
<td>2,014</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>4.3 : 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal Arts</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>6.9 : 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Illinois</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>7.3 : 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UT College of Fine Arts</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>9.4 : 1</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theatre &amp; Dance</th>
<th>Headcount (Undergrad)</th>
<th>No. FTE Faculty</th>
<th>Student:Faculty Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>University of Illinois</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>5.6 : 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cal Arts</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>6.9 : 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northwestern (School of Communication)</td>
<td>1,354</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>9 : 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UT College of Fine Arts</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>11.1 : 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Music</th>
<th>Headcount (Undergrad)</th>
<th>No. FTE Faculty</th>
<th>Student:Faculty Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of Illinois</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>6.9 : 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal Arts</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>6.9 : 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UT College of Fine Arts</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>7.8 : 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwestern (Bienen School of Music)</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>10.3 : 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Peer comparison data based on information reported by established peer universities for Fall 2014
Classroom Utilization

The analysis which follows is based on information which has been received to date. Data was received for general classroom space (THECB 100 series) and class laboratories/studios (THECB 200 series) utilized in both CoFA and Non-CoFA building inventory. Utilization was also studied for spaces which have been classified as “non-traditional.” These are spaces which are primarily intended for another use (i.e. conference room), but are currently being utilized by CoFA for scheduled instructional purposes. In addition to regular scheduled instruction, information was gathered on external use. This includes hours the space is utilized beyond those it is specifically scheduled. Utilization was calculated based on information received from the College in December 2014. The detailed analysis is included in the Appendix of this document.

In general, the buildings on the CoFA campus are generally well utilized overall. The exception is the Doty Fine Arts which has some capacity for growth. Within each building, however, utilization of classrooms and class labs / studios indicates there are opportunities for additional capacity and utilization of some spaces.
Classroom utilization by room indicates if certain classrooms are not being effectively utilized. According to the THECB, the standard average weekly hours of use (awhu) which institutions should strive to achieve is 38.0 awhu. While low utilization is expected at Non-CoFA buildings, within the six CoFA buildings utilization of general classroom instructional space, including external usage, averages approximately 30.0 awhu. As the CAET and Design programs grow, increased classroom demand and utilization is anticipated. However, at present, the data indicate that the classroom space available on the campus has additional capacity.

Similarly, according to THECB, the standard awhu for a class lab / studio space is 25.0 awhu. Including external use, the CoFA is averaging approximately 42 awhu, nearly double the THECB standard. This would indicate that additional lab / studio space is required to meet the demand. In addition, to grow the CAET and Design programs, this type of space will be essential.

The College uses a number of spaces on campus for instruction whose purpose is not primarily for scheduled classes or labs/studios. On average, these spaces are utilized approximately 30 awhu. Use of these spaces likely lowers the overall classroom utilization stated above.
**Projected Future Building Need**

Based upon the deficits identified by the CEFPI space planning guidelines model, it was determined that by FY2025, the UT College of Fine Arts will require the following additional square footage in the noted areas:

- **Classroom Facilities:** 21,024 ASF
- **Laboratory Facilities (Studio):** 92,554 ASF
- **Office Space:** 26,232 ASF
- **Library/Study Space:** (Surplus of 14,156 ASF)
- **Special Use Space:** 12,435 ASF
- **General Use Space:** 26,549 ASF
- **Support Space:** 32,977 ASF
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Introduction

One of the primary focuses of this document is to plan strategically for future facility requirements. Rather than simply reacting to immediate demands, various programming and planning tools have been utilized to assist the UT Austin College of Fine Arts (CoFA) in defining its goals and determining its facilities needs now and in the future. The project planning parameters which helped to define these needs are discussed in the previous chapter.

The information which follows is based on the planning parameters and preliminary information received from the users during individual interviews and group discussions.

This is not intended to be the only solution, but rather a starting point for discussion and visualization of the UT CoFA campus in the next ten years. In the Spring of 2013, the University of Texas at Austin Campus Master Plan was produced. The concepts presented within this document will be further refined as the University moves forward with their overall plan. It is the intent that the CoFA strategic plan and recommendations which follow work in conjunction with the University Master Plan as a “road map” for the design, placement and construction of facilities in the near future and beyond, so the college may meet the demands of its students, faculty, staff, and the community which it serves.

This section is organized as follows:

- Vision and Goals
- Projected Future Building Need
- Near - Term Priorities
- Mid - Term Priorities
- Long - Term Opportunities
- Preliminary Project Cost

A Global Issues workshop was held in January 2015 as an opportunity to uncover, explore, and evaluate challenges and opportunities for the College of Fine Arts. While the meeting served to address current and future space needs for the College, it was also a time to discuss the overall academic vision for the college to help guide how the strategic plan could support that vision.

After receiving information on enrollment projections and classroom utilization, the capacity of the existing facilities were evaluated as discussed in the previous Planning Parameters chapter. With guidance from the Global Issues Workshop and meetings with user groups and the administration, two potential conceptual strategic plans were presented to the users in August 2015. One of the presented plans was selected and further refined through additional presentations and workshops. The culmination of this process is the proposed conceptual Strategic Plan which follows.
Vision and Goals

Through interviews and workshops conducted with the various departments and entities associated with the College of Fine Arts, the following vision and goals for the college were identified:

- Prepare for anticipated enrollment growth
- Update outdated facilities
- Create synergy between other colleges and programs
- Break down the “silos” between departments
- Unify CoFA buildings both visually and aesthetically

The CoFA is anticipating a total increase of approximately 50% in enrollment over the next ten years, primarily in the Department of Art and Art History and the CAET programs. Spaces must be provided to accommodate this growth. Outdated facilities should be updated to remain competitive and relevant.

There are desires to break down silos within the College of Fine Arts departments to create synergies within the Fine Arts and with other colleges on campus. These two goals aim to support the changing process for research and creativity where the lines between subject matter are becoming less defined and cross-discipline collaboration becomes imperative. Unifying the buildings is important to present a clear and cohesive identity that is recognizable as the College of Fine Arts to both the university and the community. Creating a sense of place in the CoFA is a vision that is maintained through the long-term planning priorities. For further elaboration on the goals and visions of the College of Fine Arts and how facilities must evolve to support the needs of academic trends, refer to the Appendix for the Dean’s white paper *A Race for Relevance: Trends Affecting Higher Education in the Fine and Performing Arts*, explaining his vision and goals for the College going forward.

### Projected Space Needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room Type</th>
<th>Actual - Non Departmental</th>
<th>Actual - Department Owned</th>
<th>Total Actual</th>
<th>Projected</th>
<th>Projected</th>
<th>Projected</th>
<th>Projected w/ Center for Arts &amp; Entertainment Technologies (CAET)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fall 2014</td>
<td>Fall 2014</td>
<td>Fall 2014</td>
<td>Fall 2014</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2025</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<td>General Classroom</td>
<td>5,618</td>
<td>14,719</td>
<td>19,323</td>
<td>20,823</td>
<td>22,323</td>
<td>30,963</td>
<td>35,743</td>
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<td>Class Labs</td>
<td>2,149</td>
<td>114,515</td>
<td>149,534</td>
<td>167,886</td>
<td>186,238</td>
<td>179,966</td>
<td>209,218</td>
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<td>Office Space</td>
<td>18,557</td>
<td>62,011</td>
<td>72,036</td>
<td>89,372</td>
<td>106,708</td>
<td>93,798</td>
<td>112,254</td>
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<tr>
<td>Library / Study Space</td>
<td>38,217</td>
<td>1,821</td>
<td>17,472</td>
<td>21,677</td>
<td>25,882</td>
<td>21,677</td>
<td>25,882</td>
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<td>Special Use Space</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,565</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
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<td>General Use</td>
<td>20,268</td>
<td>53,950</td>
<td>94,582</td>
<td>96,516</td>
<td>97,467</td>
<td>99,516</td>
<td>101,767</td>
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<td>Support Facilities</td>
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<td>8,930</td>
<td>39,793</td>
<td>41,287</td>
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<td>42,837</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assignable Square Feet (ASF)</strong></td>
<td>88,183</td>
<td>258,511</td>
<td>346,694</td>
<td>407,741</td>
<td>452,560</td>
<td>496,341</td>
<td>483,757</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Assignable Square Feet (ASF) Difference</strong></td>
<td>(61,047)</td>
<td>(105,866)</td>
<td>(149,654)</td>
<td>(137,063)</td>
<td>(198,450)</td>
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</table>

Note 1: Space projections calculated by Facility Programming and Consulting utilizing CEFPI Model.
Note 2: Spaces primarily utilized and managed by Texas Performing Arts are not included in the current or projected space inventory.
Note 3: Existing inventory as provided by the University.
Projected Future Building Need

Based upon discussions with the users regarding future needs and the space projections calculated in the “Planning Parameters” chapter of this document, the following renovations, additions and new construction are recommended to accommodate the projected growth of the College of Fine Arts over the next ten years.

While only the major building initiatives are listed here, there are other key renovations and improvements noted under each priority term within this document that are not listed here as a projected future building need.

This list of priorities and opportunities will be discussed in greater detail within this chapter.

As the previous chapter on planning parameters has shown, enrollment and academic program growth will require additional space throughout the CoFA facilities. While the Butler School of Music and the Department of Theatre and Dance enrollments are projected to remain steady through the planning years, it is evident from the 2014 space projections and through user interviews that the buildings which support these departments are currently undersized. Art and Art History is anticipating growing enrollment and with the addition of the Center for Arts and Entertainment Technology (CAET), additional ASF is proposed in both additions and new construction throughout the CoFA campus. The near and mid-term growth will be accommodated through a series of building renovations and additions focused in and around the Art and Doty Fine Arts Buildings. The long-term growth is proposed to be addressed through multiple building additions and new construction. These new buildings have been strategically planned to support both the University Campus Master Plan and the high level vision and goals for the College of Fine Arts.

Proposed Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Project Type</th>
<th>Renovation ASF</th>
<th>Building Addition ASF</th>
<th>New Construction ASF</th>
<th>Total ASF</th>
<th>Total GSF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Near-Term Urgent</td>
<td>E. William Doty Fine Arts</td>
<td>Partial Renovation</td>
<td>34,923</td>
<td>34,923</td>
<td>57,600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Art Building</td>
<td>Partial Renovation</td>
<td>5,980</td>
<td>5,980</td>
<td>9,967</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Additional Improvements</td>
<td>Renovations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mid-Term Secondary</td>
<td>E. William Doty Fine Arts</td>
<td>Addition</td>
<td>43,920</td>
<td>43,920</td>
<td>73,200</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Additional Improvements</td>
<td>Renovations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-Term Tertiary</td>
<td>Music Building East Replacement</td>
<td>Replacement</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Art Building</td>
<td>Addition (North)</td>
<td>20,400</td>
<td>20,400</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Art Building</td>
<td>Addition (South)</td>
<td>54,480</td>
<td>54,480</td>
<td>90,960</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Parking Garage (Academic Spaces)</td>
<td>Addition</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Performing Arts Center</td>
<td>Addition</td>
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<td>60,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Theater Arts Building</td>
<td>New Construction</td>
<td>34,320</td>
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<td>57,600</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<td>242,023</td>
<td>242,023</td>
<td>9,677,767</td>
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</table>

*See the priority discussions that follow for details and locations of proposed additional improvements.

The Facilities Strategic Plan

The following two pages show both the existing College of Fine Arts site plan and the proposed Strategic Plan for FY 2025. The proposed plan identifies areas of near-term (urgent) priorities, mid-term secondary priorities, and long-term tertiary opportunities. It also shows elements of the campus and site such as pedestrian activity and a hierarchy of building entries to help achieve the College’s vision and goals. How the site responds to these goals will be discussed in depth within the long-term opportunities section in this chapter.
Space Strategy Plan & Recommendations

Existing College of Fine Arts Plan (2014)
Site plan representing the existing College of Fine Arts buildings.
Proposed College of Fine Arts Plan (FY2025)

Site plan representing the conceptual Strategic Plan for the College of Fine Arts Building.

Legend

- Near - Term Priorities
- Mid - Term Priorities
- Long - Term Opportunities
- Hierarchy of Building Entrances
- Pedestrian Activity

*Diagonal crosshatch represents renovation work
Near - Term Priorities

Near - term priorities are identified as those building initiatives that will accommodate growth in the next 1-3 years through renovations which will take advantage of existing under-utilized space.

Renovate E. William Doty Fine Arts Building (DFA)

The Doty Fine Arts Building is currently home to the Fine Arts Library which supports the needs of the CoFA, the extended university, and community. Additionally, the facility includes the Dean’s Administration Suite, faculty offices, study rooms, and classrooms.

As the role of libraries in academia evolves with changing technologies, pedagogical theory, and academic needs, the DFA is in a prime position to support the immediate space needs of the CAET program.

A grant was awarded to the new Center for Arts and Entertainment Technologies for the creation of a “Makerspace” called the Foundry. This will be a space housed within DFA and available for use by the entire UT Austin student and faculty community, with specialized spaces to accommodate the CAET academic program. At the time of the writing of this document, the Foundry project is fully funded with completion expected in Fall 2016. To build upon this momentum, near-term renovations are proposed for the DFA.
As shown in the graphic at left, the near-term plan for the DFA renovation includes the following initiatives. Note that there is no renovation planned for the second floor during the near-term.

**First Floor**

Renovate the Lobby for Design and expansion of the Student Affairs office.
- Design program = 1,300 ASF
- Student Affairs = 450 ASF

**Third Floor**

Relocate library stacks and support spaces to the 5th floor. Introduce CAET Teaching studios, the Foundry, and a new Fabrication Lab.

**Fourth Floor**

Relocate library stacks and support spaces to the 5th floor. Repurpose this space for CAET Administration, Faculty, and Classroom / Study areas. This 4th floor project is fully funded with completion expected in Fall 2017.
- Fourth Floor CAET program = 9,600 ASF
- CAET and Design program = 8,300 ASF

**Fifth Floor**

Consolidate library stacks and support spaces from the 3rd and 4th floors. Additionally, high density, off-site storage could be constructed to house collection materials.
An additional proposed renovation to DFA is to enhance the entry to the building with a design that sets the stage for telling the story of the new DFA that is a clear beacon to the university as the place for collaboration among the arts.

**Renovate Art Building Studios**

The Art Building is the main home of the Department of Art and Art History classrooms and studio spaces. About 20% of the building ASF houses the Blanton Museum of Art exhibition and support spaces. General classrooms utilized by the Office of the Registrar make up about 6% of the total ASF.

Near-term priorities for the Art Building renovations are shown graphically to the right and include:

**Second Floor**

Relocate the fabrication lab to DFA. Consolidate printmaking and photography studios and repurpose the excess spaces for the Design program for a total of 4,680 ASF.

**Fourth Floor**

Reduce the graduate student studio workspace to create a new design studio for the Design program at 1,300 ASF.
Additional Near Term Priorities

Music Building / Recital Hall Renovations

Additional near-term renovations do not necessarily reflect the need for additional square footage but are identified by the users as being priority areas that are in need of updating and modernization to support the academic programs and the goals of the College. Four of these initiatives are within the Music Building.

Music Building Main Atrium Renovation

The main circulation space within the Music Building / Recital Hall (MRH) is in need of aesthetic updates and modernization to support the larger goals of the CoFA and to present an image to students, faculty, and community that inspires creativity and freedom. This double height, public space is located just outside of the Bates Recital Hall. The image below conveys the potential improvement that could be made through aesthetic upgrades within the space.

Music Building - Bates Recital Hall Renovation

With 700 seats, Bates Recital Hall is the largest performing arts venue operated by the Butler School of Music. As such, the users have expressed the need for this facility to be updated in regards to operating equipment, lighting, and acoustics. Concerns were raised during user interviews that while the building is in relatively good condition, stage operation is inefficient and lighting and acoustical systems may be obsolete.
Space Strategy Plan & Recommendations

**Student Lounge Renovation**
An additional priority in the Music Building is the renovation of the student lounge adjacent to Bates Recital Hall on the second floor. Students need a public space for gathering that is acoustically isolated from other spaces.

**Rehearsal Room Upgrades**
Another initiative is to provide improvements to the rehearsal rooms that include acoustical and technological upgrades. There is a need for rehearsal rooms to be acoustically controlled from the adjacent spaces.

**Performing Arts Center**

**Integrated Media Lab**
During the planning process, other areas of improvements were identified by the College of Fine Arts as being issues that require resolution in the near-term time frame. One issue is the need for a teaching lab for integrated media. The location of the Landmarks office space which is located in the Performing Arts Center was once used as a lighting lab and would be an appropriate space for the Integrated Media Laboratory currently located in the basement of the Winship Building. Landmarks would benefit from a new office location with additional space that would be presentable and easily accessible to the public and the Landmark program donors. Space options should be considered in other areas of the campus where Landmarks could benefit from proximity to frequent collaborators.

**Bass Hall Plaza**
The last initiative identified for the near-term is the redesign and renovation of Bass Hall Plaza. This is the exterior space located in front of the Bass Hall facade, at the corner of Robert Dedman Drive and East 23rd Street. This plaza is the first experience in the procession to the Bass Concert Hall and should be a celebratory, clearly defined space. Visually it links with the Stadium and is exposed heavily to the public view. In later priorities this space will receive greater definition between a new Doty Fine Arts Building Addition and a new Theater Building, enhancing synergies and creating a sense of place. Further planning is required to determine the scope of renovations for this building priority.
Mid - Term Priorities

Mid-term priorities are those building initiatives that are proposed to accommodate academic growth in the 3-7 year time period. These secondary projects include additions to the Doty Fine Arts Building and additional renovations to performance spaces throughout campus.

Doty Fine Arts Building Addition

A building addition to the newly renovated Doty Fine Arts Building is proposed that would wrap the existing building to the west and south. This footprint will provide the opportunity to create a new facade for the Doty Fine Arts and begin to present the unified image for the CoFA campus. It also initiates the beginning of an “Arts Quad”, a public, pedestrian-friendly green space. This idea will be further elaborated upon in the Long-Term opportunities section as additional buildings are proposed to accommodate space growth.

Programmatically, the new building addition is intended to house spaces for the CAET program, as renovations have already begun within Doty Fine Arts in support of this curriculum, in addition to expansion of the Design program. The programming of the new building requires additional development as building projects commence. The four-story conceptual footprint of the new addition provides a total of 73,200 GSF, or approximately 43,920 ASF, of new building space.

As a flexible starting point, the following spaces may be potential programs and activities included in the Doty Fine Arts Addition:

- CAET Programs - 31,600 ASF
- Design Program Digital Fabrication Lab = 2,500 ASF
- Textiles and Apparel Program = 6,800 ASF
- Recording Studio and Computer Music Lab = 750 ASF
- Lighting Design Teaching Studio = 1,000 ASF
- Dance and Performance Studio Space = 1,000 ASF

A preliminary program for the CAET and Design Programs was created during the strategic planning process. This program is detailed yet conceptual and further programming will be necessary as the building initiatives are implemented. These preliminary planning programs may be referenced in the Appendix of this document.
**Doty Fine Arts Addition Variations**

As building projects are developed, there are alternatives that could be considered for the Doty Addition. An alternate plan is to consolidate and relocate existing spaces including the Library, Dean’s Suite, Information Technology Office, and the Lounge/Gallery space from the existing DFA to the new addition, allowing for additional CAET program space to be located within Doty Fine Arts.

A second alternative is to add an additional floor to the proposed Doty Fine Arts Addition. As shown in this section below, the building addition which wraps around the west and south face of the existing Doty is proposed to be four stories. The new addition could ultimately be five stories allowing an additional 18,300 GSF of building space, providing opportunity to accommodate additional program square footage in the midterm timeframe.

Finally, there is an opportunity for additional space on the north end of Doty Fine Arts as shown in the image to the bottom left. An addition in this location would add approximately 25,500 GSF in a four story addition. The loading dock for the Performing Arts Center would need to be relocated during this phase if a north addition were desired.

**Additional Mid-Term Priorities**

Additional mid-term priorities include renovations of the Brockett Theatre located in the Winship Building, full renovation of the Laboratory Theatre Building, renovation of the recital studio in the Music Building, and McCullough Theater improvements.
Long - Term Opportunities
Long-term initiatives seek to accommodate the 7-15-year space projections and beyond. Their scope is flexible and this document is intended to serve as a road map for the College of Fine Arts to work towards its growing space needs while supporting its visions and goals.

Art Building - North Addition
A north addition to the Art Building builds upon the near-term renovations of art studio spaces in the north wing. The new addition is proposed at approximately 34,000 GSF. In considering the location for the addition in relationship to the site, there are a number of considerations:

- Artist studios and exhibit space will benefit from northern light exposure.
- An addition on the north end positions the Department of Art and Art History closer to the Engineering Education and Research Center which is set to open in 2017. The CoFA could benefit from the synergies created by physical proximity and potential shared spaces.
- Conversely, artists’ studios are currently located along the north end of the existing building for the northern light. An addition on this end of the building could compromise the light quality in the existing studios.
- A north addition would likely result in a smaller footprint due to nearby site constraints such as the adjacent Texas Memorial Museum.

Building upon the Doty Fine Arts Addition in the mid-term, and the Art Building Renovations undertaken in the near-term, the Art Building North Addition could support new programmatic spaces including:

- Additional CAET Program classrooms = 3,000 ASF
- The Black Box performance space = 7,400 ASF
- Design Studios and related spaces = 6,250 ASF
- Design Program faculty spaces = 3,750 ASF
Art Building - South Addition

A second Art Building addition, approximately 90,800 GSF, is proposed to be located on the south side of the Art Building at the corner of East 23rd Street and San Jacinto Blvd.

The following points illustrate benefits of a south addition to the Art Building:

- The south location allows a larger footprint for the building expansion.
- At this location, a newly designed addition would be more visible to the public and the University. The unity and cohesiveness that the CoFA envisions will be positioned optimally at this active intersection. This would become a gateway to the Fine Arts campus.
- Northern light for art studios could be introduced with architectural design of the roof or with clerestories.
Partial Replacement of Music Building and Recital Hall

Replacement of the older portion of the Music Building and Recital Hall, referred to as Music Building East, is proposed as a long-term opportunity to provide the Butler School of Music with updated and well-configured spaces.

