



WHAT IS NEW YORK CITY...

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A Letter From Commissioner Joseph F. Bruno,

NEW YORK CITY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

What if New York City were hit by a Category 3 Hurricane?

In New York City, over eight million people live on land that has 578 miles of waterfront. By 2030, the population is expected to reach nine million. At the same time, global climate change has put New York City at an increased risk for a severe coastal storm. In recent years, storms have become more intense, occur more frequently, and continue farther north than they have historically. The City would face many challenges during and after such a storm; one of the most difficult is the possibility that hundreds of thousands of people could lose their homes.

With financial support from the Rockefeller Foundation and in consultation with Architecture for Humanity-New York, the New York City Office of Emergency Management is sponsoring an open competition to generate solutions for post-disaster provisional housing. "What if New York City..." is a call for innovation and an opportunity for designers and policy-makers to collaborate on one of the biggest challenges facing densely settled urban areas after a disaster: how do we keep people safely and comfortably housed while reconstruction proceeds?

A jury of experts in the fields of architecture, design, urbanism, and government will choose ten entrants who will be awarded \$10,000 each and technical support to develop their proposals into workable solutions. These solutions will provide support for New York's most vulnerable communities and be a precedent for dense urban areas all over the world.

This design competition will rely on a fictional but realistic New York City neighborhood devastated by a hypothetical Category 3 hurricane. How will residents resume their lives? How can they be provided safe, comfortable living space? How can this housing be quickly deployed and adapted to different site conditions? How can it be reused in subsequent emergencies, environmentally sustainable, and cost effective?

I invite you to dedicate your talents to meet these challenges, in hopes that together we can build a more resilient New York City.



Joseph F. Bruno

Sponsor and Support

COMPETITION SPONSOR

[New York City Office of Emergency Management](#)

Established in 1996, the New York City Office of Emergency Management (OEM) works to plan and prepare for emergencies; educate the public about preparedness; coordinate emergency response and recovery; collect and disseminate critical emergency information; and seek funding opportunities to support the overall preparedness of the City of New York.

Visit www.nyc.gov/oem for more information.

Ready New York is the City's educational campaign to encourage New York City residents to prepare for all types of emergencies. Ready New York takes an all-hazards approach to preparing, based on three guiding principles: knowing the hazards in New York City, making a household disaster plan, and stocking emergency supplies. Ready New York's resources now include eight multilingual publications, numerous public service announcements, multimedia advertising campaigns, extensive web content, a speakers' bureau, a reprinting program, corporate partnerships, and continuous community outreach.

Visit www.nyc.gov/readyny for more information.



COMPETITION SUPPORT

OEM received support and guidance from many public and private groups during the preparation of this Competition. The Rockefeller Foundation provided generous financial support and Architecture for Humanity-New York provided consultation and outreach.

[The Rockefeller Foundation](#)

The Rockefeller Foundation was established in 1913 by John D. Rockefeller, Sr., to promote the well-being of humanity by addressing the root causes of serious problems. The foundation works around the world to expand opportunities for poor or vulnerable people and to help ensure that globalization's benefits are more widely shared. With assets of more than \$3.5 billion, it is one of the few institutions to conduct such work both within the United States and internationally.

Visit www.rockfound.org for more information.

[Architecture for Humanity New York](#)

Architecture for Humanity New York (AFHny) is the New York City affiliate of Architecture for Humanity, a non-profit organization created to promote architectural and design solutions to global, social and humanitarian crises. AFHny creates opportunities for architects and designers to partner with city agencies and non-profit organizations based in New York City to carry out projects that contribute to community development at all scales. AFHny advocates for innovative, multidisciplinary and socially conscious approaches to design. AFHny's involvement in this Competition follows AFH's sponsorship of three design competitions that focused on urgent social issues; one for refugee housing in Kosovo, and two related to HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment in South Africa.

Visit www.afhny.org for more information.

Purpose of the Competition

INTRODUCTION

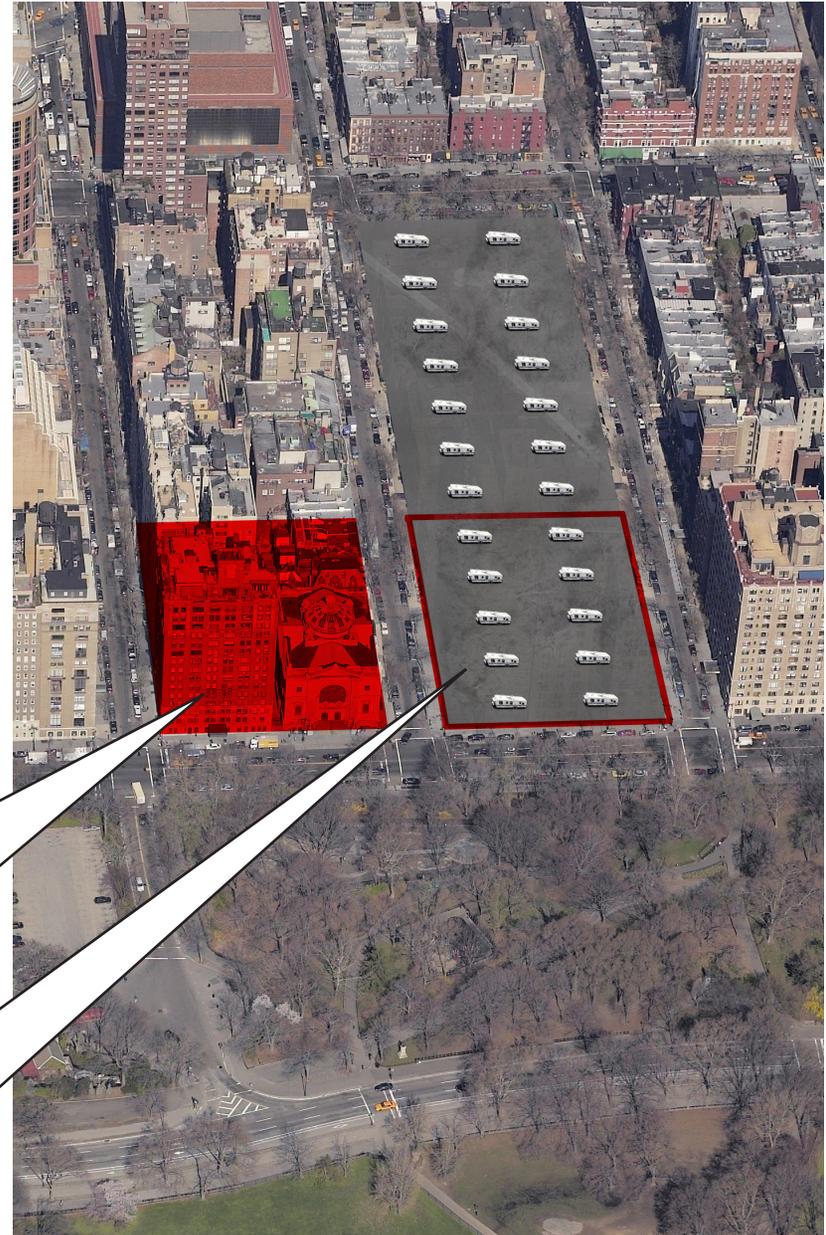
New York City is seeking innovative ideas for providing Provisional Housing for residents who may lose their homes as the result of a catastrophic coastal storm.

Because of the city's high population density and the desire to resettle as many residents as possible in their former neighborhoods, a new paradigm is sought to supplement existing temporary housing programs. Such existing programs typically rely on the deployment of single-household manufactured homes or trailers. Successful proposals will provide living spaces at a density level significantly higher than what is now conventionally provided in temporary structures.

The temporary housing that is the focal point of this Competition is called provisional in the sense that it is intended only as an interim step until a permanent solution is achieved. When residents return to live in Provisional Housing in their previous surroundings, they can be active participants in the City's long-established planning process that will determine the permanent reconstruction of their communities.

Block in Manhattan
Average Density:
200 HOUSEHOLDS PER ACRE

Trailer Park (Default Provisional Housing)
Average Density:
10 HOUSEHOLDS PER ACRE



HURRICANES AND NEW YORK CITY

New York City is considered among the top three cities in the United States vulnerable to the destructive effects of storm surge from a hurricane.

While heavy rainfall and powerful winds pose serious dangers to life safety and property, storm surge is the greatest hurricane-related hazard. New York City is particularly vulnerable to storm surge due to a geographic characteristic called the New York Bight (see page 36). A bight is a curve in the shoreline of an open coast that funnels and increases the speed and intensity of storm surge. The New York Bight is located at the point where New York and New Jersey coastlines meet, creating a right angle in the coastline. A storm surge moving up through New York Harbor and amplified by the New York Bight could devastate susceptible areas of New York City.

Hurricane season lasts from June to November, averaging six hurricanes per year in the Atlantic. During the season, New York City is at highest risk between August and October because water temperatures are warm enough in the Northern Atlantic to develop and sustain a hurricane. According to a 1998 Colorado State University study on hurricane landfall probability, New York City has a 0.9% chance of being hit by a Category 3 hurricane. The same study assigns a 2.4% chance for New Orleans and a 2.5% chance for Houston.

SOME NOTABLE HURRICANES IN NEW YORK CITY:

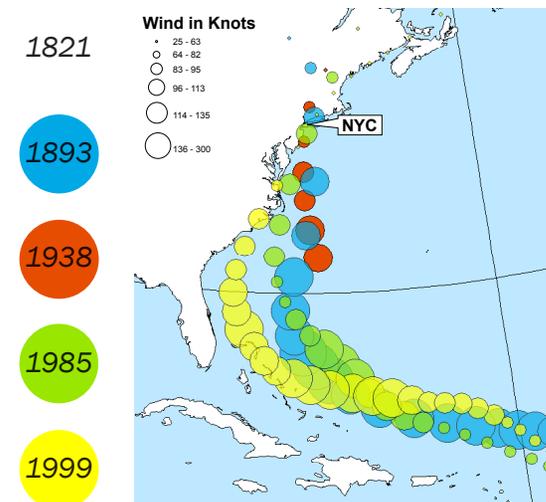
1821: Tide levels rose 13 feet, causing the Hudson and East rivers to meet at Canal Street.

1893: A Category 1 hurricane scoured away Hog Island off the Coney Island coast of Brooklyn.

1938: A Category 3 hurricane (the most powerful hurricane known to have affected New York City) passed over Long Island, causing 10 deaths in the city, over 700 deaths regionally, and disrupted power in Manhattan north of 59th Street and all of the Bronx. The storm also disrupted subway service.

1985: Hurricane Gloria left 2.2 million people without power in the Northeastern United States.

1999: Tropical Storm Floyd flooded subway tunnels across the city, causing service disruptions.



DISASTER PLANNING PROCESS

This Competition will extend the City's Coastal Storm Plan and constitute a critical step in New York City's effort to plan ahead for long term housing recovery after a catastrophic disaster. At the discretion of the Sponsor, one or more Award Recipients' Designs for Provisional Housing will be incorporated into the City's Housing Recovery Plan. Since both the Coastal Storm Plan and the Housing Recovery Plan are not based on likely scenarios, but the worst case scenario, they have also been designed to be scalable to disasters of smaller degrees.

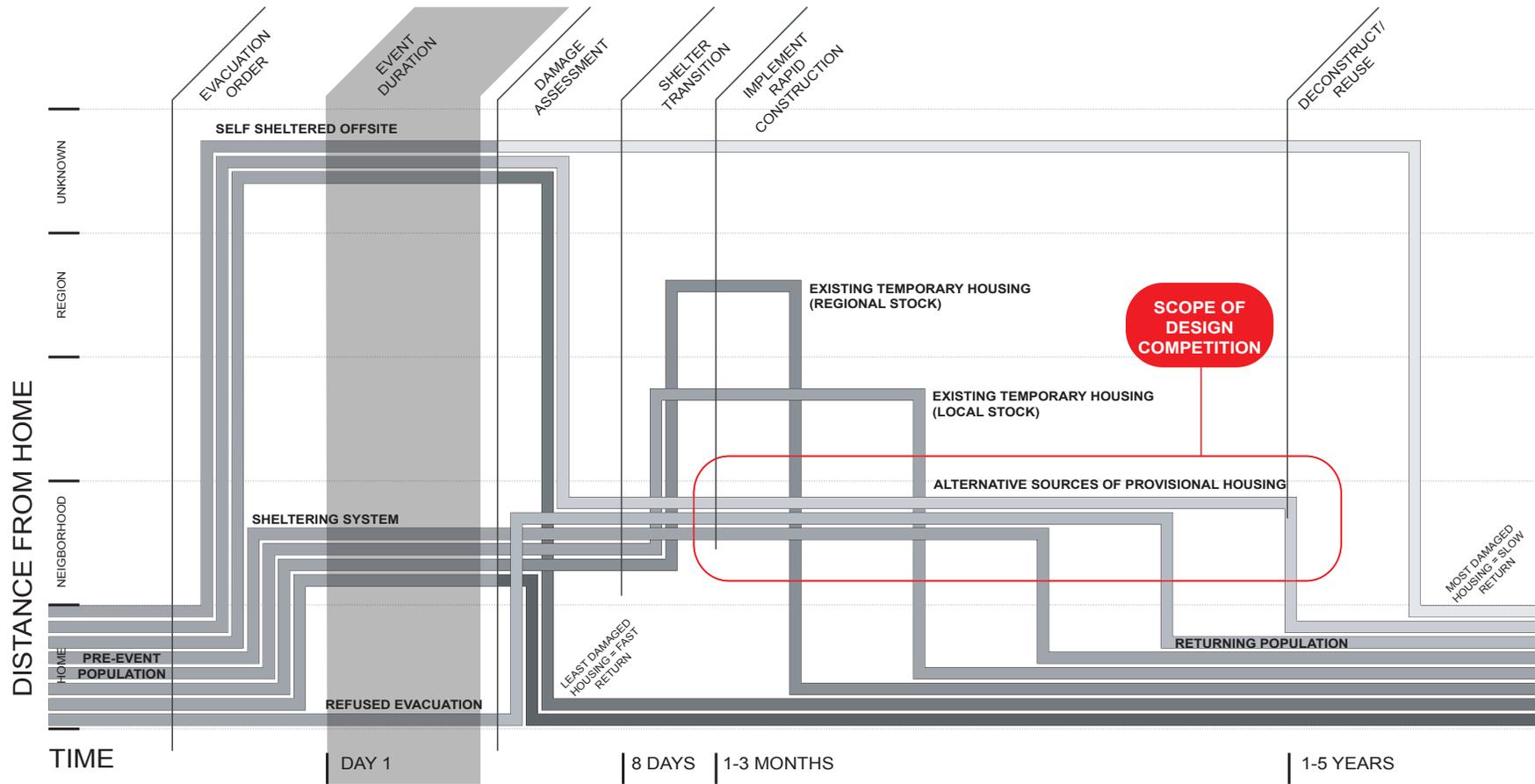
The diagram on the right describes the migration of populations after a disaster. The horizontal axis represents time on an open scale with milestones indicated by black vertical lines. The vertical axis is split into bands, each one representing a relative distance from home to which the population is displaced. The entire population begins and ends in the "home" band. This is an optimistic projection; many displaced may not come back to their neighborhoods.

After an evacuation is called, evacuees follow three basic routes: some leave the city to self-shelter offsite, some evacuate to the City's sheltering system and a few stay behind. After the event, some return home immediately, some who were away enter the sheltering system, and some stay away. During the following days, the City coordinates rescue operations, damage assessment, debris removal, utility restoration, and establishes the basic mechanisms for recovery.

As the sheltering system phases out, people move into existing temporary housing—this could mean available vacant apartments, hotels or staying with friends and family. Many of these temporary housing solutions are untenable over a long period of time for various logistical and social reasons.

As damaged homes are repaired, people return. Their return is reflected in the growing thickness of the "home" band. If the existing temporary housing solutions are exhausted and all housing stock is not yet repaired or rebuilt, there will be a need for additional sources of Provisional Housing. This is the scope of the design Competition.

