

West Coyote Hills Trails and Open Space Advisory Committee
Interpretive media Review Session Report
Prepared by The Acorn Group, July 21, 2009

Members of the West Coyote Hills Trails and Open Space Advisory Committee, together with the West Coyote Hills planning team, met at CSU Fullerton on July 11, 2009. Committee members included: Ginger Britt, Monika Broome, Sue Bulger, Chris Heusser, Mike Laybourn, Bill Naylor, and Jacob Staggs.

West Coyote Hills planning team members included Ron Baers, Roger Bell, Janet McNeil, Jim Pugliese, Jennifer Rigby, and Scott Starkey.

The purpose of this session was two-fold: 1. To present additional information on the trails master plan and 2. Share the draft conceptual drawings of interpretive media for the trails, exhibit area within the nature center, and adjacent grounds.

Introduction: Jim Pugliese welcomed everyone and explained the context for the day's presentation. The planning effort thus far has been targeted at "getting our arms around the open space idea." The planning team is aiming for approval of an early trail opening program and preparing for commission presentations later this month. Jim reminded committee members that the materials shared at this meeting are not part of the entitlement package, but rather, part of The Acorn Group's conceptual design work. This work represents the planning team's understanding of the vision of the West Coyote Hills Trails and Open Space Advisory Committee. As such, this work is necessarily conceptual in nature and subject to review, approval and change/modification by Pacific Coast Homes, the City of Fullerton, and other agencies.

Part I: Ron Baers shared the trails master plan and clarified resolution of various issues. (Please refer to the summary notes from the May 30 meeting for additional information.) Ron reiterated that the trail system is a series of loops—small loops within larger trails, larger loops, such as the perimeter loop, within West Coyote Hills, and even larger loops within the regional context, once connections to other trails such as the Fullerton Loop are made. Ron also reviewed the designation of trail types: walking-only, multi-use, accessible, abandoned (such as the "roller coaster" in the preserve), and the promenade. There are three accessible trails: two are located at two different key vistas and one is located at the nature center.

Ron pointed out the nature center connector trail is now routed to the signalized intersection at Laguna Road. He also reviewed the goals of rerouting the Castlewood and Nora Kuttner Trails: to abandon current "attractive nuisances," make better use of existing oil roads, and provide more privacy to nearby homes and the potential for additional native habitat..

For example, the existing trail at the end of Castlewood Trail above Coyote Hills Drive shows a promising trail rerouting opportunity. This trail segment has a history of unacceptable behavior that may be remedied with trail redesign. Plans may call for relocation of this trail closer to the street and the addition of shade trees (since the eucalyptus will be removed as part of the fuel modification program required by the Fire Department) to allow for more visible usage to dissuade unacceptable behavior. Additional native habitat may be gained as a result.

Where multi-use trails are near neighborhoods along the public collector road, the right-of-way narrows. Ron suggests creating sidewalks on both sides of the street and combining multi-use with one of them. Where multi-use trails intersect walking-only trails, such as along the northern ridge of the preserve, control gates are being considered.

Ron also pointed out the safety feature of an underpass at Gilbert and use of one side of the bridge for the trail. He also identified some of the amenities at trailheads. Feedback from the Parks and Recreation Department and others suggests specific parking for horse trailers is not necessary since facilities are provided nearby. The number of parking spaces shown on the trails master plan is preliminary—no final determination has been made yet.

Key vistas are treated as low-key, passive access points to lookout points. Their footprint is minimal, even with the placement of 12x12' shade structures. There are also rest areas along the trails. These are treated as "bump-outs" on the trail with shade and boulder seating.

Part II: Jennifer Rigby shared preliminary conceptual drawings that establish a "look and feel" for the interpretive panels, orientation/directional signs, regulatory signs, courtyard interpretive stations, interior exhibits in the nature center's "exhibit gallery," and plans for a nature discovery garden. Jim reminded the committee that all drawings and recommendations are preliminary; as such, they are subject to review and approval by Pacific Coast Homes, the City, and other agencies, such as US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Jenny distributed the following materials: descriptions and lists of amenities for the nature discovery garden and courtyard interpretive stations; description of content for the interpretive panels, including the "history stations," and description of exhibits in the nature center's "exhibit gallery." The interpretive matrix was also shared again. These are attached as appendices to this report.