The strategic plan proposes a new 75,000 GSF building. In order to respond to the users’ needs, the replacement facility should include:

- Acoustical improvements in both teaching and performance spaces
- Flexible spaces to adapt between performance, rehearsal, and teaching activities
- Improved instrument storage
- Public gathering spaces for students, acoustically isolated from other spaces

A new music building provides another opportunity to form a cohesive image of the CoFA with designing an identifiable place of entry facing the arts quad. To continue activating the site and promote pedestrian activity it is also proposed to create an outdoor theater courtyard and amphitheater in front of the new addition. The space would be shared with the new PAC addition promoting collaboration between music, theater, and dance.
Parking Garage - Academic Spaces

To accommodate the additional growth in enrollments over the next 7-15 years and beyond, a building addition has been identified in the strategic plan in a location on campus that will support the larger visions and goals of the CoFA. An addition that would wrap around the existing San Jacinto Parking Garage would be situated to support synergies and collaborations between the CoFA and other departments on campus. Its proximity to the Engineering Education and Research Center could enhance partnerships between the School of Engineering and the College of Fine Arts. This addition would also present another opportunity to tell the story of the College of Fine Arts through enhanced design and by providing defined entry points along a pedestrian-friendly space. In addition, it would also be positioned to create an additional activated outdoor plaza shared with the Art Building and the Texas Memorial Museum.

Creation of a Performing Arts Complex

To move towards the College’s vision and goals it is suggested to create a performing arts complex organized around the renovated central plaza on the southeast side of the College of Fine Arts. This would include the following:

- Theatre Arts Building = 57,200 GSF
- Performing Arts Center addition with 1,000 seat theater = 60,000 GSF

Theater Building

The first initiative towards this idea is the construction of a new Theatre Building to house the Department of Theatre and Dance programs which are currently housed in the Winship Building.

A new Theatre Arts Building located here will create a dynamic, defined, central plaza shared with Doty Fine Arts and PAC, fronting East 23rd Street. Relocating Theatre and Dance to this location positions the Department of Theatre and Dance nearer to the Performing Arts Center, enhancing collaboration. The shared plaza supports synergies with the CAET and Design Programs proposed for Doty Fine Arts and engages all three buildings and programs with the public, sharing exposure with the PAC.
Performing Arts Addition

Additional space in the proposed “performing arts complex” would be located in an addition to the west of the Performing Arts Center, facing the new “Arts Quad”. The project would require relocating an existing loading dock utilized by the PAC from the west to the east side of the building. From user interviews it was determined that the loading dock is not positioned nor configured optimally for its intended use. Additionally, relocating the loading dock to the east side supports the vision to create an arts quad green space located in place of Trinity Street.

Additional Long-Term Opportunities

Creation of the Arts Quad Along Trinity Street

The last long-term opportunity to be discussed as a part of the strategic plan is the creation of a pedestrian-oriented Arts Quad in the area currently occupied by vehicular Trinity Street. By creating an inviting, park-like space for student activity and circulation, the physical connection between CoFA buildings and departments will be strengthened. The physical connections encourage collaborations between departmental faculty and students through the activation of the outdoor spaces between. Building initiatives within the 10-year planning period support the creation of this outdoor space through their locations and by providing the opportunity for updated facade and entry design.

The culmination of the new building initiatives proposed is a College of Fine Arts that remains competitive and relevant in the context of a Fine Arts education. Updated facilities with flexible studios, teaching areas, and spaces that inspire collaboration will also promote the goals of the CoFA and the University.
Proposed College of Fine Arts Plan (FY2025)
Conceptual rendering identifying the long-term concepts for the CoFA Facilities Strategic Plan - view from the northwest

- Fine Arts: Reconfigure DFA, add wrapper building facing the Arts Quad.
- Performing Arts: Loading dock is moved to provide space for future 4-5 level addition.
Conceptual rendering identifying the long-term concepts for the CoFA Facilities Strategic Plan - view from the southwest

- **COFA Anchor**: Future 4-5 level anchor building
- **Fine Arts For CAET**: Reconfigure DFA, add wrapper building facing the Arts Quad.
San Jacinto Garage
New building wraps around existing parking structure, activates the sculpture garden.

Arts Quad
Reconfigure main entrances to extrovert campus and open to Arts Quad.

New Theater Building

Conceptual rendering identifying the long-term concepts for the CoFA Facilities Strategic Plan - view from the southeast
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appendix</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existing Building Floor Plans</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEFPI Space Projections</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room Statistics</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrollment Projections</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jose I. Guerra, Inc. Engineering Report</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessibility Check ADA Assessments</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Race for Relevance</td>
<td>G</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAE&amp;T and Design Program of Spaces</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
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Appendix Table of Contents

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Art Building - Fourth Floor
The University of Texas at Austin

Classroom
Class Laboratories (Art Studio, Rehearsal Space, Computer Lab, etc.)
Administrative Spaces
Library (Stacks / Reading Rooms)
Assembly & Exhibition Space
Locker Room
Media Production
Support Spaces

Art Studio Lab
(Undergrad Studio)

Art Studio Lab
(Graduate Painting Studio)
Classroom
Class Laboratories (Art Studio, Rehearsal Space, Computer Lab, etc.)
Administrative Spaces
Library (Stacks / Reading Rooms)
Assembly & Exhibition Space
Locker Room
Media Production
Support Spaces

Doty Fine Arts Building - First Floor
The University of Texas at Austin

Recruiting & Admissions

Gallery and Lounge

Cafe (plans in progress to convert to Design Institute in collaboration w/Dell Med. Center)

Student Affairs
Music Building and Recital Hall - Second Floor
The University of Texas at Austin

- Large Lecture/Performance Hall
- Lecture/Recital Hall
- Practice Organ Studio
- Rehearsal Room/Class Lab
- Rehearsal Room/Class Lab
- Rehearsal Room/Class Lab
- Recording Studio
- Classroom
- Class Laboratories (Art Studio, Rehearsal Space, Computer Lab, etc.)
- Administrative Spaces
- Library (Stacks / Reading Rooms)
- Assembly & Exhibition Space
- Assembly Support
- Locker Room
- Media Production
- Support Spaces
Music Building and Recital Hall - Sixth Floor
The University of Texas at Austin

Classroom
Class Laboratories (Art Studio, Rehearsal Space, Computer Lab, etc.)
Administrative Spaces
Library (Stacks / Reading Rooms)
Assembly & Exhibition Space
Locker Room
Media Production
Support Spaces

Harp Practice Rooms
Percussion Practice Rooms
Percussion Studio
Percussion Room
Small Organ Practice Rooms
Small Jazz Recording Room
Jazz Studio
Early Music Room and Ethno Ensemble Rehearsal Room
Winship Drama Building - Second Floor

The University of Texas at Austin

Dance Studio
Automated Lighting Lab
Pilates Studio
Drafting Studio
Audio Recording Studio
Costume Shop
Acting Studio
Fabric Dye Room
Control Room
Classroom
Class Laboratories (Art Studio, Rehearsal Space, Computer Lab, etc.)
Administrative Spaces
Library (Stacks / Reading Rooms)
Assembly & Exhibition Space
Assembly Support
Locker Room
Media Production
Support Spaces

Dance Studio
Wig Room
Control Room
Automated Lighting Lab
### Classroom ASF Projections by Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department Within the CoFA</th>
<th>Actual Classroom ASF Fall 2014</th>
<th>Projected Classroom ASF Fall 2014</th>
<th>Projected Classroom ASF 2020</th>
<th>Projected Classroom ASF 2025</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department of Art &amp; Art History</td>
<td>3,728</td>
<td>5,660</td>
<td>7,412</td>
<td>9,165</td>
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<tr>
<td>School of Music</td>
<td>8,413</td>
<td>6,917</td>
<td>6,809</td>
<td>6,701</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Theater and Dance</td>
<td>2,578</td>
<td>6,747</td>
<td>6,602</td>
<td>6,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for Arts and Entertainment Technology</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10,140</td>
<td>13,420</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Classroom ASF</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,719</strong></td>
<td><strong>19,323</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,963</strong></td>
<td><strong>35,743</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ASF Difference  

**Note 1 - Space for Non-Departmental General Classroom = 5,618 ASF and is excluded from actual ASF.**

### Laboratory / Studio ASF Projections by Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department Within the CoFA</th>
<th>Actual Lab / Studio ASF Fall 2014</th>
<th>Projected Lab / Studio ASF Fall 2014</th>
<th>Projected Lab / Studio ASF 2020</th>
<th>Projected Lab / Studio ASF 2025</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department of Art &amp; Art History</td>
<td>52,679</td>
<td>68,322</td>
<td>87,927</td>
<td>107,532</td>
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<tr>
<td>School of Music</td>
<td>31,059</td>
<td>51,185</td>
<td>51,121</td>
<td>50,392</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Theater and Dance</td>
<td>30,777</td>
<td>29,360</td>
<td>28,838</td>
<td>28,315</td>
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<tr>
<td>Center for Arts and Entertainment Technology</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12,080</td>
<td>22,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Departmental Lab / Studio ASF</strong></td>
<td><strong>114,515</strong></td>
<td><strong>149,534</strong></td>
<td><strong>179,966</strong></td>
<td><strong>209,218</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Non-Departmental Lab / Studio ASF  

| Non-Departmental Lab / Studio ASF                      | 2,149                           | 0                                   | 0                              | 0                              |

**Total Laboratory / Studio ASF**  

| **Total Laboratory / Studio ASF**                      | **116,664**                     | **149,534**                         | **179,966**                    | **209,218**                    |

ASF Difference  

**Note 1 - Open Studio includes Study Laboratory in the actual inventory count, but is otherwise accounted for in future projections**  
**Note 2 - Space for Non-Departmental Laboratory / Studio = 2,149 ASF and is excluded from actual ASF.**
### Office ASF Projections by Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department Within the CoFA</th>
<th>Actual - Department Owned Office ASF</th>
<th>Projected Office ASF Fall 2014</th>
<th>Projected Office ASF 2020</th>
<th>Projected Office ASF 2025</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department of Art &amp; Art History</td>
<td>14,351</td>
<td>25,400</td>
<td>33,264</td>
<td>41,128</td>
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<tr>
<td>School of Music</td>
<td>36,714</td>
<td>26,400</td>
<td>25,989</td>
<td>25,578</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Theater and Dance</td>
<td>10,946</td>
<td>13,600</td>
<td>13,308</td>
<td>13,016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Center for Arts and Entertainment Technology</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,426</td>
<td>5,546</td>
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SubTotal Departmental Office ASF: 62,011

Non-Department Office ASF: 18,557

Total Office ASF: 80,568

ASF Difference: 8,532

### Library ASF Projections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College of Fine Arts</th>
<th>Actual Study ASF</th>
<th>Projected Study ASF Fall 2014</th>
<th>Projected Study ASF 2020</th>
<th>Projected Study ASF 2025</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Study Rooms</td>
<td>967</td>
<td>8,503</td>
<td>10,549</td>
<td>12,595</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stack and Open Study Rooms</td>
<td>36,810</td>
<td>6,737</td>
<td>8,358</td>
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<td>Processing Rooms</td>
<td>2,261</td>
<td>1,213</td>
<td>1,504</td>
<td>1,796</td>
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<td>Study Service Spaces</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>1,266</td>
<td>1,511</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total Library / Study ASF: 40,038

ASF Difference: (22,566) (18,361) (14,156)

* 1,821 ASF of actual stack and open study rooms is department owned (School of Music and Longhorn Band)
### Special Use - Media Production - ASF Projections by Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department Within the CoFA</th>
<th>Actual Special Use ASF Fall 2014</th>
<th>Projected Special Use ASF Fall 2014</th>
<th>Projected Special Use ASF 2020</th>
<th>Projected Special Use ASF 2025</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department of Art &amp; Art History</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of Music</td>
<td>2,308</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Theater and Dance</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Special Use ASF</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,565</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,000</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ASF Difference</strong></td>
<td><strong>(12,435)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(12,435)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(12,435)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(12,435)</strong></td>
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</table>

### General Use - ASF Projections by Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department Within the CoFA</th>
<th>Actual General Use ASF Fall 2014</th>
<th>Projected General Use ASF Fall 2014</th>
<th>Projected General Use ASF 2020</th>
<th>Projected General Use ASF 2025</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department of Art &amp; Art History</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>11,128</td>
<td>11,624</td>
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<tr>
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<td>16,494</td>
<td>36,221</td>
<td>38,436</td>
<td>39,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Theater and Dance</td>
<td>36,983</td>
<td>47,233</td>
<td>46,455</td>
<td>45,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for Arts and Entertainment Technology</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,300</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SubTotal Departmental General Use ASF</strong></td>
<td><strong>53,950</strong></td>
<td><strong>94,582</strong></td>
<td><strong>99,516</strong></td>
<td><strong>100,767</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-Department General Use ASF</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total General Use ASF</strong></td>
<td><strong>74,218</strong></td>
<td><strong>94,582</strong></td>
<td><strong>99,516</strong></td>
<td><strong>100,767</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASF Difference</strong></td>
<td><strong>(20,364)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(25,298)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(26,549)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Support Space - ASF Projections by Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department Within the CoFA</th>
<th>Actual Support Space ASF Fall 2014</th>
<th>Projected Support Space ASF Fall 2014</th>
<th>Projected Support Space ASF 2020</th>
<th>Projected Support Space ASF 2025</th>
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### Notes
- **AFS**: Autonomous Faculty System
- **SF**: Student Fee
- **Hours Per Week Including External**: Hours of scheduled use per week, including external use.
- **Scheduled Hours Per Week**: Hours of scheduled use per week.
- **External Hours Per Week**: Hours of scheduled use per week, excluding external use.
- **Room Utilization**: Percentage of the room's capacity used for scheduled use per week.
- **AFS**: Autonomous Faculty System
- **Enrollment**: Total number of students enrolled in the course or activity associated with the room.
- **Buildings**: Buildings housing the room.
- **Room**: Rooms within the building.
- **Department**: Department within the College of Fine Arts (CoFA).
- **Department Within CoFA**: Specific department within CoFA.
- **Notes**: Additional notes or details about the room's use and capacity.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Room</th>
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<th>Note</th>
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Total Enrollment

Music

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Overview

Jose I. Guerra, Inc. (Guerra) was commissioned by Facilities Programming and Consulting, Inc. to participate in the University of Texas at Austin (UT), College of Fine Arts (CoFA) Space Strategy and Master Plan project as the Consulting Engineer. Guerra’s responsibility was to go through existing assets reports and construction drawings for six CoFA buildings and provide a summary of the Mechanical, Electrical, Plumbing, and Fire Protection (MEPFP) systems that are to include the constraints and opportunities of the existing MEPFP systems.

Buildings included in this report are as follows:

- Art Building and Museum (ART), located at 2301 San Jacinto Blvd.
- E. William Doty Fine Arts Building (DFA), located at 2301 Trinity St.
- Music Building and Recital Hall (A & B) (MRH), located at 2406 East Campus Dr.
- Performing Arts Center (PAC), located at 510 E. 23rd St.
- F.L. Winship Drama Bldg (A & B) (WIN), located at 300 E. 23rd St.

In order to accomplish this task, existing construction drawings, as available, as well as comprehensive system analysis and assets overview reports from 2011, as performed by VFA, were provided by the Owner. A high-level summary of the applicable portions of these documents have been described in the sections within this report. Only the deficiencies within the VFA reports that affect the overall constraints and opportunities of the systems as a whole have been included.

The Building System Useful Life recommendation guide published by the Building Owners and Managers Association (BOMA) and the Indicative Life Expectancy For Building Services Plant, Equipment And Systems guide published by the Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers (CIBSE) were used to determine the average useful life expectancies of systems, fixtures, and equipment.

This is not intended to be a detailed engineering assessment, but an overview. Issues described within have been taken from the VFA reports and expounded upon by incorporating additional information as it was found to be available in the provided Construction Drawings, however existing conditions and issues were neither confirmed nor denied through field visits.

Art Building and Museum

The Art Building and Museum (Section A) was constructed in 1963. A building addition, Art Building and Museum (Section B), was added in 1974 and renovations were conducted in the early 1980’s to accommodate accessibility. The documents used to conduct the summary were the drawings issued in 1960, drawings issued in 1974, the Record Drawings issued in 1990, and the VFA report conducted in 2011.

Mechanical Systems

System Description:

The ART building is served by existing chilled water and steam piping from the campus main distribution loop through underground tunnels.

Heating to the ART building is supplied through 6” 165 psi high pressure steam header piping.

The high pressure steam is reduced to 15 psi through (2) pressure reducing valves for the heating coils for this building.

Opportunities and Limitations:

The average useful life expectancy for steam piping is approximately 25 years. The average useful life expectancy for chilled water piping is approximately 30 years. The pumps have an average useful life expectancy of 25 years. The steam piping, chilled water piping and pumps have therefore exceeded their average useful life expectancy.

ART building heating equipment capacity:

- High pressure steam 6 in. header piping capacity: 20,000 LBS/HR @ 150 psi & 80 ft/sec
- Low pressure steam 8 in. header piping capacity: 7,150 LBS/HR @ 15 psi & 80 ft/sec
- Low pressure steam 6 in. header piping capacity: 3,900 LBS/HR @ 15 psi & 80 ft/sec

ART building heating usage:

- ART building: 5,112 LBS/HR

Base on this data there is enough heating capacity currently installed to accommodate an expansion (11,050 - 5,112) 5,938 LBS/HR of capacity within the ART building.

The chilled water production system within the ART building currently consists of one 50 HP and 30 HP split case secondary chilled water pump and 8 inch chilled water supply and return.
ART building cooling capacity:

- Cooling capacity: 8,728,000 BTUH
- Secondary Chilled water pumping capacity: 2,660 GPM
- Chilled water 8 in. header piping capacity: 1,091 GPM @ 7.0 ft/sec & 1.8 ft/100 ft

ART building chilled water usage:

- ART building: 5,253,700 BTUH

Based on this data, there is enough cooling capacity currently installed to accommodate (8,728,000 BTUH - 5,253,700 BTUH) 290 Tons of capacity within the ART building.

Electrical Systems

System Description:

- The main service contains two redundant transformers from separate feeds; one 5kV/480V, 1000kVA and the other 5kV/480V, 1000kVA. The transformers are in a Main-Tie-Main configuration. The first 5kV/480V transformer was installed in 1960. The second 5kV/480V transformer was installed in 1974 along with associated switchgear. Having 100% spare capacity results in a maximum building load of 1000kVA. The current peak demand of the building is 230kVA. The building is 117,335 square feet.
- Emergency power is provided by a UPS with a battery providing 8kW of power for 2 hours with an automatic transfer switch. If emergency power is required to run at the minimum required time of 90 minutes, the emergency system can provide 10.7kW for 90 minutes. Emergency lighting is supplied by wall-mounted battery units.

Opportunities and Limitations:

- The current building service has a spare capacity of 770 kVA. At the current usage of 1.9 VA per square foot, there is adequate capacity to add square footage and equipment to the building without adding capacity to the electrical service.

Plumbing Systems

System Description:

- Domestic water is supplied by from the local municipality by a six inch main. Drawings indicate that the main enters into Mechanical Room 1.502B and supplies both Sections A and B. A three inch main services Section A and four inch main services Section B. There are two domestic hot water systems. Section A’s domestic hot water is generated by a steam fired water heater that was installed in 2002. Section B’s domestic hot water is supplied by a steam fired water heater that was installed in 1976.
- Sanitary waste is cast iron with gravity discharge to the site mains and to a sump pump. Two four inch pipes were identified as the sanitary exit point for the building, to the east. There may be other locations that could not be identified from the available drawings. Roof drainage is via grated roof drains connected to cast iron piping discharging to site mains, and by scuppers discharging to a gutter and downspout system.
- Compressed air is serviced by a 60 gallon air receiver in Mechanical Room 1.600 and services the building throughout.
- There is an acid waste system composed of polypropylene pipe and fittings joined by the Fuseal coil-fusion method. The system includes a 250 gallon above-floor neutralization tank as well as point-of-use 15 gallon under-counter neutralization basins around the dark-rooms.
- Natural gas enters Section B through a meter on the east side of the building with two gas pressure regulators located on the North side of building. Natural gas is delivered to kilns in the rear yard. Piping is black steel and includes both welded and threaded fittings and joints.
- Drawings indicate that there are approximately 47 Vitreous China (VC) wall-hung flushometer type water closets with 1.6 Gallons Per Flush (GPF) fixtures. There are 13 VC wall-hung flushometer urinals with 0.5 GPF fixtures. There are 12 lavatories consisting of VC counter-mounted lavatories and VC wall-mounted lavatories. There are approximately 60 sinks throughout the building. Kitchenettes contain drop-in stainless steel sinks and classrooms utilize a variety of developers and work sinks used for various art processes. Some incorporate interceptors and/or neutralization basins and an acid waste system. There are at least 3 wall-hung porcelain on cast-iron mop sinks located in Janitor closets throughout the building. There are at least 4 electric water coolers located throughout the building mounted in the corridors of both single-height and dual-height coolers.

Opportunities and Limitations:

- Based on the fixtures and equipment that could be identified and including a 50% increase to account for miscellaneous equipment or that which may be missing from the record drawings that were available, the Water Supply Fixture Units (WSFU) for the building can be estimated at approximately 1100 WSFU. The build is supplied by a six inch domestic water main and then splits into a three inch supply for Section A and a four inch supply for Section B. Section A can support approximately 550 WSFU. Section B can support approximately 1100 WSFU. It appears that the water supply to Section A is at capacity. Any additional fixtures should be
connected to Section B’s main if no changes to pipe sizes are to be made. Based on the Uniform Plumbing Code, the primary service off the six inch main can support as much as 4,000 WSFU, or approximately 525 GPM, which is more than two times greater than the existing building load.