TIMELINE SHOWING THE MOVEMENT OF DISPLACED PEOPLE AFTER A DISASTER



PROVISIONAL HOUSING PLANNING PREMISES

The City is developing a Housing Recovery Plan for disasters of all types. The results of this Competition will be one piece of this plan. The plan will also include the coordination of other programmatic solutions to address the needs of displaced people after a catastrophe.

Keeping in mind lessons learned from recent disasters, below are some guiding principles the City intends to follow for the planning of Provisional Housing. They are generally outside the intended scope of work solicited in this Competition but inform the Competitor why the Sponsor has posed the Competition.

Respect the Community

Provisional Housing should be considerate of the needs of both the existing community as well as the displaced. It should be built to integrate into the life of the community without interrupting it.

Keep People Close to Home

New Yorkers should have the opportunity to maintain their social and economic networks. Residents should be close to home so that they can be a part of the plan for the permanent rebuilding of their neighborhoods. Access to schools, clubs, religious groups, and daily routines should be kept as intact as possible.

Avoid Haste

In some regions, the best thing is to rebuild quickly after a disaster. However, in complex dense urban areas such as New York City, citizens should take some time to determine what the healthiest path to recovery is. By providing Provisional Housing, people will have more time to allow well-established planning processes to unfold.

Avoid Precluding the Best Development of a Site

New York City has limited land and limited resources which it will need to be put to the best possible use over the coming decades. A solution that works for a few months or a few years may not necessarily be the ideal long-term solution.

Coordinate with a Citywide Recovery Strategy

Housing is critical to post disaster recovery; however, housing recovery should be carefully coordinated with the broader recovery effort.

Improve Beyond the Standard

In many areas of the United States, manufactured modular homes and trailers have become the standard for Provisional Housing after disasters because they are readily available. They are also relatively affordable, easy to transport and install, and offer a degree of psychological comfort because they are a widely-recognized housing type in much of the country. However, the allowable density for groups of trailers or manufactured homes is too low to be generally useful for urban areas like New York.

Respect the City's Unique Character

New York City's density, the lack of vacant housing and land, the complexity of our housing market, the intricacy of the infrastructure, and the carefully choreographed routines of life all play a part in the complexity of a recovery strategy.

COMPETITION OVERVIEW

The Competitors are asked to temporarily house a displaced population in a hypothetical disaster scenario in a realistic but fictitious neighborhood.

In a neighborhood of about one square mile (2.59 km²), up to 38,000 households will seek housing for some length of time, from one month to up to five years. The City seeks to provide Provisional Housing within the neighborhood for as many residents as may be practical. Permanent housing is not in the scope of this Competition.

The housing should be ready as soon as possible. Most of the displaced will stay with friends and family, move outside the city, or wait in congregant shelters until the Provisional Housing is ready. These living situations have proven to be problematic for anything but the short term after a disaster. The sooner housing is ready, the smoother each person's recovery will be.

For the individual household, each unit should be safe and reasonably spacious. It should include all essential facilities that people expect in their homes: places to sleep, cook, eat, work, bathe, play, and store things.

The units should also fit together and integrate with the surrounding areas to form a neighborhood. Competitors should carefully consider how this housing will not only provide safe places to sleep, but also access to places where people can work, shop, and enjoy their lives—an interface to the life of the city.

Provisional structures will be used during a time in which the entire region will be struggling through recovery. Building materials may be scarce and labor in high demand. Construction costs will be at a premium. Public resources will also be stretched. Competitors are encouraged to explore Green Building Practices, and respect the climate and weather patterns of the region.

Inhabitants of the housing will have a diverse set of needs. Some will be mobility-impaired or have special health needs. For others, safety and privacy may be their chief concern. Competitors are encouraged to accommodate as wide a variety of specific needs as is practical.

Competitors are asked to select appropriate sites in the hypothetical neighborhood of the Disaster Scenario included in the Competition Materials; taking into account that the limited availability of land and the undetermined path of post-storm development. Most sites will become available only after debris clearance and infrastructure restoration.

The Provisional Housing should evolve with the neighborhood. Deployment and Deconstruction will likely take place incrementally, first as cleared sites become available, and later when permanent housing starts becoming available. Submissions ideally should account for the disassembly or Deconstruction of Provisional Housing as well as potential re-uses in future disasters or other non-disaster uses.

Competition Structure

INTRODUCTION

The “What If New York City...” Design Competition for Post-Disaster Provisional Housing is a two-part process consisting of an Open Competition followed by a Project Development Period. The Competition is intended to generate innovative solutions for post-disaster Provisional Housing. During the Open Competition, Competitors will register, read the Competition Materials, and submit the required Submissions.

The Competition Jury will review all Submissions meeting the requirements and select ten (10) Winning Submissions that best meet the Judging Criteria. The Winners of the Open Competition will be awarded \$10,000 to further develop their Submissions in the Project Development Period. The Competition Jury will also award ten (10) Honorable Mentions of \$500.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PERIOD

On February 20, 2008, the ten (10) Winners will be awarded \$10,000 to develop their projects further and prepare Designs that will be delivered in May 2008. At the beginning of Project Development Period the Winners will receive an initial payment of \$5,000. The balance of the Award shall be payable to Winners upon final submission of their Designs, judged complete by the Sponsor or agent thereof and based on the specifications outlined in the Submissions section of the Competition Materials. In the event that a Winner is unable or unwilling to develop their project further, they will not receive the balance of their Award.

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The ten Winning Submissions will be reviewed by a Technical Advisory Committee. The advisors will represent City agencies and industry groups and will have expertise in design, construction, disaster recovery, urban planning, and public policy. At the beginning of the Project Development Period, the advisors will evaluate each Winning Submission in terms of feasibility and practicality with regard to existing technology and pertinent regulations. The Winners may use the committee's evaluation as a guide for modifying their Winning Submissions. However, it is not required that a Competitor change any aspects of his or her Submission in reaction to the committee's report unless they wish to do so.

Based upon its review of the Winning Submissions, as well as the expertise of its members in these matters, the Technical Advisory Committee may make recommendations to various public entities for regulatory, legislative, programmatic, or funding changes that may be needed to facilitate the fabrication and deployment of various types of post-disaster Provisional Housing in New York City.

OUTREACH

The Competition and the work produced by the Competitors will add to a public discourse about New York City's vulnerability to major storms as well as other hazards. The competition process gives several opportunities to increase public awareness on this issue. First, the public may visit the "What if New York City..." Website where they will have an opportunity to learn more about coastal storms in New York City and the challenges of disaster recovery. As well, OEM's *Ready New York* campaign has preparedness information online. Second, certain Winning Submissions will be added to the catalog of housing strategies as part of the City's Housing Recovery Plan. Third, the Winning Submissions will be available for public exhibition along with related publications, promotions, and programming. Fourth, all Submissions submitted in conformance with the Submission requirements will be available for public viewing in an online gallery on the City's official web site beginning in February 2008. Finally, the Competitors are invited to post their Submissions on Architecture for Humanity's online database for humanitarian design, the Open Architecture Network.

Conditions

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATION

STOP. PLEASE READ.

Competitors are hereby placed on notice that all Competition Winners and Honorable Mentions will be required to enter into an Agreement with the City of New York prior to eligibility for an award.

The Agreement will include, but is not limited to, the following provisions:

- a. That as a Winner or Honorable Mention you reaffirm your Agreement with all of the terms and conditions set forth in the Competition Materials**
- b. That the City of New York and Award Recipients shall co-own the copyright and patent, if applicable, of the submitted Design and any and all materials, 3-dimensional digital models, renderings, documentation, drawings, sketches, plans, mock ups or depictions in any format submitted that make up the Design.**

Competitors will receive a sample Agreement at the same time they receive their registration number. Within ten (10) business days of notification that he or she is a potential Winner or Honorable Mention, the Competitor will be required to agree to the terms and conditions as set forth in the sample Agreement. Failure to receive a fully signed Agreement will void the Competitor's entry in the Competition. Competitors are encouraged to review all of the terms and conditions set forth in the Agreement prior to entering a Submission. Any questions with regard to your legal rights and obligations under the Agreement should be discussed with private counsel prior to entering a Submission. If a potential Winner or Honorable Mention declines to enter into the proposed Agreement with the City of New York, he or she may withdraw from the Competition.

ELIGIBILITY

This is an Open Competition subject to the following restrictions:

- No purchase is necessary to apply for an Award under this Competition. This Competition is void where prohibited by Law.
- Competitors must be 18 years or older.
- Only one Registration Form may be submitted per person for the duration of the Competition.
- Team work is encouraged. A Competitor that wishes to work with a team must list his or her team members in the space provided on the Registration Form. Team members cannot register separately as individual Competitors and will not be recognized as Competitors. Awards are non-assignable and non-transferable. Any Awards issued by the Sponsor shall be to a registered Competitor only.
- There is no fee to register. Competitors remain anonymous until the Jury has made its selections.
- Jury Members, members of the Technical Advisory Committee, employees of the Sponsor, and their family members are prohibited from entering the Competition
- Competitors that submit incomplete Registration Forms are not eligible to compete.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF PARTICIPATION

1. All Competition Winners and Honorable Mentions will be required to enter into an Agreement with the City of New York prior to eligibility for an award (See *Contractual Obligation section above*).
2. All Competitors represent and warrant that any materials he or she submits shall be wholly original material not published elsewhere; shall not violate any copyright, trademark or other applicable law; and shall not, to the best of the Competitor's knowledge, constitute a defamation or invasion of the right of privacy or publicity, or an infringement of any kind, of any rights of any third party.
3. The Competitors shall comply with all applicable provisions of federal, state or local laws, rules and regulations throughout the duration of this Competition.
4. Competitors are responsible for all costs of applying to the Competition.
5. Competitors and Award Recipients agree to release the City of New York, the Sponsor, Jury Members and each of their respective affiliates and all of their officers, directors, employees, agents and insurers from and against any liability or damages arising as a result of or otherwise related to their participation in the Competition.
6. The Sponsor may edit any Submissions for grammar and clarity.
7. All Submissions will not be returned and become the property of the Sponsor.
8. Awards are non-assignable and not transferable
9. Under no circumstances may a Competitor contact a Jury Member about a Submission. If a Competitor contacts a Jury Member about his or her own Submission or the Submission of any Competitor, the Competitor will be disqualified.

CONTEST SPONSOR RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The New York City Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is the sole sponsor of the Competition.
2. The City of New York, OEM and their agents, respective affiliates, subsidiaries, directors, officers, and employees:
 - a. Are not responsible for error, omission, interruption, deletion, defect, delay in operations or transmission, theft or destruction or unauthorized access to or alterations of application materials, or for technical, network, telephone equipment, electronic, computer hardware or software malfunctions of any kind or inaccurate transmission of or failure to receive Submission information on account of technical problems or traffic congestion on the Internet, or any website or combination thereof.
 - b. Are not responsible for any injury or damage to the Competitor's or any other person's computer related to or resulting from downloading any materials related to the Competition.
 - c. Are not responsible for late, lost, stolen, illegible, incomplete, mutilated, destroyed, delayed, or postage due mail or misdirected Submissions.
 - d. Are not responsible for any oversights, omissions, or errors on their part.
 - e. Reserve the right, at their sole discretion, to suspend, modify or cancel the electronic method of access to the application if it becomes technically corrupted.

EXHIBITION AND PUBLICATION

By registering for the Competition, the Competitors grant the Sponsor, the Competition Support and each of their respective agents, affiliates, subsidiaries, directors, officers, and employees, an irrevocable, perpetual, world-wide and fully paid up license to reproduce, publish, exhibit, transmit or otherwise utilize in any format now known or hereafter devised the Competitor's Submissions and any and all portions thereof. The Sponsor will make every effort to credit the Competitor or winner for use of their Submission for such purposes.

OWNERSHIP, COPYRIGHT AND PATENT

All materials submitted in either Period of the Competition shall become the sole property of the Sponsor. Award Recipients and the City of New York shall co-own the copyright and patent, if applicable, of any and all materials, 3-dimensional digital models, renderings, documentation, drawings, sketches, plans, mock ups or depictions in any format submitted of or as part of the Design as well as the completed Design itself. All physical materials and electronic copies of digital materials, which are furnished by the Award Recipient at no cost to the Sponsor shall become the property of the Sponsor and will not be returned. Each Award Recipient will be required to enter into an Agreement which incorporates these terms and conditions.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Confidentiality of personal information will be maintained by use of reasonable means, subject to the following: By virtue of their Submission, Competitors agree that their names shall be available to the Sponsor to use in any manner in which the Sponsor deems appropriate. In addition, to the extent information submitted in the application is not information that the Sponsor will endeavor to protect from disclosure pursuant to this paragraph, Competitors agree that such information shall be available to the Sponsor to use in any manner in which the Sponsor deems appropriate. Neither the City of New York, OEM, nor any affiliated entity assumes or shall be held responsible for any liability whatsoever for any disclosures of any information submitted by any Competitor, whether such disclosure is made inadvertently or otherwise by any Jury Member, staff, consultant, affiliate or other individual connected with, participating in, reviewing, hearing, or receiving information from or in connection with the Competition. Personal information, including but not limited to date of birth, sex, address and phone number may be used to generate statistical information but will not be intentionally disclosed on an individual basis by the Sponsor, nor any Jury Member. The Sponsor will endeavor, in accordance with applicable law, to protect from disclosure any confidential and/or proprietary information that the Competitor and its owners submitted as part of the Registration or Submission process.

The Sponsor may be required, pursuant to the New York State Freedom of Information Law (New York Public Officers Law section 87 et seq.) to disclose to the public a completed Registration Form, Submission or portions thereof. In the event that a request for disclosure is made, the Sponsor will provide notice to the Competitor as far in advance as practicable of any deadline for response to such request and shall consult with the Competitor to evaluate the extent to which such information may be withheld from disclosure under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Law. Consistent with the requirements of that law, the final determination about whether information may be withheld from disclosure shall be made by the Sponsor. In the event that the Sponsor determines that information may not be withheld from disclosure, the Sponsor will attempt to provide the Competitor with timely notice of intent to disclose in order that the Competitor may invoke any rights or remedies to prevent disclosure to which it believes it may be entitled under the law.

GOVERNING LAW AND JURISDICTION

All issues and questions concerning the construction, validity, interpretation and enforceability of the Competition Materials, documents, terms and conditions and the rights and obligation of Competitors, and the Sponsor, in connection with the Awards or this Competition shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York without giving effect to any choice of law or conflict of law provisions that would cause the application of any other state's laws. Each Competitor irrevocably agrees that the state and federal courts located in New York, New York shall have exclusive jurisdiction over any suit or other proceeding arising out of, relating to or based upon the prizes or these official rules, and each applicant hereby waives any claim as to the convenience of such forum.

TERMINATION AND MODIFICATION

The Sponsor reserves the right to terminate or withdraw this Competition and to change, modify, or alter the terms and conditions governing this Competition, as set forth in the Competition Materials, at any time, without prior notice. The City of New York, the Sponsor, Jury Members, each of their respective affiliates and all of their officers, directors, employees, agents and insurers are not responsible for any damage, loss, inconvenience or injury suffered by any Competitors due to any termination, withdrawal, changes, substitutions, rescheduling, or for any reason whatsoever.

Schedule

OPEN COMPETITION

September 2007	Competition announced, website launched.
October 15, 2007	Registration opens.
November 29, 2007	Submission period begins.
December 7, 2007	Registration closes.
January 4, 2008	Submissions deadline 5 PM EST (22:00 GMT) Submissions not uploaded or postmarked by this date cannot be considered.
Late January 2008	Jury selects ten Winning Submissions and ten Honorable Mentions.
February 6, 2008	Winning Submissions and Honorable Mentions announced. All conforming Submissions posted for public viewing on the Competition Website.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PERIOD

February 20, 2008	Winners receive comments from Jury and Technical Advisory Panel.
May 15, 2008	Developed Designs released. Exhibition, catalog of solutions, and report of Technical Advisory Committee are planned.

Jury

DAVID J. BURNEY, AIA - JURY CHAIR

Commissioner
New York City Department of Design and Construction (DDC)

David J. Burney, AIA was appointed Commissioner of the New York City Department of Design and Construction (“DDC”) in January 2004, by Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg. DDC manages capital projects for a variety of City agencies including the Departments of Transportation and Environmental Protection; and for the many cultural institutions such as libraries and museums that receive City capital funds. At Mayor Bloomberg’s direction, David Burney launched a City-wide “Design and Construction Excellence Initiative” with the goal of raising the quality of design and construction of public works throughout New York City.

