

MUSIC COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION 201804025b

Date:

April 2, 2018

Subject:

Recommendation to include \$15,000,000 for acquisition and development of property to develop an Austin music "HUB" for musicians in the 2018 Bond Package.

Motioned By: Chair, Gavin Garcia

Seconded By: Vice-chair, Rick Carney

Recommendation

The Music Commission recommends that the City Council approve the proposed bond amount of \$15,000,000 to support the development of a music "HUB" as recommended in the Omnibus Resolution. The funds will provide for local funds towards the purchase and development of property to develop a facility for space for music. A goal of the Omnibus resolution is the creation of a physical Music HUB to act as the epicenter of the City's music community. A Music HUB would be a focal point for showcasing Austin's music talent, delivering professional development, inspiring Austin's youth, and celebrating Austin's music sector. The music commission would like to explore combining this request with the request put forth by the Arts Commission to benefit Austin's creative sector.

Description of Recommendation to Council

There are examples of cities converting buildings or using public land to develop a hub creating rehearsal and performance spaces, offices and meeting rooms for music businesses, and areas to network and connect. Rental fees and corporate partnerships and sponsorships offset the operation costs of the hub. Austin's initiative provides a physical presence for music development efforts while simultaneously bringing excitement and revitalization to an area. The Austin Music HUB will become the catalyst for the advancement of human capital development, job creation, and entrepreneurship in the music industry. This will be done in a sustainable manner to facilitate economic empowerment of musicians and music industry players in the value chain, specifically those from previously disadvantaged communities and/or underserved music genres. The objectives of the Austin Music HUB are:

- To identify and monitor music industry trends
- To enable meaningful participation by Austin musicians in all aspects of the music industry value chain
- To create access to the music value chain
- To enable growth of Austin's music industry
- To collect and preserve Austin music heritage
- To undertake research on various aspects of the music industry
- To embrace and use technology as a driver and enabler for industry growth and development

- To harness existing management talent and develop the required skills as well as competencies for the management of the music industry
- To communicate effectively using media and channels for the development and promotion of Austin's music talent

This proposal takes into account all the challenges facing the music sector, particularly the production, manufacturing, education, broadcasting and distribution aspects of the commercialization and music heritage of Austin. The proposal is informed by recommendations made in various music development strategies (Omnibus, Music Census, etc.)

Rationale:

In 2016, Austin's City Council voted to support the Music and Creative Ecosystem Omnibus Resolution. The Omnibus resolution provided a directive to develop policy that supports Austin musicians and the Austin music industry. Though Austin is branded as the "Live Music Capital of the World" and has the musicians, other cities have the music business. Moreover, "the Live Music Capital of the World" stands bifurcated between its lucrative festivals and, as documented in studies, have found, a dwindling music scene. Large events and a fast growing population have put an unintended strain on the infrastructure of the local music scene which helped create them and on which they rely. Austin's music tourism is booming at an economic impact of over \$2 billion. While the music tourism sector is booming; revenue and jobs brought in by just the local music industry on its own is actually declining.

There are other policy prescriptions and interventions that need to occur to impact Austin's primary music issues, but a Music HUB would be an important initiative in developing a sustainable music city. Other music cities thrive because they have established a "scene economy" in which entrepreneurship is key, employment opportunities exist for local musicians, and spaces are set aside for a community to gather.

Music HUBS are emerging in a number of forms in cities around the world. Nashville's HUB is a music tech accelerator created in partnership with the Country Music Association. The program began in 2015 with eight start-up companies. Adelaide's St. Paul's Creative Center is in Adelaide's CBD and is a former church which was also a former night club and function center. The center is now home to more than 15 music companies including a training institute. Chicago's Fort Know Studios is a Chicago recording studio offering shared rehearsal space and 92 recording suites in a 130,000 square foot facility. The City of Chicago has developed a live music strategy that focuses on cultivating music hubs and districts in different neighborhoods. The approach identifies specific "scenes" or key venues in target neighborhoods and uses them as catalysts to create a music hub in the area. Each music hub comprises a destination – venues, music school, etc.