Action steps:

Please review these meeting notes and attachments. Please check the content of the attachments for accuracy, age-appropriateness, and relevance to the theme and sub-themes defined in the interpretive matrix. Feel free to electronically track any changes and/or add comments, and send them to Jennifer Rigby (emailacorn@aol.com) and copy Jim Pugliese (jim@westcoyotehills.com) and Scott Starkey (scott@westcoyotehills.com). If you do not have access to email, please feel free to fax your comments to Jenny's attention at (714) 838-5309. We would appreciate hearing from you by August 3, 2009.

We would like to schedule our final Trails and Open Space Advisory Committee meeting in August. Draft copies of the Trails Master Plan and Interpretive Master Plan will be shared!

Once the pastures around of the Tongva, the grazing lands of ranchers, and the oil fields of wildcaters, West Coyote Hill's open space now returns to a more pristine, natural state. Its restored habitats support wildlife, enriching our spirit and our national heritage.

Subtheme 1

The human history of West Coyote Hills spans thousands of years. Footprints from the past have etched the land.

Messages:

The Tongva likely harvested plants and hunted game in West Coyote Hills. Encampment and village sites have been found in the vicinity.

Juan Pacifico Ontiveros received a 35,970-acre Mexican land grant, Rancho San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana. With his cattle came nonnative grasses, an introduction that marked the transformation of West Coyote Hills' grasslands.

In 1863 Ontiveros sold most of his rancho to Abel Stearns who continued to graze cattle. After drought decimated the herds, Stearns entered into a contract with Domingo Bastanchury, a Basque shepherd, in 1870.

Bastanchury Ranch became the region's largest sheep operation. Sheep grazed in West Coyote Hills and further altered the landscape.

The first oil wells in the region were tapped in the 1890s. Domingo Bastanchury leased 3,000 acres to Union Oil Co. and 2,400 to Murphy Oil Co. Chevron continued its oil operations at West Coyote Hills until 1994.

Subtheme 2

A mosaic of habitats is found in West Coyote Hills. Diverse plant communities support wildlife, some of which is threatened.

Messages:

Over half of the acreage of West Coyote Hills is set aside as permanently protected natural open space.

Several habitats comprise West Coyote Hills, including coastal sage scrub, southern cactus scrub, and southern willow scrub. Coastal sage scrub is now one of California's most endangered habitats and home to the federally listed California gnatcatcher.

West Coyote Hills is also home to the coastal cactus wren, horned lark, loggerhead shrike, and other State "species of special concern."

Geological processes—erosion, sedimentation, thrust faults, and folding—have shaped the land and the landscape.

Vista points provide opportunities to reflect on the transformation of the Los Angeles Basin and coastal plain of Orange County over the course of two centuries. Open space like West Coyote Hills is a rare and valuable asset.

Subtheme 3

West Coyote Hills is the focus of habitat restoration, monitoring, and protection. Active stewardship of the land is a responsibility we all share.

Messages:

The resources of West Coyote Hills—the fruits, shoots, bulbs, and leaves that yielded food, fiber, and other items of the Tongvan material culture; the grasses that fed the ranchers' cattle and sheep; and the oil that fueled dreams and profits—supported several human settlements.

Past human activities have left their mark on the landscape.

Most recently, West Coyote Hills was an active oil field, classified as a brownfield site after oil operations were ceased in 1994.

A large portion of West Coyote Hills has been permanently set aside as natural open space. Brownfield remediation, habitat restoration, and long-term monitoring will ensure that degraded lands become protected wildlife habitat.

Visitors are welcome on this land. Their respect for rules and regulations will ensure trail safety, as well as protection of critical wildlife habitat.

DRAFT CONTENT OF INTERPRETIVE MEDIA**Interpretive panels—human history “stations”**

Gifts from the Land—The Tongva gathered foodstuffs, fiber, medicine, and other resources from the land now known as West Coyote Hills.

Artifact: replica bedrock mortar

Ontiveros' Trail—Juan Pacifico Ontiveros, former soldier and overseer of Mission San Juan Capistrano, became the owner of a 35,970 acre Mexican land grant, Rancho San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana. West Coyote Hills was once part of this rancho; the hills served as grazing lands for Ontiveros' cattle.