Prior to joining DDC, Mr. Burney was Director of Design and Capital Improvement at the New York City Housing Authority where, in 2002, the agency was awarded a National Design Award Special Commendation by the Smithsonian Institute. From 1982 to 1990 Mr. Burney practiced architecture with the New York Firm of Davis Brody & Associates where he was involved in a variety of projects including the Zeckendorf Towers on Union Square and the Rose Building at Lincoln Center.

Mr. Burney was educated at the Heriot-Watt University in Edinburgh and at the University of London. He was the recipient of the AIA NYC Chapter Public Architect Award in 1996 and received a Sloane Public Service Award in 2003.

<http://home.nyc.gov/html/ddc>

JOSEPH F. BRUNO

Commissioner
New York City Office of Emergency Management (OEM)

Commissioner Bruno's distinguished career in public service began in 1971, when he joined the City Law Department as a trial attorney. He served in various Law Department posts and in 1987 he became Commissioner of the New York City Fire Department. Under his leadership, the Fire Department developed a major fire safety education campaign for New Yorkers, with particular emphasis on children and senior citizens. Commissioner Bruno was elected in 1991 to the Civil Court of the City of New York and assigned to the Criminal Court. In 1996, he was elevated to Acting Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Kings County, and in 2002 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court.

On March 4, 2004, Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg appointed him Commissioner of the New York City Office of Emergency Management. He is the fourth head of the agency since it was established in 1996. Since his appointment, Commissioner Bruno has led a number of notable projects. In 2004, Commissioner Bruno coordinated the City's response to various international disasters, including the floods in Haiti and the Dominican Republic and the South Asian tsunami. In the spring of 2005, he successfully oversaw New York City's final adoption and implementation of the Citywide Incident Management System. The program became the City's standard for responding to emergencies and managing planned events. After the devastation of Hurricane Katrina in August 2005, the Commissioner oversaw the development and operation of a Family Assistance Center to aid victims who migrated to New York City. In December 2005, Commissioner Bruno headed the City's plan to maintain order during the Transit Strike, three days that left New Yorker's with no subway service and minimal bus transportation.

In 2006, Commissioner Bruno oversaw the comprehensive revision of the City's Coastal Storm Plan. The updated plan ensures the City is prepared for a worst-case scenario hurricane and can shelter more than 600,000 residents. The commissioner also led the City's response to the Queens blackout in July 2006, which left more than 100,000 residents without power for several days. Commissioner Bruno graduated from City College in 1966 with a B.S. in Economics and in 1968, he earned a J.D. from St. John's Law School. In 1988, he was awarded an honorary Doctor of Law degree from St. John's Law School. Commissioner Bruno is a lifelong city resident.

<http://www.nyc.gov/oem>

PAUL FREITAG

Development Studio Director & Senior Project Manager
Jonathan Rose Companies, LLC

Paul Freitag is a registered architect and LEED Accredited Professional, with twenty years experience in planning, design, and real estate development. Much of his career has focused on the redevelopment of underutilized properties for affordable housing and social service programs in distressed neighborhoods in the New York metropolitan region. Mr. Freitag has managed projects incorporating a wide variety of public and private financing with participation by both the for-profit and not-for-profit sectors. His experience encompasses all aspects of project development from program conception and development, securing financing, managing the design and construction process and placing a project in service. Mr. Freitag has extensive experience coordinating the participation of all development professionals on a project development team including public finance and regulatory organizations. As a LEED A.P., he is also knowledgeable regarding the incorporation of green design into development projects and has particular expertise with the Enterprise Green Communities criteria for affordable housing.

Paul Freitag has taught architecture and design at Parsons School of Design in New York City and the University of Bridgeport in Bridgeport, CT. He is currently a member of the Urban Land Institute's Affordable Housing Council. He participated in research in Paris, France developing CAD design systems in coordination with the production of prototype low-income housing. Mr. Freitag also received a Mayor's Volunteer Service Award for his work in organizing volunteer participation in sweat-equity projects in Brooklyn, NY.

As the Development Studio Director, Mr. Freitag oversees the work of the studio's project managers in a variety of development projects and also directly manages projects in the capacity of a Senior Project Manager. During his career, Mr. Freitag has overseen the development of projects including the conversion of two 19th century school buildings into affordable housing, the renovation of a former convent into a HeadStart Center and the construction of new home-ownership townhouses prefabricated in the Brooklyn Navy Yard and shipped by barge to the site. He is currently overseeing projects that include the construction of 85 units of green affordable housing in West Harlem, the development of a 160 unit mixed income LEED Silver residence in East Harlem, the complete renovation of a 185 unit historic SRO for women in White Plains and development of 200 units in the Bronx as a member of the winning team for the New Housing New York Legacy competition.

Paul Freitag received a Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering and a Bachelor of Arts in Art History from Brown University in Providence, RI. He received a Masters of Architecture at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, Virginia and a Masters of Urban Planning from the City College of New York in New York City.

<http://www.rosecompanies.com/>

MARY MISS

Artist

Mary Miss is an artist whose work has dealt with integrating art into the public realm since the 1970's. Her architecturally-based vision has been instrumental in shifting the focus of public art beyond the monument. Aspects of the landscape and the importance of site are central to many of her projects as she investigates alternatives for the conjunction between the built and natural environments. Miss addresses urban place-making in our time by combining art, design, archaeology, landscape architecture and urban planning. Miss insists, "My role as an artist is to open up new tracts of thinking and to explore new territory." Her interventions invite viewers to participate in sifting the layers and history of a site by walking through it, viewing it from different perspectives, sitting at varied elevations, and otherwise "reading" its topography.

Recent projects of Miss for public and quasi-urban settings can aptly be described as forms and forums for the imagination. In each of these projects, the scale makes it apparent that the viewer is now the public persona, the random viewer not specifically in pursuit of art. They are places, which call attention not to themselves but to other phenomena in the natural and built environment. Framing devices in these projects become literal and metaphorical ways for the public to see what surrounds them.

<http://www.marymiss.com>

GUY NORDENSON

Guy Nordenson & Associates, Structural Engineers LLP
Commissioner, Art Commission of New York City

Guy Nordenson is a structural engineer and professor of architecture and structural engineering at Princeton University. He studied at MIT and the University of California at Berkeley and began his career as a draftsman in the joint studio of R Buckminster Fuller and Isamu Noguchi in Long Island City in 1976. He has practiced structural engineering in San Francisco and New York. He established the New York office of Ove Arup & Partners in 1987 and was its director until 1997, when he began his current practice. In 1993-1994 he was a Loeb Fellow at Harvard University. In 2003 he was the first recipient of the new American Academy of Arts and Letters Academy Award in Architecture for contributions to architecture by a non-architect. He was appointed Commissioner of the NYC Art Commission in 2006 by Mayor Michael Bloomberg and the NYC City Council, the first engineer appointed since the Art Commission was established in 1898.

Nordenson was the structural engineer for the Museum of Modern Art expansion in New York (Yoshio Taniguchi, architect), the Jubilee Church in Rome (Richard Meier), the Simmons Residence Hall at MIT in Massachusetts (Steven Holl), the Disneyland Parking Structure in California (Harry Wolf), and the Santa Fe Opera House (James Poshek), and over 100 other projects. Recently completed projects include the Toledo Museum Glass Center (SANAA), "On the Water - NY NJ" a video with Aaron Forrest exhibited at the 10th Venice Architecture Biennale, and the University of Iowa School of Art and Art History building and Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art in Kansas City (Steven Holl).

Current projects include the New Museum of Contemporary Art in New York (SANAA), the WTC Memorial Museum Slurry Wall bracing structure (Davis Brody Bond) and 5 major pedestrian bridges in Manhattan. Mr. Nordenson initiated and led the development of the New York City Seismic Code from 1984 to its enactment into law in 1995. In 1996 he co-founded the Structural Engineers Association of New York. He was co-curator with Terence Riley of the Tall Buildings exhibition held at MoMA in 2004. He is a Faculty Associate at the Princeton University Center for Human Values. His drawings and models for the 2003 WTC Tower 1 design are in the collection of the Museum of Modern Art

<http://www.nordenson.com>

<http://home.nyc.gov/html/artcom>

RICHARD PLUNZ

Professor, Columbia University Graduate School of Architecture, Planning, and Preservation

Richard Plunz is Professor of Architecture and Director of the Urban Design Program at the Columbia University Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation. He is also Director of the Urban Design Lab at Columbia's Earth Institute. He has completed a wide range of urban research and development projects both nationally and internationally, with a particular expertise in housing form and urban fabric.

Professor Plunz is the author of many articles, studies, and reports. His books include *A History of Housing in New York City* (Columbia University Press, 1992), recently republished in a Japanese edition (Kajima, 2005). He is the editor of *Housing Form and Public Policy in the United States* (Praeger, 1980); *Design and the Public Good: Selected Writings by Serge Chermayeff, 1933-1980* (M.I.T. Press, 1982); *Two Adirondack Hamlets in History* (Purple Mountain Press, 1999); with Peter Madsen, *The Urban Lifeworld. Formation, Perception, Representation* (Routledge, 2002); *After Shopping* (Verlag Anton Pustet, 2003).

Professor Plunz received a BS (arch engineering), B.Arch (arch), and M.Arch (urbanism) from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

<http://www.arch.columbia.edu/UD/>

ENRIQUE NORTEN

Architect, TEN Arquitectos

Born and raised in Mexico City, Enrique Norten began his formal study of architecture at Universidad Iberoamericana, in Mexico City, where he earned his first professional degree in 1978. He obtained a master degree in architecture from Cornell University in 1980. Enrique Norten began his professional practice in Mexico City, in 1981 as a partner in Albin y Norten Arquitectos S.C. He founded TEN Arquitectos (Taller de Enrique Norten Arquitectos, SC) in 1986, where he is currently principal. The New York office opened in 2001.

Enrique Norten was the first Mies van der Rohe Award recipient, for Latin American Architecture, in 1998. In 1999, he was awarded an Honorary Fellowship from the American Institute of Architects (AIA). In 2000, he received the National Creator System Grant. In 2003, he received a Gold Medal from the Society of American Registered Architects (SARA) and in 2004 the Certificate of Merit from the Municipal Art Society of New York. In November 2005, Enrique Norten was presented with the “LEONARDO DA VINCI” World Award of Arts by the World Cultural Council.

He has lectured all over the world and has participated in several international juries and award committees, such as the World Trade Center Site Memorial Competition in New York City, and the Holcim Foundation for Sustainable Construction. He has recently been named a member of Deutsche Bank’s Board of Trustees.

Enrique Norten currently holds the Miller Chair at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia. He has held the O’Neal Ford Chair in Architecture at the University of Texas at Austin, the Lorch Professor of Architecture Chair at the University of Michigan, and the Elliot Noyes Visiting Design Critic at Harvard University. He was Professor of Architecture at the Universidad Iberoamericana in Mexico City (1980-1990) and has served as a Visiting Professor at Cornell University, Parsons School of Design, Pratt Institute, Sci-Arc, Rice University, Columbia University and as Eero Saarinen Visiting Professor of Architectural Design at Yale School of Architecture.

TEN Arquitectos [Taller de Enrique Norten Arquitectos] is dedicated to the creation and investigation of Architecture and Design. Founded in Mexico City by Enrique Norten in 1986, it opened a second office in New York City in 2001. Currently, TEN Arquitectos has 30 members in Mexico City and 40 in New York.

TEN Arquitectos has been involved in projects of different types and scales including: furniture design, single-family apartments and houses, residential, commercial and cultural buildings, parks, urban design and redevelopment projects. The work of TEN Arquitectos is known for its contemporary architectural language that unites the aspirations of the modern world with the particular culture and environment where our projects are built.

Amongst TEN Arquitectos' most recognized projects are the National School of Theater at the National Center of the Arts, Mexico City; Televisa Mixed Use Building, Mexico City [1st Prize "Mies Van Der Rohe Pavilion" of Latin American Architecture, Barcelona, Spain, 1998]; House RR, Mexico City [Design Excellence in Housing, Boston Society of Architects 2004]; Hotel HABITA, Mexico City ["Latin American Building of the Year" World Architecture Awards / RIBA, London 2002; Business Week / Architectural Record Awards and AIA NY Chapter Award 2003]; Educare, Guadalajara, Jalisco [Honorary Mention at VII Mexican Architecture Biennial, First Prize of Design at the Quito Biennial in 2002; AIA NY Chapter Award 2003]; Princeton Parking Garage, Princeton University, NJ [Gold Medal at the AIA / New Jersey Design Awards in 2002]; Parque España Residential Building, Mexico City [Design Excellence in Housing, Boston Society of Architects in 2004]; among many others.

Current projects include the Guggenheim Museum Guadalajara [Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico]; Brisas W [Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico]; the James Hotel [Los Angeles, CA]; a new vision for Rutgers University's College Avenue Campus [New Brunswick, NJ] and a plan for the recovery of a 4.5-mile stretch of the New Orleans Riverfront [New Orleans, LA]. Construction is underway for the Chopo Museum [Mexico City]; the National Laboratory of Genomics [Irapuato, Guanajuato, Mexico]; 1 York Tribeca Residential Building [New York, NY] and Cassa Residential Building at 45th Street [New York, NY].

TEN Arquitectos has participated in several international exhibitions such as The Guggenheim Architecture in Bonn, Germany, 2006, the Venice Biennial in 1996, 2002, 2004 and 2006; the AIA NY Chapter Award Winners Exhibition at the AIA NY Chapter in New York City in 2003 and 2006; the exhibition design for "The Aztec Empire" at the Guggenheim, New York in 2004 and the Guggenheim Bilbao in 2005; "Architecture as Catalyst" at the Center for Architecture, New York in 2005 and the "New York Fast Forward: Buildings by Enrique Norten / TEN Arquitectos" exhibition at the Museum of the City of New York in 2005, featuring the firm's recent projects in New York City.

The work of "TEN Arquitectos" has been widely recognized and published both nationally and internationally. Among its most significant monographs are: "Enrique Norten: A House in the City" by the Harvard Design School in 2003, "TEN Arquitectos", published by The Monacelli Press in New York in 1998, and reprinted in 2002; "Enrique Norten: Temas y Variaciones" by Landucci Editores in 2004 and reprinted in 2005; and "Working: Enrique Norten/TEN Arquitectos" by The Monacelli Press in 2007.

<http://www.ten-arquitectos.com>

Judging Criteria

THE JURY WILL FAVOR SUBMISSIONS THAT DEMONSTRATE THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES:

Density	Maximize number of housing units per land area.
Rapid Deployment	Provide units ready to be occupied as soon as possible.
Site Flexibility	Maximize the ability to accommodate as many different sites as possible
Unit Flexibility	Maximize the ability to accommodate as many variable household types and sizes as possible
Reusability	Maximize the potential for reuse of the structures either for future disasters or other purposes
Livability	Maximize the strength, utility, convenience, and comfort of the dwellings
Accessibility	Allow access for people who have limited mobility
Security	Make public space defensible and help people feel safe
Sustainability	Reduce energy costs and the carbon footprint of the dwellings
Identity	Maximize the ability of New Yorkers to feel a sense of identity and even pride in where they live
Cost Efficiency	Maximize the best value for investment

Submissions

GENERAL NOTE TO COMPETITORS

All Competitors must represent and warrant that any materials he or she submits shall be wholly original material not published elsewhere; shall not violate any copyright, trademark or other applicable law; and shall not, to the best of the Competitor’s knowledge, constitute a defamation or invasion of the right of privacy or publicity, or an infringement of any kind, of any rights of any third party.

ANONYMITY

Except for the Registration Form, Competitors shall not place any identifying name or mark on his or her Submission, other than the Registration Number assigned to Competitors upon completion of Registration.

COMPETITION MATERIALS

The Competition Materials introduce the Competitors to the Disaster Scenario (see page 34) – a hypothetical neighborhood over the duration of a disaster and recovery. Competitors should use these materials to situate their proposals spatially and chronologically.