Using a previously City report (shown below) a creative mixed center for the Arts by Forge Craft and Architecture provides a budget estimate at \$15 million for a 50,000 square foot building with a range of arts programs and exterior site improvements. This is about \$300 per square foot.

Vote

For: 8

Against: 0

Abstain: 0

Absent: 2

Attest: Kim McCarson, Liaison

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PREFACE

Our intentions are through this document to outline a strategy for evaluating existing sites and buildings for adaptive re-use and conversion into mixed-use facilities anchored by arts and arts-related programs of use.

Also, this document should be viewed strictly as a preliminary study and should not supplant a full feasibility study but rather serve as a tool for testing potential sites or buildings that could qualify for full feasibility. A full feasibility would be focused on a specific site and/or existing building and include a comprehensive assessment of existing infrastructural and structural conditions, building soundness, available utility service, preliminary zoning and code review, neighborhood and transportation exigencies, etc. Such comprehensive scope is excluded from this study which centers mainly on general programmatic needs and projected associated costs.

This study was based on target parameters offered by the Cultural Arts Division and Economic Development Division of the City of Austin combined with our own experience and research into arts spaces:

- 50,000 square foot building for conversion
- \$10M to \$15M total project budget
- Existing parking or enough space to include required parking that may be a combination of surface or structured parking
- Facility to be located in north Austin in a favorable city district
- Earlier cost projections by COA departments at \$300/sf were taken into consideration
- The facility may house a range of arts programs and exterior site improvements

As we compiled our own data and reviewed the "Austin Parks and Recreation Department Community Creativity Centers" we were able to distill the initiative into pointed strategies. Our expectation is that a program mix derived from our study could serve as a foundation for manifesting the following goals:

- Revitalization and Destination-Building
- Scaleability and Affordability
- Opportunity and Partnership
- · Sustainability and Stewardship



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REVITALIZATION AND DESTINATION-BUILDING

The struggle for the arts in Austin has reached crisis levels. Austin has an international reputation as a place to be. For Austin to live up to this reputation, the places within the place need to meet expectation and universal support from the community and the City of Austin are essential to ameliorate the problem.

Mixed-use arts facilities with the right mix can directly address the need and serve as a destination for both Austinites and visitors, for both makers and participants. Smart adaptive re-use of existing building assets can reverse urban decay at good cost-to-benefit value, revitalize the areas in which they are located and serve as a vibrant node for a local microeconomy in surrounding neighborhoods and beyond.

Furthermore, concentrating the arts at a single location builds density that best utilizes shared infrastructure and aggregate interest across the various programs. This encourages a steady flow and overlap of users and visitors to the destination which builds diversity, reliable revenue streams and widespread community support.



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SCALEABILITY AND AFFORDABILITY

These are the two most important operative qualities to the creative mixed-use center (CMUC). Many if not most arts organizations are non-profit entities. They rely on grants and philanthropic investment as well as collective and community support. Moreover, by their very nature, the arts are fluid, amoebic, metamorphic, and even opportunistic.

To the extent that the arts comment on our culture and themselves are extensions of our culture, the arts bend and sway as culture does. The CMUC must needs have the ability to respond to these cultural shifts.

Strategic planning, smart space-making and cost-efficient design is critical in achieving the most value out of initial development capital as well as long-term life-cycle viability in response to the vicissitudes of the market economy and the culture to which it is tied.

Scaleable strategies allowing flexible spaces, big and small, in varying combinations and range of uses will allow the CMUC to capture prevailing market and cultural winds. In so doing, revenue can be generated from any number of sources at any given time.

The mix of arts groups encourages cross-fertilization of interest at the maker as well as the visitor level. This allows the individual artists to support each other and their constituencies to avail themselves of the full range of offerings at the CMUC.

