To instigate transformative change on struggling U.S. cities by identifying and exploiting existing networks that promote spatial, economic, and ecological change as a catalyst for addressing urban problems at a national scale via a series of localized, generative events. These events will introduce current and future systems supporting art, culture, education, media and production to provoke reactivation and resuscitation of the American city at a variety of scales and magnitudes.

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SEPA SAMA
YANG WANG

CULTURE NOW

THE CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN CONDITION

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THE CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN CONDITION

UCLA's M.Arch II Suprastudio 2010/11 is a year long post-professional research and design initiative at the city scale. It is an immersive investigation of the intersections of public policy and urban design, of contemporary culture and its spatial manifestations.

Encouraged by international initiatives and intended as a critical extension of existing programs in the U.S., the studio’s aim is to stimulate transformative change on struggling U.S. cities by identifying and exploiting existing networks that promote spatial, economic, and ecological change - as a catalyst for addressing urban problems nationally via a series of localized, generative events. These events will introduce current and future systems supporting art, culture, education, media and production to reactivate the American city at a variety of scales and magnitudes.

We are unwilling to concede to the current economic climate and the resultant decline of creative capital, both of which have triggered demographic and cultural slippage. We seek to launch the necessary dialogue about the nature of arts and culture in the American city. The arts as such expand discourse; now the nature of this very conversation is in question. Our goal is to advance this conversation throughout society and institutions, to study the significance of the arts to this country and to the identity of our cities.

While defining current urban and cultural crises, we also test models for cultural urbanism and identify the critical mass of initiatives, activities, and interventions necessary for both temporal and permanent transformation. We recognize the inherently collaborative nature of cultural production and its simultaneously localized and connective operational scale. As such, we will engage established cultural centers as well as remote cultural outposts, the site-specific as well as the broadly strategic. Our proposed cultural imperative will involve transient arts events and urban interventions to catalyze long-term cultural, social and economic development.

The Suprastudio is articulated into four project phases, of which this publication marks the midterm.

TOPIC IDENTIFICATION: The summer session produced an overview of international cultural initiatives providing knowledge on the programmatic, economic, social and structural background of festivals, institutions and their locations. This research operates as the foundational data for our continued investigations and informs the development of a nationwide model for cultural initiatives and policies. Selected research was published in our first newsprint Culture Now - Grey Zones and presented in the first of a series of exhibitions at UCLA’s gallery.

PROBLEM DEFINITION: The fall quarter’s research was aimed at framing the state of contemporary American cities with a maximum population of 400,000, at the development of selection criteria and the understanding of geographical, demographic and cultural diversity and identities. A number of 273 cities were evaluated, leading to a catalogue of criteria pointing to issues and potentials. Realizing the limits of city ranking, we extended our search toward trends and movements, realizing the growing influence that communities, economics and politics, innovation and media have on the perception of a place.

In articulating the potentialities of 273, 130, 62, 17, and now 8 cities, we have highlighted recurring problems that provoke the most diverse reactions and results. Neither the Top Eight nor the next American city, these cities are prototypes, all linked to tangible identities, the result of all possible monocultures, too high expectations - too fast, shallow, neglected in their contemporaneity, unseen.

The contemporary American condition is one of movement. Derived from the country’s expansion west and its transfer of resources along railroad and interstate transportation networks, we are most stable when in motion. This continual migration and capitalistic environment fuels relentless consumption of goods, people and land leaving discarded resources and abandoned property in its wake in search of the generic image of the American dream and the eternal new. Urban Exhaustion is the visual manifestation of society’s nomadic patterns and abandonment. Its latent and often invisible counterparts are abuse and contamination. It is here, in the absence of activity, that a ripe opportunity for reactivation occurs, through the arts and their ability to reflect society and help rearticulate the homogenous cityscape.

PROGRAM DEFINITION: Defining cities has coincided with identifying and understanding policies, programming and funding opportunities. Encouraged by the National Endowment for the Arts initiative to connect arts agencies, local leaders, federal agencies and the philanthropic sector, we will not take on the role of artists, nor curators.