Artifact: reproduction of map of the rancho (from the Bancroft Library) with overlay of modern boundaries and replica of Ontiveros' branding iron

Stearns' Story—Touted as one of the most successful foreigners to settle on Mexican California's south coast, Massachusetts merchant, Abel Stearns, purchased most of the Ontiveros' land in 1863 for \$6,000.00. He continued to raise cattle until drought in the 1860s decimated his herds and brought an end to the cattle era in California.

Artifact: replica of counter branding iron of Abel Stearns

The Arrival of the Basque—European immigrants, including the Basque of Spain and France, settled in the region. Stearns entered into a contract with Domingo Bastanchury. Cotton shortages during the Civil War prompted Bastanchury to lease vast tracts of land and raise 20,000 head of sheep. Other Basque soon followed, and the hoof marks of cattle were replaced with those of sheep.

Artifact: corten-steel outline of shepherd and dog

The Lure of Oil—Petroleum became a booming industry in the Fullerton, Brea, and La Habra area. Oil was discovered in shallow lands in the Fullerton hills around 1890. Domingo Bastanchury leased 3,000 acres to Union Oil Co. and 2,400 to Murphy Oil Company. Standard Oil of California purchased Murphy's oil fields in West Coyote Hills in 1911 and Emery Oil's oil fields in 1912. The short-lived oil boom town of Emory Ranch consisted of workers' homes, a school and hotel, company store, and pumping station. Wells extended for 12 miles, mainly in the northern boundaries of Fullerton, now Brea. Standard Oil found oil on the Toler, Williams, Yriarte, and Leffingwell Ranches of La Habra and the Coyote Hills. Wooden oil derricks were prominent fixtures on the landscape.

Artifact: small-scale 4-6' "wood" derrick built with fiber cement board

There Will Be Oil—In 1903 Murphy Oil Company drilled at the north base of West Coyote Hills and met with only "mild success." The company bought 2,200 acres nearby and hit gushers in 1906. The Hollywood movie, "There Will be Blood" is based loosely on Upton Sinclair's book, *Oil!*, which was set in California, and on early oil exploration at West Coyote Hills.

Artifact: MC cap on oil well; oil equipment

Interpretive panels—natural history

When Species Specialize—The relationship established between coastal cactus wren and prickly pear cactus height illustrates the paradox of specialized species. The wren is highly selective when it comes to nesting space and will not nest if conditions don't suit it. Fortunately, West Coyote Hills offers plentiful cactus resources and plentiful nesting sites for picky parents. The coastal cactus wren is listed in California as a "species of special concern."

Ode to the Gnatcatcher—Small, but politically mighty, the California gnatcatcher is a federally listed threatened species (and California Species of Special Concern). This ground- and shrub-foraging insectivore lives exclusively in coastal sage scrub. It sings its mew-like call from taller shrubs and remains in its territory year-round. West Coyote Hills' natural open space supports a core population of gnatcatchers, including many breeding pairs.

Canyon Symphony—The language of birds can be heard and interpreted at West Coyote Hills. Their calls, songs, chirps, and scoldings reveal both their presence and their moods. While a "song" is the musical singing usually produced by the male to establish breeding territory or attract a mate, a "call" is a much simpler sound produced by either a male or female that communicates alarm or aggression. West Coyote Hills resonate with the calls and songs of wrentits, cactus wrens, gnatcatchers, quail, and other feathered residents.

A Mosaic of Habitats—Where boundaries of plant communities (willow scrub, southern cactus scrub, and coastal sage scrub) overlap, "ecotones" are created. Ecotones typically have greater biological diversity than individual plant communities alone. Wildlife can occupy many different "niches" and take advantage of varied food sources without having to travel very far.

Scents of Sage—The pungent aroma of California sagebrush and white sage fills the air of West Coyote Hills. Coastal sage scrub is named for these plants, the "soft chaparral" of California. The source of their aroma is the oil in their leaves and stems which serves to prevent water loss. The oils also discourage browsing.

California's Coastal Sage Scrub—West Coyote Hill's predominant plant community is coastal sage scrub. Though it thrives in this sun-baked arid zone, coastal sage scrub is more markedly affected by summer drought on south-facing slopes. Some plants, like sagebrush, are "drought-deciduous," dropping their leaves in the summer to reduce moisture loss. Others, like white sage, produce smaller leaves in the summer to retain what little water they have.