Since much of the overhead in producing art resides in rent and materials, a scaleable strategy will allow the CMUC to provide affordable spaces and the potential for shared amenities to support the making of art. If the cost of production can be maintained at an affordable level over the life of the CMUC, the natural ability of the arts to generate traffic and interest will help keep the CMUC accessible to both artist and visitor and eventual leapfrog into the realm of profitability.



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OPPORTUNITY AND PARTNERSHIP

With a healthy mix of arts under a single roof, the opportunity for artistic and business interaction and collaboration is high.

Most of the arts groups in Austin have been spread out, isolated from one another in whatever affordable corners of the city are within budgetary reach. And yet, this geographical displacement hasn't prevented the arts from developing loyal followings and deep and comprehensive subscriber and fan bases. Nor has this fact prevented the arts from creative collaboration with each other. Theatre arts regularly involve the visual and dance arts. Visual arts collaborate with musicians. Multi-media is becoming the norm in the performance arts.

A creative mixed-use facility promises to deliver what it implies in its name: to facilitate creation from a wide range of sources. Two simple ingredients, contact and interaction, set the tone for creative opportunities. Make a space where both planned and spontaneous collaboration is possible and the artists will take care of the rest.

Concentrating this creative activity in a single facility also helps the larger community focus their support. Scaleability in partnership also becomes possible. Grant money, philanthropic money, private equity investment and community investment, can all be pipelined at different scales. Individual artists can seek support, entire programs can be underwritten, investment into the facility itself in public-private funding financial structures become possible, and specific events can find corporate sponsorship.

Most importantly resident programs will emerge to anchor the facility. These primary partners can serve as the recurring basis of activity while shorter-term, smaller initiatives can enhance the regular schedule of offerings from the CMUC.



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SUSTAINABILITY AND STEWARDSHIP

Partnerships benefit from the old tenet of "strength in numbers" but more pointedly in the related concept of "shared resource value." To the extent that there is great overlap in similar needs from one art to the other, the CMUC bears the potential to efficiently fulfill those needs. The overlap of function and building performance throughout the CMUC enables its users to fully realize their artistic and business goals.

Sustainable design practices further enhance these goals.

In our field, the architectural needle always slides in the direction of progress: better materials; efficient MEP systems, efficient energy usage and energy generation; lighter but stronger structural strategies; long-term sustainable design; low-impact development and life-cycle strategies.

With a \$10M-\$15M project budget, every effort should be taken to allocate costs towards and take advantage of prudent sustainable design. The low-rent spaces that have traditionally been the rule for the arts are not sustainable in the long-term. The cost of maintaining such spaces offsets any savings in rent and progressive building deterioration eventually leads to a point where the cost of capital improvement becomes insurmountable for the non-profit business income streams. Upfront investment in systems that are less costly to maintain is a safeguard for long-term success.

Such systems, introduced into the building or in the innovative site strategies surrounding the building, require informed stewardship. All users and visitors should understand and commit to proper use and maintenance of the facilities.

Sustainable design is employed by the best affordable housing developers. Tenant pride and stewardship has proven to be a measurable positive outcome, both qualitatively and quantitatively, in such developments. The same benefi would be seen in a CMUC. Moreover, pride in stewardship of the building and grounds further ensures that the fi pipelines continue to fl w as investors see their seed capital netting tangible rewards.



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THE EMPTY SPACE

Consider this: except for one thing, the spaces for the arts are empty, blank canvases yet to be conformed to creative vision.

It's everything around these spaces – the walls, ceilings, floors, the lighting, air movement, windows and doors – where designers and architects can contribute with their own vision.

With a little imagination and intelligent design we can enhance the one thing contained in these otherwise empty spaces: potential.