Embracing current challenges, changes and potentials of contemporary culture, we seek to define, establish, program and implement what drives contemporary urbanity and culture, the territory of which has indeed expanded, to reactivate the complexity inherent in the city: transformation, dialogue, education.

January 2011
URBAN EXHAUSTION

The overuse and subsequent decline of urban environments is a common problem in many mid-size cities across the United States. Through the exploitation of industrial, social or ecological resources, cities shrink, production centers fade and environmental resources are tapped leaving foreclosed homes, abandoned warehouses and unclaimed land behind as tarnished territories desperate for repurposing.

These contaminated sites, once definitive of a city's development, now stand as the visual manifestation of urban exhaustion, an idea that permeates the city fabric and breeds anxiety about a community’s future. It is in these locations where opportunity resides and a cultural armature can intertwine with the social, political and economic mechanisms of the city to realize a new potential.

SYMPTOMS OF URBAN EXHAUSTION

The investigation of the contemporary American city yielded a series of symptoms contributing to the fatigue of our urban environments. These issues exist at a broad, national scale but can be quickly identified at a regional, city-specific level. They are the struggling city personified.

NEGATIVE IDENTITY: The presence and agglomeration of high crime, economic deterioration and increasing vacancy provoke negative sentiments with regard to a city’s overall perception. The resulting image forecasts a city without purpose and more frequently, the economic, cultural and social generators that fuel a city's growth and prosperity begin to leave. Visitors, investors and its inhabitants are discouraged from participating in the cultivation of city life.

FORECLOSURES: The recent economic downturn coupled with high unemployment and the transitory lifestyle of the average American, homes are the first and most expensive asset to be left behind. When intensified, this condition produces porous neighborhoods which remain utility rich in services, but purpose poor.

MONOCULTURE: Cities dependent on one form of culture or production, such as gambling or the transfer of goods, can create not only a homogenous way of life, but a homogenous cityscape. This focused specialization is sustainable until there is an increase of external competition or a declining demand. A city unable to adapt to contemporary needs ultimately declines, leaving visual remnants of vibrancy, now lost.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Migrating industries and economic upheaval produces fewer jobs for a city's inhabitants. At the beginning of 2010, the US unemployment rate was at an all time high of 10.6% displacing workers and inducing additional strain on cities already attempting to cope with less production and more human capital to sustain.

STRESSED RESOURCES: A consume-and-discard society will produce a strain on natural resources when human demand ultimately surpasses environmental supply. Endless energy consumption, contamination of water aquifers and the prolific development of the American landscape disregard the limits of our surrounding environment and help accelerate the expenditure of additional assets without replacement.

FAILING INDUSTRY: As material demands fade or production centers move to other cities and countries, physical and psychological residuals remain. Cities that identify with one type of production, such as automobiles or transportation, can often see entire populations and profits leave in tandem with the departure of its main industry.
CONTAMINATED SITES
A common thread among each of the components of urban exhaustion is the emergence of the contaminated site, a physical byproduct of the voracious consumption of goods, people and land. These locations, littered across the American landscape and further articulated in our urban fabric, contain residual hazardous substances in its air and soil from previous use, and await cleansing and rehabilitation.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS
In researching the exhausted urban condition, we came across several federal initiatives supported by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that quantify and address contaminated sites. The Brownfield and Superfund programs of the EPA aim to return contaminated properties to clean sites for reuse. This process produces a number of positive externalities including increased local tax bases, facilitated job growth, repurposed existing infrastructure and the removal of developmental pressures off of open land while simultaneously improving and protecting the environment.

As the incorporation of the EPA’s programs on contaminated sites allowed a focus on properties in need of ecological attention, the Mayor’s Institute on City Design (MICD) program under the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) concentrates on the role of arts and culture at the city scale. MICD brings together mayors and design professionals from across the United States to discuss options for urban development and incorporate the arts into the city evolution process. The program also locates arts initiatives within individual cities and provides funding for the implementation of programs designed to rehabilitate both the cultural and urban fabric of individual American cities.