Four Seasons in Coastal Scrub—Sages, coast brittlebush, flat-top buckwheat, bush monkeyflower, elderberry, and even poison oak create a palette of changing colors over the course of a year. The sages' gray-green foliage appears lush after winter rains. In the spring, plants burst into bloom, adding shades of yellow, orange, purple, and red to the hillsides. In the summer as heat and drought become intense, some plants shed their leaves to conserve water. The pastel colors of spring change to hues of brown and dark red as seeds ripen and plants await the winter rains.

Seeds of Change—The seeds of nonnative grasses arrived in the 18th century on the hooves of cattle and foodstuffs of Franciscan missionaries. California's native landscape was soon transformed as tough invasives took hold. By 2000, over 1,000 nonnative species were

documented in the state. West Coyote Hills has had its share of nonnative plants, including black mustard, castor bean, and eucalyptus. During restoration, they were removed, and native plants were able to “stake their claim” once again.

Keeping Track—Tracking is the art and science of interpreting “sign” animal left behind, such as tracks and scat. Animal tracks are usually seen on soft surfaces, like mud or sand. Unlike the tracks of most members of the cat family, the tracks of members of the dog family (coyote and fox, for example) show claw marks. With large hind feet, rabbits move in a “leapfrog” fashion. Raccoons, like opossums, leave “finger” tracks that resemble handprints, but opossums show an opposable thumb-like toe.

Geology Underfoot—West Coyote Hills topography is formed by the erosion of an east-west trending anticline (a formation that is folded due to geologic activity to form a dome). Underfoot, the San Pedro Formation consists of layers of sand, silty sand, and silt providing a record of depositional environments. Early Pleistocene marine strata (a different depositional environment) are exposed at the northerly portions of the property. The Coyote Hills Formation sits on the San Pedro Foundation and consists of nonmarine sandstone, siltstone, and conglomerate. The La Habra Formation is found in the lower elevations and is comprised of floodplain deposits of gravel, sand, and silt.

Why the Oil?—Millions of years ago during the Miocene Epoch, West Coyote Hills was a deep marine basin. As phytoplankton and other marine organisms died and sank, they accumulated on the ocean floor, eventually forming a black mud rich in decaying organic matter. This matter was transformed over millions of year into oil. Later, as the hills were built up, plate tectonics created a convex-shaped fold in the land (anticline), and since oil has a lighter density than rock, it rose near to the surface.

Caring for this Land—The landscape of West Coyote Hills has borne the impact of hoof prints and oil production for over a century, and is now recovering. Stewardship comes in the form of oil field remediation, removal of nonnative species, and restoration of habitat. Yet restoration is a process, not a product. Ongoing stewardship to protect the nature of West Coyote Hills requires everyone’s help.

Coming Home—As time goes on, with restoration, greater diversity of plants likely results in greater assurance that diversity and abundance of wildlife is maintained or improved. Uninterrupted wildlife corridors and enhanced nesting and resting places attract and support resident and migratory species.

The Healing Landscape—What was once a brownfield is now the natural open space of West Coyote Hills, remediated and restored to a fully functioning native landscape. Design of trails and trail amenities reflects sensitivity and respect for the land and biological resources found here.

Key Vistas—Overlook panels positioned near the shade structures identify skylines and other points of interest: Key Vista 1 (San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains to the north and city skyline to the south); 2 (a southern view down Gilbert Canyon), 3 (San Gabriel Mountains, Puente and Chino Hills, and downtown Los Angeles to the north and the coastal plain and ocean to the south); 4 (mountain views and downtown Los Angeles to the east); and 5

(downtown Los Angeles to the east, mountains to the north, open space to the west). Text also makes reference to how the basins and plains have been transformed from natural to urban landscapes in a remarkably short period of time.

Nature Center Courtyard Interpretive Stations

The courtyard of the nature center serves as an informal place of learning, a gathering spot, and entrance to both the nature discovery garden and Robert E. Ward Nature Preserve. It features an amphitheater that accommodates people who are attending a program and serves as a lunch area for students who are participating in a field trip.

The courtyard also features four interpretive "stations." Designed for parents and children ages 5-10, these exterior displays offer age-appropriate text and activities designed to refine observational skills and raise awareness of the world outdoors.