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PROJECTED MATRIX OF PROGRAMS

Visual, Sculptural, Tactile Arts Section

- Exhibit space with lobby white gyp board walls with moveable gyp board partitions to allow a variety of exhibit set-ups; ambient overhead lighting (LED) grid with unistrut subgrid for directional spotlights (halogen and/or LED)
- Art studios white gyp board walls with 100sf-120sf partitioned spaces for artist use; common area space for impromptu pin-ups; outfitted with general use work tables; ambient lighting grid with individual overhead mountable lights per space
- Workshop / woodshop / kiln workshop featuring carpentry, welding, pottery
 tools and equipment for general use by entire facility; some storage of basic
 materials but artists would be responsible for their own materials for the
 making of items to support their work (frames for painters, flats for theatrical
 performances, etc.); the workshop could also be used for theatrical sets and
 facilities maintenance.



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PROJECTED MATRIX OF PROGRAMS

Education Section

- Classroom simple classrooms with white gyp board walls; group tables and chairs; ambient overhead lighting; possibly moveable chalkboards or white boards; projection screen; media may be leased from facility for classes; classes for both youth and adult including arts, acting, continuing education, personal improvement, business-related, etc.; can double as special event space or rehearsal
- Community room / conference room fully finished room with full multimedia capabilities; conference table and chairs; tackboards and white boards; ambient overhead lighting; retractable projection screen; undercounter refrigerator for refreshments; room darkening mechanical shades



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PROJECTED MATRIX OF PROGRAMS

Administrative Section

- Offices discrete offices for facilities managers; white gyp board walls; carpet tile or similar; ambient overhead lighting; systems furniture including desk, tables, chairs and storage
- Co-working facility similar to We Work, Link or Vuka co-working facilities, a
 range of work spaces within a single, communal work space; communal work
 tables; smaller conference tables; some dedicated private conference rooms
 for smaller meetings



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PROJECTED MATRIX OF PROGRAMS

Performance Section

- Theatres / stages small, medium, big theatre spaces; black-box formats with sprung wood floors to allow for maximum flexibility and seating arrangements; flexible light grids to allow for a range of performances; light booths in each space for operating lighting and sound for shows; can be used for theatre, dance, musical performances and also film screenings, lectures, stand-up comedy, etc.
- Dressing rooms prep space for performers featuring dressing counters with dressing mirrors and lighting; storage lockers personal effects and costume storage; double height space could allow for further storage
- Green room prep space for performers with wi-fi video to performance spaces; lounge with refrigerator, microwave, vending machines; can double as lounge for admin and co-working facilities
- Rehearsal spaces sprung wood floors; ambient overhead lighting; storage
 carrels and work tables and chairs; optional mirrored in dedicated dance
 rehearsal spaces; imperative soundproofing in demising and corridor walls;
 not to be used for musical rehearsal (there are plenty of those spaces all
 around town); can double for classrooms or special events usage; one or two
 may be dedicated green screen for film production



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PROJECTED MATRIX OF PROGRAMS

Co-Retail Section

• Co-retail – a fairly new concept in retail that leading retailers like Amazon are spearheading on a national scale; similar to co-working facilities, co-retail can utilize a single concentrated space to house several retailers, each with a display area and point of purchase for their product; a limited amount of select products may be kept on-site but with primary focus on online purchases aided by a retail agent; this space can also serve the resident artists and artisans who can opt to sell their art here or have consumers be directed to their studio spaces

Flex Short-Term Rental Spaces

• Short-term rental – assuming COA will allow STR licenses, hospitality microsuites for use by visiting artists; can do combination of microsuites with their own bathrooms or congregate bathrooms for a cluster of microsuites

Café/Lounge/Commercial Kitchen

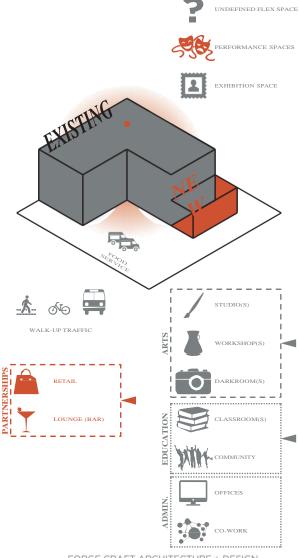
Café / Lounge – with commercial kitchen for catering and food prep for special
events; can be 51% TABC license; ideally partner with operator to manage the
café / lounge which can be open to the public as well as for events occurring
at the CMUC