The Competition Materials consist of this document in its entirety and the Disaster Scenario [CAD files available for download](#). The Disaster Scenario will also appear as an interactive animation that is available on the Competition Website:

www.nyc.gov/whatifnyc

These materials are also available in hard copy by special request.

REQUIRED SUBMISSIONS

Each Submission will consist of nine (9) pages describing the Design and a single thumbnail image of the Competitor’s choice for the online gallery.

The chart below lists the title and content that should be represented on each page. The title should appear on the lower left; the Competitor’s Registration number should appear on the lower right, both in 12 point font.

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>CONTENT</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>
1. Summary	Diagram of design intent	JPEG
2. Preparation	Diagram of preparation of resources and site	JPEG
3. Deployment	Diagram showing construction or installation procedures	JPEG
4. Rendering of One Unit	Image describing spatial and material qualities	JPEG
5. Technical Drawing of Unit	Plan, section, or other drawing at an architectural scale	JPEG
6. Rendering of Unit Agglomeration	Image describing the housing neighborhood context	JPEG
7. Technical Drawing of Unit Agglomeration	Plan or other drawings at scale of neighborhood	JPEG
8. Deconstruction	Diagram of Deconstruction or reuse	JPEG
9. Project Description	A text description of project in 12 point font	PDF

DIGITAL FILE SUBMISSION SPECIFICATIONS

Each Competitor will submit the nine (9) 11” x 8.5” pages as individual digital files. Pages 1-8 should be in JPEG format, and Page 9 should be in PDF format. Pages should also be in landscape orientation and at a resolution of 150dpi. The combined size of the nine (9) files is not to exceed twenty (20) Megabytes. Competitors should understand that the Jury will view the Submissions digitally. For clarity, Submissions should not contain typefaces smaller than 10pt. Additionally, Competitors are asked to submit one (1) 100 x 100 pixel JPEG file, 72 dpi, 20 Kb maximum size - (image detail of your choice for online thumbnail).

The Sponsor will e-mail instructions for the uploading of Submissions to the registered Competitors prior to the Submission Period which begins on November 29, 2007. The JPEGs should be named as follows with “000000” representing the Competitor’s Registration number.

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>FORMULA</u>	<u>EXAMPLE</u>
Pages 1-8	Registration#_Page#.jpg	000000_6.jpg
Page 9	Registration#_Page#.pdf	000000_9.pdf
Thumbnail	Registration#_t.jpg	000000_t.jpg

MAIL SUBMISSION SPECIFICATIONS

In order to submit by mail, Competitors must notify the Competition administrators at the time of Registration. Mailed Submissions must consist of nine 8.5” x 11” printed pages, plus the thumbnail printed in a 1 square inch area on a separate page. The Submission package must be postmarked by 5 p.m. on January 4, 2008. Submissions must be mailed to the Sponsor’s address listed under Registration on page 64 of this document.

Mailed Submissions will not be returned.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PERIOD REQUIRED SUBMISSIONS

NOTE: THIS IS NOT A REQUIREMENT FOR THE OPEN DESIGN COMPETITION.

Required Submissions

In addition to the requirements set forth above, each of the Winners entering the Project Development Period will be required to produce:

Four (4) high resolution presentation digital image files at 30” x 40” (portrait or landscape). The Winners will submit the files in a standard image file format to be determined (JPEG, TIFF, PDF, etc). The Sponsor will print these images, and intends to mount these renderings for the planned “What If New York City...” exhibition.

A scaled three-dimensional digital model with three iterations showing the deployment of the Provisional Housing, the occupation of the unit, and the Deconstruction process. The Winners will submit the files in a standard modeling file format to be determined (AutoCAD, 3dMax, Maya, Rhino, Form Z, Sketchup, etc). The Sponsor may use these digital files in an animated presentation to be viewed at the planned exhibition and on the Competition Website.

Optional Materials

The four presentation digital images and the three iterations of the 3-D digital model described will fulfill the minimum Submission requirements for the Project Development Period.

However, in consultation with the Sponsor, Winners may optionally provide additional materials for the exhibition, such as physical models, thematic objects, additional renderings, additional iterations of the physical model, animations, etc.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions can be submitted to the Competition Sponsor via the link on the “Questions and Answers” page of the Competition Website until December 21, 2007. Responses will be posted on this page of the website in a timely manner, with preference given to topics questioned most frequently.

Questions can also be mailed to:

New York City Office of Emergency Management
Attn: “What If New York City...”
165 Cadman Plaza East
Brooklyn NY, 11201 USA

The content or organization of the questions may be modified for clarity. Questions will not be answered individually. All questions are covered by the Conditions governing all materials submitted to the Sponsor.

The following are samples of typical questions that may be answered and posted on the Competition Website.

Question:

My classmates and I always form a team when entering design competitions and plan to do so for this Competition as well. However, I have another concept that I wish to submit on my own. Can I be associated with two different Submissions?

Answer:

No, a person may be registered only once, either as the person under whose name the Registration Form is submitted (the Competitor) or as a team member listed on a Registration Form submitted under another person’s name. Review the Conditions section for details.

Question:

I am not familiar with New York City's building regulations. Where may I find more information on the subject?

Answer:

Competitors are not expected to investigate regulatory details. Only the information included in the Competition Materials should be considered when developing Submissions. Knowledge of, or adherence to, existing regulations is not one of the Judging Criteria for the Open Competition.

At the beginning of the Project Development Period, the Technical Advisory Committee will review the ten Winning Submissions and will advise the ten Winners on any potential legal, technical, regulatory, or funding hurdles which might need to be addressed in order for their Winning Submissions to feasibly be implemented. The Winners will then decide whether or not they wish to modify their Submissions based on that review.

Apart from its review of the Winning Submissions, the Technical Advisory Committee may consider whether certain existing regulations and programs need to be modified in order to facilitate the deployment of innovative Provisional Housing solutions.

Disaster Scenario

ABOUT THE SCENARIO

To aid the Competitors' understanding of the context for which they are designing, the Sponsors have illustrated the changing conditions of a hypothetical neighborhood, Prospect Shore, as it struggles through recovery after a catastrophic coastal storm hits New York City.

The scenario unfolds on three parallel tracks: what happens at the scale of the city, what happens at the scale of the neighborhood, and what happens at the scale of a household.

The city scenario presents the story of the disaster from a general perspective, highlighting policy and decision making. Because a successful plan for Provisional Housing is constrained by factors beyond the physical nature of the site, Competitors should be aware of disaster response and recovery operations but not be bound by current regulations and programs.

The neighborhood scenario demonstrates the evolution of the ground conditions for which the Competitors are designing. Damage assessments, debris removal and utility restoration all play major roles, but most important is the disruption and gradual resumption of normal life for the displaced population.

The built environment of the neighborhood is a collage, drawn from parts of the city that are most vulnerable to storms while maintaining the diversity of land and building types found across New York City neighborhoods. The storm damage and recovery process in this neighborhood would be typical; therefore, a design for Provisional Housing that works for Prospect Shore could have application throughout the city.

ABOUT PROSPECT SHORE

Prospect Shore covers roughly a mile (1.6 km) of the New York City coastline and immediate uplands. The eastern and western edges are defined by picturesque blocks of three-story single-family homes. The eastern area contains a small historic district. An elevated highway with parking underneath divides the neighborhood. Manufacturing and warehouse buildings, remnants of the neighborhood's origins, are clustered around the highway, especially by the coast. North and west of the highway is a vibrant mixed commercial and residential area. South and east are large parks and tall apartment towers. In each distinct area, there are multiple schools, health facilities, religious structures and municipal buildings. Two subway lines give the neighborhood quick access to the rest of the city.

Like most of the city, it's difficult to find an apartment or home in Prospect Shore. A building boom in the last five years has filled in most of the vacant lots and converted formerly industrial loft buildings into high-end residential.



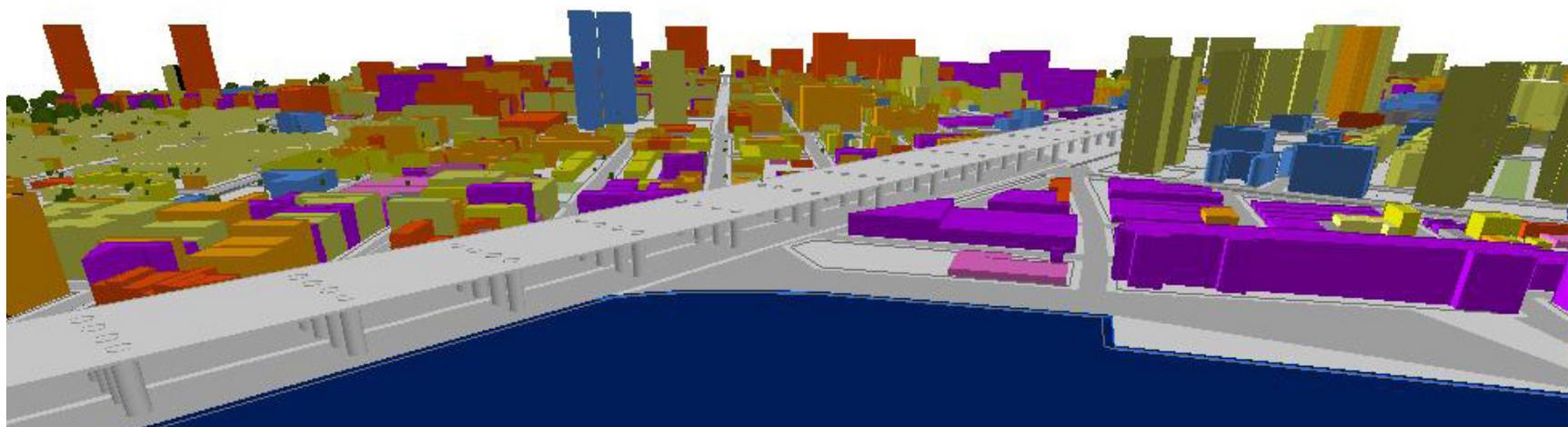
PRE-STORM DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Prospect Shore is home to a diverse population of 115,000 people. There are 52,000 foreign born citizens that come from 21 different nations and speak nine different languages. There are 26,000 families, 18,000 children of school age, 5,800 under five and 8,600 elderly people living alone. An additional 7,800 are mobility impaired and live throughout the neighborhood.

The daytime population slightly declines with 11% of the neighborhood commuting to other parts of the city for work. Many commute by subway or bus, although 40% of the population is in households that own a car.

There is 8% unemployment (compared with the city average of 5.9 %) and 28% of the population lives below the federal poverty line.

Of the 50,000 housing units, 69% are renter occupied. There are 4,000 units of publicly-assisted housing in the neighborhood.



WHAT HAPPENS TO THE CITY?

DAY -3

Saturday August 28th

Before the storm

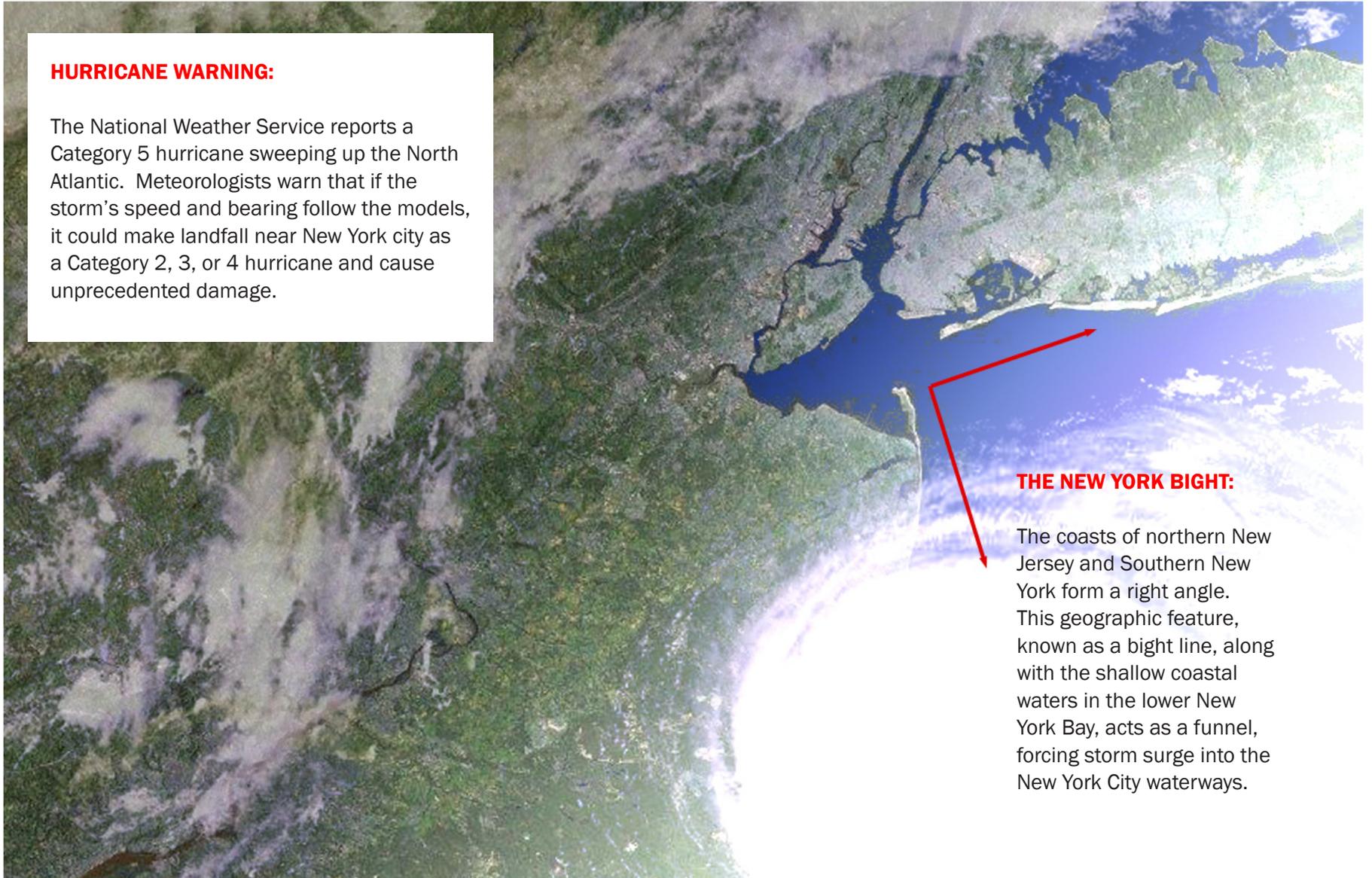
STORM TRACK

HURRICANE WARNING:

The National Weather Service reports a Category 5 hurricane sweeping up the North Atlantic. Meteorologists warn that if the storm's speed and bearing follow the models, it could make landfall near New York city as a Category 2, 3, or 4 hurricane and cause unprecedented damage.

THE NEW YORK BIGHT:

The coasts of northern New Jersey and Southern New York form a right angle. This geographic feature, known as a bight line, along with the shallow coastal waters in the lower New York Bay, acts as a funnel, forcing storm surge into the New York City waterways.