From the VFA report, the domestic water deficiencies stated a missing or insufficient backflow preventer on water supply. The backflow preventer is listed as deficient for both sections of the building. However, both sections of the building are serviced at a single domestic water entry into the building and share the same backflow preventer. The average useful life expectancy for a backflow preventer according to BOMA is five years. The domestic water pipes have exceeded their average useful life expectancy of 30 years. The water heater servicing Section A was replaced in 2002 and is now three years past its average useful life expectancy of ten years. If it has not already been replaced, the hot water generator in Section B is 24 years past its average useful life expectancy of approximately 15 years.

The plumbing deficiencies state that the hose bibs have exceeded their useful life by 25 years in Section A and 16 years in Section B, which have an average useful life expectancy of 30 years. Janitorial sinks are beyond useful life, with an average useful life expectancy of 30 years. The VFA report states all fixtures in Section A’s restrooms and lavatories only in Section B’s restrooms have exceeded their useful life. The average useful life expectancy of a faucet is seven years, a flush valve is 12 years, a water closet is 30 years, and a lavatory is 30 years. The electric water coolers are not TAS compliant and are beyond useful life with an average useful life expectancy of ten years. The work sinks throughout the building are beyond useful life, with an average useful life expectancy of 30 years.

The sanitary waste piping system deficiencies have exceeded their average useful life expectancy of 35 years. The sump pumps in Section B have exceeded their average useful life expectancy of ten years.

Based on the fixtures and equipment that could be identified and including a 50% increase to account for miscellaneous equipment or that which may be missing from the record drawings that were available, the Drainage Fixture Units (DFU) for the building can be estimated at approximately 195 DFU. Based on Plumbing Code, the maximum number of DFU’s a four inch main could handle is 180 units at a 1/8” slope. Based on the two identified sanitary mains exiting the building, the current use is approximately 54% of the maximum load.

Without a breakdown of natural gas usage within the building, the opportunities and limitations of this system could not be determined.

Fire Protection Systems

System Description:

The building is protected by an automatic, wet-pipe fire-sprinkler system. Section B of the building has three fire hose cabinets on each floor.

The building is equipped with an addressable fire alarm system mounted in the Corridor just north of the main lobby 1.100 and the San Jacinto Blvd. entrance. The system includes pull stations, horns/strobes, and smoke detectors throughout the building.

Opportunities and Limitations:

The VFA Assessment did not state any deficiencies in Fire Protection. The average useful life expectancy of a wet pipe sprinkler system is 25 years. The average useful life expectancy of a fire alarm is approximately 20 years for the electrical system and ten years for the battery support.

The Landscaping Site Plan L1 for the Performing Art Center was utilized to estimate the footprint of the building. The footprint of ART was estimated to be approximately 48,100 square feet for ART A and 15,400 square feet for ART B, with a combined footprint 63,500 square feet. The maximum floor area on any one floor to be protected by sprinklers supplied by any one sprinkler system riser or combined system riser shall be 52,000 square feet. If this building has an independent sprinkler system from all other buildings, the building would require at least two risers to sprinkle this building. The maximum expansion to the footprint without adding an addition fire suppression riser if each section was on an individual riser would be 3,900 square feet for ART A and 36,600 square feet for ART B.

Without the shop drawings for these systems, the hydraulic design and capacity of the fire-sprinkler system and the existing circuit and point loads of the fire alarm system are unknown. Therefore further opportunities and limitations of these systems could not be determined.

Any renovation or expansion would require that the new hazard not exceed the most hydraulically demanding hazard already covered by the associated fire-sprinkler system, and that the new occupancies and layout not require more initiating or notification fire alarm devices than the associated circuits and panels can accommodate. Otherwise the systems’ infrastructure may require expansion or replacement.
**E. William Doty Fine Arts Building**

The E. William Doty Fine Arts Building (DFA) is located east of the Art Building (ART) and south of the Texas Memorial Museum (TMM). The building is physically connected to the Performing Arts Center (PAC) along the east elevation and shares an atrium lobby. The building was constructed in 1979 and renovated in 2008.

### Mechanical Systems

**System Description:**

The existing DFA building consists of five levels including a 4th floor mezzanine and a basement. The building is primarily served by four multi-zone, hot and cold deck, variable, central station air handling units. Zone temperature control is provided via dual duct mixing box with reheat. Two smaller units are located in the fourth floor mechanical room.

The DFA building is served by existing chilled water and steam piping from the campus main distribution loop through underground tunnels.

**Opportunities and Limitations:**

The average useful life expectancy for steam piping is approximately 25 years. The average useful life expectancy for chilled water piping is approximately 30 years. The pumps have an average useful life expectancy of 25 years. The steam piping, chilled water piping and pumps have therefore exceeded their average useful life expectancy.

Heating to the DFA building is supplied by high pressure steam piping entering the building where pressure is reduced for building distribution of domestic hot water and heating coils.

**DFA building heating equipment capacity:**

- High pressure steam 4 in. main piping capacity: 8,500 LBS/HR @ 150 psi & 80 ft/sec

**DFA building heating usage (89,922 SF):**

- DFA building: 3,083 LBS/HR @ 350 SF/Ton

Base on this data there is enough heating capacity currently installed to accommodate (8,500 - 3,083) 5,417 LBS/HR of capacity within the DFA building.

### Electrical Systems

**System Description:**

The main service contains two redundant transformers; both are 15kV/480V, 1000kVA. The transformers are in a Main-Tie-Main configuration. Having 100% spare capacity service results in a maximum building load of 1000kVA. The current peak demand of the building is 206kVA. The building is 89,822 square feet.

Emergency power is provided by the PAC Building emergency power system. Emergency lighting runs off of the generator power.

**Opportunities and Limitations:**

The current building service has a spare capacity of 794 kVA. At the current usage of 2.3VA per square foot, there is adequate capacity to add square footage and equipment to the building without adding capacity to the electrical service.

### Plumbing Systems

**System Description:**

No drawings for this building were available. The following system descriptions are based solely on the VFA report.

Domestic water is supplied to the facility by a 6-inch domestic water service with double backflow protection that splits to include fire protection. The domestic water distribution in the building appears to be mostly copper piping. The domestic hot water is produced by a 295-gallon converter tank with circulation.
The plumbing fixtures consist of wall mounted water closets, wall mounted lavatories, and wall mounted urinals. The water closets and urinals have flush valves and the lavatories have lever handle faucets. The fixtures appear to be vitreous china. There are mop/utility sinks in the custodial closets with faucets with vacuum breakers. There are drinking fountains provided, consisting of pairs of wall mounted units set in a dual height configuration on each level. The drawings for this building were unavailable. The building contains five male restrooms and five female restrooms. The capacity of the building is listed as 738 individuals. Using the Uniform Plumbing Code for educational occupancy, the fixture counts were estimated utilizing a composition of 370 males and 370 females. It was estimated that there are approximately 8 water closets in the male restrooms and 13 water closets in the female restrooms for a total of 21 water closets. It was estimated that there are approximately 4 urinals, 20 lavatories, 5 electric water coolers, and 5 mop sinks for janitorial services.

The Sanitary Drain piping is a mixture of cast iron, with gravity flow to the campus system. The basement level has a duplex pump sump. The Rain Water drainage is comprised of cast-iron that connect to the site's storm drainage system, underground. The basement level has a duplex pump sump.

Opportunities and Limitations:

Based on the estimated fixtures and equipment and including a 50% increase to account for miscellaneous equipment and fixtures or that which may be missing from the record drawings that were available, the Water Supply Fixture Units (WSFU) for the building can be estimated at approximately 550 WFSU. Based on the Uniform Plumbing Code, a six inch main can support as much as 4000 WFSU. The current use of this system is therefore at approximately 14% of the maximum load it can accommodate.

Based on the estimated fixtures and equipment and including a 50% increase to account for miscellaneous equipment or that which may be missing from the record drawings that were available, the Drainage Fixture Units (DFU) for the building can be estimated at approximately 115 DFU. Based on Plumbing Code, the maximum number of DFU a four inch sanitary main could handle is 180 at 1/8" slope, or 250 at a 1/2" slope. The maximum number of DFU a five inch sanitary main could handle is 390 units at 1/8" slope, or 575 at a 1/2" slope. The maximum number of DFU a six inch sanitary main could handle is 700 at 1/8" slope, or 1000 units at a 1/2" slope.

Fire Protection Systems

System Description:

The building is equipped with an addressable-type fire alarm control panel that is mounted in Mechanical Rooms 1.204 and 2.302. Pull stations, horns/strobes and detectors are located throughout the building.

The building has automatic sprinkler coverage protection limited to the lobby connecting to Performing Arts Center. There is a central standpipe riser with hose cabinets that include handheld extinguishers. Fire hydrants and fire department Siamese connections are located in front of the building.

Opportunities and Limitations:

This building is not fully sprinklered. The Landscaping Site Plan L1 for the Performing Art Center was utilized to estimate the footprint of the building. The footprint of DFA was estimated to be approximately 18,800 square feet. The maximum floor area on any one floor to be protected by sprinklers supplied by any one sprinkler system riser or combined system riser shall be 52,000 square feet. If this building has an independent sprinkler system from all other buildings, the maximum expansion to the footprint without adding an addition fire-suppression riser would be 28,800 square feet. If the building shares the fire-suppression riser with the adjacent PAC B building and the riser for PAC B does not support any additional areas, then the footprint is approximately 48,300 square feet, leaving 4,700 square feet for expansion without additional risers.

Without the shop drawings for these systems, the hydraulic design and capacity of the fire-sprinkler system and the existing circuit and point loads of the fire alarm system are unknown. Therefore further opportunities and limitations of these systems could not be determined.

Any renovation or expansion would require that the new hazard not exceed the most hydraulically demanding hazard already covered by the associated fire-sprinkler system, and that the new occupancies and layout not require more initiating or notification fire alarm devices than the associated circuits and panels can accommodate. Otherwise the systems’ infrastructure may require expansion or replacement.
Music Building and Recital Hall (A)

The Music Building and Recital Hall (A) (MRH) is physically connected to the Performing Arts Center (PAC) along the south elevation with an elevated bridge connecting MRH to PAC on the third level. MRH is also connected to the Music Building (East) and Recital Hall (A) (MBE). MRH was constructed in 1978.

Mechanical Systems

System Description:

The existing MRH building consists of six levels. A mixture of single zone and dual duct air handling systems are located throughout the building. Zone temperature control is provided via dual duct mixing boxes.

The MRH building is served by existing chilled water and high pressure steam piping from the campus main distribution loop through underground tunnels.

Opportunities and Limitations:

The average useful life expectancy for steam piping is approximately 25 years. The average useful life expectancy for chilled water piping is approximately 30 years. The pumps have an average useful life expectancy of 25 years. The steam piping, chilled water piping and pumps have therefore exceeded their average useful life expectancy.

Heating to the MRH building is supplied through 4" 165 psi high pressure steam header piping from 8" main. The high pressure steam is reduced to 15 psi for the heating coils for this building.

MRH building heating equipment capacity:
- High pressure steam 4 in. header piping capacity: 8,500 LBS/HR @ 150 psi & 80 ft/sec
- Low pressure steam 10 in. header piping capacity: 11,450 LBS/HR @ 15 psi & 80 ft/sec
- PRV capacity: 7,500 LBS/HR

MRH building heating usage:
- MRH: 4,689 LBS/HR

Base on this data there is enough heating capacity currently installed to accommodate an expansion with (7,500 - 4,689) 2,811 LBS/HR of capacity within the MRH building.

The chilled water production system within the MRH building currently consists of one 100 HP secondary chilled water pumps and 10 inch chilled water supply and return.

Central plant cooling capacity (based on 16° delta T)
- Cooling capacity: 13,760,000 BTUH
- Secondary Chilled water pumping capacity: 2,230 GPM
- Chilled water 10 in. header piping capacity: 1,720 GPM @ 7.0 ft/sec & 1.4 ft/100 ft

MRH building chilled water usage:
- MRH: 10,014,400 BTUH

Base on this data there is enough cooling capacity currently installed to accommodate (13,760,000 BTUH - 10,014,400 BTUH) 312 Tons of capacity within the MRH building.

Electrical Systems

System Description:

The main service contains one transformer powered by a single feed. The transformer is rated for 15kV/480V, 500kVA. There is no redundant capacity. The current peak demand of the building is 225kVA. The building is 78,766 square feet.

Emergency power is provided by a 100A panel with an automatic transfer switch. The source of emergency power is undetermined. Emergency lighting contained integral batteries.

Opportunities and Limitations:

The current building service has a spare capacity of 275kVA. At the current usage of 2.9VA per square foot, there is adequate capacity to add square footage and equipment to the building without adding capacity to the electrical service.

The current building emergency power spare capacity cannot be determined because the source of emergency power is unknown.

Plumbing Systems

System Description:

Domestic water is supplied to the facility by a 12-inch domestic water service with backflow protection. There is a mixture of cast iron and no-hub cast iron sanitary waste piping. The
domestic water piping is comprised of primarily copper with soldered joints. Rooftop leaders and drains for stormwater are comprised of hub-style, schedule 40 cast iron, which connect to the site storm drainage system underground. From the drawings it appears that a 4-inch domestic water main services the Music Building (East) and Recital Hall (B) (MBE) to the West.

The sanitary lines for all three sections come together in PAC C to a Sewage Ejector. The storm sewer system is comprised of local catch basins on the grounds connected to drain lines wherein it is taken off site to the local/city storm drain network.

All plumbing fixtures for MRH are located in Section E of the building. The building contains 31 water closets, 49 lavatories, and 15 urinals. There are 6 electric water coolers located one per floor. There are 6 mop sink for Janitorial Services throughout the building.

A central steam plant supplies domestic hot water through a hot water generator located in the basement mechanical room.

Opportunities and Limitations:

Based on the fixtures and equipment that could be identified and including a 50% increase to account for miscellaneous equipment or that which may be missing from the record drawings that were available, the Water Supply Fixture Units (WSFU) for the building can be estimated at approximately 830 WSMU. Based on the Uniform Plumbing Code, a four inch main can support as much as 1,100 WSMU, or approximately 210 GPM. The current use is therefore approximately 76% of the maximum load.

Based on the fixtures and equipment that could be identified and including a 50% increase to account for miscellaneous equipment or that which may be missing from the record drawings that were available, the Drainage Fixture Units (DFU) for the building can be estimated at approximately 340.

Fire Protection Systems

System Description:

The facility has partial automatic sprinkler coverage protection, which covers the six-story east side building. Water is fed from the campus domestic supply via a 6-inch main with backflow protection. There are fire hydrants and fire department Siamese connections located in front of the building.

The building is equipped with an addressable type fire alarm control panel mounted in Mechanical Room 1.102C. Pull stations, horns/strobes and detectors located throughout the building.

Opportunities and Limitations:

The Landscaping Site Plan L1 for the Performing Art Center was utilized to estimate the footprint of the building. The footprint of MRH was estimated to be approximately 23,200 square feet. The maximum floor area on any one floor to be protected by sprinklers supplied by any one sprinkler system riser or combined system riser shall be 52,000 square feet. If this building has an independent sprinkler system from all other buildings, the maximum expansion to the footprint without adding an addition fire suppression riser would be 28,800 square feet. If the building shares the fire suppression riser with the adjacent MBE building, the footprint is approximately 49,600 square feet leaving 2,400 square feet for expansion without additional risers.

Without the shop drawings for these systems, the hydraulic design and capacity of the fire-sprinkler system and the existing circuit and point loads of the fire alarm system are unknown. Therefore further opportunities and limitations of these systems could not be determined.

Any renovation or expansion would require that the new hazard not exceed the most hydraulically demanding hazard already covered by the associated fire-sprinkler system, and that the new occupancies and layout not require more initiating or notification fire alarm devices than the associated circuits and panels can accommodate. Otherwise the systems’ infrastructure may require expansion or replacement.

Music Building (East) and Recital Hall (B)

The Music Building (East) and Recital Hall (B) (MBE) refers to the structure constructed in 1969. The building connects to the Music Building and Recital Hall (MRH) along the east elevation on the levels one through three.

Mechanical Systems

System Description:

The existing Music Building consists of three levels. It is primarily served by two multi-zone, variable, central station air handling units, one hot deck and one cold deck. Outside air to these units is conditioned by a third unit with a cooling coil and steam coil in the preheat position. Zone temperature control is provided via dual duct mixing boxes.
The Music Building is served by existing chilled water and steam piping from the campus main distribution loop through underground tunnels.

Opportunities and Limitations:

The average useful life expectancy for steam piping is approximately 25 years. The average useful life expectancy for chilled water piping is approximately 30 years. The pumps have an average useful life expectancy of 25 years. The steam piping, chilled water piping and pumps have therefore exceeded their average useful life expectancy.

Heating to the Music Building is supplied through 4” 165 psi high pressure steam header piping. The high pressure steam is reduced to 15 psi for the heating coils for this building.

Music Building heating equipment capacity:
- High pressure steam 4 in. header piping capacity: 8,500 LBS/HR @ 150 psi & 80 ft/sec

Music Building heating usage:
- Music Building : 6,067 LBS/HR

Based on this data there is enough heating capacity currently installed to accommodate an expansion with (8,500 - 6,067) 2,433 LBS/HR within the Music Building.

The chilled water production system within the Music Building currently consists of one 15 HP secondary chilled water pump and 8 inch (10 inch based on VFA report) chilled water supply and return.

Music Building cooling capacity:
- Cooling capacity: 4,120,000 BTUH
- Secondary Chilled water pumping capacity: 515 GPM
- Chilled water 8 in. header piping capacity: 1,091 GPM @ 7.0 ft/sec & 1.8 ft/100 ft

Music Building chilled water usage:
- Music Building (East): 3,680,000 BTUH

Based on this data there is enough cooling capacity currently installed to accommodate (4,120,000 BTUH - 3,680,000 BTUH) 36 Tons of capacity within the Music Building.

Electrical Systems

System Description:

The main service contains two redundant transformers; both are 12kV/480V, 1000kVA. The transformers are in a Main-Tie-Main configuration. Keeping a redundant capacity of 100% results in a maximum building load of 1000kVA. The building is 119,076 square feet.

Emergency power is provided by the PAC Building emergency power system. Emergency lighting contains integral batteries.

Opportunities and Limitations:

The current peak load and usage of the building was unavailable at the time of writing this report. Therefore the current spare capacity is unknown as well. Nevertheless, the existing amount can be increased by increasing lighting efficiency and taking other energy saving measures.

Plumbing Systems

System Description:

Domestic water is supplied to the facility by a 12-inch domestic water service with backflow protection. There is a mixture of cast iron and no-hub cast iron sanitary waste piping. The domestic water system is comprised primarily of copper piping with soldered joints. Rooftop leaders and drains are comprised of hub-style, schedule 40 cast iron, which connect to the site storm drainage system underground. The VFA report states that there is a 12-inch domestic water service; however the drawings provided indicate that there is a 3-inch domestic water service from the South and a 6-inch domestic water service from the North that branches off and supplies domestic water to MRH through a 4-inch main.

MBE contains 12 water closets, 13 lavatories, and 4 urinals. There are 16 showers on the basement floor. There are 8 drinking fountains and 3 sinks located throughout the building. A central steam plant supplies domestic hot water through a hot water generator located in the basement mechanical room.

The sanitary waste exits the building through a six inch main to South. The storm sewer system is comprised of local catch basins on the grounds connected to drain line wherein it is taken off site to the local/city storm drain network.

Opportunities and Limitations:
Based on the fixtures and equipment that could be identified and including a 50% increase to account for miscellaneous equipment or that which may be missing from the record drawings that were available, the Water Supply Fixture Units (WSFU) for the building can be estimated at approximately 450 WSFU. A consideration for the maximum load on this building is the load from the four inch main connecting to MRH is also a load on the MBE system. The usage for MRH is approximately 830 WSFU. That is a total of 1,280 WSFU. Based on the Uniform Plumbing Code, a three inch main can support as much as 350 WSFU, or approximately 125 GPM and a six inch main can support as much as 4,000 WSFU. The current use is therefore approximately 29% of the maximum load.

Based on the fixtures and equipment that could be identified and including a 50% increase to account for miscellaneous equipment or that which may be missing from the record drawings that were available, the Drainage Fixture Units (DFU) for the building can be estimated at approximately 185 DFU. Based on the Uniform Plumbing Code, a six inch sanitary main can drain as much as 700 DFU at 1/8” slope. The current use is approximately 26% of the maximum load.

Fire Protection Systems

System Description:

The facility lacks sprinkler coverage protection; however there is a wet-standpipe system with fire hose valves located throughout. Water is fed from the campus domestic supply via a 6-inch main with backflow protection.

The building is equipped with an addressable type fire alarm control panel mounted in Mechanical Room 1.102. Pull stations, bells and detectors located throughout the building.

Opportunities and Limitations:

The Landscaping Site Plan L1 for the Performing Art Center was utilized to estimate the footprint of the building. The footprint of MBE was estimated to be approximately 26,400 square feet. The maximum floor area on any one floor to be protected by sprinklers supplied by any one sprinkler system riser or combined system riser shall be 52,000 square feet. If this building has a dedicated fire-suppression zone, the maximum expansion to the footprint without adding an addition fire suppression riser would be 25,600 square feet. If the building shares the fire suppression riser with the adjacent MRH building, the footprint is approximately 49,600 square feet leaving 2,400 square feet for expansion without additional risers.

Without the shop drawings for these systems, the hydraulic design and capacity of the fire-sprinkler system and the existing circuit and point loads of the fire alarm system are unknown. Therefore further opportunities and limitations of these systems could not be determined.

Any renovation or expansion would require that the new hazard not exceed the most hydraulically demanding hazard already covered by the associated fire-suppressing system, and that the new occupancies and layout not require more initiating or notification fire alarm devices than the associated circuits and panels can accommodate. Otherwise the systems’ infrastructure may require expansion or replacement.