Additional federal agencies such as the General Services Administration (GSA) and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) serve as a backdrop for a possible collaborative effort at a national level while directly addressing issues related to urban exhaustion from a design perspective. The overlapping agendas and locations of these federal initiatives coupled with our own city selection produces sites ready for cultural intervention and immediate reactivation.
CITY SCAN

As a critical extension of the NEAs Mayer Institute on City Design program, the SupraStudio intends to address contemporary urban issues by identifying a series of U.S. cities that are struggling to persevere. The selection of these prototypical cities will provide an opportunity to develop a program that engages both the existing city fabric as well as the effects of urban expansion.

The cities were selected via information scans of both hard and soft data.

HARD DATA
In order to work at a manageable scale, only cities with a population between 50,000 and 400,000 inhabitants were analyzed. First, a hard data scan was used to reduce the list to cities that can be conceived as prototypical. The incorporated figures and statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau including demographic data and population migration as well as national unemployment and foreclosure trends.
The combination of hard and soft data was compared and contrasted through a series of matrices placing factors such as city identity, arts ecology, infrastructural accessibility, population density and cultural demand against one another. Each of these factors can be measured via a spectrum of high and low concentration and employed to elicit a shortlist of cities where both critical problems and powerful possibilities exist.

DATA ANALYSIS
GALVESTON, TX 2008 after hurricane Ike
photo by Jason K.
All information scans, data research and individual notes were collected and displayed for Supråstudio’s fall presentation in December 2010. The exhibition marked the transition from Problem Definition through the survey of cultural initiatives and city metrics to Project Definition where the selection of contaminated sites within specific cities begin to frame the project’s implementation going forward.

Photo by Layton Petersen
There have been 21 world expos in the U.S. since they begun in 1851. There are currently 650 film festivals in the U.S. and 122,223 are dedicated to the arts and culture. Arts supporting it moves to skiing resort park City, Utah in 1981 and changes from summer to winter to attract more attention from donors: Rockefeller (NYC) - $8.2m/yr - rebuilding New Orleans, creative spaces/artists in NYC; NEA (DC) - $5.3m/yr.
MERCED-ATWATER

KEY PEOPLE:
- Mayor Michael McCloud, President, City of Merced
- Economic Development Commissioner, Merced County Economic Development Commission

MAJOR INITIATIVES, PROGRAMS, EVENTS, AND ORGANIZATIONS:
- Merced Art Hop
- Etiwanda Community Art Festival
- Cultural Institutions:
  - Merced College Art Gallery
  - Merced Art Center

FUNDING SOURCES:
- City of Merced, Cultural Arts Commission
- Merced County Economic Development Commission
- Merced City Council

Cleveland

KEY PEOPLE:
- Mayor Frank G. Gumbel
- Economic Development Commissioner, City of Cleveland

MAJOR INITIATIVES, PROGRAMS, EVENTS, AND ORGANIZATIONS:
- Cultural Institutions:
  - Cleveland Museum of Art
  - Cleveland Natural History Museum

FUNDING SOURCES:
- City of Cleveland
- Cleveland Cultural Arts Commission
- Cuyahoga Arts & Culture

Flint

KEY PEOPLE:
- Mayor Steve Schewel
- Economic Development Commissioner, City of Flint

MAJOR INITIATIVES, PROGRAMS, EVENTS, AND ORGANIZATIONS:
- Cultural Institutions:
  - Flint Institute of Arts
  - Flint Opera

FUNDING SOURCES:
- City of Flint
- Flint Cultural Arts Commission
- Michigan Council for Arts & Cultural Development

Toledo

KEY PEOPLE:
- Mayor D. Michael Collins
- Economic Development Commissioner, City of Toledo

MAJOR INITIATIVES, PROGRAMS, EVENTS, AND ORGANIZATIONS:
- Cultural Institutions:
  - Toledo Museum of Art
  - Toledo Botanical Garden