DAY -2

Sunday August 29th
Before the storm

HOUSING AT RISK

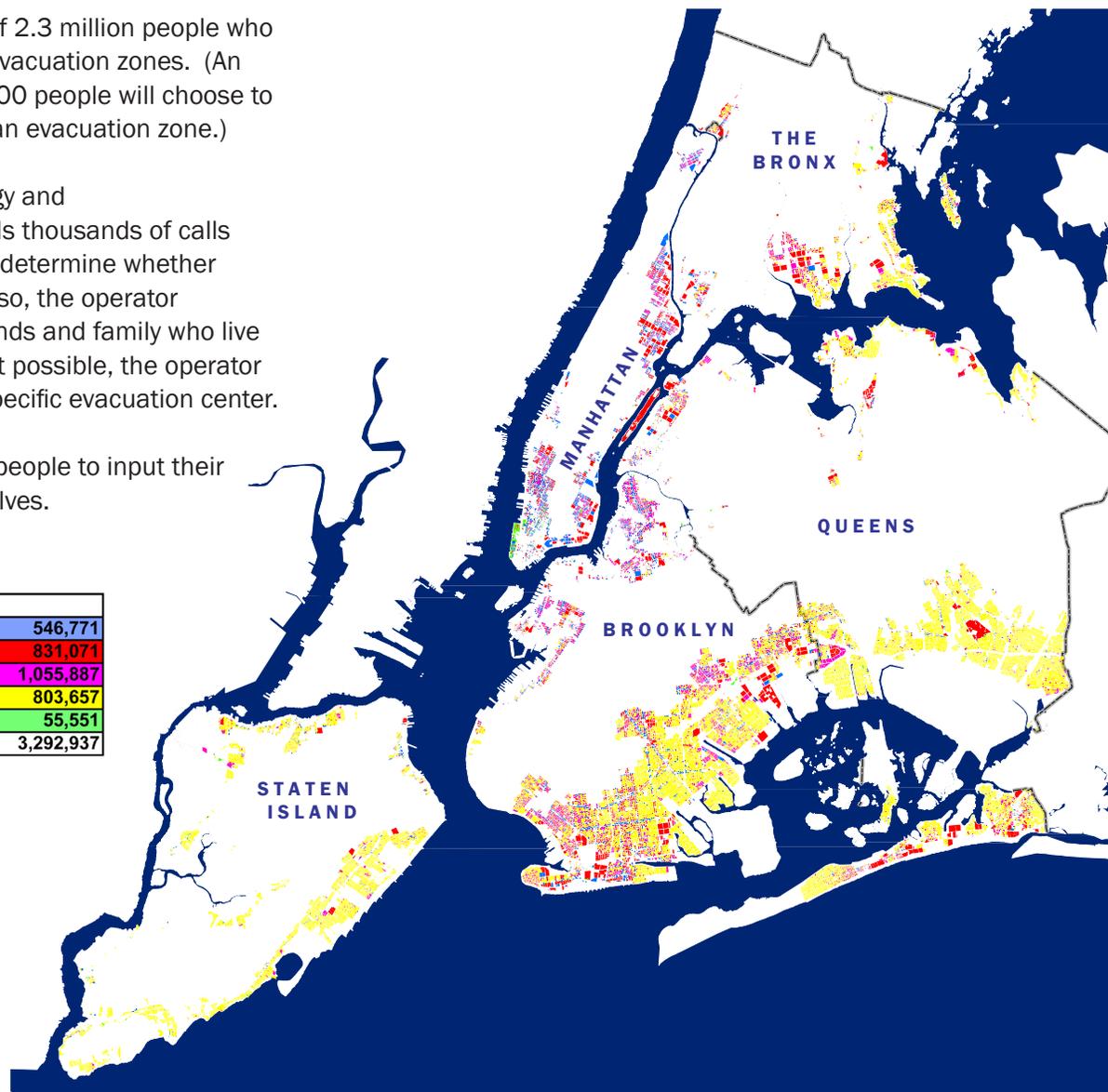
The Mayor recommends the evacuation of 2.3 million people who live in the 930,000 housing units in the evacuation zones. (An additional “shadow evacuation” of 600,000 people will choose to leave their homes even if they are not in an evacuation zone.)

The Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications’ 311 call center fields thousands of calls from anxious citizens. The call operators determine whether the caller lives in an evacuation zone. If so, the operator recommends that the caller stay with friends and family who live outside the evacuation zones. If that’s not possible, the operator recommends that the caller report to a specific evacuation center.

OEM publicizes its web site which allows people to input their address and assess their options themselves.

Unit Types	In Evacuation Zones	City Total
Mixed*	149,887	546,771
Elevator	319,745	831,071
Walk Up	195,806	1,055,887
One/Two Family	254,217	803,657
Miscellaneous	11,687	55,551
	931,342	3,292,937

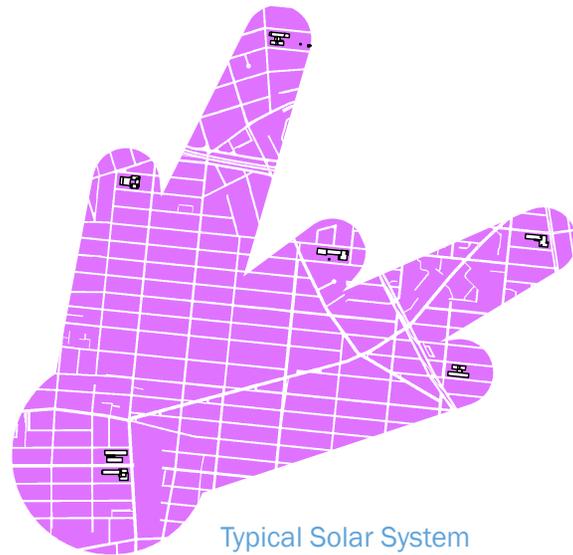
* Condo, Hotel, Multi-Use, Store



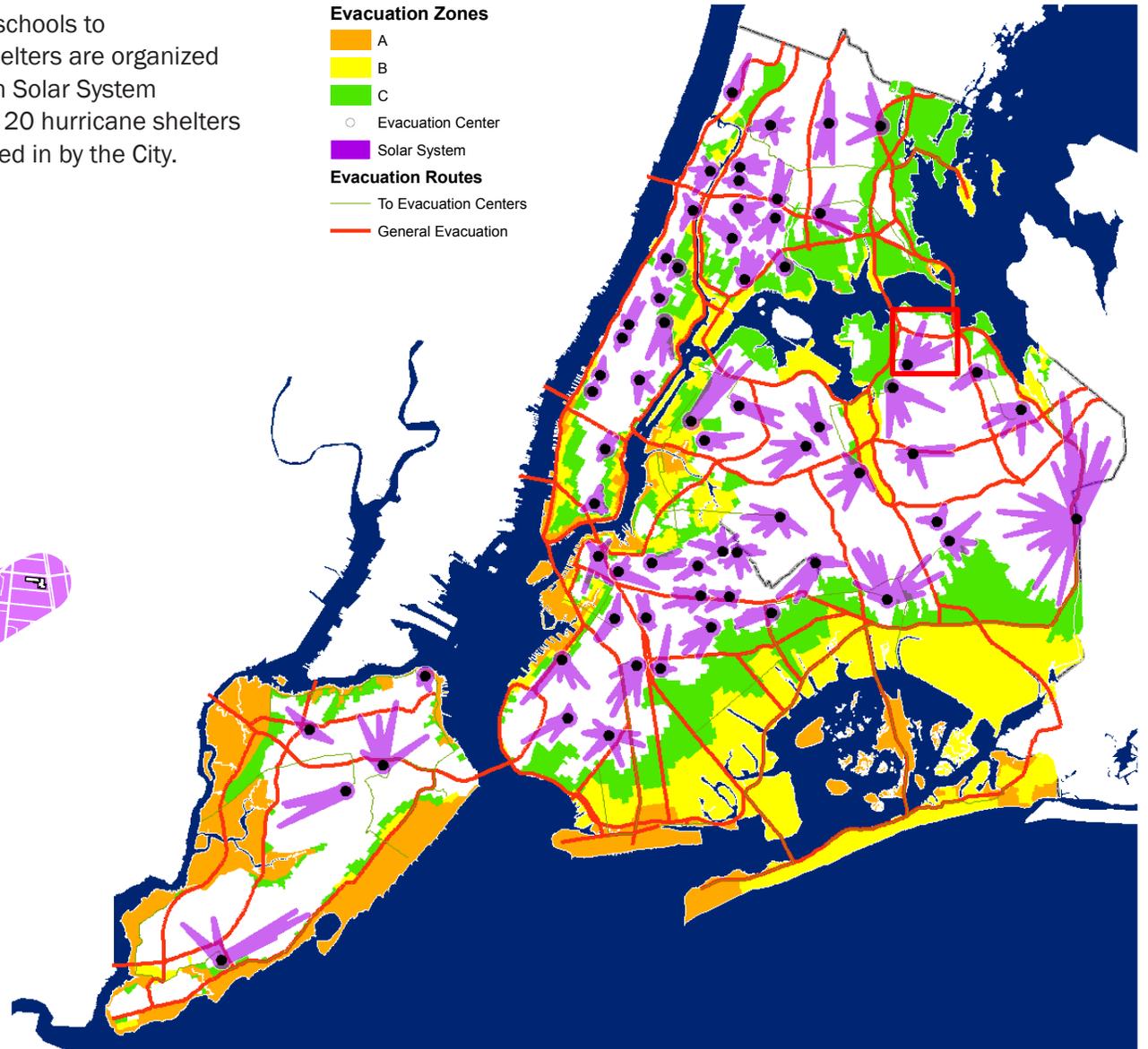
DAY -1

Monday August 30th
Before the storm

Over 500 hurricane shelters open in public schools to accommodate up to 600,000 evacuees. Shelters are organized into 65 groups called “Solar Systems.” Each Solar System consists of one evacuation center and up to 20 hurricane shelters that will be staffed by trained personnel called in by the City.

EVACUATION AND SHELTERING

Evacuation Zones

- A
 - B
 - C
 - Evacuation Center
 - Solar System
- Evacuation Routes**
- To Evacuation Centers
 - General Evacuation



DAY 0

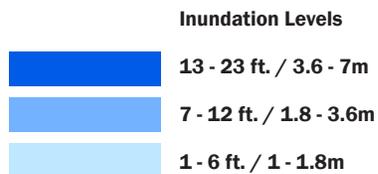
Tuesday August 31st

During the storm

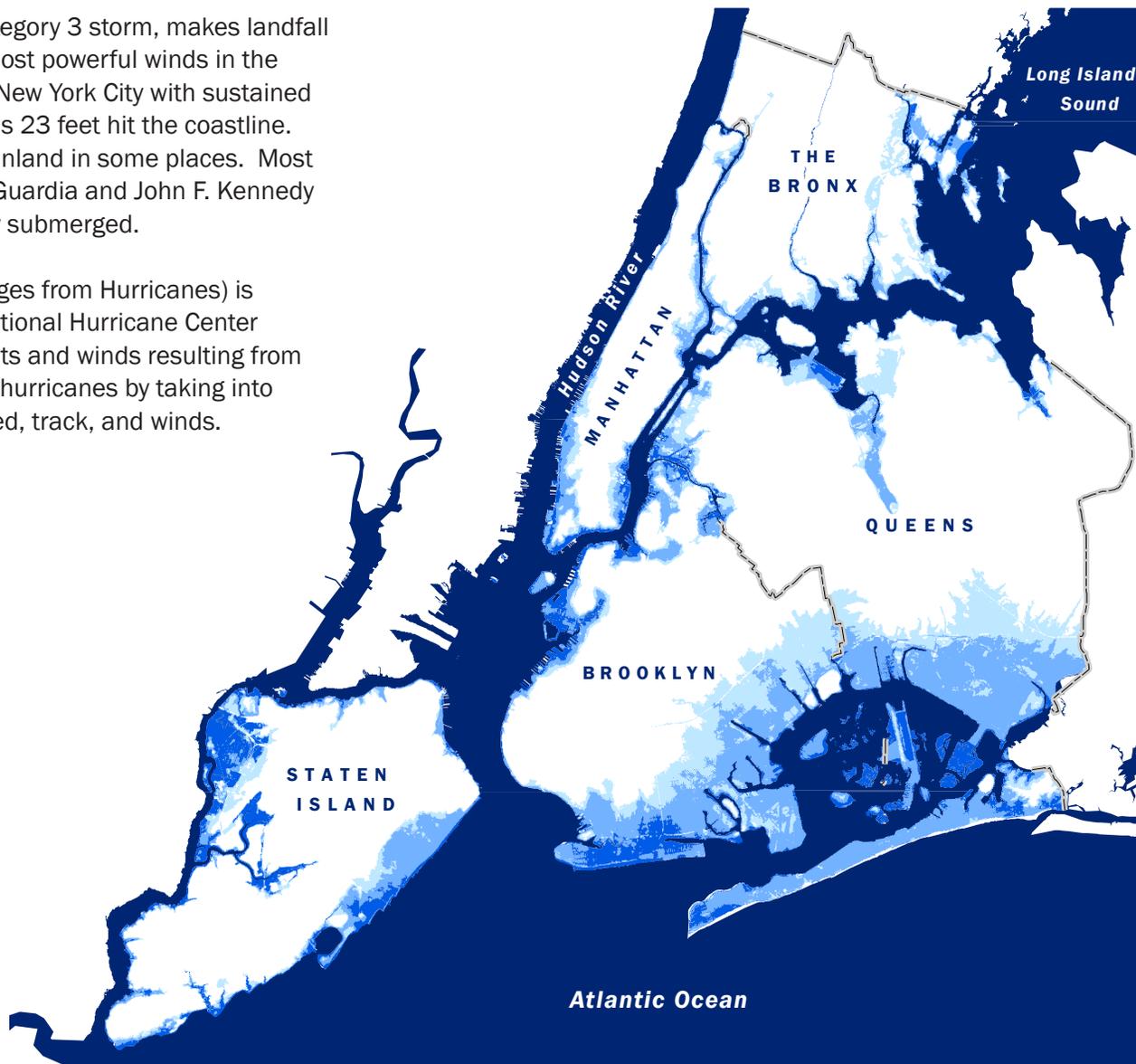
The eye of Hurricane Kirk, now a Category 3 storm, makes landfall near Atlantic City, New Jersey. The most powerful winds in the storm's northeast quadrant batters New York City with sustained winds of 130 MPH. Waves as high as 23 feet hit the coastline. The storm surge travels three miles inland in some places. Most coastal neighborhoods including LaGuardia and John F. Kennedy International Airports are completely submerged.

SLOSH (Sea, Lake and Overland Surges from Hurricanes) is a computerized model run by the National Hurricane Center (NHC) to estimate storm surge heights and winds resulting from historical, hypothetical, or predicted hurricanes by taking into account pressure, size, forward speed, track, and winds.

STORM SURGE / SLOSH



Map indicates height of storm surge during a Category 3 hurricane.



WHAT HAPPENS TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD?

DAY -3
 Saturday August 28th
 Before the storm

Major news channels and local broadcasts in many languages report the likelihood of a direct hit with a large flashing red swath over Prospect Shore. Residents hastily pack and make plans to stay with friends or family either out of town or in other neighborhoods.

LAND USE



DAY -2
Saturday August 29th
Before the storm

Residents of Prospect Shore are walking, cycling, driving, or riding buses and subways out of the areas that are expected to be flooded tomorrow. Tow trucks preposition along the Prospect Shore Expressway. Department of Sanitation and utility companies disperse vehicles and move them out of flood zones.