Performing Arts Center

The building is physically connected to the Music Building and Recital Hall (MRH) and the Music Building East (MBE) along the north elevation, and the E. William Doty Fine Arts Building (DFA) to the west. An elevated bridge connects the PAC to MRH on the third floor. Building 0132 consists of a complex of seven attached structures identified as A (FAB), B (PAC), C (Drama Workshop), D (Opera Lab), E, F (MRH), and MBE; for the purpose of this report Sections B, C, and D comprise PAC. Section B comprises the majority of the facility from a square footage perspective. Section B is a seven-story facility with a mechanical/catwalk level and partial basement; Sections C and D are four-story facilities. The building was constructed in 1980 and renovated in 2008.

Mechanical Systems

System Description:

The existing PAC building consists of seven levels. 17 air handling systems, single zone and dual duct, are located throughout the building. Zone temperature control is provided via dual duct mixing boxes.

The PAC building is served by existing chilled water and steam piping from the campus main distribution loop through underground tunnels.

Opportunities and Limitations:

The average useful life expectancy for steam piping is approximately 25 years. The average useful life expectancy for chilled water piping is approximately 30 years. The pumps have an average useful life expectancy of 25 years. The steam piping, chilled water piping and pumps have therefore exceeded their average useful life expectancy.
Heating to the PAC building is supplied through 4” 165 psi high pressure steam header piping from 4” main. The high pressure steam is reduced to 70 psi to the building and then to 15 psi for the heating coils.

PAC building heating equipment capacity:
- High pressure steam 4 in. header piping capacity: 8,500 LBS/HR @ 150 psi & 80 ft/sec
- Low pressure steam 6 in. header piping capacity: 10,800 LBS/HR @ 70 psi & 80 ft/sec
- PRV capacity: 10,600 LBS/HR

PAC building heating usage:
- PAC: 6,093 LBS/HR @ 5 psi & 80 ft/sec

Based on this data there is enough heating capacity currently installed to accommodate an expansion with (8,500 - 6,093) 2,406 LBS/HR of capacity within the PAC building.

The chilled water production system within the PAC building currently consists of two 50 HP secondary chilled water pumps and 10 inch chilled water supply and return.

PAC cooling capacity:
- Cooling capacity: 13,760,000 BTUH
- Secondary Chilled water pumping capacity: 3,575 GPM
- Chilled water 10 in. header piping capacity: 1,720 GPM @ 7.0 ft/sec & 1.4 ft/100 ft

PAC building chilled water usage:
- PAC building: 13,314,000 BTUH

Based on this data there is enough cooling capacity currently installed to accommodate (13,760,000 - 13,314,000) 446,000 BTUH of capacity within the PAC building.

Electrical Systems

System Description:
The main service contains two redundant transformers for the 480V service and two redundant transformers for the 208V service. Both transformers are fed by 12470V primary voltage. All four transformers are 1500kVA. Having 100% spare capacity results in a maximum building load of 1500kVA for the 480V system and 1500kVA for the 208V system for a total of 3000kVA. The current peak demand of the building is 491kVA. The building is 186,898 square feet.

Emergency power is supplied both by a 90kW, 480/277V natural gas generator and a 230kW, 480/277V natural gas generator.

Opportunities and Limitations:
The current building service has a spare capacity of 1009 kVA. At the current usage of 2.6 VA per square foot, there is adequate capacity to add square footage and equipment to the building without adding capacity to the electrical service.

Plumbing Systems

System Description:
The domestic water is supplied to the facility by a 4-inch domestic water services with backflow protection that use copper piping within the buildings mechanical rooms. Domestic hot water is supplied from two hot water generators with storage tanks located in the first floor mechanical room.

The plumbing fixtures consist of 90 wall mounted water closets, 102 wall mounted lavatories and 39 wall mounted urinals. The water closets and urinals have flush valves and the lavatories have lever handle faucets. The fixtures appear to be vitreous china. There are 14 mop/utility sinks in the custodial closets with faucets with vacuum breakers. There are 16 drinking fountains provided, consisting of pairs of wall mounted units set in a dual height configuration on each level. There appear to be 17 sinks located in the concession rooms and throughout the other sections of the building. There appear to be a total of 21 various showers located throughout Sections C and D. There is 1 washing machine located in Section D.

Sanitary drainage piping is cast iron piping with gravity flow to the campus system. The sanitary lines for all three sections come together in PAC C to a Sewage Ejector. The storm sewer system manages the roof drainage with gravity flow piping to the campus collection system.

Opportunities and Limitations:
Based on the fixtures and equipment that could be identified and including a 50% increase to account for miscellaneous equipment or that which may be missing from the record drawings that were available, the Water Supply Fixture Units (WSFU) for the building can be estimated at approximately 2,125 WSFU. It appears that the building may be serviced by both a four and six inch main, but is unclear based on the available drawings. Based on the Uniform Plumbing Code, a four inch main can support as much as 1100 WSFU, or approximately 210 GPM and a six inch main can support as much as 4,000 WSFU.
Based on the fixtures and equipment that could be identified and including a 50% increase to account for miscellaneous equipment or that which may be missing from the record drawings that were available, the Drainage Fixture Units (DFU) for the building can be estimated at approximately 1000 DFU.

Fire Protection Systems

System Description: The building is equipped with a fire alarm system comprised of a main fire alarm control panel and enunciator located in Room 1.208A and dedicated fire alarm control panels in Stages 2.210 and 2.406. Pull stations, audio-visual devices, and detectors are located throughout the building. The facility has full fire-sprinkler coverage with fire-standpipe risers and hose cabinets located within the stairwells.

Opportunities and Limitations:

The Landscaping Site Plan L1 for the Performing Art Center was utilized to estimate the footprint of the building. Section B was approximately 29,500 square feet, Section C was approximately 32,600 square feet, and Section D is approximately 13,600 square feet. The combined footprint of PAC B and PAC C and PAC D was estimated to be approximately 75,700 square feet. The maximum floor area on any one floor to be protected by sprinklers supplied by any one sprinkler system riser or combined system riser shall be 52,000 square feet. This building requires at least two risers, with the only potential for sharing a riser for multiple adjacent sections being for PAC C and PAC D with a combined approximate footprint of 46,200 square feet. If each section is independent, the approximate room for expansion of the footprint would be PAC B expanding 22,500 square feet, PAC C expanding 19,400 square feet, and PAC D expanding 38,400 square feet.

Without the shop drawings for these systems, the hydraulic design and capacity of the fire-sprinkler system and the existing circuit and point loads of the fire alarm system are unknown. Therefore further opportunities and limitations of these systems could not be determined.

Any renovation or expansion would require that the new hazard not exceed the most hydraulically demanding hazard already covered by the associated fire-sprinkler system, and that the new occupancies and layout not require more initiating or notification fire alarm devices than the associated circuits and panels can accommodate. Otherwise the systems’ infrastructure may require expansion or replacement.

F.L. Winship Drama Bldg (A & B)

Winship (WIN) consists of two buildings. The original building (Section A) was constructed in 1961. A building addition was added in 1974. The documents used to conduct the summary were the drawings issued in 1960, drawing issued in 1974, the Record Drawings issued in 1975, the Record Drawings issued in 1994, and the VFA report conducted in 2011.

Mechanical Systems

System Description:

The existing WIN building consists of three levels. A mixture of single zone and dual duct air handling systems are located throughout the building. Zone temperature control is provided via dual duct mixing boxes.

The WIN building is served by existing chilled water and high pressure steam piping from the campus main distribution loop through underground tunnels.

Opportunities and Limitations:

The average useful life expectancy for steam piping is approximately 25 years. The average useful life expectancy for chilled water piping is approximately 30 years. The pumps have an average useful life expectancy of 25 years. The steam piping, chilled water piping and pumps have therefore exceeded their average useful life expectancy.

Heating to the WIN building is supplied through 4” 165 psi high pressure steam header piping from 4” main. The high pressure steam is reduced to 15 psi for the heating coils for this building.

WIN building heating equipment capacity:

- High pressure steam 4 in. header piping capacity: 8,500 LBS/HR @ 150 psi & 80 ft/sec
- Low pressure steam 8 in. header piping capacity: 7,150 LBS/HR @ 15 psi & 80 ft/sec
- PRV capacity: 6,000 LBS/HR

WIN building heating usage:

- WIN A (1961): 2,337 LBS/HR @ 5 psi & 80 ft/sec
- WIN B (1974): 2,060 LBS/HR @ 5 psi & 80 ft/sec
Base on this data there is enough heating capacity currently installed to accommodate an expansion with (6,000 - 4,397) 1,603 LBS/HR (1,554,910 BTUH) of capacity within the WIN building.

The chilled water production system within the WIN building currently consists of two 10 HP and one 30 HP secondary chilled water pumps and 8 inch chilled water supply and return.

Central plant cooling capacity (based on 16° delta T)
- Cooling capacity: 8,728,000 BTUH
- Secondary Chilled water pumping capacity: 1,344 GPM
- Chilled water 8 in. header piping capacity: 1,091 GPM @ 7.0 ft/sec & 1.8 ft/100 ft

WIN building chilled water usage:
- WIN A (1961): 4,510,100 BTUH
- WIN B (1974): 2,149,000 BTUH

Base on this data there is enough cooling capacity currently installed to accommodate (8,728,000 BTUH - 6,659,100 BTUH) 172 Tons of capacity within the WIN building.

Electrical Systems

System Description:
- The main service contains two redundant transformers; both are 12kV/480V, 1000kVA. The transformers are in a Main-Tie-Main configuration. Having 100% spare capacity results in a maximum building load of 1000kVA. The current peak load of the building is 202kVA. The building is 57,238 square feet.

Emergency power is supplied by an emergency generator located in Chiller Central Station #2 through a 100A breaker. Emergency lighting is provided through integral batteries in emergency lights.

Opportunities and Limitations:
- The current building service has a spare capacity of 798kVA. At the current usage of 3.5 VA per square foot, there is adequate capacity to add square footage and equipment to the building without adding capacity to the electrical service.

Plumbing Systems

System Description:
- Domestic water is obtained from the local municipality. Section A's domestic water appears to be serviced from the North, but from the drawings available, the size of that main is unclear. Section A also appears to be connected to Section B's four inch water main. Section B is serviced by a four inch water main that enters the building from the West through a backflow preventer. Distribution appeared to be primarily through Type L copper with solder joints. Domestic hot water for the building is generated by a steam-fired water heater.

Sanitary waste is a mixture of hub and no-hub cast iron pipe, with gravity discharge to the site mains and to sump pumps in the basement. Section A's sanitary waste system exits the building to the South, but from the drawings provided, the size of the main is unclear. Section B's sanitary waste exits the building to the south through a five inch main. The storm water drainage exits the building at multiple locations. Compressed air is obtained from the campus loop for HVAC controls and for shop use.

Restroom fixtures consist of 18 wall-hung low consumption water closets with flush valves, 7 wall-hung flushometer type urinals, and 23 wall-mounted lavatories. The fixtures are vitreous china. The locker rooms contain 21 tiled shower stalls with mixing valves. 2 wall-hung service sinks are located in the janitorial closets. Various commercial stainless steel sinks compose the 14 sinks throughout the building serving shop needs. 3 single-height wall-hung water coolers provide drinking water. There are 3 clothes washing machines indicated on the drawings provided.

Opportunities and Limitations:
- Based on the fixtures and equipment that could be identified and including a 50% increase to account for miscellaneous equipment or that which may be missing from the record drawings that were available, the Water Supply Fixture Units (WSFU) for the building can be estimated at approximately 625 WSFU. Any additional fixtures should be connected to Section B's main if no changes to pipe sizes are to be made. Based on the Uniform Plumbing Code, the primary service off the four inch main can support as much as 1,100 WSPU, or approximately 210 GPM. The current use is therefore approximately 57% of the maximum load.

Based on the fixtures and equipment that could be identified and including a 50% increase to account for miscellaneous equipment or that which may be missing from the record drawings that were available, the Drainage Fixture Units (DFU) for the building can be estimated at approximately 290 DFU. Based on the Uniform Plumbing Code, a five inch sanitary main can
drain as much as 390 DFU at 1/8" slope. The current use is approximately 74% of the maximum load.

Fire Protection Systems

System Description:

The building is equipped with a fire alarm system comprising one main fire alarm control panel with voice enunciator, one dedicated fire alarm control panel for the stage, and one remote alarm enunciator. Pull stations and detectors are located throughout the building. The building is fully sprinklered.

Opportunities and Limitations:

Utilizing the Landscaping Site Plan L1 for the Performing Art Center, the combined footprint of WIN A and WIN B was determined to be approximately 46,000 square feet. The maximum floor area on any one floor to be protected by sprinklers supplied by any one sprinkler system riser or combined system riser shall be 52,000 square feet. If the both sections are on one fire riser, the potential additional footprint can be extended by approximately 6,000 square feet.

Without the shop drawings for these systems, the hydraulic design and capacity of the fire-sprinkler system and the existing circuit and point loads of the fire alarm system are unknown. Therefore further opportunities and limitations of these systems could not be determined.

Any renovation or expansion would require that the new hazard not exceed the most hydraulically demanding hazard already covered by the associated fire-sprinkler system, and that the new occupancies and layout not require more initiating or notification fire alarm devices than the associated circuits and panels can accommodate. Otherwise the systems’ infrastructure may require expansion or replacement.
ADA ASSESSMENTS
Celebrating our 20th year

February 2015

INTRODUCTION
This report is provided to give an overview ADA assessment for selected buildings utilized by the College of Fine Arts of the University of Texas in Austin. The buildings included are the Winship Building, Laboratory Theatre Building, Art Building, Doty Fine Arts Building, Performing Arts Center, Music Building East and Music Recital Hall.

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is a civil rights law protecting persons with disabilities from discrimination based on their disabilities. The federal law takes into account existing facilities as well as alterations, additions, and new construction to facilities, employment practices, and others parameters impacting persons with disabilities. The Texas Architectural Barriers Act is a construction law which does not address existing facilities. The assessments are presented based on the Americans with Disabilities Act as it addresses existing facilities.

The ADA uses the 2010 ADA Standards as the basis for accessible design for alterations, additions, or new construction after March 15, 2012 and allows safe harbor for existing conditions complying with the 1991 ADA Accessibility Guidelines (1991 ADAAG). The Texas Architectural Barriers Act uses the 2012 Texas Accessibility Standards (2012 TAS) as the basis for accessible design for alterations, additions, or new construction after March 15, 2012 and allows safe harbor for existing conditions complying with the 1994 TAS. The 2010 ADA Standards and the 2012 TAS are relatively the same with respect to the design parameters but they are not identical as the 2012 TAS is written in the context of State law as administered by State agencies.

The University of Texas is a Title II facility under the ADA. Title II protects qualified individuals with disabilities from discrimination on the basis of disability in services, programs, or activities offered by the University. Title II facilities are not necessarily mandated to barrier removal when the services, programs, and activities can be offered in an accessible location or format. On the other hand, barrier removal is often impacted when the services, programs, and activities are only offered in a specific location as may be the case for some of the College of Fine Arts buildings included within the assessments.

Title I of the ADA prohibits discrimination against qualified persons with disabilities with respects to employment practices. Employees with disabilities may request barrier removal to accommodate their disabilities so as to perform their job function.

The assessments are written presuming the services, programs, and activities provided are only offered within the selected buildings and barrier removal is considered as the selected means to achieve accessibility for the services, programs, and activities offered. That being the case, existing elements complying with the 1991 ADA Accessible Guidelines (1991 ADAAG) are safe harbored. Items not compliant with the 1991 ADAAG and those that are included under the 2010 ADA Standards but were not included under the 1991 ADAAG are not eligible for safe harbor. Any alterations to existing elements or any new elements provided after March 15, 2012 are subject to the 2010 ADA Standards and the 2012 TAS.

The assessments cover exterior accessible routes for the immediate site leading to the building entrances, interior accessible routes, toilet and bathing facilities, and other key components found in public use areas, common use areas, and employee work areas. Public use areas are those made available to the general public. Common use areas are spaces not for public use and are made available for the shared use of two or more people. Employee work areas are spaces or elements used only by employees and only for work purposes.

Not included in the scope of services are performance halls, stage areas, control rooms, and supporting areas for lighting, sound, and catwalks. Machinery spaces such as mechanical, electrical, and communication rooms frequented by service personnel for maintenance, repair or occasional monitoring of equipment also are not included as they are excluded by general exception under the ADA Standards.

When the alterations are to areas containing a primary function, the “path of travel” elements are also triggered and must comply with the 2010 ADA Standards unless they enjoy safe harbor by presently complying with the 1991 ADAAG. Path of travel elements include the accessible routes to the altered area as well as the restrooms, drinking fountains, and telephones serving the altered area. Primary function areas are those areas and support spaces for which the building is intended.

WINSHIP BUILDING
The Winship Building has several floors including a basement, split level first floor, second floor, and an intermediate level between the first and second floor. The first floor entry level and intermediate level are an addition to the original building. The building contains two performance halls, classrooms, offices, and back of the house support spaces including dressing rooms, workshops, storage rooms, and storage cages. The added Payne Theatre and original Brockett Theatre are not included in the scope of services.

Exterior Accessible Routes
A marked passenger loading zone occurs near the main entrance to the building yet the accessible route from the passenger loading zone to the main entrance encompasses traveling over a curb ramp with excessive cross slopes. The exterior ramp up to the intermediate level containing the lobby for the Payne Theatre includes some areas with excessive running slopes. Running slopes for ramps cannot exceed 1:12. Exterior accessible routes leading to the ramp also include some areas of excessive running slopes.

**Interior Accessible Routes**

The main entrances provide accessible entrance doors. However, once in the building the accessible routes are confined to the entry level due to non-compliant means of vertical access. The small elevator providing access between the first floor entry level, intermediate level, and second floor does not meet the inside dimensions and door width requirements allowed under the 1991 ADAAG. The 2010 ADA Standards allow for different elevator configurations, however, the inside clear width still falls short of the provisions allowed for existing elevators under the 2010 ADA Standards. The small elevator appears to have been updated to meet communication and safety features which must be periodically checked and maintained.

Another change in level occurs between the added first floor entry level and the first floor for the original building. An interior ramp located at the lobby to the Brockett Theatre is the only means of accessible vertical access between the added first floor entry level and the original first floor level. The ramp is not compliant as it is too steep and does not provide the clear width required by the ADA Standards.

The back of the house freight elevator provides a means of accessible vertical access connecting the first floor of the original building to either the basement or the second floor but does not provide access to the added first floor entry level or intermediate level containing the lobby for the Payne Theatre. The freight elevator is the only elevator providing access to the basement. While the freight elevator is of sufficient size to meet ADA Standards, the use of the freight elevator may not be deemed equal treatment for disabled persons that cannot use the small elevator due to the size limitations. The freight elevator does not have the same prominence as the small passenger elevator or stairs provided in more obvious locations. The freight elevator appears to have been updated to meet ADA standards with respect to communication and safety features which must be periodically checked and maintained.

Raised floor areas occurred at Box Office 1.110 and Control Room 2.1428 but there was no accessible route to the raised levels. Stepped risers and a raised control area also occurred at Classroom 2.180. When areas are used by students they must contain an accessible route to each level by incorporating a compliant accessible means to traverse the change in level such as a ramp or lift. Each riser not incorporating fixed seats and raised floors are also subject even though they may be portable or temporary structures.

The change in level at Special Class Laboratory 2.121 is accomplished by a lift which appeared to be compliant but it was not working. Lifts must allow for unassisted use and be maintained so they are operational.

The sloped floor at Corridor B3.00 connecting the original basement with the basement of the addition exceeds the slope requirements for walking surfaces and therefore is considered a ramp. The sloped floor does not meet all the conditions for ramps without compliant handrails and a 60° deep level bottom landing before the door.

The entrance to Dressing Rooms 1.210 and 1.216 required a turn around an obstruction but lacked the accessible clearances necessary to make a 180 degree turn.

**Doors**

User passage doors as components of the accessible routes generally but not in all cases provide the 32” clear width. The clear width is measured from the face of the door open at 90 degrees to the opposite stop. A 32” wide door will not provide a 32” clear opening. Spaces where the clear door width is not provided include but are not limited to the Box Office 1.110, Dressing Rooms 1.210, and 1.216, Toilet Room 2.150, all toilet rooms associated with the dressing rooms, storage rooms, and janitor rooms.

Door maneuvering clearances set a minimum dimension for the clearance at the latch or hinge side of the door as well a minimum depth in front of the door creating for an unobstructed area depending on the approach to the push and pull sides of doors. The dimensional requirements can vary depending on whether the door has a latch and/or closer. Door maneuvering clearances must be level with slopes not exceeding 1:48 in any direction. Several locations were observed with non-compliant door maneuvering clearances but generally most were compliant. Some of the non-compliant door maneuvering clearances observed are the lack of the 18” latch side clearances on the pull side of doors to Men 1.106, Corridor 142, Dark Room 2.154, and Room 2.156 along with the lack of the required depth at the pull side of doors to Dressing Rooms 1.210 and 1.216. The sloped floor up to the doors at Dance Studio 1.172 as well as the sloped floor on the push side of the doors to Corridor B3.00 do not provide a level surface as required for the door maneuvering clearances.

Door hardware throughout the building varied between lever type, push/pulls, and knob type. Knob type hardware is not accessible. Door opening forces and closer requirements were not checked as they often need adjustment.

The ADA standards require at least one accessible route to each public and common use space including the door. Existing doors into employee work spaces are subject under Title I of the ADA when requested by employees with disabilities that use the space. New or altered doors to employee work areas must meet the 2010 ADA Standards to allow persons with disabilities to approach, enter, and exit the space.

**Protruding Objects**

Fixed items along circulation paths above 27” and below 80” are protruding objects when they project more than 4” from the wall, project more than 12” from a post or pylon, or reduce the head height of a circulation path to less than 80”. Circulation paths are not restricted to accessible routes, corridors, or hallways but include all areas where persons walk including those within individual rooms. Persons with visual impairments often use walls, cabinets, and other fixed items as a means of wayfinding.
Protruding objects observed in the Winship Building include but are not limited to handrail extensions at the exterior ramp, ductwork and mechanical items in the basement corridors, wall mounted rack near the freight elevator, paper towel dispensers, TV screens and speakers in classrooms, the hood at Room 2.225B, standpipes in stairs, the electrical and alarm box at Room 1.138, and the head height at the underside of stairs. A portion of the new exit corridor next to Room 8.202 had a head height less than 80”. The drinking fountain at the first floor entry level, Dressing Room 1.210, and Lobby 1.140 for the Brckett Theatre are protruding objects. Check all items projecting into circulation paths.