Can you Spot the Difference in Spots?—At the first kiosk, young naturalists are challenged to study large photographs displaying the color patterns of wings of paired species of California butterflies: anise swallowtail and tiger swallowtail, and California ringlet and cabbage white. The differences are subtle and require careful study in order to find the field marks that distinguish each pair.

How Do You Measure Up?—Young naturalists line up against an interpretive panel and fully extend their arms. They compare their arm spans to the life-size silhouettes of wingspans of four birds common to West Coyote Hills: turkey vulture (6'), red-tailed hawk (4'), western scrub jay (16"), and Anna's hummingbird (4³/₄").

Colors of Nature—A spinning color wheel helps young botanists identify common wildflowers according to color: white: Mexican elderberry; pink: buckwheat; red: California fuchsia; orange: bush monkeyflower; yellow: California bush sunflower; blue: blue-eyed grass; violet: wild hyacinth.

What Is It?—The top of each of four flip lids displays an image of an intriguing plant or animal likely encountered on the trail. When the lid is lifted, the reader finds the name and a brief description of the organism. They include parasitic dodder, or "witch's hair," the fruit of *Opuntia*, a darkling beetle, or "stink bug," and the burrow of a trapdoor spider.

Nature Discovery Garden

Positioned between the nature center and Robert E. Ward Nature Preserve, the .22-acre nature discovery garden offers a magical outdoor space in which children can celebrate the natural world. Modeled after the natural playscape movement and inspired by such authors as Richard Louv (*Last Child in the Woods*), Gary Paul Nabhan (*The Geography of Childhood*), and Robin Moore (*Natural Learning*), West Coyote Hill's nature discovery garden offers new experiences for younger visitors through which they can explore their world, become familiar with local plant and animal life, and gently interact with nature in ways that are play-oriented and rich in experiential learning. The garden also empowers parents to become comfortable with their (likely new) role as their child's "nature guide," while introducing visitors to the subtle beauty and secrets of coastal sage scrub.

Visitors enter the garden through a *torii*, a Japanese garden gate. As one passes through it, it is said that one must leave “worldly concerns behind and enter with a mind open to poetic inspiration.” Once inside the garden, visitors have multiple options for launching their explorations. Native plant installations, nature-inspired play features, and art-inspired natural features offer numerous multi-sensory options. Water is a key element in the garden; its ability to attract children (and after-hours wildlife) cannot be overestimated.

Parents or other accompanying adults are welcome in this garden. In fact, they are needed. The playscape offers such features as a tree house, willow tunnel, and shallow brook—places that encourage climbing, running, and getting wet. This is the antithesis of the traditional schoolyard and playground and for good reason: research continually shows that free play in nature increases a child’s cognitive flexibility, emotional capacity, critical thinking, problem-solving skills, creativity, and self-esteem.

A simple sign system helps with wayfinding by identifying each feature, as well as suggesting specific ways to interact with it. As families leave the garden, they can visit the nature center or head off on trails through the preserve with their curiosity piqued for further discovery in nature.

Garden Features

Torii

Young explorers and their families enter through this garden gate. It marks the transition from formal learning in the nature center to nonformal play and exploration in the garden.

Willow Tunnel

Bent and tied, native willows form a mysterious tunnel for young explorers and nimble adults to pass through.

Wind Forest

Hollowed branches of elderberry serve as wind chimes that dance and resonate in the “elderberry forest”.

Butterfly Garden

A puddling pond and native plants such as California fuchsia, deerweed, lilac, and milkweed attract swallowtails, monarchs, skippers, and others.

Tree House

Built several feet off the ground and anchored to the trunk of a fiberglass-reinforced concrete “oak,” a multi-level tree house offers views of the discovery garden and natural lands beyond. A living coast live oak grows adjacent to this element, ultimately offering shade and realism.

Boulders & Brook

With parents watching, children engage in “wet science” along this recirculating shallow brook. Shiny pebbles and cattail down await discovery. Getting wet is a welcomed activity.

Sculpture Garden

Larger-than-life cement sculptures of a raccoon, hawk, and kingsnake invite play and learning about West Coyote Hills's wildlife.

Deergrass Maze

One of California's larger grasses forms a spiral maze too tall to see over. As in a corn maze, patience and memory go hand in hand.

Scents of Sage

The blossoms and foliage of California sage brush and various sages tickle the senses and challenge children to distinguish plants by scent alone.