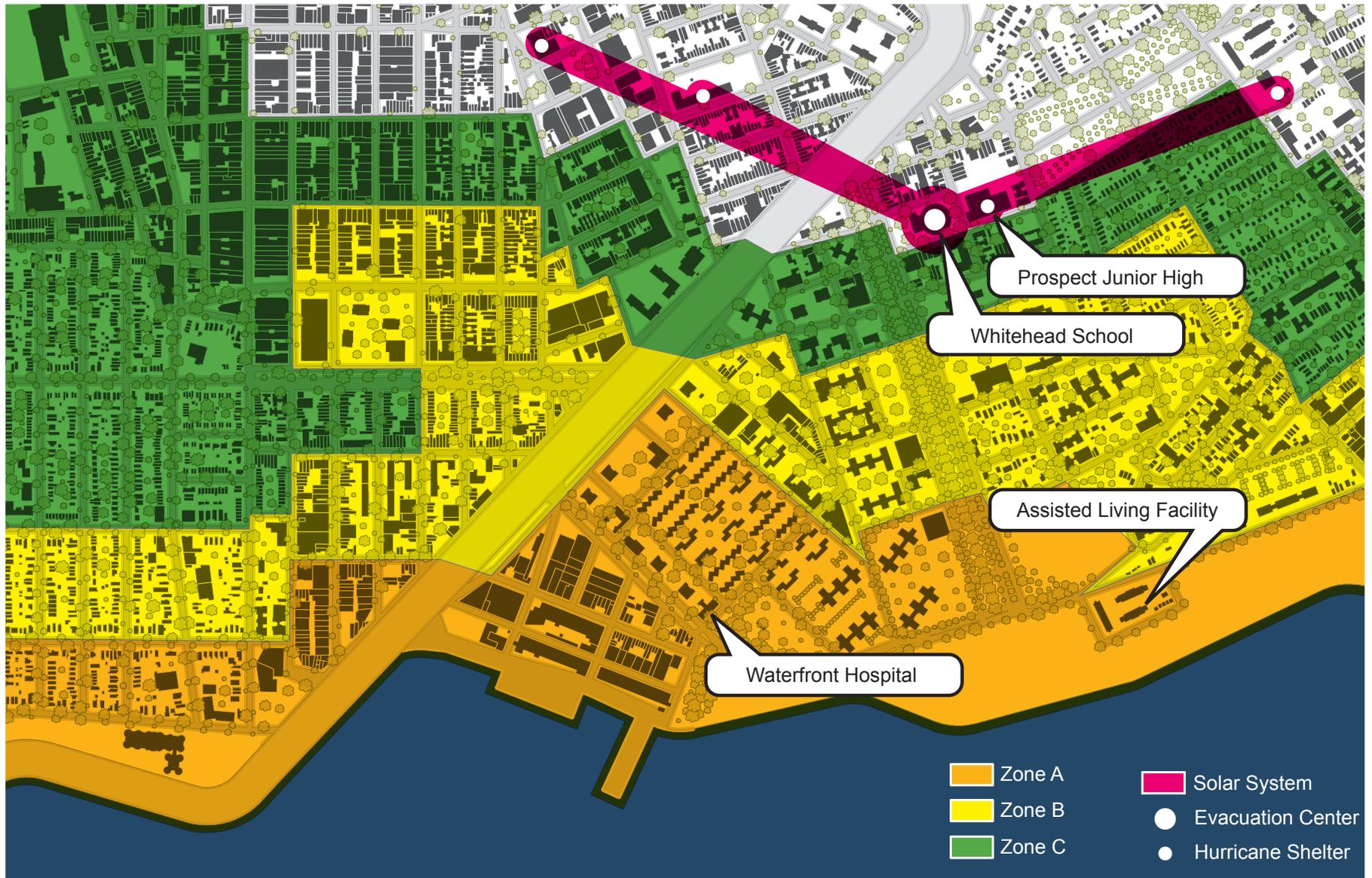
ORIENTATION



DAY -1
 Monday August 30th
 Before the storm

EVACUATION AND SHELTERING

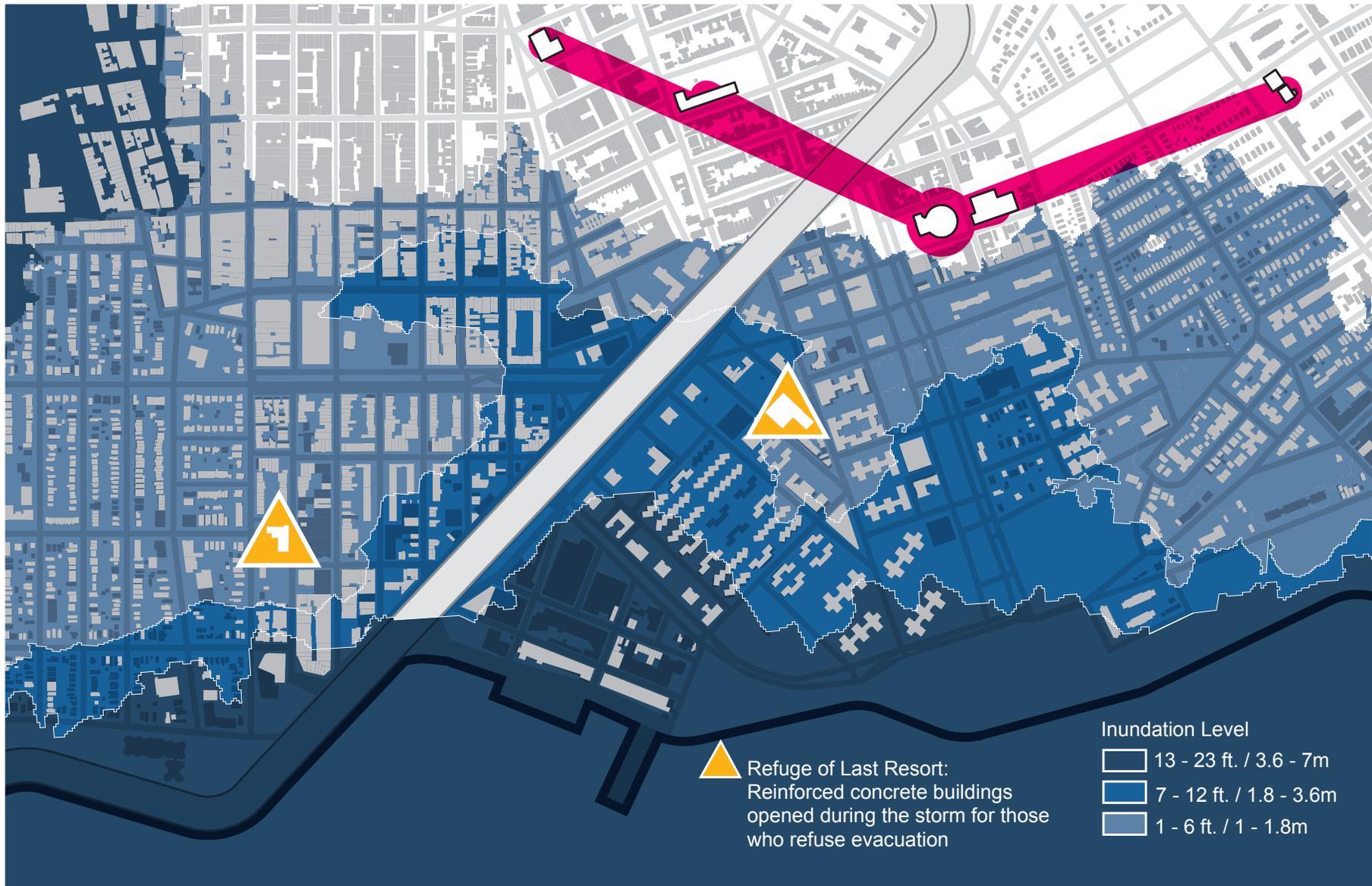
An Evacuation Center opens in the Whitehead School. About 10,000 people arrive, check-in, and are transported to one of four nearby schools designated as Hurricane Shelters. The Fire Department (FDNY) assists residents of a high rise assisted living facility on the coast to the Special Needs Shelter in the Prospect Junior High, just behind the Evacuation Center. The Waterfront Hospital Center is transporting all patients to other hospitals. Approximately 4,400 pallets of food and medical supplies begin to arrive at the shelters, trucked in from local and national stockpiles.



DAY 0
Tuesday August 31st
During the Storm

Water climbs up to the third floor of homes and apartment buildings. Industrial buildings on the coast are completely submerged. Cars, trees, fences, and loose bits of buildings are swept up in the current, landing blocks away. Subway tunnels flood. Gusts of wind launch roof ballast shattering windows. Wind-borne debris knocks down overhead utility lines.

STORM



DAY 1

Wednesday September 1st
After the storm

RESCUE OPERATIONS

After a helicopter survey, the New York City Police Department (NYPD) creates perimeters around areas deemed to be unsafe and movement is restricted until areas are cleared of potential hazards including ruptured gas lines and structurally unstable buildings. Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) teams move into damaged area with dogs, electronic listening devices, and micro-cameras searching for survivors. With most streets closed and all public transit down, sidewalks on the upland streets are full of people walking back to their homes. Many are turned away at the NYPD perimeters and sent back to the shelters.



DAY 2
Thursday September 2nd
After the Storm

Prospect Shore is severely damaged. Some buildings along the coast have disappeared entirely. The coastline itself has eroded. Part of the Expressway has fallen into the ocean. Utility workers who spent the night in shelters begin damage assessment and repair. In most of Prospect Shore, gas, wastewater treatment, telephone, cable, and cellular communications remain down until power restoration. Three-quarters of the neighborhood population cannot move back into their homes. Many make plans to leave the area.

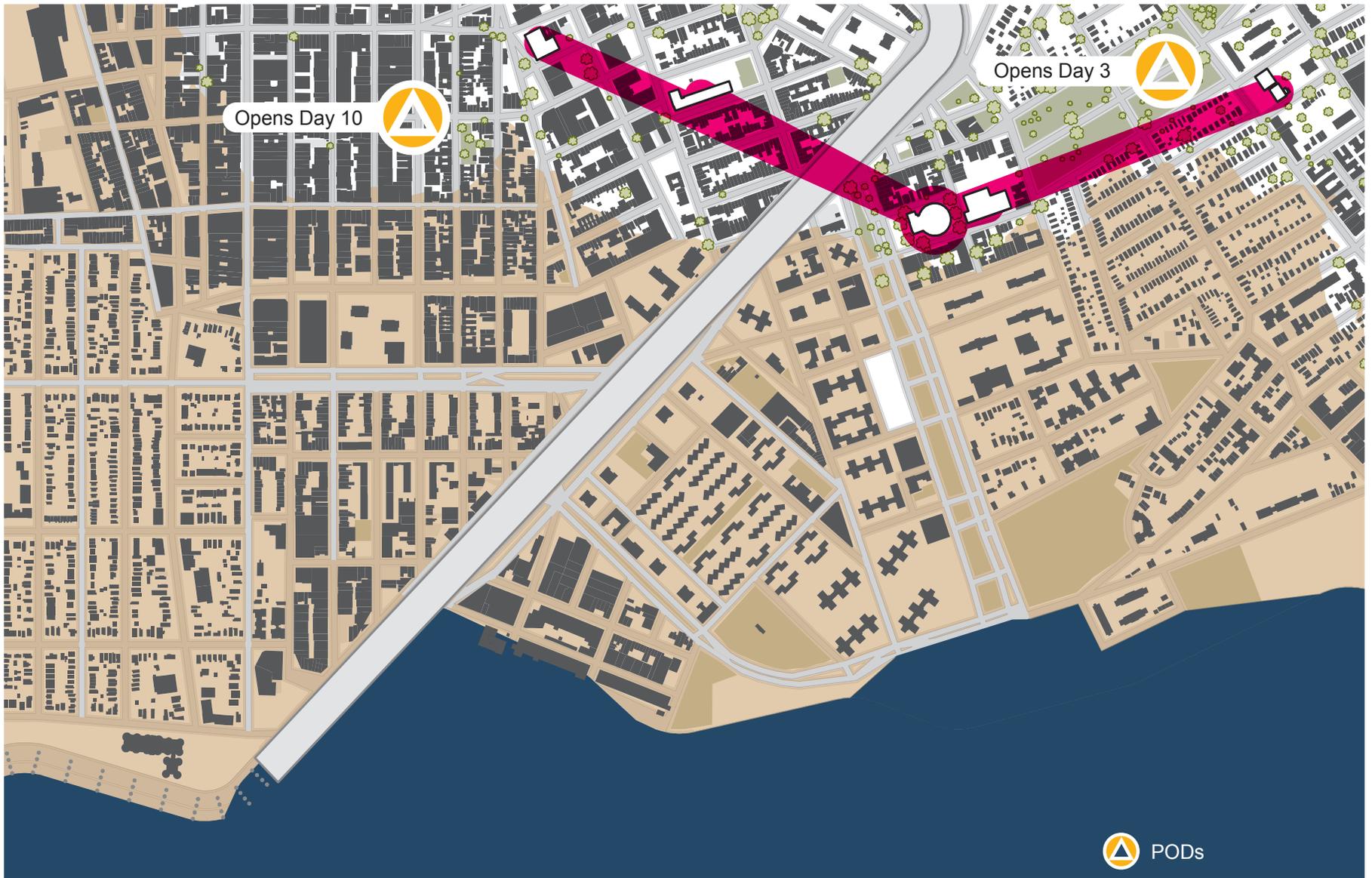
POWER RESTORATION



DAY 3

 Friday September 3rd
 After the storm

Department of Sanitation crews clear debris from major roads. They also clear paths to critical facilities such as hospitals, police stations, and shelters. They estimate a week before all the major roads are cleared in the most devastated areas. Until damaged bridges and highways can be repaired, basic supply chains of fuel, food, and other goods are cut off. The City opens Points of Dispensing (PODs) to give out necessities such as baby food, meals-ready-to-eat, water, ice, and blankets.

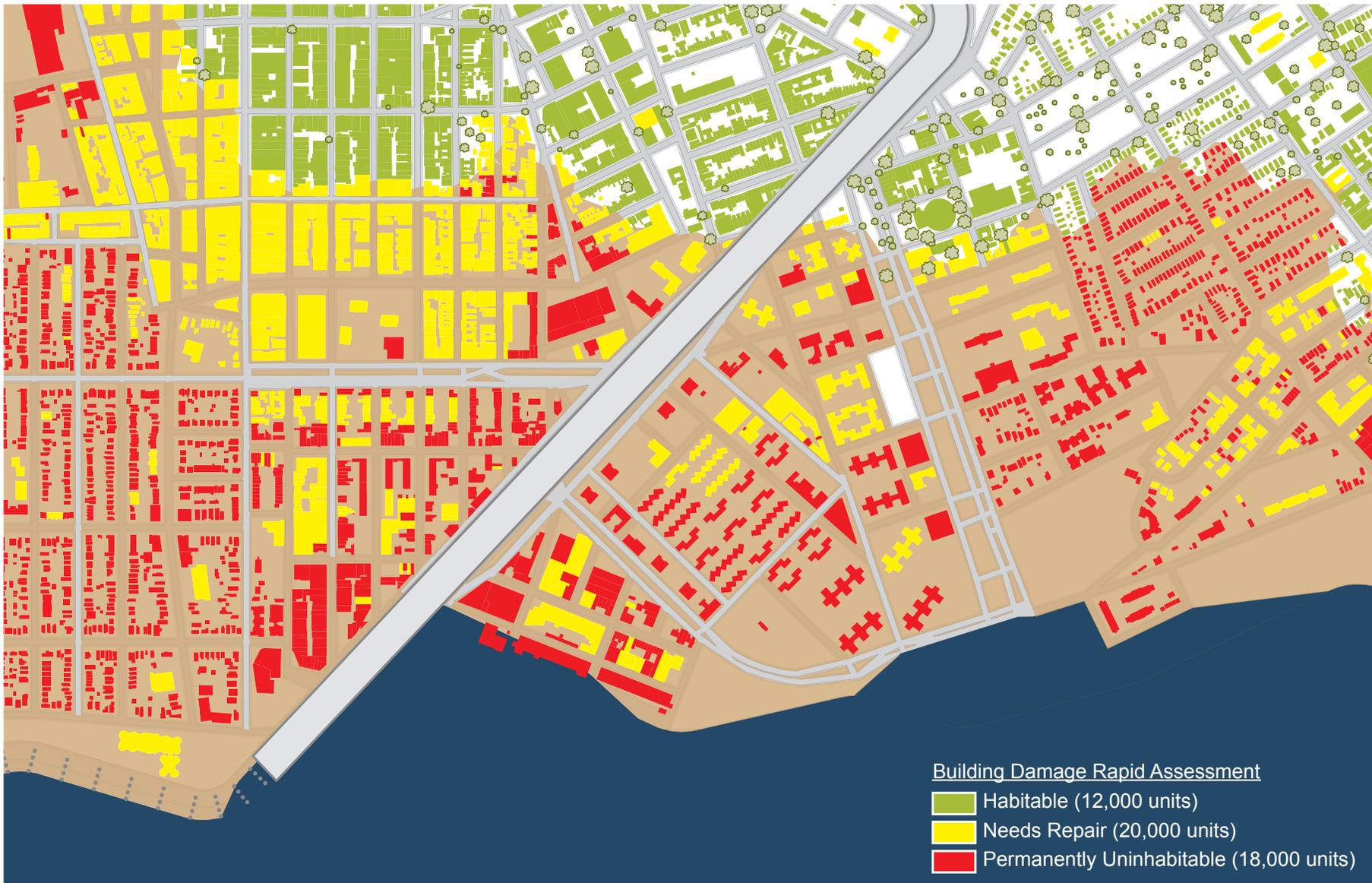
MAJOR ROADS CLEAR


PODs

DAY 4
Saturday September 4th
After the Storm

The Department of Building's rapid assessment in the neighborhood is complete. 18,000 housing units in Prospect Shore are rated with a red tag, meaning permanently uninhabitable. Many large apartment buildings may never be able to be reoccupied.