Protruding objects should be removed, relocated, or protected with some type of barrier for cane detection to divert those with visual impairments around the protruding object.

Reach Ranges

Elements required to be accessible such as shelves, cabinets, hooks, operating devices for toilet accessories, electrical/communication receptacles, and switches are subject to accessible reach ranges within public and common use spaces. Existing elements may be safe harbored utilizing the reach ranges from the 1991 ADAAG. Forward approach height limitations are from 15” to 48” above the floor. Where the forward reach is over an obstruction greater than 20” deep the height is reduced to 44” maximum. The maximum horizontal reach over an obstruction by forward approach is 25” and knee space must be provided equal to the required horizontal reach. Reach ranges by side approach per the 1991 ADAAG are between 9” and 54” above the floor except where the reach is over an obstruction greater than 10” deep. Reach ranges over an obstruction by side approach greater than 10” lower the maximum height to 46” above the floor and the obstruction cannot be higher than 34” above the floor. The maximum horizontal reach over an obstruction by side reach is 24”.

The reach ranges under the 2010 ADA Standards are identical to the 1991 ADAAG except the unobstructed side reach has changed to between 15” and 48” above the floor. The reach ranges per the 2010 ADA Standards apply to elements required to be accessible that are altered or added after March 15, 2012.

Toilet Rooms and Bathing Facilities

Although Men’s Restroom 1.106 and Women’s Restroom 1.104 on the first floor entry level include some accessible provisions, the restrooms are not compliant with current ADA Standards or safe harbor provisions and should not be identified as accessible. Men’s Restroom 1.152A and Women’s Restroom 1.146A located on the first floor of the original building as well as Women’s Restroom 2.146A and Men’s Restroom 2.150A on the second floor are also not compliant with the current ADA Standards or safe harbor provisions. None of the toilet or bathing facilities serving the dressing rooms are accessible and none of the showers serving the locker rooms are accessible.

The only accessible restrooms are found on the second floor at Women’s 2.108A and Men’s 2.110. Women’s 2.108A was acceptable whereas Men’s 2.110 has some violations. The accessible water closet does not have the flush controls orientated towards the wide side of the stall as required and the seat height was 20” from the floor where it is required to fall within a range of 17” to 19”. The paper towel dispenser is a protruding object.

Drinking Fountains

Drinking fountains are an element that can utilize safe harbor. Under the 1991 ADAAG, where more than one drinking fountain is provided on a floor, 50% had to be accessible and at least one had to be standing height to serve persons having trouble bending and stooping. The 2010 ADA Standards require 50% of the drinking fountains be accessible and 50% be standing height for each floor or secure location.

The first floor does not meet the ratio required between accessible drinking fountains and standing height drinking fountains under the 1991 ADAAG and should be updated to meet the 2010 ADA Standards. The first floor entry level only contains a standing height drinking fountain as the drinking fountain located at the entrance lobby has the spout height greater than 36” above the floor. The first floor of the original building has two low drinking fountains intended to be accessible and one standing height drinking fountain located in the corridors. The low drinking fountain across from Room 1.168 intended to be accessible does not provide the required 27” high knee clearance. The other low drinking fountain appears accessible. A drinking fountain is also located within each of the dressing rooms on first floor of the original building. Four of the dressing rooms have a standing height drinking fountain where Dressing Room 1.216 has an accessible drinking fountain. The first floor does not have 50/50 ratio among drinking fountains. The drinking fountains located within the dressing rooms may not be obvious to all persons on the first floor.

The second floor has two accessible drinking fountains and one standing height drinking fountain within the corridors meeting the conditions of the 1991 ADAAG and the 2010 ADA Standards.

Kitchens, Break Rooms, and Coffee Bars

The 1991 ADAAG does not contain specific requirements for kitchens but does cover operating devices, storage elements, and counter heights in accessible spaces which apply to kitchens as well as to break rooms and coffee bars. The 2010 ADA Standards specifically cover kitchens and kitchenettes which are spaces where a cooking appliance is provided such as a range, cooktop, oven, or built-in microwave oven. Break rooms and coffee bars that do not contain a cooking appliance or built-in microwave are not subject as kitchens but still must meet requirements for operating devices, storage, sinks, etc. as found within other sections of the 2010 ADA Standards. The 2010 ADA Standards for kitchens include added requirements for clearances within the kitchen as well as specific requirements for refrigerators, dishwashers, ranges and cooktops that were not included in the 1991 ADAAG. The 2010 ADA Standards also require at least 50% of the storage shelves to be within the accessible reach ranges. The height of the counter under the 2010 ADA Standards is limited to 34” where elements such as switches and outlets are provided that require reach over the counter.

Faculty and Staff Kitchen 1.112A is not accessible. Based on the 1991 ADAAG requirements some of the existing switches and outlets over counters are outside the accessible reach ranges, the existing range hood controls and paper towel dispenser are outside the accessible reach ranges, and the existing sink is not accessible. The 2010 ADA
Standards put a 34” height limitation on counters where an accessible element requires reach over the counter.

Sinks
Although the 1991 ADAAG did not scope sinks it did include technical requirements for sinks setting parameters for height, knee space, controls, and pipe protection. The common understanding as put forth from the Access Board is that at least one of each type sink was subject to the technical standards when sinks were provided in accessible spaces. Accessible spaces include all public and common use areas such as kitchens, break rooms, coffee bars, classrooms, and laboratories. No accessible sinks were observed in the Winship Building. Under the 2010 ADA Standards when sinks are provided in accessible spaces 5% but not less than one of each type must be accessible. Types of sinks refer to the use of the sink rather than the size or shape of the sink. Sinks used strictly by employees and only for work purposes normally are not subject unless requested by disabled employees as allowed under Title I of the ADA which deals with employment practices.

Dressing Rooms, Fitting Rooms, and Locker Rooms
Per the 2010 ADA Standards at least 5%, but no fewer than one of each type dressing room in each cluster are required to be accessible. A cluster is considered a group of rooms within the same proximity (usually within sight of each other). Types of dressing rooms include those serving different genders and those used for different functions.

There are a series of dressing rooms on the first floor behind the two theaters but none are accessible. There are no accessible benches. Accessible benches under the 2010 ADA Standards have to meet specific size requirements with a wheelchair space located on the short axis of the bench. Accessible benches must also provide back support. None of the dressing counters are accessible and none of the lockers in the dressing rooms are accessible. Refer to comments below under non-employee work surfaces for the dressing counters and comments under storage for the lockers. The toilet rooms and showers for the dressing rooms are not accessible as previously noted. Also as previously noted some of dressing rooms did not provide the accessible route, accessible clear door widths, and required door maneuvering clearances in order to enter the room.

A men’s and women’s locker room is provided on the second floor. Neither is fully accessible. There is no accessible bench. Accessible benches under the 2010 ADA Standards have to meet specific size requirements with a wheelchair space located on the short axis of the bench. Accessible benches must also provide back support. No accessible lockers are provided within the locker rooms. Refer to comments below under storage regarding lockers.

Storage
Types of storage include but are not limited to closets, shelves, cabinets, drawers, clothes rods, hooks, and lockers. In accordance with the 1991 ADAAG, at least one of each type storage element provided in accessible spaces are required to be accessible. The same applies under the 2010 ADA Standards with the exception of lockers and shelves in kitchens. The 2010 ADA Standards require 5% but not less than each type locker to be accessible. It also requires 50% of the shelves in kitchens to be accessible.

Several classrooms, laboratories, and spaces utilized by students have all of the existing shelves, hooks, rods, and/or cabinets outside the accessible reach ranges.

None of the existing double tier locker provided within the dressing rooms and locker rooms are accessible. The hooks in the upper lockers are above the accessible reach ranges. The bottom of lower lockers acts as a shelf space and is below the accessible reach ranges. Elements within accessible lockers only allow for a reach-in condition by side approach and therefore must fall within the accessible reach ranges for a side approach. Accessible lockers must be on an accessible route.

Non-employee Work Surfaces
Non-employee work surfaces include those fixed or built-in desks or counters used by persons other than employees such as the dressing counters within the dressing rooms, sewing counters within the costume labs, and the sound and lighting consoles at control rooms used by students. None of the fixed or built-in non-employee work surfaces appeared accessible. At least 5% of the work surfaces are required to be accessible based on the 2010 ADA Standards and they shall be dispersed among the different types of work surfaces provided for non-employees. Specific dimensional requirements for accessible work surfaces found under the 2010 ADA Standards include height limitations and knee space.

Washers and Dryers
Under the 2010 ADA Standards where three or fewer washers or dryers are provided within a space at least one shall be accessible. If more than three washers or three dryers are provided two shall be accessible. A washer and dryer were observed at Room 1.302. A washer was observed at Dye Room 2.220B. None of the washers and dryers fully meet the control requirements as required by the 2010 ADA Standards. Requirements for washers and dryers were not included under the 1991 ADAAG and therefore do not enjoy safe harbor. Washers and dryers used strictly by employees and only for work purposes normally would not be subject except under the provisions of Title I of the ADA which deals with employment practices.

Assembly Areas
Assembly areas include spaces used for education purposes. Classroom 2.112 has 49 fixed seats making it subject to requirements for assembly areas. Only one wheelchair space was observed where two wheelchair spaces are required. At least 5% of the aisle seats shall have no armrests or removable armrests yet no compliant aisle seats were observed. The 2010 ADA Standards have specific requirements regarding the approach, size, and location of the wheelchair spaces, dispersion of wheelchair spaces, lines of sight, companion seats, and aisle seats for assembly areas. All applicable requirements were not met.
Signage
The signage observed is inconsistent with the ADA requirements for signage. Many of the signs identifying permanent rooms or spaces lacked braille and raised letters. A number of the signs had a glossy finish rather than a non-glare finish. There are also a number of signs that identify permanent rooms or spaces that are improperly located.

Signage providing information and directions are incorrect or not provided when required. For example the non-accessible restrooms on the entry level are indicated as accessible which is misleading. When both accessible restrooms and non-accessible restrooms exist, signage incorporating the International Symbol of Accessibility shall be provided at restrooms designed to be accessible. Non-accessible restrooms shall have directional signage with the International Symbol of Accessibility indicating the location of the nearest accessible restroom. Signage notifying persons of an assistive listening system is required where such systems are available.

LABORATORY THEATRE BUILDING
The Laboratory Theatre Building includes a box office, lobby, restrooms, theatre, control room, and sub-level dressing areas. The theatre and stage areas are not included in the assessment. The control room was included based on information that it was operated by students.

Exterior Accessible Routes
Some of the exterior routes approaching the Laboratory Theatre Building have walking surfaces with slopes exceeding the slopes allowed under the ADA for an accessible route.

The entry level for the building is accessed by exterior stairs. An exterior lift is provided as an accessible means of vertical access from the plaza level up to the grade level required to approach the box office and accessible entrance. The lift also continues up and connects to an exit from the stage. While the lift appeared to be compliant it did not provide a means to be operated independently. Lifts must allow for unassisted use and be maintained so they are operational.

The exterior accessible route from the lift stop up to the building entrance and box office is a sloped walking surface. The sloped walking surface adjoining the lift stop exceeds the allowable slopes for an accessible walking surface but will meet the slopes allowed for a ramp. Unfortunately, the conditions do not integrate the requirements for a ramp such as handrails and a 60" long and level bottom landing. A ramp is provided alongside the building midway between the lift stop and building entrance. This ramp has a handrail on one side where ramps under the ADA require handrails on both sides. The bottom handrail extension did not extend 12" beyond the ramp. An area at the top of the ramp only provides a 30" clear width where a minimum 36" clear width is required between handrails.

Interior Accessible Routes
The dressing rooms provided in the sub-basement are not on an accessible route as the only access to them is by stairs. No accessible vertical means of access such as a ramp, lift, or elevator is provided to the sub-basement level. The control room is not on an accessible route as it is only accessed by steps.

Doors
User passage doors along the accessible routes are generally compliant. The pull sides of the dressing room doors lacked the 18" latch side door maneuvering clearance. The dressing room toilet room did not have a clear door width of 32".

Protruding Objects
The counter at the box office is a protruding object as it projects more than 4" from the wall and is higher than 27" from the floor. The bar joist in the control room is an overhead protruding object as it projects into circulation space with the bottom less than 80" from the floor. The control room is subject if it is used by students.

Toilet Rooms and Bathing Facilities
The lobby restrooms appear to comply. The restrooms serving the dressing rooms do not comply with ADA Standards.

Dressing Rooms, Fitting Rooms, and Locker Rooms
Neither of the dressing rooms within the sub-basement level fully comply. Fixed benches are provided but no accessible bench is provided. Accessible benches under the 2010 ADA Standards have to meet specific size requirements with a wheelchair space located on the short axis of the bench. Accessible benches must also provide back support.

Non-employee Work Surfaces
The fixed dressing counters in the dressing rooms are considered non-employee work surfaces. Under the 2010 ADA Standards 5% of the work surfaces have to be accessible. The fixed benches prohibit the clear floor space requirement at the dressing counters which otherwise are acceptable. The console counter in the control room is also a non-employee work surface if used by students. The console counter at the control room is acceptable.

Storage
The dressing rooms have multiple cabinets. There are few cabinets provided within the accessible vertical reach ranges yet the fixed benches may obstruct them from being within the accessible horizontal reach ranges.

Signage
Signage appeared relatively compliant. Signage notifying persons of an assistive listening system is required where such systems are available.

ART BUILDING
The Art Building is a four story building primarily containing classrooms, laboratories, workshops, and offices. An art gallery is included on the first and second floors. Assembly Room 1.102 with stage and fixed seating along with its supporting spaces was excluded from the scope of services.
Exterior Accessible Routes

There appear to be six public entrances, three from San Jacinto Boulevard and three from Trinity Street. The exterior accessible route from San Jacinto Boulevard leading to the accessible entrance at Lobby 1.010 incorporates an exterior ramp that appears compliant. The other two entrances from San Jacinto utilized stairs which are not accessible routes. The accessible entrances at Lobbies 1.030 and 2.400 from Trinity Street have accessible walking surfaces that are relatively compliant with ADA requirements. The entrance through Stair 2.253 is not accessible.

A roof deck used by students occurs between the north wing of the fourth floor and the fourth floor of the main building. Exterior stairs down to the roof deck are provided from the north wing while interior stairs are provided up to the roof deck from the fourth floor of the main building. There is no means of vertical access for persons with disabilities to access the roof deck as stairs do not constitute an accessible route.

Interior Accessible Routes

Three elevators and a lift are provided within the building to connect the various floor levels. All of the elevators appear compliant. Elevator operation, communication, and safety features must be periodically checked and maintained. The lift connecting the second floor to the second floor Gallery level appeared compliant but was not checked. Lifts must allow for unassisted use and be maintained so they are operational.

The Gallery level on the second floor is at a higher elevation than the surrounding second floor. In order for persons with mobility impairments to access the wheelchair spaces provided at the top of tiered Classrooms 1.110 and 1.120 they have to make their way over to the Gallery elevator, travel up to the second floor Gallery level, then across the Gallery, and take the lift down to the second floor level for the classrooms. This may be considered unequal treatment for persons with mobility impairments since others can use the stairs next to the classrooms.

Control Room 1.110A has a raised level but only appeared to house automated audio visual equipment that is only accessed by service personnel for monitoring or periodic maintenance. If the control room is used in another manner by employees, it may be subject under Title I of the ADA should employees with mobility impairments require access to the room.

The north wing for the third floor is at a different elevation from the third floor of the main building. The corridor connecting the third floor north wing and third floor of the main building includes stairs which are not part of an accessible route. Persons with mobility impairments that cannot negotiate stairs have to take an elevator down to the second floor then seek out the other elevator that will take them up to the third floor that is at a different elevation. This too may be considered unequal treatment for persons with mobility impairments since others can use the stairs at the connecting corridor.

A raised level is provided in Laboratory 4.202 but there is no accessible route provided to access the raised level.

Doors

User passage doors must provide a 32” clear width in order to be accessible. A 32” wide door will not provide a 32” clear width. There are a number of instances observed where user passage doors do not provide the clear width. Included are the doors to Women 2.300, Men 2.304, Women 4.214A, Men 4.214B, and Storage 1.201. Doors at individual Darkrooms 2.204C, 2.204D, 2.204E, 2.204F, and 2.204G are 30” wide pocket doors which also do not provide the clear width. The pulls for the pocket doors are concealed when fully open whereas accessible sliding doors when fully open must have the operable hardware exposed. Finger pulls in the edge of pocket doors are not accessible as they require tight grasping. At least one active leaf at double doors requiring user passage must provide a clear width of 32” in order to be accessible. Classrooms 2.204K, Laboratories 2.410C and 2.410D, as well as Storage at 2.100 are some examples of non-accessible pairs of door as they only have 30” wide door leaves.

Door maneuvering clearances set a minimum dimension for the clearance at the latch or hinge side of the door as well a minimum depth in front of the door creating an unobstructed area depending on the approach to the push and pull sides of doors. The dimensional requirements can vary depending on whether the door has a latch and/or closer. Door maneuvering clearances must be level with slopes not exceeding 1:48 in any direction. There are a number of instances where doors lacked the door maneuvering clearances in order to be accessible. Some locations include but are not limited to the pull sides of doors to Men 2.304, 2.424, 3.310, and 4.214B, Women 2.302, 2.426, 3.306, 4.214A, Laboratory 2.428C, Classrooms 3.408, 3.410, 3.430, 3.432, and 3.433.

Door hardware throughout the building varied between lever type, push/pulls, and knob type. Knob type hardware is not accessible. Door opening forces and closer requirements were not checked as they often need adjustment.

Protruding Objects

Examples of protruding objects included but not limited to the display case at Lobby 1.300, the glasses case in Laboratory 3.214, and the sinks at Laboratories 4.202, 4.206, 4.210, 4.216, and 4.220. The telephone in corridor outside of Seirigraphy also appears to be a protruding object as are most of the surface mounted paper towel dispensers in the restrooms. The parameters for protruding objects are noted above under the Winship Building.

Reach Ranges

Many of the paper towel dispensers found near sinks or lavatories at restrooms, classrooms, laboratories, and workshops have controls that exceed the accessible reach ranges. Refer to the reach range criteria above under the Winship Building.

Toilet and Bathing Facilities

Men’s Restrooms 1.118, 1.226, and 3.440 along with Women’s Restrooms 1.114A, 1.228, and 3.442 are relatively compliant with the 1991 ADAAG and could be safe harbored. The restrooms have some minor issues such as the surface mounted paper towel dispensers as
protruding objects or having their operating controls outside the reach ranges which should be corrected or replaced. Corrections or replacements must comply with the 2010 ADA Standards.

Men’s Restrooms 2.304, 2.424, 4.214A, and 4.420 along with Women’s Restrooms 2.302, 2.426 4.214A, and 4.422 are not accessible. These restrooms lack compliant accessible water closets and stalls, lavatories, urinals, and accessories. Inaccessible doors are noted under doors.

Updates to Men’s Restroom 3.310 and Women’s Restroom 3.306 are not fully compliant. The accessible lavatory does not provide 27” high clearance at 8” back from the leading edge. Shelves are provided only at the non-accessible lavatories but none comply with the current accessible height limitations as they involve reach over an obstruction. The accessible lavatory lacks protective pipe insulation. The doors entering the rooms have infractions which are covered under doors.

Drinking Fountains
There are a number of drinking fountains throughout the building but most are standing height. Under the 1991 ADAAG 50% of the drinking fountains per floor had to be accessible and one had to be standing height to serve persons having difficulties bending or stooping. Presently the building does not meet the drinking fountain ratio requirements under the 1991 ADAAG and thereby would not qualify under safe harbor. The 2010 ADA Standards required 50% of the drinking fountains per floor or within a secured area to be accessible and 50% to be at standing height.

Kitchens, Break Rooms, and Coffee Bars
No kitchens were observed. Break Room 1.402 appeared accessible with accessible sink cabinets, and counter. Other coffee bars were not compliant as they did not have accessible sinks or counters. Under the 2010 ADA Standards general purpose counters are limited to a 34” height where accessible elements are provided that require reach over the counter such as outlets and switches.

Sinks
Although the 1991 ADAAG did not scope sinks it did include technical requirements for sinks setting parameters for height, knee space, controls, and pipe protection. The common understanding as put forth from the Access Board is that at least one of each type sink was subject to the technical standards when sinks were provided in accessible spaces. Accessible spaces include all public and common use areas such as kitchens, break rooms, coffee bars, classrooms, and laboratories. Nearly all of the classrooms, laboratories, and workshops that contained a sink did not have an accessible sink. Under the 2010 ADA Standards when sinks are provided in accessible spaces 5% but not less than one of each type must be accessible. Types of sinks refer to the use of the sink rather than the size or shape of the sink. Sinks used strictly by employees and only for work purposes are not subject unless requested by disabled employees as allowed under Title I of the ADA which deals with employment practices.

Storage
Existing double tier lockers are provided within the corridors but none are accessible based on the 1991 ADAAG. The hooks in the upper lockers are above the accessible reach ranges. The bottom of lower lockers acts as a shelf space and is below the accessible reach ranges. There are also some single tier lockers in Corridor 4.400 but it is doubtful that any are accessible. Elements within accessible lockers only allow for a reach-in condition by side approach and therefore must fall within the accessible reach ranges for a side approach. Unobstructed reach ranges for a side approach are between 15” and 48” above the floor. The 2010 ADA Standards require that 5% of each type locker comply with their hooks, shelves, rods, etc. within the accessible reach ranges. Operating hardware for accessible lockers shall be operable with one hand and not require tight grasping, pinching, twisting of the wrist. The operating force to activate operable parts shall not exceed five pounds.