FUNDING SOURCES:
- City of Toledo
- Toledo Cultural Arts Commission
- Ohio Arts Council

Atlantic City

KEY PEOPLE:
- Mayor Stephen P. Billips

MAJOR INITIATIVES, PROGRAMS, EVENTS, AND ORGANIZATIONS:
- Cultural Institutions:
  - Atlantic City Historical Museum

FUNDING SOURCES:
- City of Atlantic City
- Atlantic County Cultural and Heritage Commission

New Orleans

KEY PEOPLE:
- Mayor Mitch Landrieu

MAJOR INITIATIVES, PROGRAMS, EVENTS, AND ORGANIZATIONS:
- Cultural Institutions:
  - New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park

FUNDING SOURCES:
- City of New Orleans
- Louisiana State Arts Council
- National Endowment for the Arts

Mobile

KEY PEOPLE:
- Mayor Sam Crews

MAJOR INITIATIVES, PROGRAMS, EVENTS, AND ORGANIZATIONS:
- Cultural Institutions:
  - Mobile Art Museum

FUNDING SOURCES:
- City of Mobile
- Mobile Area Arts Council
- Alabama Arts Council

Tacoma

KEY PEOPLE:
- Mayor Mike Linidad

MAJOR INITIATIVES, PROGRAMS, EVENTS, AND ORGANIZATIONS:
- Cultural Institutions:
  - Tacoma Art Museum

FUNDING SOURCES:
- City of Tacoma
- Tacoma Cultural Arts Commission
- Washington State Arts Commission

Non-profit organizations in the state of New York have a collective revenue of $15.9 billion - Arts Supporting Non-Profit Organizations in the State of California - NEA Initiatives Including MCDA, HEINZ ENDEAVORS (PITTH) TOTAL $3.8M/YR - Green Building Initiatives: Graham Foundation (Chicago) - $3M/YR - Art and
Being in one of the largest agricultural regions in the United States and in close proximity to Sacramento and San Francisco, Atwater and Merced are expecting great economic growth and commercial investment in the coming years. Despite being surrounded by undeveloped land at the moment, both Atwater and Merced should consider expanding inward as opposed to outward in the spirit of a traditional European city. Looking inward will help address the tension between the city’s development and the agricultural industry while creating a more complete city fabric. In addition, the rezoning of the Superfund site of Castle Air Force Base in the City of Atwater should not only focus on commercial development, but also address the lack of art and culture activities in the region by engaging the region’s identity: the agricultural landscape.
Cleveland, OH

Population: 431,639 (City)
Area: 82.4 mi²
Major Industry: Steel manufacturing, transportation hub, and health care
Heritage: Steel production
EPA Zone: 5
Major Issues: Population decline, disconnected urban fabric

Since 2000, Cleveland has lost nearly 45,000 people. This trend is part of a longer history of population decline that Cleveland has dealt with since 1950, when almost one million inhabitants lived in the city limits. As a result of the population loss, many residential districts have been left with foreclosed and abandoned homes. For such reasons, the city has accepted its shrinking state and has focused on development in the downtown core and industrial bands to bring in green-tech and bio-tech industries.

We are interested in creating a cultural initiative to connect the downtown core, residential areas and industry while also addressing one of Cleveland's greatest assets: the Cuyahoga River. The zone, known as the Industrial Valley, is vital to Cleveland's economy but is uninhabitable due to a long history of industrial use. This area has a series of EPA Superfund and Brownfield sites, and is recognized as one of the Cuyahoga's "Habitat for Hard Places" re-naturalization initiative.

By leveraging ecological concerns and cultural opportunity with economic stabilization, this zone can directly address many urban and social issues of Cleveland.