BUILDING ASSESSMENT



DAY 5
Sunday September 5th
After the storm

The Mayor announces that the City will begin closing the shelter system today. The Red Cross opens two congregant shelters in Prospect Shore – one in a school gymnasium and the other in an armory.

SHELTER TRANSITION



DAY 6
Monday September 6th
After the Storm

Teams of engineers and architects complete the structural damage survey. 20,000 units are deemed repairable, but an additional 18,000 units are tagged to be demolished. The original residents of these 18,000 units will not be able to return to their permanent homes.

STRUCTURAL EVALUATION



DAY 10

 Friday September 10th
 After the storm

Property owners begin to make arrangements to demolish severely damaged buildings. Others begin repairs.

BUILDING STATUS


DAY 20
 Monday September 20th
 After the Storm

Bus service starts on the few streets that have been cleared enough for traffic. Routes are modified to account for the shifting demand of the displaced people and capacity of the disrupted subway. Two of the areas five subway stations re-open. One other station is open part time as work continues on the debris field. As debris is removed, the first possible sites for Provisional Housing emerge.

TRANSPORTATION STATUS



DAY 40
 Sunday October 10th
 After the storm

HUMAN SERVICES

The Red Cross closes its two congregant shelters in Prospect Shore. At least 45,000 former residents of Prospect Shore remain displaced. All undamaged city hotels are full. Rental vacancy is at an all-time low of less than 1%. A Disaster Assistance Service Center opens in the Whitehead School where residents can apply for various aid programs. Thousands cue up to meet with caseworkers. A mobile health clinic opens on the corner of Van Cortlandt Street and Twelfth Street. Basic primary care issues are resolved at the clinic. More complicated cases are sent to overcrowded hospitals.



DAY 60
 Saturday October 30th
 After the Storm

Earth-movers clear flat patches of land near the coastline for use as a debris management site. Over 330 acres of land has been cleared of debris, but another 130 acres remain covered, mostly private lots. The Army Corps of Engineers opens a temporary pier to unload backhoes, cranes, and construction supply.

DEBRIS MANAGEMENT



DAY 80
 Friday November 19th
 After the storm

Cell phone coverage is restored citywide. Power is restored to the remaining customers in all Prospect Shore networks and temporary utility lines are removed. Much of the underground infrastructure in this neighborhood remained intact and required minimal repairs.

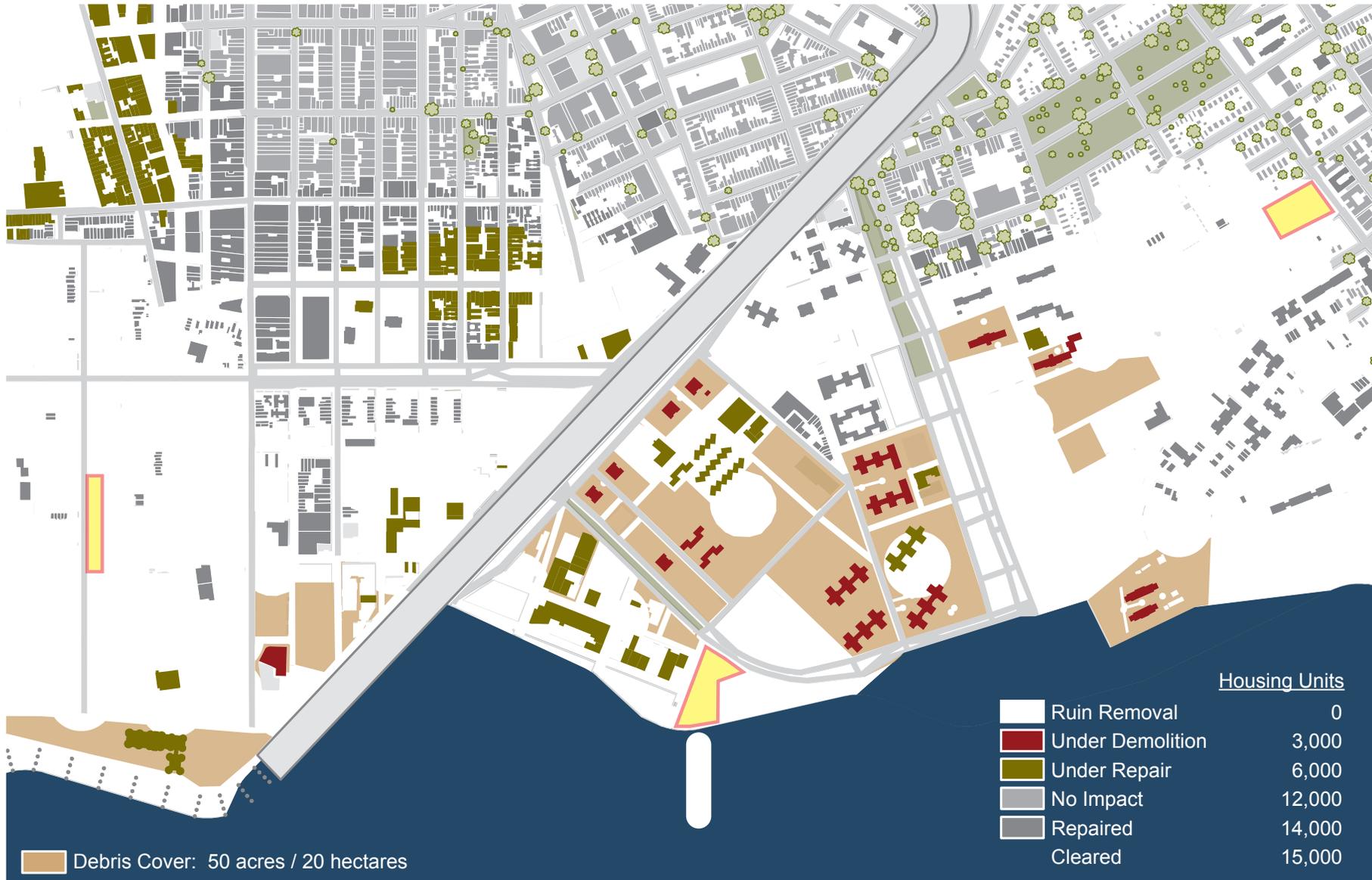
RECOVERY



DAY 100
 Thursday December 9th
 After the Storm

A slow moving cold front moves over New York City. Temperature averages less than 15° F for five consecutive days. The removal of debris from public land is complete. Returning landlords and residents sort their housing debris into different categories before taking it to the curb for the Department of Sanitation crews.

RECOVERY



DAY 200
 Saturday March 19th
 After the storm

With all salvageable housing stock now repaired, about 18,000 Prospect Shore households remain displaced, unable to live in their pre-storm homes. **HOW MANY OF THESE DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS WILL BE LIVING IN PROVISIONAL HOUSING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD?**

RECOVERY



POTENTIAL SITES FOR PROVISIONAL HOUSING



WHAT HAPPENS TO THE PEOPLE?

The lives of seven ordinary New Yorkers during the storm and through its aftermath.

DAY -3

Before the Storm: Evacuation

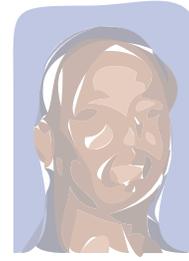
The fictional testimonials of the characters below aim to provide a more personalized perspective of Prospect Shore's housing needs. These characters are drawn from demographic profiles of the city's population.

PLEASE NOTE: The following stories are fiction or are stories that belong to the public domain. Any likeness or similarity to any person or character is purely coincidental.



ALPHONSE

My partner Alejandro and I are at home in our waterfront co-op when the Mayor calls for Evacuation. On our way out, we make sure our neighbors know to leave. There are so many cars on the road that it takes us seven hours to get out of the city. We drive to the first hotel with a vacancy... in Connecticut.



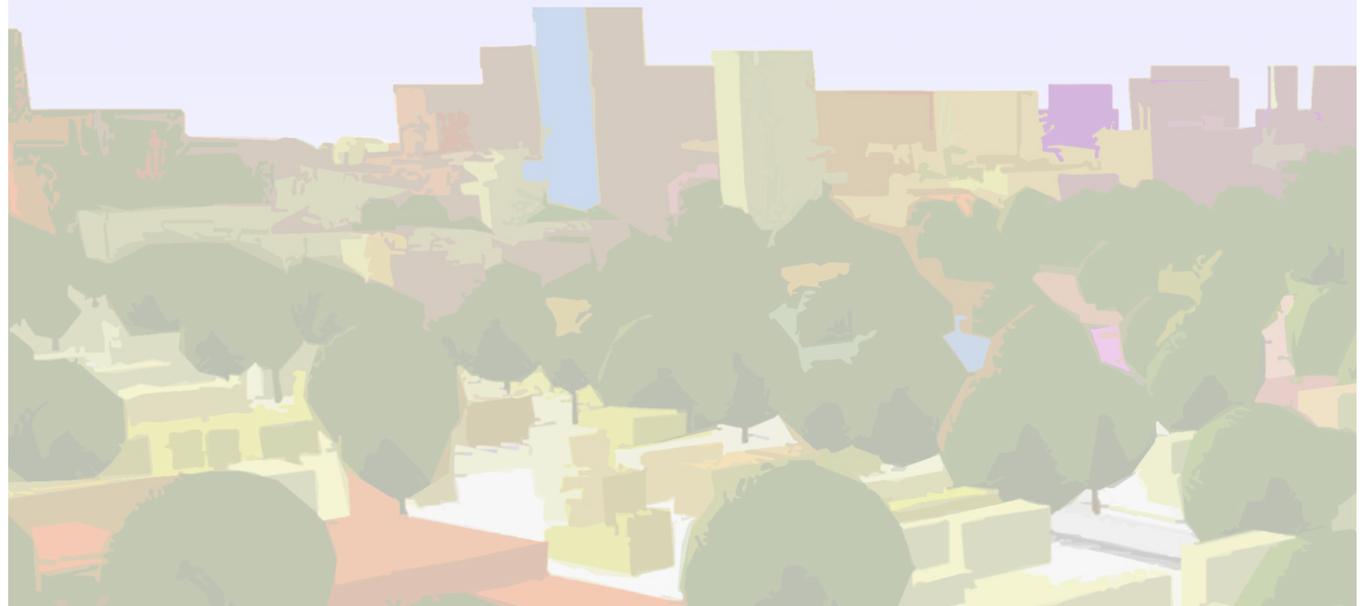
BO

Driving a taxi has taught me the city inside and out. I love New York. My wife and I and her mother are comfortable in our two bedroom rental. My wife, Sally, is six months pregnant. We checked into a Special Needs Shelter, because there's no way Sally could sleep on a gym floor.



CLAIRE

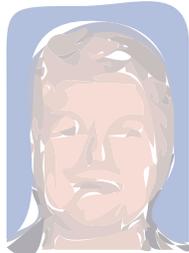
We've been hearing about the storm for days – it's been all over the news – so I know we have to leave our home. We live at the edge of Zone A, the most flood-prone area. Eddie and I leave with our two boys, Eddie Jr. and Bobby, who has cerebral palsy.





DANIEL

I have only been in this country for three months. I live in my cousin Raj’s two-bedroom, ground-level apartment. We share it with four other guys. Some of us work during the day and others at night, so it never seems too crowded.



ELEANOR

My husband and I have rented our apartment since we first moved to America in 1957. Ten years ago, my husband was disabled by an accident and is in a wheelchair. We didn’t get very much money from the accident, and having the rent-stabilized apartment has made it possible for us to stay here.



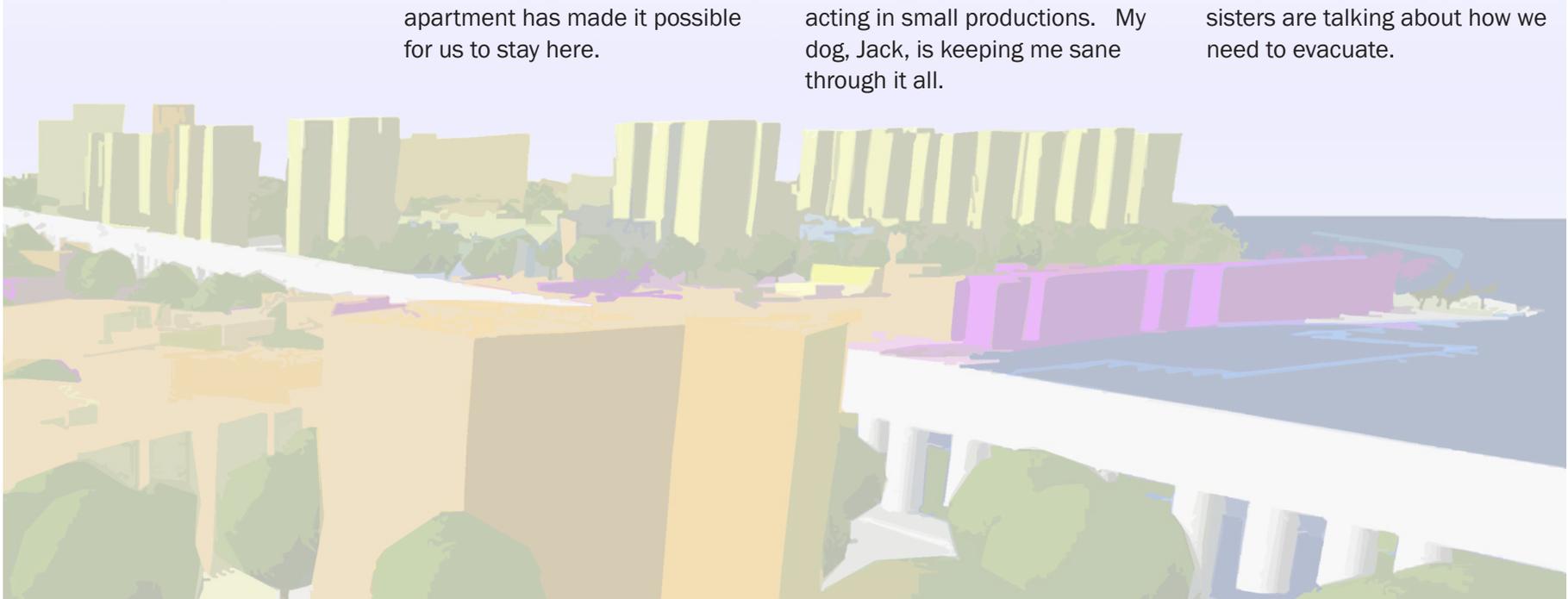
FAITH

I came to New York after graduating from a theater arts program in Iowa this past spring. My dream is to make it on Broadway. I still have school loans to pay off, so I’ve been working as an administrative assistant on Wall Street, and acting in small productions. My dog, Jack, is keeping me sane through it all.



GRACIELA

I run a household that spans three generations. I spend my days taking care of my family in our two-bedroom, one-bathroom, subsidized apartment. I go to a grocery store where they speak my native language. The other women from church who I call my sisters are talking about how we need to evacuate.



WHAT HAPPENS TO THE PEOPLE?

DAY -1 TO DAY +1

During the Storm

ALPHONSE

Alejandro and I wait out the storm in front of a television in a state of morbid fascination. Is this New York? We watch into the next day as the news choppers scan the coast. Is that our neighborhood? It's so hard to tell, with all the streets covered in debris and so many buildings split open with their floors and ceilings falling out. Our building suffered major structural damage. The co-op was underinsured, and it's likely that we'll vote to tear the whole place down.