At least one of each type of storage elements such as closets, shelves, cabinets, drawers found in public use or common use spaces are subject. The fixed shelf observed in room 2.412 exceeded the accessible reach ranges.

Non-employee Work Surfaces
Fixed tables and counters used by students as work stations are subject as non-employee work surfaces. Very few of the fixed tables or counters used by students in classrooms, laboratories, or workshops are accessible. Counters generally exceed the height limitations and do not provide compliant knee space. At least 5% of the work surfaces are required to be accessible based on the 2010 ADA Standards and they shall be dispersed among the different types of work surfaces provided for non-employees. Specific dimensional requirements for accessible work surfaces found under the 2010 ADA Standards include height limitations and knee space.

Sales and Service Counters
If services are being provided at dutch doors where the shelf acts as a service counter the height of the counter cannot exceed 36”. The height of the shelf at the dutch door to room 1.206A is 48” above the floor.

Assembly Areas
Assembly areas include spaces used for education purposes. Classrooms 1.110 and 1.120 are tiered assembly areas containing fixed seats. Spaces for wheelchairs are provided in each classroom at the top and bottom rows but the wheelchair spaces are not fully compliant with either the 1991 ADAAG or 2010 ADA Standards. Not all of the wheelchair spaces have a comparable companion seat. The accessible route to get to the upper rows may be considered unequal treatment as covered under interior accessible routes noted above. An audio amplification system is provided for the classrooms but it is not known if an assisted listening system is provided as required.

Telephones
The telephone located in the Corridor outside Serigraphy 2.316 did not have volume control and is outside the accessible reach ranges.
Signage
Generally the signage identifying permanent rooms or spaces is properly located although there are instances where the sign placement is incorrect. Some of the signage identifying permanent rooms or spaces did not include braille. Most of the non-accessible restrooms did not have directional signage with the International Symbol of Accessibility indicating the location of the nearest accessible restroom. Non-accessible entrances did not have signage indicating the location of the nearest accessible entrance. The sign should be located to prevent backtracking. Accessible entrances are to be identified with the International Symbol of Accessibility. Signage notifying persons of an assistive listening system is required where such systems are available. Refer to the 2010 ADA Standards when addressing signage issues.

DOTY FINE ARTS BUILDING
The Doty Fine Arts Building is a 5 story building primarily housing the College of Fine Arts library and offices. The first floor also includes a large lounge area and café. The café was closed and not reviewed. The building has had several interior renovations reviewed under the Texas Architectural Barriers Act which are relatively ADA compliant. The Doty Fine Arts Building adjoins the Performing Arts Center. The Performing Arts Center is covered elsewhere in this report.

Exterior Accessible Routes
There are only two exterior accessible routes serving the Doty Fine Arts Building. The exterior route to the first floor leads from the south side of the site to a patio and an accessible entrance at Lounge 1.101. This exterior route appears acceptable. There is also an exterior route via ramp up to an accessible entrance at the second floor on the west side of the building. The west ramp leading to the accessible entrance has some non-complying items as noted below.

The bottom segment of the west ramp has a slope exceeding 1:12 which is the maximum allowable slope for ramps under the ADA Standards. Slopes for other segments of the ramp comply. Handrails at the west ramp have breaks that are in line with expansion joints occurring at the top and bottom of the ramp runs. Handrails for ramps must be continuous along the ramp runs including a 12” minimum handrail extension that is required beyond the ramp runs. Handrail extensions are also required to be in the same direction as the ramp runs and parallel with the landing surface. Breaks in the handrails if needed to accommodate expansion can occur over the landing after the 12” handrail extensions since handrails are not required at the landings. The top of the handrails measured 32½” from the ramp surface where the top is required to fall between 34” and 38¾” above the ramp surface. The ramp has 2½” diameter handrails. Circular handrails under the 2010 ADA Standards are to have an outside diameter between 1¼” and 2”. The 1991 ADAAG only allowed an outside diameter of 1¾” to 1½”.

There are also two exterior ramps that lead to the Lobby 2.200A between the Doty Fine Arts Building and the Performing Arts Center. Presently the two ramps may be considered as exterior accessible routes to the Performing Arts Center but not to the Doty Fine Arts Building because once inside the lobby access to the Doty Fine Arts Building is only via stairs. Stairs are not part of an accessible route. Refer to the Performing Arts Center for notations regarding the ramps leading to the lobby between the two buildings.

Interior Accessible Routes
There are four entrances that serve the building, two on the west side of the building and two entering Lobby 2.200A between the Doty Fine Arts Building and Preforming Arts Center. The two west entrances, one at the first floor and one second floor, are relatively compliant except for the west ramp issues noted above. The north and south entrances provided at Lobby 2.200A are not considered accessible entrances for the Doty Fine Arts Building since they do not connect to an interior accessible route for that building.

There is an interior route linking the Doty Fine Arts Building with the Performing Arts Center via Lobby 2.200A but it requires the use of stairs. Persons unable to negotiate the stairs have to exit the Doty Fine Arts Building travel outside around the building and re-enter the Preforming Arts Center at an accessible entrance and visa versa. This would not be considered equal treatment for persons with disabilities if there is a correlation between the two buildings.

Once in the building via the accessible entrances on the west side of the building, vertical accessible routes are provided by elevators which all appear to be compliant. Elevator operation, communication, and safety features must be periodically checked and maintained.

Control Room 2.204A is accessed only by steps. If persons other than employees operate the control room an accessible route is necessary. If only employees operate the control room, employees with disabilities may request an accessible means of access under Title I of the ADA which deals with employment practices. Accessible access could be by ramp or lift. The control room may fall under the general exceptions if it only holds communication equipment that requires periodic maintenance and monitoring by service personnel.

Doors
User passage doors as components of the accessible routes generally provide the 32’ clear width. Door hardware throughout the building is compliant although knob hardware which is not accessible was observed at Room 2.303. Door opening forces and closer requirements were not checked as they often need adjustment.

Door maneuvering clearances set a minimum dimension for the clearance at the latch or hinge side of the door as well a minimum depth in front of the door creating for an unobstructed area depending on the approach to the push and pull sides of doors. The dimensional requirements can vary depending on whether the door has a latch and/or closer. Door maneuvering clearances must be level with slopes not exceeding 1:48 in any direction. The push side of the door to Lecture Hall 2.204 lacks the 12” latch side clearance as required when a door has both a latch and closer. Study Rooms 4.200, 4.202, 4,204, 4,206, 5.200, 5.202, 5.204, 5.206, 5.300, 5.302, 5.304, and 5.306 all lack the required depth for door maneuvering clearances on the push sides of the doors. The
corridor width is 36" where the door maneuvering clearances at the doors require a 42" depth in front of the door. If the doors are provided with closers the door maneuvering clearance depth increases to 48".

Protruding Objects
Fixed items along circulation paths above 27” and below 80” are protruding objects when they project more than 4” from the wall, project more than 12” from a post or pylon, or reduce the head height of a circulation path to less than 80”. Circulation paths are not restricted to accessible routes, corridors, or hallways but include all areas where persons walk including those within individual rooms. Persons with visual impairments often use walls, cabinets, and other fixed items as a means of wayfinding.

The television at Lounge 1.101 is a protruding object. The television at Group Study 4.102 and the speakers at Group Study 4.112 also appear to be protruding objects. The display cases in the corridor at the Art and History offices on the second floor are protruding objects. Some of the paper towel dispensers in the restrooms are also protruding objects. Wall mounted items cannot project more than 4” into the circulation path when they fall between 27” and 80” above the floor.

Reach Ranges
The paper towel dispenser at Break Room 2.526 is located over the sink but exceeds the accessible reach range for reach over an obstruction. The maximum height for all controls and operating devices cannot exceed 46” for a side approach and no more than 44” for a forward approach. Operating devices, switches, outlets, storage elements, etc. that are required to be accessible must fall within the accessible reach ranges. See Reach Ranges under the Winship Building in this report for additional criteria.

Toilet Rooms and Bathing Facilities
A set of men’s and women’s core restrooms occur on all five floors. The restrooms on the first, second, and third floors have been updated and are relatively ADA compliant. The restrooms on the fourth and fifth floors are not ADA compliant.

Drinking Fountains
A single accessible drinking fountain is provided on the fourth and fifth floors near the restrooms but no standing height drinking fountains were observed on those floors. In accordance with the 2010 ADA Standards where drinking fountains are provided on a floor or within secure area, a minimum of two drinking fountains are required, 50% are to be accessible and 50% must be at standing height. Drinking fountains on the first, second, and third floors appear to comply.

Kitchens, Break Rooms, and Coffee Bars
Break Rooms 2.422A and 5.104A have non-accessible sinks and non-compliant cabinets.

Sinks
Sinks at Break Rooms 2.422A and 5.104A are not accessible as they exceed the height limitations and lacked knee space.

Storage
Break Room 2.422A has a set of upper open shelves that exceed the accessible reach ranges for elements over an obstruction.

Assembly Areas
Assembly areas include spaces used for education purposes. Lecture Hall 2.204 contained 51 fixed seats making it subject to the requirements for assembly areas. No wheelchair spaces are integrated among the fixed seating where two wheelchair spaces are required. At least 5% of the aisle seats shall have no armrests or removable armrests yet no compliant aisle seats were observed. There are specific requirements regarding the approach, size, and location of the wheelchair spaces, dispersion of wheelchair spaces, lines of sight, companion seats, and aisle seats for assembly areas. All applicable requirements were not met. The lecture hall also contained an audio amplification system but it is not known if it supported an assistive listening system as required.

In assembly areas where audio communication is integral to the use of the space an assistive listening system is required. Room 4.104 appeared to incorporate an audio amplification system. It is not known if the audio amplification system at Room 4.104 supported an assistive listening system.

Signage
Both the 1991 ADAAG and 2010 ADA Standards contain specific requirements for signage. Some of the signage in the building is inconsistent with ADA Standards. Any signage installed after March 15, 2012 must comply with the 2010 ADA Standards. Existing signage compliant with the 1991 ADAAG is safe harbored.

Some of the signage identifying permanent rooms or spaces such as provided at the Student Affairs Career Services lacked raised letters and Braille. Some of the signage observed is improperly located on doors. The 1991 ADAAG did not allow signage to be placed on doors. The 2010 ADA Standards allows signage to be placed on the inactive leaf of double doors and on the push side of single leaf doors when the door is equipped with a closer and no hold open device. Refer to the 2010 ADA Standards for specific requirements when relocating, replacing, or providing new signage.

No signage notifying persons of an assistive listening system at the Lecture Hall 2.204 or Room 4.104 was observed. No signage was observed at the inaccessible restrooms directing persons to the nearest location of the accessible restrooms. The fourth floor restrooms are identified as accessible by incorporating a sign with the International Symbol of Accessibility which is misleading since the restrooms do not fully meet ADA Standards. Accessible entrances are required to be identified with the International Symbol of Accessibility. Non-accessible entrances are required to have signage indicating the location of the nearest accessible entrance. The sign should be located to prevent backtracking. Signage notifying persons of an assistive listening system is required where such systems are available. Refer to the 2010 ADA Standards when addressing signage issues.
PERFORMING ARTS CENTER
The Performing Arts Center is a multi-story building containing two performance halls along with dressing rooms, scene shops, scenery storage, prop storage, wardrobe storage, offices, and numerous other support spaces. The area containing the Bass Concert Hall and McCullough Theatre and certain supporting areas as stated in the introduction above were not included in the scope of service.

Exterior Accessible Routes
The ramp leading to the north entrance of the lobby between the Performing Arts Building and Doty Fine Arts building is not fully ADA compliant if it is to be considered as part of an accessible route. The north ramp has slopes greater than 1:12 near the top of the ramp. Slopes for other portions of the ramp are 1:12 or less. ADA compliant ramps cannot have running slopes exceeding 1:12. A handrail is provided but on one side only. Handrails are required on both sides of ADA ramps. The handrail did not have the required handrail extensions as required by ADA Standards.

The south side of the building has two ramps leading to the building entrances for the Bass Concert Hall. The southwest ramp not only provides access to the front of the building but also to the surrounding building entrance for the Bass Concert Hall. The south entrance doors are accessible but the ramps leading to the doors are not fully ADA compliant. The southwest ramp (alongside the Doty Fine Arts Building) lacked handrail extensions at the bottom of the ramp. The handrails did not maintain the 1½” minimum clearance between the handrail and guardrail along the full length of the handrail. The top of the handrails are 32¼” above the ramp surface where the top is required to fall between 34” and 36” above the ramp surface. The ramp has 2½” diameter handrails. Circular handrails under the 2010 ADA Standards are to have an outside diameter between 1½” and 2”. The 1991 ADAAG only allowed an outside diameter of 1½” to 1½”. Another ramp is provided on the southeast side of the building that leads to the south facing building entrance for the Bass Concert Hall. The ramp is relatively compliant except the bottom landing for the ramp has excessive slopes in both directions. Ramp landings are required to be level with slopes not exceeding 1:48 in any direction.

The north/south walking surface from the Burleson Bells up to the southeast ramp has running slopes in excess of 1:12 and is not acceptable as an ADA accessible route.

Another ramp is provided from the southeast corner of building up to the east building entrance for the Bass Concert Hall. The bottom landing for the ramp has excessive running slopes. ADA ramp landings are required to be level with slopes not exceeding 1:48 in any direction. The east entrance doors to the lobby for the Bass Concert Hall appeared ADA compliant.

Two building entrances are provided at the lobby to the McCullough Theatre. The south lobby entrance is accessed by steps and therefore not accessible. The north lobby entrance is at grade level and should be accessible. However, due to pavement settling there is about a 1” change in level at the expansion joint between the tile surface just outside the north entrance and the connecting sidewalk. Changes in level can be vertical up to ¼”. Changes in level between ¼” and ½” are allowed with a 1:2 bevel (1 vertical to 2 horizontal). Anything change in level over ½” has to meet the conditions for ramps. Doors to the north lobby entrance appear ADA compliant.

There are two additional building entrances on the north side of the building facing the Music Recital Hall. One entrance leads to interior stairs and is not accessible. The other entrance is at grade level and should be accessible but has a change in level due to pavement settling similar to the north lobby entrance for the McCullough Theatre.

An accessible restricted entrance to the building is also provided at the corridor just outside Green Room 2,224. This entrance appears to have compliant doors and appears to be on a compliant exterior accessible route.

Interior Accessible Routes
Four elevators connect levels two through six to the various public areas and offices serving the Bass Concert Hall. Additionally two passenger elevators and a freight elevator connect the first, second, and third floors for the back of the house areas. One of the passenger elevators also connects to the dressing rooms located on the fourth floor. All elevators appear ADA compliant. Elevator operation, communication, and safety features must be periodically checked and maintained.

The lobby of the McCullough Theatre is connected to the adjoining office area and remainder of the building via an interior corridor containing steps. Steps are not considered part of an accessible route. Persons not able to traverse steps must exit the building and re-enter at an accessible entrance that connects the two areas. This would be considered unequal treatment under the ADA.

Mezzanine levels occur at Electrical Shop 1.218M, Shop Service 2.1216AM for the Scene Shop, and at Room 3.204M. The mezzanine levels are accessed only by stairs which are not accessible. It is our understanding that the mezzanines are storage areas operated only by employees. An accessible route may be requested by employees with disabilities under Title I of the ADA. Title I prohibits discrimination against qualified persons with disabilities with respects to employment practices.

Doors
The exterior side of the entrance doors at the top of the north ramp have door maneuvering clearances with slopes greater than 1:48 which are not acceptable in order to be considered as an accessible entrance. Otherwise the doors are acceptable.

Doors to most of the non-accessible restrooms are not fully compliant. The doors either lacked the 32” clear width or door maneuvering clearances or both. Door hardware varied throughout the building. Knob hardware is not accessible. The opening into the Café bar was only 24” wide which does not meet the accessible clear width for entering an employee work area. There are a few interior wood saddle type thresholds that appeared non-compliant. Existing thresholds may be ½” high when they contain a 1:2
bevel on each side otherwise they cannot exceed ¼” in height with a vertical rise not more than ½” with rises between ¼” and ½” containing a 1:2 bevel.

**Protruding Objects**
The floor mounted handrails serving the exterior ramp at the southeast corner of the building near the east building entrance for the Bates Concert Hall are post mounted protruding objects. The horizontal handrail is above 27” from the ground and the vertical posts for the handrail exceed a 12” spacing. A number of design modifications to the railings can be used to eliminate the handrails as protruding objects. Adding a horizontal cane detecting rail between posts at 27” or below is one option.

All baby changing stations located in the lobby restrooms serving the Bates Concert Hall are protruding objects. The underside of the decks in the down position are above 27” from the floor and project more than 4” into the circulation path making them protruding objects for the visually impaired. Baby changing stations are always under consideration as protruding objects based on their down position as it cannot be assured they will be returned to the up position when one has finished using them.

Many of the shelves and surface mounted paper towel dispensers at various restrooms and dressing rooms which extended into circulation paths are protruding objects. Protruding objects are those items between 27” and 80” above the floor that project more than 4” into the circulation path. Circulation paths are anywhere persons walk. Persons with visual impairments utilize walls and other fixed elements as a means of wayfinding.

**Reach Ranges**
Generally elements required to be accessible fell within the accessible reach ranges unless noted elsewhere. Also see the comments under reach ranges for the Winship Building for some parameters regarding reach ranges.

**Toilet and Bathing Facilities**
The lobby restrooms on all levels serving the Bates Concert Hall are relatively compliant with the exception of the baby changing stations, shelf and hooks, and restroom signage which are covered elsewhere.

Men’s Restroom 1.142A and Women’s Restroom 1.146A are the only accessible toilet rooms on the first floor. Unisex restrooms 1.106 and 1.136 are not accessible. None of the toilet rooms and showers at Dressing Rooms 1.124, 1.126, 1.128, and 1.130 are accessible. The toilet rooms and showers at Rooms 1.110, 1.112, and 1.114 are not accessible. Toilet rooms 1.204A and 1.204C with adjoining showers 1.204B and 1.204D that serve Locker Room 1.204 are not accessible. Women’s Restroom 1.414A and Shower 1.414B are not accessible. Men’s Restroom 1.416 and Shower 1.416A are not accessible.

Second floor Restrooms 2.224C and 2.224D serving Green Room 2.224 are accessible. Unisex Restroom 2.230 is accessible. Unisex Restroom 2.234 is supposedly accessible but includes non-compliant issues. The urinal overlaps the clear floor space required for the water closet which is not acceptable. The urinal screen placed adjacent to the lavatory reduces the clear width for the lavatory to less than 30” which is the minimum clear width required for accessible lavatories. Restrooms 2.127A and 2.129A are not accessible. Women’s Restroom 2.502A and Men’s Restroom 2.504A serving the McCullough Theatre are not accessible.

Third floor restrooms 3.202, 3.518, and 3.520 are not accessible. None of the toilet rooms or showers associated with Dressing Rooms 3.402, 3.404, and 3.406 are accessible.

Fourth floor toilet rooms and showers associated with Dressing Rooms 4.304, 4.306, and 4.308 are not accessible.

**Drinking Fountains**
Drinking fountains are an element that can utilize safe harbor. Under the 1991 ADAAG, where more than one drinking fountain is provided on a floor, 50% have to be accessible and at least one has to be standing height to serve persons having trouble bending and stooping. The 2010 ADA Standards require 50% of the drinking fountains to be accessible and 50% to be at standing height as applied to each floor or within a secured area.

There are two sets hi-lo drinking fountains at the second through sixth floor lobbies serving Bates Concert Hall. All are acceptable and meet the required ratios. The remainder of the building has a mix of both accessible drinking fountains and standing height drinking fountains as noted below.

The first and third floors contained three standing height drinking fountains but no accessible drinking fountains. The fourth floor contained only one standing height drinking fountain but no accessible drinking fountain. These floors do not comply with the 50/50 required ratio.

The second floor contained two accessible drinking fountains and two standing height drinking fountains. One accessible drinking fountain was in Scene Shop 2.216 which may not be an obvious location to all persons seeking an accessible drinking fountain. One of the standing height drinking fountains is located adjacent to the restrooms at the lobby for the McCullough Theatre. The accessible drinking fountains from that location are not on an accessible route unless one exits the lobby and re-enters the building using another accessible entrance on the same floor. This would be considered unequal treatment for persons with disabilities that require use of an accessible drinking fountain.

**Kitchens, Break Rooms, and Coffee Bars**
The 1991 ADAAG does not contain specific requirements for kitchens but does cover operating devices, storage elements, and counter heights in accessible spaces which apply to kitchens as well as to break rooms and coffee bars. The 2010 ADA Standards specifically cover kitchens and kitchenettes which are spaces where a cooking appliance is provided such as a range, cooktop, oven, or built-in microwave oven. Break rooms and coffee bars that do not contain a cooking appliance or built-in microwave are not subject as kitchens but still must meet requirements for operating devices, storage, sinks, etc. as found within other sections of the 2010 ADA Standards. The 2010 ADA
Standards for kitchens include added requirements for clearances within the kitchen as well as specific requirements for refrigerators, dishwashers, ranges and cooktops that were not included in the 1991 ADAAG. The 2010 ADA Standards also require at least 50% of the storage shelves to be within the accessible reach ranges. The height of the counter under the 2010 ADA Standards is limited to 34” where elements such as switches and outlets are provided that require reach over the counter.

Room 2.224E adjacent to the Green Room is classified as a kitchen since it has a cooktop with oven and a built-in microwave. The kitchen is not accessible. The stove requires reaching over the burners and utilizes twist type knobs. The paper towel dispenser and microwave controls are outside the accessible reach ranges. The sink is not accessible. The room lacks the clearances and turning space. Break Room 2.121 is not considered a kitchen since it does not have a cooking appliance or built-in microwave. There is no accessible sink. The upper cabinet with the open shelves are outside the accessible reach ranges.