Unprogrammed Shell Space

Unprogrammed shell space – 9,000sf of unprogrammed space has been set aside; this can be a combination of existing space plus new construction in the form of continuation of existing space or a stand-alone building; the program of this space is scaleable to meet future needs; it can serve as a single program for uses not currently represented in the CMUC or an extension of existing uses in any number of combinations that can be housed in the allocated square footage



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SOURCES

Janet Seibert, Civic Arts Program Consultant, City of Austin Meghan Wells, Manager, Cultural Arts Division, City of Austin Sylnovia Holt-Rabb, Assistant Director, Economic Development Division, City of Austin

"Austin Parks and Recreation Department Community Creativity Centers," draft report

Forge Craft Architecture + Design, research on and feasibility studies of related art spaces – compiled by Rommel Sulit, Principal + Founder and Carrie Gammell, Project Designer + Research Analyst



CREATIVE MIXED-USE ADAPTIVE RE-USE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTUAL PROGRAM MATRIX AND PRELIMINARY COST BREAKDOWN PREPARED BY ROMMEL SULIT PRINCIPAL + FOUNDER, FORGE CRAFT 21 FEBRUARY 2017

SPACE	INDOOR/OUTDOOR	FRONT/BACK	SQFT	COUNT	GSF	LOAD FACTOR	NSF	COST/SF	COST	OCCUPANT LOAD	PARKING	FUNCTION OF SPACE
art sections												
lobby / exhibit space	INDOOR/OUTDOOR	FRONT	4000	1	4000	1	4000	125	500000	133	8	assembly without fixed seats - standing space
studios (assume 10-12 artists per studio)	INDOOR	MIDDLE	1200	5	6000	1.3	7800	125	975000	156	28	studio work space for artists and artisans; assume 120sf per occupant = 60-72 resident artists
art storage	INDOOR	ВАСК	200	5	1000	1	1000	100	100000	3	2	storage allocated adjacent to studios
workshop / woodshop / kiln	INDOOR/OUTDOOR	ВАСК	2000	1	2000	1.3	2600	175	455000	40	9	shop support for artists, set designers, exhibits and
paint booth / industrial waste	OUTDOOR ADJACENT	ВАСК	60	2	120	1	120	125	15000	0	0	installations, on-site maintenance ventilated area outside with drying racks
dark room	OUTDOOR	FRONT	300	1	300	1.2	360	150	54000	6	1	equipment and chemicals to be covered in membership
public bathrooms (M/F) - exhibits areas	INDOOR	FRONT	200	2	400	1.2	480	150	72000	4	2	agreements WCs: 1 per 125 M (or 67% urinals), 1 per 65 F; lavatories: 1 per 200 M/F; fountains: 1 per 500 occupants
education												
classrooms / rehearsal (flex use)	INDOOR	MIDDLE	325	10	3250	1.2	3900	100	390000	163	8	youth and adult arts, professional development and continuing education-type classes rooms can double as event, rehearsal or flex use space
community room - conference room	INDOOR	FRONT	800	1	800	1.3	1040	200	208000	53	11	subdividable with media hook-ups and eqpm
public bathrooms (M/F) - office	INDOOR	ВАСК	200	2	400	1.2	480	150	72000	4	2	
admin sections												
offices	INDOOR	ВАСК	100	6	600	1.2	720	125	90000	6	3	facilities staff
co-work - common area work space	INDOOR	FRONT	1200	1	1200	1.2	1440	175	252000	12	5	shared co-working space for tenants
print / copy	INDOOR	ВАСК	100	1	100	1.2	120	100	12000	1	0	wi-fi based; printing can be tracked per user with
public bathrooms (M/F) - office	INDOOR	ВАСК	200	2	400	1.2	480	150	72000	4	2	appropriate software
performance sections												
lobby / box office	INDOOR	FRONT	1200	1	1200	1	1200	175	210000	40	4	assembly without fixed seats - standing space
main stage (200 occ) with sprung floors	INDOOR	FRONT	3200	1	3200	1	3200	300	960000	200	50	flexible black box space; assume ceiling / roof may need to be raised with new structure
second stage (120 occ) with sprung floors	INDOOR	FRONT	2400	1	2400	1	2400	300	720000	120	30	flexible black box space; assume ceiling / roof may need to be raised with new structure