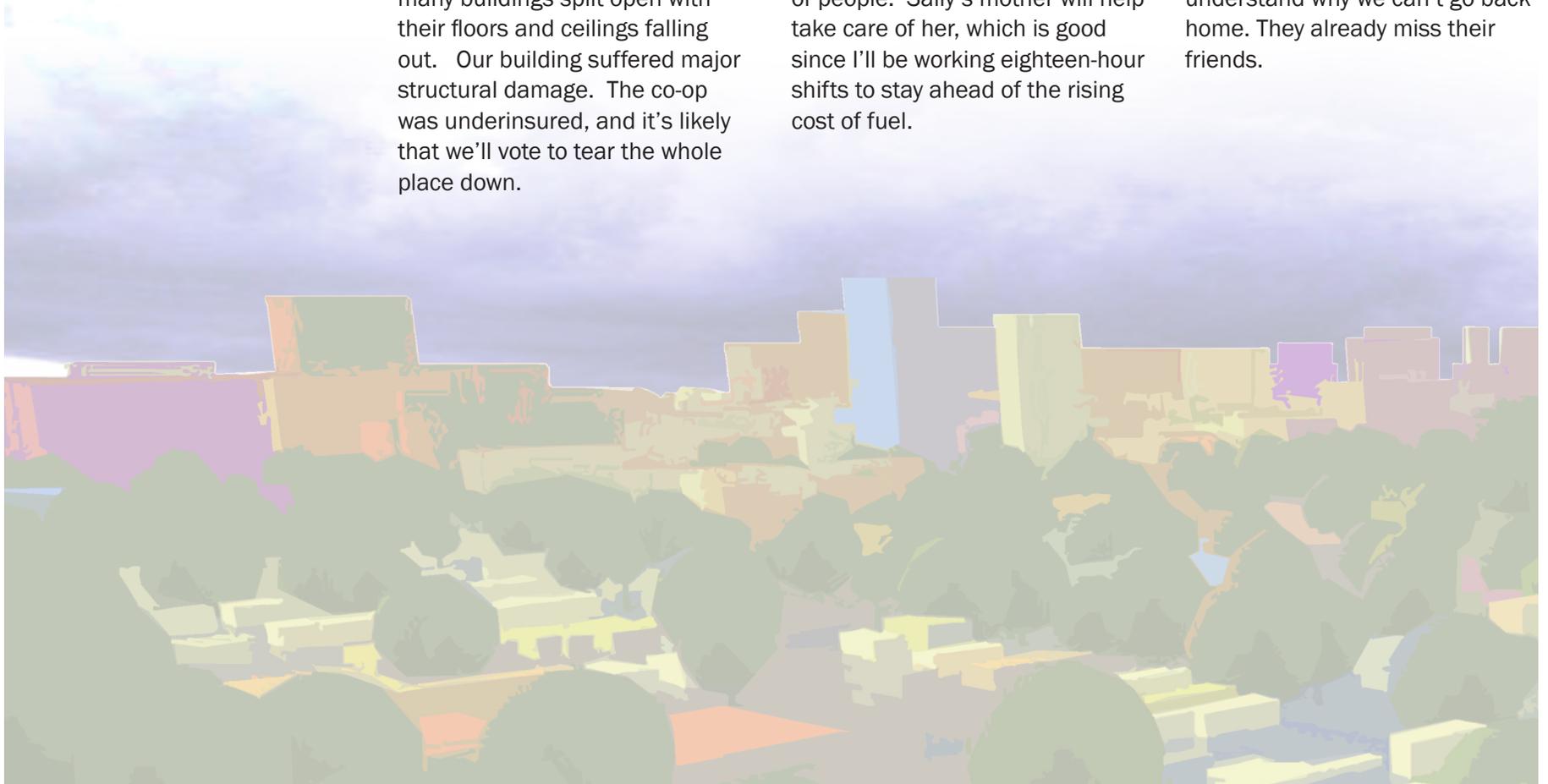
BO

We don't have any renter's insurance and who knows what the landlord will do if the building is badly damaged. The good news is that I still have my cab and although the streets are clogged, I can still make ends meet. That won't be true for a lot of people. Sally's mother will help take care of her, which is good since I'll be working eighteen-hour shifts to stay ahead of the rising cost of fuel.

CLAIRE

We check into a shelter after we put our minivan in a friend's garage, hoping it will still be there after the storm. Without it, we would have a lot trouble getting Bobby around after the storm.

In the shelter, the boys don't understand why we can't go back home. They already miss their friends.



DANIEL

Raj, the guys, and I went to the shelter together the day before the storm. I called the restaurant where I have been working as a line cook. A message said they have closed indefinitely. I hear there will be lots of work in construction, but since I have a bad back, I rely on restaurant work. It will take a while for most restaurants to get up and running again. The only food around comes from places where the City distributes food, water, and ice.

ELEANOR

When the heavy winds started we took shelter in our bathroom. Two of our windows blew out! The apartment filled up with an inch of water. The carpet will get moldy. We depend on others so much that it is frightening to not have the phone working. The church helps us with our meals. Our niece who is a doctor comes by to help with my husband's medical needs and deliver his prescriptions. I hope I can reach her when the phone works again. I keep dreaming I am trapped in the bathroom.

FAITH

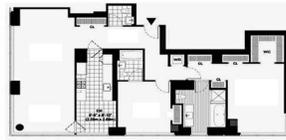
I've made a few friends here, and I'm really grateful for them because Jack and I have a safe place to be during the storm. We've got a few couches to crash on next, but I don't want to impose on people forever, especially since pets aren't really allowed in most buildings. My boss called to say that the firm is moving to New Jersey and letting all non-essential employees go. In the past two days, I've lost my job and my apartment. At least I still have Jack, but it's hard to find places to walk him that aren't full of splintered trees and sharp scraps.

GRACIELA

We all came to the shelter before the storm. I am getting tired of waiting in so many lines, and I have trouble understanding the forms even when they are in my language. I don't read or write well, but my grandson does. The City won't let us move back to our apartment, and we have lost all of our possessions. If I were home, my sisters and I would cook a big meal for all our families. After dinner our sons would play music late into the night. Here, there is no laundry, no place to cook and no place to play music.

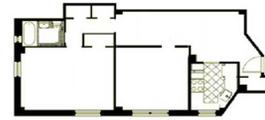


WHAT HAPPENS TO THE PEOPLE?



ALPHONSE

Alejandro and I have been talking about renting a place up here for a bit, or maybe moving out of the city permanently. I can work from Connecticut, but business is going to be tough if I can't meet with my clients regularly. Alejandro is planning to volunteer in the city for a few weeks if he can find a place to bunk. I miss New York. I want to go back, but it's going to be hard to find an affordable place to buy or to rent.



BO

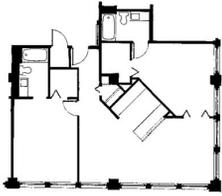
We are being transferred to another shelter tonight where we'll just have cots. They say that we can stay six weeks, but I hear we may be able to move into Provisional Housing before that.



CLAIRE

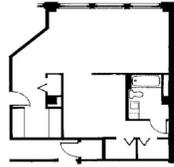
As soon as the storm was over, Eddie went to see the house. It's still standing, but the roof and big sections of the front have been blown off. It may take months before we can start to repair it, and that's assuming we'll be able to find a contractor we can afford with whatever money we can get from insurance. We are also on a waiting list for Provisional Housing, so at least we might have a space to call our own soon, hopefully with a parking space for Bobby's van.





DANIEL

The police won't let us back yet onto our block to collect our things, and I don't know how long it will take to figure something else out. Raj, the rest of the guys and I have been pooling our cash, so we need to stay close to each other, especially since I don't know the city well.



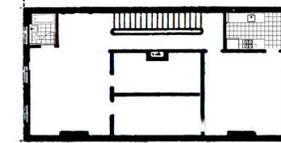
ELEANOR

We're on the sixth floor—nobody above us has running water, but we do. The power comes on occasionally, but the elevator is out. My knees wouldn't let me carry any groceries up the stairs, even if our local grocery is still standing, which I doubt. We've got food that will last us for two weeks. Today, we got a notice from the super: "All tenants must relocate until essential structural repairs are made." Relocate! Where?



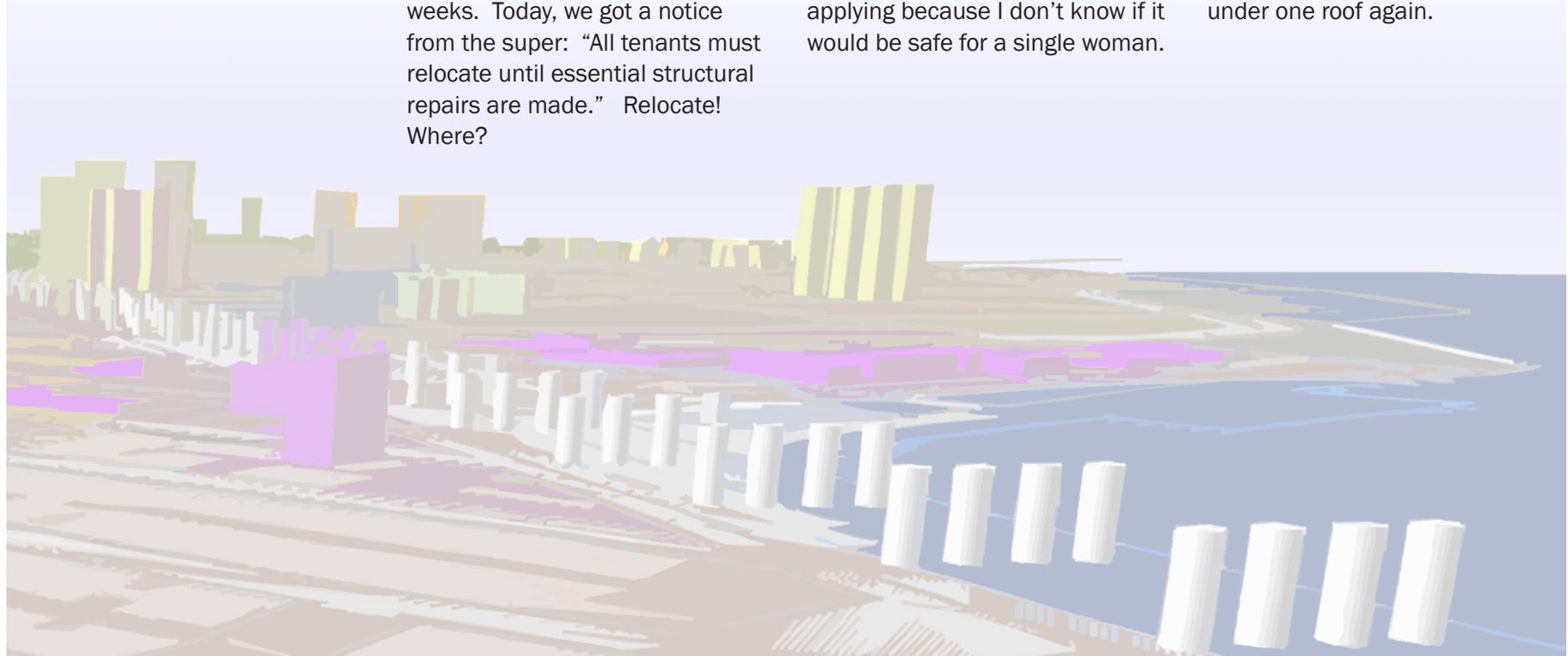
FAITH

It's going to be hard to interview for new jobs while I am moving around so much. Without any income, it will be hard to rent a new place. I wish I could still go to the gym to help me deal with the stress! I've heard I may be eligible for Provisional Housing, but I'm apprehensive about applying because I don't know if it would be safe for a single woman.



GRACIELA

We are still here but things have gotten so complicated. Tonight we'll move in with friends instead of moving to another shelter (this one is closing today), but there are so many of us that we will have to split up. My son tells me the City is setting up Provisional Housing, and I hope we can all be under one roof again.



Registration

REGISTRATION

All potential Competitors must agree to the terms and conditions set forth in the Competition Materials before entering this Competition. Registration opens on October 15, 2007. Potential Competitors may register online via the Registration page of the Competition website after this date. Otherwise, Potential Competitors may complete the hard copy Registration Form and submit it by mail. In order to make a Submission by mail, potential competitors must Register via the hard copy Registration Form. Registration closes on December 7, 2007.

ONLINE

To complete the Registration Form online, potential Competitors should visit the Registration page of the Competition Website on or after October 15, 2007. Competitors will receive an e-mail confirmation of their Registration and their Registration number. Subsequently, detailed instructions for uploading Submissions will be distributed to the Competitors by e-mail as well as a sample copy of the Agreement (see Conditions section for details).

BY MAIL

Potential Competitors may download the Registration Form at the Competition Website or request a hard copy by mail:

New York City Office of Emergency Management
Attn: "What if New York City..."
165 Cadman Plaza East
Brooklyn NY, 11201 USA

Completed and signed Registration Forms must be mailed to the address listed above, and must be postmarked by December 7, 2007. If the potential Competitor requires additional space for his or her Registration, he or she may attach additional pages clearly marked with his or her name at the top of each page.

Glossary

AWARD - \$10,000 given to selected Open Competition Winners or \$500 given for Honorable Mentions.

AWARD RECIPIENT – any Competitor that receives a monetary Award for their Submission and signs the Agreement detailed in the Conditions section (please see the Contractual Obligation section of the Conditions section for more details).

CITY – for purposes of this document, when the letter "C" is capitalized, the word "City" refers to the local municipal government of New York City.

COASTAL STORM PLAN - a multi-agency City effort to prepare the city for a major coastal storm.

COMPETITION – the "What If New York City..." Post-Disaster Provisional Housing Design Competition.

COMPETITION MATERIALS – the official and complete set of Competition terms and conditions setting forth the Competition Sponsor and Support, Purpose, Structure, Conditions, Schedule, Jury, Judging Criteria, Submissions, Disaster Scenario, Registration and Glossary.

COMPETITION SPONSOR – the City of New York through its Office of Emergency Management.

COMPETITION SUPPORT – The Rockefeller Foundation and Architecture for Humanity-New York.

COMPETITION WEBSITE – the official "What if New York City..." Competition website (www.nyc.gov/whatifnyc).

COMPETITOR – any person that has agreed to and complies with all of the terms and conditions set forth in the Competition Materials and completes and submits the Registration Form in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the Competition Materials. Only one Registration Form may be submitted per person for the duration of the Competition.

DECONSTRUCTION – an alternative to building demolition that allows materials to be recycled and reused.

DESIGN – any and all parts of the Competitor’s Submission that are reflected and/or embodied in sketches, graphical representations, text or otherwise, the specifications required by the “Required Submissions” and/or the “Project Development Period Required Submissions” sections of the Competition Materials. Please note the City of New York and any Award Recipients will co-own the Copyright to all Designs and any and all portions thereof.

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICE – use of renewable materials, natural lighting and climate control systems, as well as building systems that promote energy, material, and water conservation.

HONORABLE MENTION – a Submission that is not selected as a Winner but is cited by the Jury for its exceptional merit.

JUDGING CRITERIA – qualities considered by the Jury to determine Winning Submissions.

JURY MEMBER – experts who consider the Judging Criteria to select the ten Winning Submissions and ten Honorable Mentions.

OPEN COMPETITION – first stage of the Competition whereby Competitors review and agree to the terms and conditions set forth in the Competition Materials; submit the Registration Form; and develop and submit Submissions.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PERIOD – second stage of the Competition in which Open Competition Winners further develop their Winning Submissions.

PROVISIONAL HOUSING – housing that is intended as a temporary resource until the permanent redevelopment of a community can be achieved. The Competition is specifically not for permanent housing solutions.

REGISTRATION FORM – the form all persons are required to submit to qualify as Competitors. The form can be found on

the Competition Website or attached to the hard copy of the Competition Materials. Only one Registration Form may be submitted per person for the duration of the Competition.

SUBMISSION – any and all documents or materials submitted to the Sponsor by a Competitor from the start of the Open Competition stage through the Project Development Period, including but not limited to mock-ups, preliminary Designs and/or finalized Designs and any and all portions thereof. The definition of Submission may be further qualified in the Competition Materials depending on what stage of the Competition material is being submitted in. Please see the Submissions section of the Competition Materials for further details.

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE – a team of experts from the fields of government, disaster planning, and construction who will advise the Winners on potential legal, technical, regulatory, or funding hurdles which might need to be addressed in order for their Winning Submissions to feasibly be implemented.

WINNERS – the ten Competitors whose Submissions are selected by the Jury at the end of the Open Competition as best meeting the Judging Criteria and asked to participate in the Project Development Period.

WINNING SUBMISSIONS – the ten Competitors’ Submissions selected by the Jury as best meeting the Judging Criteria.



The New York City affiliate of Architecture for Humanity