**Sinks**

Under the 2010 ADA Standards when sinks are provided in accessible spaces 5% but not less than one of each type must be accessible. Types of sinks refer to the use of the sink rather than the size or shape of the sink. Sinks used strictly by employees and only for work purposes are not normally subject unless requested by disabled employees as allowed under Title I of the ADA which deals with employment practices. Sinks used by persons other than employees such as students are subject. Sinks used by employees for non-related work functions such as those at kitchens, break rooms, and coffee bars are also subject.

Kitchen 2.224E and Break Room 2.121 do not have accessible sinks. Sinks are also found in some of the dressing rooms but none are fully ADA compliant as they did not meet the dimensional requirements for the required knee height. Sinks observed within many of the workshops are not accessible as they lacked the knee space and exceeded the accessible height limitations.

**Dressing Rooms, Fitting Rooms, and Locker Rooms**

Per the 2010 ADA Standards at least 5%, but no fewer than one of each type dressing room in each cluster are required to be accessible. A cluster is considered a group of rooms within the same proximity (usually within sight of each other). Types of dressing rooms include those serving different genders and those used for different functions.

There are a series of dressing rooms on the first, third, and fourth floors but none are accessible. None of the dressing rooms contain an accessible bench meeting the current ADA standards. Accessible benches under the 2010 ADA Standards have to meet specific size requirements with a wheelchair space located on the short axis of the bench. Accessible benches must also provide back support. None of the dressing rooms have an accessible dressing counter. Where sinks are provided in the dressing rooms none were accessible. Coat hooks all exceeded the accessible reach ranges. Comments regarding sinks, counters, and coat hooks are found under sinks, non-employee work surfaces and storage respectively. Shelves when provided at the dressing rooms are typically outside the accessible reach ranges. At least one of each type shelf shall be compliant. An accessible shelf shall not be less than 40” from the floor and no higher than 48” above the floor. The toilet rooms and showers for the dressing rooms are not accessible as previously noted.

A dressing area with bench and lockers is provided within gang Showers 1.414B and 1.416A. The dressing area is not on an accessible route due to the curb at the entrance to the gang showers. The bench does not qualify as an accessible bench. Accessible benches under the 2010 ADA Standards have to meet specific size requirements with a wheelchair space located on the short axis of the bench. Accessible benches must also provide back support. None of the lockers are accessible as noted under storage below.

Locker Room 1.204 does not contain a compliant accessible bench. Accessible benches under the 2010 ADA Standards have to meet specific size requirements with a wheelchair space located on the short axis of the bench. Accessible benches must also provide back support. None of the lockers are accessible as noted under storage below.

**Storage**

The coat hooks and shelf in the lobby restrooms serving the Bates Concert Hall are all outside the accessible reach ranges. Under the 2010 ADA Standards when provided at least one of each type shelf and coat hook are required to be accessible. In dressing rooms, toilet rooms, and bathing facilities shelves required to be accessible shall be between 40” and 48”. Coat hooks required to be accessible shall be between 15” and 48” from the floor for an unobstructed approach.

A shelf other than the one at the lavatories is provided at Restrooms 2.230 and 2.234 but it is outside the accessible reach ranges. A shelf is provided at Restroom 1.414A and 1.416 that is outside the accessible reach ranges. Accessible shelves in restrooms shall be between 40” and 48” above the floor for an unobstructed approach.

Double tier lockers are provided within Locker Room 1.204 but none are accessible. The hooks in the upper lockers are above the accessible reach ranges. The bottom of lower lockers acts as a shelf space and is below the accessible reach ranges. Elements within accessible lockers only allow for a reach-in condition by side approach and therefore must fall within the accessible reach ranges for a side approach. Unobstructed reach ranges for a side approach are between 15” and 48” above the floor. The maximum horizontal reach by side approach is 24”. Fixed benches cannot obstruct the accessible route to accessible lockers. The 2010 ADA Standards require that 5% of each type locker comply with their hooks, shelves, rods, etc. within the accessible reach ranges. Operating hardware for accessible lockers shall be operable with one hand and not require tight grasping, pinch, twisting of the wrist. The operating force to activate operable parts shall not exceed five pounds.

Single tier lockers are provided in gang Showers 1.414B and 1.416A. None are accessible.
Various size lockers are also provided in Corridor 3.400. The middle medium size and upper smaller size lockers are outside the accessible reach ranges. It is not known if any of the lower and largest of the lockers are compliant as they were locked.

Non-employee Work Surfaces
The dressing counters within the dressing rooms are considered non-employee work surfaces. Each of the dressing rooms contain dressing counters but none of the counters are accessible. In accordance with the 2010 ADA Standards 5% of the work surfaces must be accessible. The accessible dressing counters must be dispersed throughout the facility and applicable to the different types of dressing rooms. Although the height of the existing dressing counters falls within the parameters to be accessible, the height of the knee space and depth of the knee space do not comply with the minimum dimensional ADA requirements.

Some of the workshops include fixed counters or tables. Fixed counters or tables providing work stations used by persons other than employees within workshops fall under non-employee work surfaces. In accordance with the 2010 ADA Standards 5% of the work surface must be accessible and they shall be dispersed among the different uses.

Dining counters fall under the same criteria as non-employee work surfaces. The fixed bar at the pre-function area on the third floor serving the Bates Concert Hall has a section of counter within an accessible counter height and knee height but it lacked the proper knee depth in order to be accessible. A minimum 17" depth for knee space is required where only a 10" depth is provided.

Sales and Service Counters
The counters for Merchandising 5.113 and 6.113 at the fifth and sixth floor lobbies to Bates Concert Hall as well as the counter for Guest Services at the second floor lobby did not include an accessible location. The counter heights at all three locations are about 42" from the floor. The counter height for Box Office 2.506 at the McCullough Theatre is also 42" above the floor. Sales and service counters under the 2010 ADA Standards require one of each type to be accessible and when dispersed thorough the facility the accessible locations shall also be dispersed. Sales and service counters utilizing a parallel approach shall have a 36" length of counter no higher than 36" from the floor. The depth of the accessible counter at the accessible location shall be the same depth as the sales or service counter at the non-accessible locations. A forward approach is also allowed that only has to be 30" wide but it requires compliant knee space. Refer to the 2010 ADA Standards regarding criteria for knee spaces.

Washers and Dryers
Wardrobe Room 1.418 contained a dryer. It is our understanding that the dryer is used by students. The dryer has knobs that require twisting of the wrist which are not accessible. A washer and dryer are also included at Prop Shop 1.208. Washers and dryers operated strictly by employees as part of their job function are not subject except as necessary to accommodate persons with disabilities under employment practices covered by Title I of the ADA.

Telephones
A wall mounted telephone is provided above the counter at Box Office 2.506 for the McCullough Theatre. It is not known if the telephone is available for public use. Public use telephones are required to have volume controls, provide the clear floor space, and be within the accessible reach ranges. The telephone did not comply and was not accessible.

Signage
The lobby restroom signs serving Bates Concert Hall are not mounted at the correct height. Most of the signs within the back of the house areas used to identify permanent rooms and spaces are not compliant with the 1991 ADAAG or 2010 ADA Standards. The signs lacked raised letters, braille, and contained shiny finishes where a non-glare finish is required. A number of those signs were also improperly located.

Both accessible and non-accessible entrances are provided. Accessible entrances are to be identified with the Internal Symbol of Accessibility. Non-accessible entrances are required to have signage indicating the location of the nearest accessible entrance. The sign should be located to prevent backtracking. Accessible restrooms shall be identified using the International Symbol of Accessibility. Restrooms 1.414, 1.416, 3.518, and 3.520 are identified as accessible incorporating a sign with the Internal Symbol of Accessibility. Although some provisions within these restrooms have been made to accommodate persons with disabilities, the restrooms are not ADA compliant. The sign utilizing the International Symbol of Accessibility should be removed as it is misleading. No signage was observed at the inaccessible restrooms directing persons to the nearest location of the accessible restrooms. Signage notifying persons of an assistive listening system are required where such systems are available. Refer to the 2010 ADA Standards when addressing signage issues.

MUSIC BUILDING AND RECITAL HALL
The facility consists of two buildings with an interior connecting corridor at two levels. The Music Building contains three levels while the Recital Hall contains six levels. Included in the facility are offices, music and computer laboratories, classrooms, rehearsal rooms, practice rooms, as well as other support spaces. The two auditoriums, Room 2.608 and Bates Recital Hall 3.830, along with their adjoining stages and control rooms are not included in the scope of services.

Exterior Accessible Routes
There are six exterior entrances surrounding the facility. Two exterior entrances are provided at the Music Building and four exterior entrances are provided at the Recital Hall. Three entrances are supposedly accessible but contain ADA infractions. A synopsis of the entrances and immediate exterior routes are as follows.

The west entrance to the Music Building at Corridor 2.100 is marked as accessible but entrance is not compliant. The short ramp leading to the entrance has a running slope of 11.2% which exceeds the maximum allowable slope of 8.33% (1:12) allowed by ADA Standards. The south entrance to the Music Building at Corridor 2.100 has steps. Steps are not considered part of an accessible route.
The Recital Hall has two south facing entrances one at Lobby 2.020 and an adjacent entrance at Elevator Lobby 2.600A. The exterior route to the entrance at Lobby 2.020 is accessed only by steps which are not accessible, however, the adjoining entrance at Elevator Lobby 2.600A is accessible since it includes a ramp. The ramp is relatively compliant with the exception of some handrail issues. Both handrails lack the 12” handrail extensions at the bottom of the ramp and one handrail lacks the handrail extension at the top of the ramp. The exterior accessible route to the ramp for the accessible entrance at Elevator Lobby 2.600A is only accessed via an elevated sidewalk coming from Robert Dedman Drive on the east side of the building. Disabled persons approaching the accessible entrance at Elevator Lobby 2.600A from the west side of the campus encounter a series of steps before getting to the elevated level containing the ramp. Because of the steps persons with disabilities not able to negotiate steps have to travel beyond the entrance towards Robert Dedman Drive until the grade meets the grade of the elevated sidewalk then backtrack to the ramp. This may be considered unequal treatment for disabled persons approaching from the west side of the campus. Issues with the west entrance to the Music Building and non-compliant conditions at the connecting corridors between the Music Building and Recital Hall presently prohibit an accessible route through the Music Building in order to reach the Recital Hall when approaching from the west side of the campus.

The north entrance to the Recital Hall at Corridor 2.600 is accessed only by steps and is not accessible. The west facing entrance from Trinity Street is not accessible due to excessive slopes at the exterior door maneuvering clearances.

**Interior Accessible Routes**

There are two passenger elevators and one freight elevator at an elevator core located in the Recital Hall. The elevators connect all six levels of the Recital Hall. The Music Hall has no elevators and relies on the elevators provided in the Recital Hall along with the connecting corridors for accessible vertical access among floors of the Music Building. The first floor of the Music Building is at a basement level. No accessible means of vertical access is provided to that level.

The connecting corridor between the Music Building and the Recital Hall at the second floor (ground level) has a ramp. The slope of the ramp is compliant but there is not a 60” deep level top landing before encountering the doors. The top landing is also not the same width as the ramp leading to it. Handrails are not provided and required if the change in elevation is greater than 6’. The connecting corridor on the third floor also has a ramp but it has areas where the slope exceeds 1:12 (8.33%) which is the maximum slope allowed per ADA Standards. The ramp also lacks handrails. A ramp cannot rise more than 30” without an intermediate landing which appeared to be the case at the third floor connecting corridor.

A sloped floor occurred in Room 2.602D leading to the stage. Slopes ranged from 7.9% to 9.2%. Slopes in excess of 5% (1:20) are considered ramps. Slopes greater than 8.33% (1:12) are not acceptable as an accessible route. Other provisions for ramps such as a 60” deep level bottom landing and compliant handrails are not provided.

Classroom 2.614 has three built-in risers but no accessible route to access each of the risers. A mezzanine level also occurs within Orchestral Rehearsal 2.118. The mezzanine is not accessible because it is only accessed by stairs. The changes in level at Rooms 2.6.14 and 2.118 are subject to compliance when barrier removal is selected as the means for compliance. Compliant ramps, lift, or elevators are accessible means of vertical access. Room 2.134 includes a mezzanine level accessed only by stairs which are not accessible. It is our understanding that Room 2.134 is operated only by employees. The ticket booth has a raised floor but to our understanding it also is operated only by employees. An accessible route to access the changes in level within employee work areas may be requested by employees with disabilities under Title I of the ADA. Title I prohibits discrimination against qualified persons with disabilities with respects to employment practices.

**Doors**

User passage doors as a component of a required accessible route are subject when barrier removal is selected to achieve ADA compliance. Only one door to a space is required to be accessible when multiple doors are provided from the same accessible route. A compliant door at existing employee work areas may be requested by disabled employees under Title I of the ADA. New or altered areas containing a primary function must provide an accessible door where doors are utilized to enter the space. Areas of primary function are those spaces for which the building is intended.

There are numerous user passage doors in the Music Building and Recital Hall that are 2’-6” or 2’-8” wide doors which do not provide the 32” clear width necessary to be accessible. The clear width is measured from the face of the door opened at 90 degrees to the opposite stop or adjacent door leaf at double doors. One the leaves at double doors is required to provide the clear width and it is applied to an active leaf. The doors to Storage Rooms 6.216A and 6.216B are 24” wide doors which do not provide an accessible clear width for user passage. At least one accessible door to each space is subject to compliance since the closets are walk-in closets.

**Door maneuvering clearances**

Set a minimum dimension for the clearance at the latch or hinge side of the door as well as a minimum depth in front of the door creating an unobstructed area depending on the approach to the push and pull sides of doors. The dimensional requirements can vary depending on whether the door has a latch and/or closer. Door maneuvering clearances must be level with slopes not exceeding 1:48 in any direction. A various number of doors have non-compliant door maneuvering clearances. Some of the doors observed lacking the 18” latch side clearance required on the pull side of the door are Dressing 2.606B, Library 2.616, Rehearsal 2.630, Jazz Rehearsal 6.248, Classrooms 2.610, 2.614, and 2.634, Laboratories 4.120 and 4.134, and as well as Restrooms 3.822, 3.828, 4.142, 4.148, 5.202, 5.208, 5.620, and 5.628. The door into Room 2.114 from Corridor 2.500 also lacked the 18” latch side clearance on the pull side of the door.

Employee work areas lacking the 18” latch clearance on the pull side of the door are Janitor’s Room 2.124, Custodial 3.826, Custodial M3.104, and the Ticket Booth at Lobby
2,020. A sloped floor occurs from Corridor 2,600 up to the doors at Rehearsal 2,630. The slope was 7.5% which far exceeds the allowable slope for door maneuvering clearances.

Women’s Restroom 2,624 lacks the 18” latch side door maneuvering clearance on the pull side of the door. The door has an automatic door opener but it was not working. Under the 1991 ADAAG door maneuvering clearances were not required at automatic or power operated doors. However, under the 2010 ADA Standards the door maneuvering clearances are required at automatic doors except when the door is a means of egress doors connected to standby power or if the door remains open in the power-off condition. The 2010 ADA Standards require the door maneuvering clearances at power assisted doors.

The two vestibules into Choral Rehearsal Room 2,106 contain two sets of double leaf doors that constitute two doors in a series. In order to be accessible, when the two sets of doors facing each other swing in the same direction, a 48” clear space from the edge of a door open at 90 degrees shall occur before encountering the next door. This will roughly equate to a vestibule that is 7-0’ in length. Neither of the vestibules comply.

Door hardware varies throughout the facility. Knob type hardware is not accessible. There are some interior wood saddle type thresholds that appeared non-compliant. Existing thresholds may be ½” high when they contain a 1:2 bevel on each side otherwise they cannot exceed ½” in height. A vertical rise of ½” is allowed with rises between ½” and ¼” containing a 1:2 bevel.

Protruding Objects
Fixed items along circulation paths above 27” and below 80” are protruding objects when they project more than 4” from the wall, project more than 12” from a post or pylon, or reduce the head height of a circulation path to less than 80”. Circulation paths are not restricted to accessible routes, corridors, or hallways but include all areas where persons walk including those within individual rooms. Persons with visual impairments often use walls, cabinets, and other fixed items as a means of wayfinding.

Some items observed as protruding objects include the recording equipment box in Orchestral Rehearsal 2,118, the television in Classroom 4,130, the drinking fountain at Corridor 2,020, and the drinking fountain at Elevator Lobby 3,800A. The spiral stair in the Corridor to Dressing Room 2,608 is an overhead protruding object. The monumental stair at Lobby 2,020 is an overhead protruding object since it can be approached head-on where not protected by the adjacent fixed benches. There are several instances where surface mounted paper towel dispensers in restrooms and break rooms are protruding objects. The portion of the circulation path within Performance Library 2,616 has head height of less than 80” which constitutes an overhead protruding object.

Reach Ranges
Items observed outside the accessible horizontal reach ranges are noted elsewhere. Parameters regarding reach ranges are found under the Winship Building.

Toilet Rooms and Bathing Facilities
There are no accessible restrooms at the Music Building. The only accessible restrooms serving the entire facility are within the Recital Hall at Men 2,618 and Women 2,624. The automatic door operator at Women Restroom 2,624 was not working and needs to be repaired in order to be considered fully accessible. See the commentary above under doors regarding doors with automatic door operators. No accessible showers are provided at Shower Rooms 106A and 1,114A.

Drinking Fountains
Drinking fountains are an element that can utilize safe harbor. Under the 1991 ADAAG, where more than one drinking fountain is provided on a floor, 50% have to be accessible and at least one has to be standing height to serve persons having trouble bending and stooping. The 2010 ADA Standards require 50% of the drinking fountains to be accessible and 50% to be at standing height as applied to each floor or within a secured area.

Since there is not a compliant interior accessible route between the Music Building and the Recital Hall the report looks at the two buildings independently with respect to drinking fountains. The second floor of the Music Building contains two accessible drinking fountains but no standing height drinking fountain. The third floor of the Music Building contains a standing height drinking fountain but no accessible drinking fountain. The building lacks the 50/50 ratio among accessible and standing height drinking fountains required on a floor.

The second, fifth, and sixth floors of the Recital Hall as well as the third floor mezzanine have only one standing height drinking fountain per floor and no accessible drinking fountains. The third and fourth floors of the Recital Hall have one accessible drinking fountain on each floor but no standing height drinking fountains. The building lacks the 50/50 ratio among accessible and standing height drinking fountains required on a floor.

Kitchens, Break Rooms, and Coffee Bars
The 1991 ADAAG does not contain specific requirements for kitchens but does cover operating devices, storage elements, and counter heights in accessible spaces which apply to kitchens as well as to break rooms and coffee bars. The 2010 ADA Standards specifically cover kitchens and kitchenettes which are spaces where a cooking appliance is provided such as a range, cooktop, oven, or built-in microwave oven. Break rooms and coffee bars that do not contain a cooking appliance or built-in microwave are not subject as kitchens but still must meet requirements for operating devices, storage, sinks, etc. as found within other sections of the 2010 ADA Standards. The 2010 ADA Standards for kitchens include added requirements for clearances within the kitchen as well as specific requirements for refrigerators, dishwashers, ranges and cooktops that were not included in the 1991 ADAAG. The 2010 ADA Standards also require at least 50% of the storage shelves to be within the accessible reach ranges. The height of the counter under the 2010 ADA Standards is limited to 34” where elements such as switches and outlets are provided that require reach over the counter.
Room 2.512 in the Music Building is considered a kitchen because it contains a cooktop with oven. The kitchen is not accessible as it did not provide an accessible sink, no accessible counter height, the cooktop requires reaching over the burners, the controls for the cooktop and oven required twisting of the wrist to operate 50% of the shelf space is not within the accessible reach ranges, and the room lacked the clearances and turning space.

**Sinks**
Sinks are provided at Kitchen 2.512, Copy/Break 3.832C, Staff Lounge M3.111, and Rehearsal 6.252. None are accessible. Although the 1991 ADAAG did not scope sinks it did include technical requirements for sinks. The common understanding as put forth from the Access Board is that at least one of each type sink was subject to the technical standards when sinks were provided in accessible spaces. Accessible spaces include all public and common use areas such as kitchens, break rooms, coffee bars, classrooms, and laboratories. Under the 2010 ADA Standards when sinks are provided in accessible spaces 3% but not less than one of each type must be accessible. Types of sinks refer to the use of the sink rather than the size or shape of the sink. Sinks used strictly by employees and only for work purposes are not normally subject unless requested by disabled employees as allowed under Title I of the ADA which deals with employment practices. Sinks used by persons other than employees such as students are subject. Sinks used by employees for non-related work functions such as those at kitchens, break rooms, and coffee bars are also subject.

**Dressing Rooms, Fitting Rooms, and Locker Rooms**
Locker areas for dressing occur on the first floor (basement level) of the Music Building at Rooms 1.106A and 1.114A. No accessible benches are provided at either locker area. Accessible benches under the 2010 ADA Standards have to meet specific size requirements with a wheelchair space located on the short axis of the bench. Accessible benches must also provide back support. No accessible lockers are provided in either room. Accessible lockers are addressed under Storage below. The adjoining restrooms and showers are not accessible as noted previously.

Dressing Room 2.606B contains a dressing counter but it is not accessible and there is no accessible bench. Accessible benches under the 2010 ADA Standards have to meet specific size requirements with a wheelchair space located on the short axis of the bench. Accessible benches must also provide back support. Comments regarding the dressing counter are found under non-employee work surfaces below.

**Storage**
In accessible spaces under both the 1991 ADAAG and 2010 ADA Standards at least one of each type storage element is required to be accessible. Storage elements include closets, cabinets, shelves, clothes rods, hooks, and drawers. Accessible storage elements are required to be on an accessible route and have the elements within the accessible reach ranges.

The wardrobe unit at Room 6.254 has the clothes rod outside the accessible reach ranges. Closet 2.606B serving the dressing room has the rod and shelf outside the accessible reach ranges. Room 6.252 has open shelves outside the accessible reach ranges. The coffee bar at Room 3.832C includes upper shelves only which are outside the accessible reach ranges. The wall mounted shelf with coat hooks at Room 3.832C is also outside the accessible reach ranges.