Gathering Circle

A comfortable, soft substrate surrounded by benches provides a venue for storytelling or group orientation.

Nature Center Interior

The nature center is a flagship of West Coyote Hills. Designed according to the highest standards of "green design," this building demonstrates the responsible forward-thinking planning and design that has characterized the West Coyote Hills project from its inception.

The nature center serves as the base of operations, in terms of education, interpretation, and maintenance, for West Coyote Hills, as well as the official "welcome site" for visitors who seek information related to trail experiences and programs. Staff and docents serve as "ambassadors" and nature guides; the nature center is closed when they are not present.

Exhibits and displays in the nature center "gallery" provide an overview of the West Coyote Hills' story, the key players (both human and other animal) that have so richly contributed to this story, and the events that have transformed the land over the millennia. The following is a description of the proposed exhibits and displays for this space.

Becoming a Nature Detective

Anchored by a diorama of coastal sage scrub, numerous sensory clues await discovery in the northwest section of the gallery. Attention is called to hidden insects such as spittlebugs, cicadas, and butterfly larvae, nesting songbirds, fruits of various shrubs and trees such as toyon and elderberry, seed pods and galls, and other specimens, all realistically presented in this scrub matrix. Visitors are directed to peek, peer, smell, and listen to discover the secret lives of the animals and plants that call coastal sage scrub home.

A free-standing flipbook "album" serves as a visual field guide, presenting images of blooming plants arranged according to color and season, and serves as a visual field guide. A circular kiosk presents push button-activated calls and songs of some of West Coyote Hill's charismatic wildlife, including the California gnatcatcher, coastal cactus wren, scrub jay, mockingbird, coyote, and tree crickets. A hand-held listening device controls the volume and frequency of each recording. In addition to the call, a brief narration reminds the visitors of the important role each of these animals plays at West Coyote Hills.

The entire west-facing wall becomes a photo essay of images that document the changing landscape and restoration effort. Beginning with a current full-color photograph of coastal sage scrub at the peak of early spring and moving to sepia-toned images of post-oil development land dominated by non-native species, and concluding with black and white images from the peak oil production years, the images tell the restoration story visually. A reading rail further develops the story for those visitors who prefer reading the content.

Reading the Landscape

The hills, canyons, and cliffs of West Coyote Hills reveal many geologic processes and events, including folding and uplifting. Along the east-facing wall, visitors operate the cranks and levers of individual mechanical devices to learn how specific geological processes shape the land. An animated video illustrates the formation of an anticline and migration of oil to its highest point.

The Black Gold of the Coyote Hills

Historic photographs (positioned along the north-facing wall) document the extensive oil operations of West Coyote Hills. An audio clip of an "oral history" with xxx, former xxx, brings life and authenticity to the photomural. An excerpt from the trailer of *There Will be Blood* piques interest by calling attention of one of Hollywood's more intriguing characters.

Shades of "Green"

Close to the reception desk, a series of panels calls out specific features of West Coyote Hills' "green" nature center. Pervious paving and vegetated swales control runoff; window orientation helps moderate temperatures and reduce energy consumption; drought-tolerant landscaping with natives reduces water consumption and is wildlife-friendly; and "green design" of the walls, roof, and interior fixtures reflects environmentally responsible choices that are certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC).

Reading area

Comfortable armchairs, low tables, field guides, and other "review copies" of reference material are available to visitors. The chairs are positioned near the north-facing windows, affording a view of the courtyard, amphitheater, and Robert E. Ward Nature Preserve.

Reception and retail space

A staff member or docent is stationed at the reception desk when the nature center is open. A curvilinear counter displays information, such as recent sightings and upcoming programs, as well as appropriate merchandise for sale. Additional merchandise is displayed on backlit glass shelving beneath the counter top as well as bookshelves and other points of purchase.

Classroom:

The classroom is equipped with the following features that maximum storage and display capacity, as well flexibility with regard to program seating arrangement.

Overhead cabinets and countertops that display equipment, learning stations, and terraria. Utility sink is incorporated.

Terraria with live animals (brought out for informal interactions with students in the classroom and visitors in the exhibit gallery).

July 17, 2009

Summary Notes from Interpretive Media Review Session

Tables and chairs to accommodate a class of 30 students.

Ceiling-mounted retractable screen for films and PowerPoint presentations.