Potential Sites

Riverside Landings / Scranton Road Marina
Type: Brownfield (ACRES)
Size: 6.1 acres
Cleanup Stage: Assessment
Pollution: Soil
Reuse: No
Redevelopment: No
Proposed Future Use: Residential

Former Cleveland Asphalt Plant
2900 West 3rd Street
Cleveland, Ohio
Type: Brownfield (ACRES)
Size: 1.96 (2.7) acres
Cleanup Stage: Assessment
Pollution: Soil
Reuse Ready: No
Redevelopment Ready: No
Proposed Future Use: Unknown
Notes: Adjacent to Conrail Railroad, Cuyahoga River

Cuyahoga River Area of Concern
The Cuyahoga River watershed is monitored by the Great Lakes EPA. The area covers most of Cleveland's city limit and has a large ecological impact.

Industry, Culture, and Ecology

EPA Focus Zone

Industrial Zone

Contaminated Site

Cultural Activity
FLINT, MI

POPULATION: 124,943 (CITY)
AREA: 34.1 MI²
MAJOR INDUSTRY: Automotive manufacturing
HERITAGE: Auto industry, birthplace of General Motors and the United Auto Workers (UAW) union
EPA ZONE: 5
MAJOR ISSUES: Foreclosure and demolition of unused property, high racial tension and crime (top 5 U.S. city), monoculture, population decline.

An economic downtown a half-century in the making, Flint must accept it is no longer shrinking, but shrunk. A city constantly downsizing in population -- 200,000 in 1960 at the apex of American automobile production -- Flint has witnessed many of its inhabitants follow its industry moving out-of-town, out-of-mind.

A program must be proposed to encourage a focus on intelligent reduction where foreclosed homes and abandoned assembly plants are routinely demolished leaving empty lots ripe for repurposing. The agglomeration of urban form has been replaced by the generation of urban space and Flint must play an active role in regulating how new spatial territories can be rearticulated to help sustain a smaller, but more vibrant, city.

“Decline in Flint is like gravity, a fact of life,” said Dan Kildee, the Genesee County treasurer and chief executive of its land bank, “We need to control it instead of letting it control us.”
TOLEDO, OH

POPULATION: 316,851 (CITY)
AREA: 84.1 MI²
MAJOR INDUSTRY: Steel production, Cleantech, Shipping
HERITAGE: Steel, Glass production
EPA ZONE: 5

Years after Toledo's rail yards and powerhouses have dissipated into old images of the 1950's. The region no longer contains the capacity that drove Toledo's thriving shipping and production houses. This trickle down effect has diminished, but not closed, the city. Its own facilities were not singularly supported by the surrounding industries and Toledo became a city pulling from the diversity of production that still littered the Rust Belt. Creating the effect of a post industrial landscape.

Remaining a city that is constantly on the break of collapse, Toledo has begun to couple with it's educational resources directed towards green energy capitalizing this with the cities long history of glass production. This invention of new solar products and their production is the new life line for the city.

Although new markets are emerging, the city has been blighted by its urban growth. This common feature of most small cities of a decentralized core, carries its own issues that will make it difficult for the city to grow positively with current trends.

CITY AS A SITE

Toledo circa 1950. The river banks are lined with heavy industry like glass manufacturing and power stations. The downtown across the Maumee river thrives with a dense population.

Maumee River home to rail traffic running across the outlining suburbs.

Toledo’s urban fabric is composed of a mixed typologies. Contaminated sites are coupled with industry and cultural active zones.

One of many sites bordering the Maumee River where the city has been removed and just relics of past infrastructure remain. Dividing the city, these sites are large ranging from between 90 and 200 acres.

Abandoned structures.

Abandoned structures.

Remnants of past industry.

Introduction of artists reviving the edge of downtown.

EPA contaminated site ready for reuse bordering downtown.

Suburb Condition (foreclosed, sparse)

Structures abandoned while the neighboring buildings removed. The urban fill has been removed.