auditorium / flex theatre (60 occ)	INDOOR	MIDDLE	1200	1	1200	1	1200	300	360000	60	15	flexible black box space; assume ceiling / roof may need to be raised with new structure
public bathrooms (M/F) - performance areas	INDOOR	FRONT	350	2	700	1.2	840	150	126000	7	3	be faised with new structure
dressing rooms (2) with bathrooms (showers?)	INDOOR	ВАСК	400	2	800	1	800	175	140000	16	2	dedicated performer bathrooms will satisfy AEA rules; will
green room/ backstage (w/ kitchenette?)	INDOOR	MIDDLE	300	2	600	1	600	175	105000	12	1	require a shower for each gender this can double as a lounge for admin / classrooms
rehearsal space (dedicated with sprung floors)	INDOOR	MIDDLE	400	4	1600	1.2	1920	125	240000	32	32	high parking count because by nature will have multiple
costume storage	INDOOR	FRONT	300	1	300	1	300	125	37500	1	1	users per use prefer storage for costumes rather than stage sets, flats,
												etc there are cheaper storage options for such things
co-retail space	INDOOR	FRONT	1000	1	1000	1	1000	200	200000	10	4	can serve brands or resident artists and artisans; assume 120sf per display per user
retail storage / support	INDOOR	ВАСК	500	1	500	1	500	125	62500	2	1	for limited quantities of retail products
flex short-term rental	INDOOR	ВАСК	220	12	2640	1.2	3168	200	633600	13	13	if short term leases are available to the facility, this could be an option to house visiting artists and collaborators
large supply closet for lounge	INDOOR	ВАСК	200	1	200	1	200	200	40000	4	0	combination of all storage spaces
cafe / lounge / commercial kitchen	INDOOR/OUTDOOR	FRONT	2000	1	2000	1	2000	200	400000	133	20	specific lounge area will be defined but areas such as the lobbies for art and theatre can have seating areas served by the lounge
public bathrooms (M/F) - office	INDOOR	ВАСК	200	2	400	1.2	480	150	72000	4	2	
unprogrammed shell space	INDOOR/OUTDOOR	END / NEW	9000	1	9000	1.2	10800	200	2160000	180	22	future program, assembly, etc. to be determined based on future need
					38910		55148		9733600	1236		
parking count											257	
parking reduction							66826		500000		206	allowance assuming 20% urban core reduction
max buildable area							121974					
allowable percentage buildable area / site sf							95% of	site area				if site is zoned CS, max aallowable bldg coverage and
allocation for water quality / detention / landscape							20% of	site area				impervious cover = 95%; FAR = 2:1, max height = 60 feet
minimum required site area							154072					154072 sf = 3.53 acres round up to 3.6 acres to allow for additional parking, green space or future development
site improvements (including landscaping)									1000000			allowance (includes flatwork, landscaping, curbs,
construction contingency (15%)									168504			drainage) budget contingency to account for market cost
soft costs > designer / engineering / consultant fees									634236			fluctuations based on 6% total construction cost
development fees / development contingency									342063			based on 3% total construction cost

projected total development cost	12378404	hard cost + soft costs + contingencies
projected bond	15000000	maximum bond allocation
cost delta	2621596	if max amount is approved, then surplus funds can be allocated to land purchase, operations and/or future development