Room 2.510 has cabinets and shelves located on a raised hearth. The raised hearth not only eliminates the cabinets and shelves from being on an accessible route but places them outside the accessible horizontal reach ranges.

The 2010 ADA Standards require that 5% of each type locker comply with their hooks, shelves, rods, etc. within the accessible reach ranges. Operating hardware for accessible lockers shall be operable with one hand and not require tight grasping, pinching, twisting of the wrist. The operating force to activate operable parts shall not exceed five pounds.

Double tier lockers are provided within in Rooms 1.106A and 1.114A but none are accessible. The hooks in the upper lockers are above the accessible reach ranges. The bottom of lower lockers acts as a shelf space and is below the accessible reach ranges. Elements within accessible lockers only allow for a reach-in condition by side approach and therefore must fall within the accessible reach ranges for a side approach. Unobstructed reach ranges for a side approach are between 15” and 48” above the floor. The maximum horizontal reach by side approach is 24”. Fixed benches cannot obstruct the accessible route to accessible lockers.

Different size instrument storage lockers are provided in corridors throughout the facility. Those falling within the reach ranges should have the capability of being accessible.

**Non-employee Work Surfaces**
The dressing counters within the Dressing Room 2.606B are considered non-employee work surfaces. Although the height of the existing dressing counter falls within the parameters to be accessible, the height of the knee space and depth of the knee space is not accessible. In accordance with the 2010 ADA Standards 5% of the work surfaces must be accessible.

Some of the special classrooms and laboratories contained fixed counters that appeared to be non-employee work stations. General purpose counters are limited to a 34” height where accessible elements are provided that require reach over the counter such as outlets and switches. Counters providing work stations for persons other than employees must include accessible locations not only meeting the height limitations of 28” to 34” but providing knee space at least 30” wide and 17” deep. In accordance with the 2010 ADA Standards 5% of the work surfaces must be accessible and they shall be dispersed among the different uses within accessible spaces.
Sales and Service Counters
Sales and service counters under the 2010 ADA Standards require one of each type to be accessible and when provided throughout the facility the accessible locations shall also be dispersed. Sales and service counters utilizing a parallel approach shall have a 36” length of counter no higher than 36” from the floor. The depth of the accessible counter at the accessible location shall be the same as sales or service counter at the non-accessible locations. A forward approach is also allowed which only has to be 30’ wide but it requires compliant knee space. Refer to the 2010 ADA Standards regarding criteria for knee spaces.

Neither the counter at the Ticket Booth nor the counter at Music Service Center 2.632 have an accessible location at the counter. The entire length of both counters exceed 36’ height.

Dutch doors with shelves are also subject as service counters if services are provided at the doors. The height of the shelf at the dutch doors to Rooms 1.104, 1.112, and 2.134 all exceed the 36’ height limitation in order to be considered accessible.

Signage
Signage identifying permanent rooms and spaces generally appeared compliant with respects to raised letters, braille, and pictograms. The signage was not in all cases placed correctly. Directional signage also appeared relatively compliant.

Both accessible and non-accessible entrances are provided but all are not properly identified. Accessible entrances are required to display the International Symbol of Accessibility. Non-accessible entrances are required to have signage indicating the location of the nearest accessible entrance. The sign should be located to prevent backtracking. Some directional signage was observed. The west entrance to the Music Building is identified as accessible but does not comply due to excessive slopes at the entrance as noted above under Exterior Accessible Routes.

Signage displaying the International Symbol of Accessibility is required to be placed at restrooms that are accessible. The only accessible restrooms are Men 2.618 and Women 2.624 which are correctly identified as accessible. Other non-accessible restrooms have been identified as accessible with signs incorporating the International Symbol of Accessibility. Although some provisions within these restrooms may have been made to accommodate persons with disabilities, the restrooms are not ADA compliant. The sign utilizing the International Symbol of Accessibility should be removed as it is misleading. No signage was observed at the inaccessible restrooms directing persons to the nearest location of the accessible restrooms.

Signage notifying persons of an assistive listening system is required where such systems are available.

Refer to the 2010 ADA Standards when addressing signage issues.

SUMMARY
The buildings observed are in various stages when it comes to accessible design. Renovated portions of the buildings that have been reviewed and inspected for compliance with the Texas Architectural Barriers Act generally are ADA compliant whereas portions of the buildings that have not been updated are not compliant or only semi-compliant with the current ADA standards.

Although the assessments include some detailed findings, the building assessments are not an attempt to identify all the physical barriers for the buildings but are intended to give examples of various types of barriers or conditions encountered by persons with disabilities. The assessments may be beneficial for use with an established transition plan when barrier removal is considered as a means for making the services, programs, and activities accessible. Barrier removal is one method for assuring the services, programs, and activities offered are accessible but it is not the only means by which accessibility compliance can be accomplished. Alternative methods for achieving accessibility may be utilized as long as persons with disabilities receive equal benefits and opportunities as those without disabilities. Integration of individuals with disabilities into the mainstream of society is fundamental to the purposes of the Americans with Disabilities Act.
A Race for Relevance
Trends Affecting Higher Education in the Fine and Performing Arts

Douglas Dempster
Dean, College of Fine Arts, University of Texas at Austin

The arts and popular entertainment serve to conserve and transmit age-old cultural monuments. Sophocles’ tragedies are still read and performed 2,500 years later, and the pantheon of Greek and Norse gods are recreated in popular movies and literature. We still marvel at the hand of Paleolithic “artists” in cave paintings dating back many millennia. But the arts and popular entertainment also constantly invent and innovate as a way to register and amplify even minute, leading edge perturbations in the cultural zeitgeist.

The College of Fine Arts defines its mission on the balance between the preservationist and progressive, the canonical and iconoclastic, the faithful and forward-leaning.

The arts, both popular and esoteric, have also always been hyper-responsive to technological innovation. There is nothing persistently definitive of the high-brow arts and popular culture than the creativity, invention, and constant renewal made possible to artists and other “creatives” by technological innovation. The ubiquitous digital technologies and networks of our day are radically transforming and disrupting both the arts and educational practices that define the future of the College of Fine Arts.

The facilities of the College of Fine Arts, which were last designed some 40-60 years ago, have to be rethought and redesigned to satisfy this new reality in our cultural lives and our educational practices.

Evolving Pedagogies

Two ancient pedagogies have long dominated arts education at the post-secondary level. One is the ubiquitous (and economical, at least formerly) lecture-stage pedagogy that dates back as at Aristotle or earlier. This teaching method is premised on a credentialed, expert faculty member delivering esoteric information and disciplinary skills to gathered students who then go off to master that information before sitting for an exam. The other (and never economical!) method is the hands-on master-apprentice pedagogy in which a student mimics through long observation-duplication practice the mastery of the teacher.

Both are now facing serious challenges.

In the age of random access, networked information, there is less and less “expert” information that is truly esoteric or unavailable without the intervention of a “sage on the stage.”

And the economies of teaching small groups of students, whether to dozens in a lecture hall or one-on-one, are proving unsustainable in an age when “higher” education and professional training are increasingly considered to be a universal entitlement as well as an economic imperative for a society in a competitive globalized economy. Economies of scale have to control cost for a broadly inclusive educational system.

As a result teaching and learning are going through important changes as we set off on the 21st century.

- Online instruction is rapidly creating a virtual expansion of the lecture hall and the virtual extension of the “hands on” master-apprentice relationship. The marketplace winners and losers in this new form of instruction haven’t yet sorted out, but hardly anyone is left believing that these new teaching technologies are just a passing fad.
- Students will be permitted and asked to exercise more control over what and where they study.
- The regulatory environment will make introductory levels of collegiate instruction become more standardized (think textbook), portable, and perhaps even commodified in a manner that reduces the cost of instruction, but also the brand value of university offerings.
- There is increasing pressure for instruction to be interdisciplinary and project-based in a fashion that more closely approximates work and collaboration in the professional world.
- Commercial, nonprofit, and public-sector interests will partner on education to a much greater extent—and may increasingly be co-located with collegiate programs—and certainly so for various professional degree programs like those offered in the College of Fine Arts.
- Students and employers will expect graduates to have well-documented (i.e. credible or proven), employable skills while also bringing the promise of communication skills,
adaptability, cooperation, and creativity that have long been the hallmarks of the liberally
educated.

- Whatever the trends in faculty tenure, we will become more dependent on non-tenure-track
  faculty, often part time or on hiatus from their other professional lives, who will have to be
  accommodated in our governance structures and facilities.

These trends argue for facilities that are highly adaptable, that mix departments and disciplines
rather than walling them off from one another, that provide temporary project space for
collaborations, that encourage students and faculty to linger or be resident in the spaces rather than
appearing only for classes or appointments, that are technologically sophisticated in ways that allow
and encourage the development of online instruction and content capture, and that provide room
for commercial and community partners to collocate for various purposes.

Professional Preparation and Entrepreneurship

However regrettable, high and growing costs will continue to tip college curricula toward
professional and vocational outcomes at the expense of the liberal arts or art for arts sake. New and
ever more stringent accountability and accreditation standards put a premium on the professional
outcomes and gainful employment of graduates. Public and private underwriting for higher
education is increasingly being indexed to these measures.

We are also in a growing economy of “freelance” workers and self-employment in which more and
more even “professional” workers survive outside the structure of an employer-employee
relationship. It’s no wonder than that higher education is being swept by a new emphasis on
“entrepreneurship studies.”

Fortunately, the arts and entertainment industries have long been a freelance marketplace.
Employment with benefits and job security is, for artists and entertainers, more or less a novelty of
the 20th century, and perhaps a fleeting one at that.

The College of Fine Arts will be making a more deliberate effort to prepare students for the business
and marketplace realities of being a freelance artist/performer or an entrepreneur in the creative
industries.

Our facilities have to provide more ample space for co-curricular student services that advise
students on their studies and career goals, help them with internships, study abroad, honors options
and a host of other “premium” educational experiences that will prepare them better for the
transition into the professional world.

Flattening of Global Cultures

One of the more conspicuous trends in the arts and culture over the last several decades has been a
conspicuous flattening of the social status hierarchies that have shaped arts consumption. These
hierarchies would have been taken for granted fifty or certainly a hundred years ago when so many
arts colleges were first established. Educated consumers of arts and culture have increasingly
become “cultural omnivores” who graze freely across the landscape of high, low and middle-brow
forms of art and entertainment. Electronic and digital communications networks as well as ever-
easier travel have shrunk the world’s cultural diversity into a global village that allows unprecedented
access to cultures and art forms formerly remote in space and time. It’s more untenable than ever to
defend cultural absolutes about the superiority of one artistic practice or form of entertainment over
another.

Yet the College of Fine Arts curriculum looks not radically different today than when it was founded
some 80 years ago. The first film classes were offered under the management of the College of Fine
Arts, but were soon ushered out of Fine Arts and into what became the College of Communications
alongside other “mass media,” journalism, radio, and television. Jazz and pop music genres have only a modest place in our music school. Design studies with all its commercial applications remains
cornered by facilities and a small faculty that allow very modest enrollments.

The College of Fine Arts is now expanding its programmatic scope to include more forms of world
culture, popular entertainment forms, and commercially viable (i.e. by contrast with the nonprofit)
forms of cultural consumption.

Technological Democratization of Culture

Technological innovation has consistently enlarged access to and popularization of art forms. The
first Greek amphitheaters were a form of architectural amplification that allowed thousands of
viewers to gather for a single performance by no more than three actors playing all the parts in a tragedy. The upright piano, music publishing, recording technologies, the Walkman and iPod all brought music into homes and middle-class budgets at an unimaginable scale. The camera and film photography empowered anyone with a few dollars to create and reproduce realistic representations.

The digital revolution puts into the hands of millions and even billions of people a whole new wave of unprecedented and affordable technologies for art making and dissemination. Sound engineering, video creation and editing, 3D printing, computer assisted design, and animation technology are now matched to high-speed, broadband networks that allow distribution and marketing worldwide at low cost. This is allowing many more individuals to control the means of artistic production and marketing even as it creates a whole new set of major commercial interests controlling and monetizing that activity.

Issues surrounding copyright and control of intellectual property have grown vastly more complex as a result of these technologies.

Our students are already far more technically savvy, but also ethically and legally naive, about these technologies and how they affect the commercial landscape of the arts and culture. It’s extremely difficult to project how radically the marketplace for cultural content will be transformed by these technologies. It’s a near certainty, however, that our recent graduates will be creating, working, and consuming the arts and entertainment in a vastly more abundant, but legally and commercially more complicated world than anything familiar in the 20th century.

Our programs and facilities need to prepare students to take an unprecedented level of control over their intellectual property.

Intellectual Property and the Hazards of Automation

We are 20-30 years into a “digital age” of automation that some economists have described as more profoundly transformative than was the “age of steam” during the early industrial revolution. Just as “manual labor” in the fields and factories has been gradually and sometimes abruptly displaced by machine automation, we’re now seeing cognitive talents formerly monopolized by humans—language translation, airplane and automobile piloting, medical diagnosis, advanced game play—displaced by special purpose, “intelligent” machines.

Whatever the epochal scale of these changes, what’s perfectly clear is that the employment and economic opportunities for artists, performers, designers and other “creatives” are as pervasively affected by automation as any other form of human employment. Music performance, printmaking, drafting, pictorial representation, and a great variety of technical skills that have defined the “artistry” of various art forms are gradually being replaced through automation. One of the most vivid recent examples of this can be found in the pit orchestras of popular touring musicals, where five or six musicians using a mix of traditional instruments and synthesizers play dozens of musical parts.

Music composition, long considered a benchmark of human genius in western culture, is facing the advent of credible computer-generated original compositions. Even dance, the ultimately embodied human art form, has seen the advent of computer generated and holographic “partners.”

Even in the age of intelligent machines, there will continue to be employment for talented, extraordinary musicians, dancers, actors, sculptors, and other artists. But more and more of that day-to-day employment will shift toward adequate automated and mechanically reproduced substitutes.

This will create new professional opportunities in the emergent technical fields that continue to support these now more automated art forms. The College of Fine Arts needs to willingly embrace these new technologies rather than resist them. Resistance is not just futile, but self-defeating for the students who will be living and working in that future.

But most important of all, we need to prepare our students—far better than we have in the past—to create, control, market, monetize, and protect through legislation and litigation the intellectual property that will increasingly define the economic value of the arts that will continue to be ever more separable from the hand and body of the artist. Fortune and durable fame in the world of the

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1 See Eric Brynolfsson and Andrew McAfee, The Race Against the Machine, and The Second Machine Age.

2 It’s an interesting question to ask, for instance, whether there are more employed musicians today, as a percentage of the working population, than a hundred years ago when recording devices, radio and other substitute technologies were in their infancy. These technologies created huge new employment opportunities—radio technicians, sound engineers, record producers, etc.—and vastly expanded the consumer audience for music.
It would not be too strong a proposal to insist that every graduate with a professional degree from the College of Fine Arts (BFA, BM, MM, MFA, DMA), should have had a rigorous, pragmatic unit of instruction on intellectual property and the arts.

The De-siloing of Higher Education

Universities everywhere are working to break down the disciplinary and departmental silos that frustrate research and teaching across disciplines. This is not a new phenomenon. Universities institutionalize today’s disciplinary foci through departmental units, faculty hiring, and facilities. And then, as current research and advancing knowledge and creativity begin to cut across these departmental boundaries, universities struggle to overcome a hardening of departmental categories that frustrate new research and thinking, which naturally enough, emerges in the often-neglected boundaries between disciplines.

It has been forever thus. What may have changed is the pace of change. New sub-disciplines and interdisciplinary ventures seem to emerge, flower, and decline in a faster cycle than ever before.

Our facilities should be designed for different disciplines to bump up against each other. Our facilities should encourage rather than frustrate intentional collaborations across disciplinary silos.

This is especially important for the many artistic practices that are fundamentally interdisciplinary: opera and musical theatre, film making, gaming, design, etc.

Inventing New Business Premises for Public Higher Education

There is every indication that the business premises that have reliably advanced public, higher education since WWII are staggering under economic and political pressures. The super inflationary trends in higher education seem to be exhausting the patronage of taxpayers and legislatures, the purchasing capacity of students and their families, the productivity of even generous endowments, and perhaps even the generosity of private donors who are footing an ever-larger share of the cost of higher education. Since the “Great Recession” of 2008, we’ve even seen challenges to the generous education lending policies that have led to more than $1 trillion in education debt and unprecedented default rates on student loans.

The College of Fine Arts, like higher education generally, is looking for new partnerships with commercial interests, public agencies, private foundations, and individuals that creates new patronage in quid pro quo exchanges of tangible benefits. The clearest example of this is to be found in corporate sponsorships of programs that excel at preparing young talent and targeted research valuable to some industry.

The College of Fine Arts is going to become much more savvy about exploiting these opportunities and partnerships. Our facilities should encourage more of this cooperation, up to and including co-locating our programs with business partners, either in our facilities or theirs.
## UT CoFA

### CAET Space Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUNCTION/DEPARTMENT</th>
<th>NO. AND SIZE OF SPACES(s)</th>
<th>ASF</th>
<th>CAPACITY</th>
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### CAET Space Summary

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<th>CAPACITY</th>
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<td>Machine Room</td>
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<td>Animatronics/Mechatronics/Theatrical Robotics</td>
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<td>1,120</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop</td>
<td>1 @ 1,200 asf</td>
<td>1,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Machine/software room</td>
<td>1 @ 250 asf</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference/Seminar room</td>
<td>1 @ 250 asf</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Radical Game Design Workshop</td>
<td>1 @ 700 asf</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Computer Cubicles</td>
<td>20 @ 30 asf</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabrication and Experimental Materials Studio</td>
<td>1 @ 2,500 asf</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studio/Workshop/Lab</td>
<td>1 @ 2,500 asf</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Experimental film and video sound stage</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studio</td>
<td>1 @ 800 asf</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editing/Creation Suites</td>
<td>4 @ 150 asf</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer-Human Interaction Lab</td>
<td>1 @ 1,000 asf</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop</td>
<td>1 @ 1,000 asf</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials Handling</td>
<td>1 @ 1,000 asf</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arts, Marketing and social media development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open office clusters</td>
<td>3 @ 500 asf</td>
<td>1,500</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting Spaces</td>
<td>3 @ 250 asf</td>
<td>750</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal (ASF)</strong></td>
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<td>23,900</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Proposed GSF (60% Efficiency)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>39,833</td>
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## CAET Space Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUNCTION/DEPARTMENT</th>
<th>NO. AND SIZE OF SPACES(s)</th>
<th>ASF</th>
<th>CAPACITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Creativity Commons/The HUB</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robot Building Area</td>
<td>1 @ 500 asf</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Video Editing Area</td>
<td>1 @ 200 asf</td>
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<tr>
<td>Singer songwriting recording booth</td>
<td>1 @ 500 asf</td>
<td>500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sound recording booth (voice overs)</td>
<td>1 @ 250 asf</td>
<td>250</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sound recording studio for music</td>
<td>1 @ 750 asf</td>
<td>750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio Space (public)</td>
<td>1 @ 250 asf</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurial Center</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Labs</td>
<td>4 @ 600 asf</td>
<td>2,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Video Classroom</td>
<td>1 @ 840 asf</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interview spaces</td>
<td>4 @ 300 asf</td>
<td>1,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Admin center</td>
<td>1 @ 750 asf</td>
<td>750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lounge space</td>
<td>1 @ 2,500 asf</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Café</td>
<td>1 @ 1,000 asf</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal (ASF)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>10,340</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Total Proposed GSF (60% Efficiency)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>17,233</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Building Spaces</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Storage</td>
<td>1 @ 500 asf</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custodial Office/Storage</td>
<td>1 @ 600 asf</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comfort Room</td>
<td>1 @ 300 asf</td>
<td>300</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal (ASF)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>1,400</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Total Proposed GSF (60% Efficiency)</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>2,333</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Total Building (ASF)</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>56,194</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Building (GSF)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>93,657</strong></td>
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### Design - New Space Summary

#### Studio and Related Spaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Department</th>
<th>No. and Size of Spaces(s)</th>
<th>ASF</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large Studios</td>
<td>4 @ 1,200 asf</td>
<td>4,800</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Studios</td>
<td>4 @ 600 asf</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Classrooms</td>
<td>2 @ 1,200 asf</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photography Lighting Studio</td>
<td>1 @ 800 asf</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spray Booth</td>
<td>1 @ 400 asf</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Work Space (UG)</td>
<td>4 @ 600 asf</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grad Student Work Space</td>
<td>1 @ 2,400 asf</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critique Space</td>
<td>2 @ 600 asf</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letterpress Lab/Roy Kelly Collection</td>
<td>1 @ 1,200 asf</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design Agency</td>
<td>1 @ 1,000 asf</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>2 @ 100 asf</td>
<td>200</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subtotal (ASF)**: 16,000

**Total Proposed GSF (60% Efficiency)**: 26,667

#### Digital Fabrication Lab

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Department</th>
<th>No. and Size of Spaces(s)</th>
<th>ASF</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dirty Environment</td>
<td>1 @ 2,500 asf</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean Room</td>
<td>1 @ 1,500 asf</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting Room</td>
<td>1 @ 750 asf</td>
<td>750</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting Room Storage</td>
<td>1 @ 200 asf</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subtotal (ASF)**: 4,950

**Total Proposed GSF (60% Efficiency)**: 8,250

#### Faculty Spaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Department</th>
<th>No. and Size of Spaces(s)</th>
<th>ASF</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faculty Offices</td>
<td>12 @ 150 asf</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1 + 2 guests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support Staff</td>
<td>1 @ 120 asf</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjunct Space</td>
<td>2 @ 450 asf</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>6 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference Room</td>
<td>1 @ 100 asf</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subtotal (ASF)**: 3,744

**Total Faculty (ASF)**: 6,240

**Total Proposed GSF (60% Efficiency)**: 6,240

**Total Building (ASF)**: 24,694

**Total Building (GSF)**: 41,157