Downtown Core Condition (many buildings removed)

Abandoned structures.
WEEK 24/42  SUPRASTUDIO  19

Bader Air Field
Background: Permanently decommissioned in 2006, Bader Field has been sitting unused ever since. It was the first airfield to use the term airport. In 1998, Bernie Robbins Baseball Field opened and served as the home to the minor league team The Atlantic City Surf until 2009. Currently even the baseball stadium is vacant and falling into disrepair.
Location: 5th Ward Planning Area 1
Type of Contamination: Potential Ground Water Contamination
Type of Site: Urban
Major Buildings or Points of Interest: Former site of Bader Airport, Abandoned Baseball Stadium, Bernie Robbins Field, 1/2 mile away from boardwalk and casinos
Size: 143 acres
Potentials: City has tried to sell land to casino developers, offering a straight trade for land. Potential lies in the amount and variety of land that could be traded for this area.

Garwood Mills/Starns Property
Background: Former site of Garwood Department Store, it was last open in 1976. Since closing, the site has been razed and multiple attempts have been made to redevelop it. The site has been sold and repossessed by the city multiple times.
Location: 1st Ward north East Inlet
Type of Contamination: Soil and Groundwater
Type of Site: Urban Residential
Major Building or Points of Interest: Across Inlet from new casino
Size: 41 Acres
Potentials: Access to water and tourism areas.

For years Atlantic City was the destination to gamble on the east coast. Unfortunately, due to the recent economic downturn, neighboring states have started to legalize gambling and Atlantic City is struggling to attract the same number of tourists that the once did. Atlantic City is now suffering from a struggling economy and developers who no longer want to invest in the decaying city.

POTENTIAL SITES

ATLANTIC CITY, NJ

POPULATION: 35,770 (CITY)
AREA: 17.4 MI
MAJOR INDUSTRY: Tourism, Gambling
HERITAGE: Beach resort, gambling
EPA ZONE: 2

For years Atlantic City was the destination to gamble on the east coast. Unfortunately, due to the recent economic downturn, neighboring states have started to legalize gambling and Atlantic City is struggling to attract the same number of tourists that the once did. Atlantic City is now suffering from a struggling economy and developers who no longer want to invest in the decaying city.

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With the overexposure of its ecological devastation and subsequent recovery post-Katrina, New Orleans struggles to focus on the enrichment of its districts and neighborhoods outside the national media window. With the highest percentage of blighted residential addresses in the country over places like Flint, Detroit and Cleveland and an excess of pledges for help contrasted with the absence of broad strategic ideas, opportunity for renewal finds itself in the nondescript, forgotten sites scattered throughout the city’s urban fabric.

The increasing return of once-evacuated citizens brings an influx of people and potential to help New Orleans regain its confidence and redefine its purpose. The current rebuilding effort allows New Orleans to focus not only on the rehabilitation of its physical presence, but of its place in the national conversation regarding cultural identity.

The interjection of new, contemporary cultural initiatives into a network of city sites located in medium and low density residential areas can redirect the city’s focus from one of past preservation to one of influence as a typology for the regeneration of American cities.
**MOBILE, AL**

**WORLD OIL CONSUMPTION, IN BARRELS**

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<th>HOURLY</th>
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<td></td>
<td>11 mil</td>
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**WHAT IF WE WERE TO USE EXISTING INITIATIVES AND BY-PRODUCTS OF THESE TOXINS TO CREATE AWARENESS?**

**WHAT REMAINS**

1,295,104 million barrels

29 years

**HISTORICAL SCALE**

BP oil spill equivalent to the size of Jamaica

**JAMAICA**

1 BARREL OIL

19 GALLONS OF GASOLINE

FUEL TANK OF 2 AVG CARS

**PROJECTS AND INITIATIVES**

100100.org

Mobile, Al Initiative to build 100 miles of oyster reefs to plant, support and promote more than 1000 acres of coastal marsh and seagrass.

**COVERAGE OF DISPERDANTS**

**OIL EQUIVALENCE**

1 BARREL OIL = 19 GALLONS GASOLINE = FUEL TANK OF 2 AVG CARS

**OIL SPILLS, 1900-2010**

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<th>1,297,407</th>
<th>495,000</th>
<th>194,185</th>
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**WHAT REMAINS**

**HISTORICAL SCALE**

**MOBILE**

**POPULATION:** 198,915 (CITY)

**AREA:** 159.4 MI²

**MAJOR INDUSTRY:** Trade, petrochemical, coal

**HERITAGE:** Trading Center and Mardi Gras

**EPA ZONE:** 4

**PROJECTS AND INITIATIVES**

The Wall

Christo & Jeanne Claude

Wall housing 13,000 oil barrels within the Gasometer, one of the largest tank structures, built in 1928 to store the gaseous by-products of iron ore processing.

100-1000.org

Mobile, Al Initiative to build 100 miles of oyster reefs to plant, support and promote more than 1000 acres of coastal marsh and seagrass.

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1,295,104 million barrels

29 years

**HISTORICAL SCALE**

BP oil spill equivalent to the size of Jamaica
TACOMA, WA

POPULATION: 199,638 (CITY)
AREA: 62.6 MI²
MAJOR INDUSTRY: Shipping
HERITAGE: Manufacturing
EPA ZONE: 10

Tacoma, Washington, the state’s third-largest city 32 miles southwest of Seattle, is a mid-sized urban port city. Tacoma was originally known as the “city of Destiny” and “Grit City” because of the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad and its manufacturing and metallurgy industry. The revitalization of Tacoma began from the early 1990s, and includes the establishment of the University of Washington in Tacoma, the restoration of Union Station, as well as the opening of the Museum of Glass, the Tacoma Art Museum and the Washington State History Museum. Artists are increasingly moving from Seattle to Tacoma, bringing more art creativity to the city.

Tacoma has taken steps to enhance its creative industry culture and the city image needs to be changed from blue collar into a city of culture.

University of Washington
Lam Property (0.14 acres), Hendricks Property (0.07 acres)
LIUNA Property (0.55 acres), Joy Building (0.36 acres)
Shaub Ellison Co. (0.28 acres)
EPA Funding: $45,000
Contamination: Petroleum products, asbestos, soil, groundwater

The Commencement Bay Nearshore/Tideflats Site
Size: 12 square miles
The site is divided into a number of separate project areas being managed as distinct sites. Construction is underway or completed at some of the project areas. These project areas include Asarco Tacoma Smelter, Ruston/North Tacoma Study Area, and Commencement Bay Nearshore/Tideflats. The site includes more than 300 active businesses and nearly 500 identified point and non-point sources of contamination.
MOVING FORWARD

Suprastudio will continue to look into the possibilities and potentials of these prototypical cities and their contaminated sites. The focus remains to advance the dialogue regarding the contemporary American condition and encourage real transformation at the urban scale where spatial concepts and support systems of art, culture and public policy intersect. At this intersection is where we will operate moving forward - provoking the rearticulation and resuscitation of the American city.
UCLA Architecture and Urban Design pursues issues confronting contemporary architecture and urbanism through five different degree programs offering a B.A. in architectural studies degree, two professional degrees (the Master of Architecture I and II) as well as the M.A. and Ph.D in architecture. Our primary focus on advanced design is accompanied by concentrations in technology and critical studies of architectural culture.

We have made every attempt to cite complete sources, contact publishers for the rights to excerpt texts, and credit the photographers involved.

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Caroline Blackburn, Nam Sze Chan, Sabrina Chou, Ryan Hamilton, Nayla Huq, Jim Kies, Arefi Lucatero, Gina Maldonado, Frances Saunders, Legier Stahl

SEMINARS
The Evolving U.S. Cultural Ecosystem (Julia Lowell and Laura Zakaras, RAND Corporation); Paradise City (Jason Payne), Contemporary Culture Update (Karen Follmert), Streetview City (Joakim Dahlqvist and Jens Hommert)

VISITING CRITICS
Hitoshi Abe, Orhan Ayyuce, Matthew Coolidge, Dana Cuff, Neil Denari, Stephen Deters, Henri de Hahn, Jens Hommert, Andrew Liang, Ben Loescher, Julia Lowell, Greg Lynn, Stefano de Martino, Jason Payne, Francois Perrin, Roger Sherman, Richard Weinstein, Laura Zakaras

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