University of Colorado Boulder

2021 Campus Master Plan DRB Meeting – November 17, 2020



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Our Team CU Boulder **AEI** UTILITIES, **INFRASTRUCT** SASAKI **URE** Dharam Cost Estimators

Sasaki Core Team for CU Boulder CMP



TYLER PATRICK, AICP Managing Principal



ROMIL SHETH Design Principal



NICOLE FRIEND Campus Planner + Project Coordinator



CAROLINE BRAGA Landscape Principal



STEVE LACKER
Architect



JOSH BROOKS
Planner, UD, LA

DENVER

OFFICE

Sasaki Opens New Denver Office to Expand Western U.S. Reach

BOSTON SHANGHAI DENVER

BOSTON (Sept. 22, 2020) – <u>Sasaki</u>, a global interdisciplinary design firm with offices in Boston, Massachusetts, and Shanghai, China, today announced the opening of a dedicated office in Denver, Colorado to better serve clients throughout the Western United States and Canada.

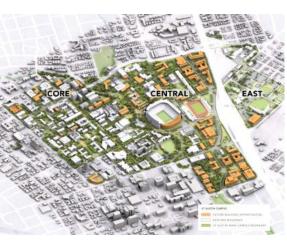
Award-Winning Campus Projects



SCUP 2020 Honor Award Emory University Framework Plan



SCUP 2019 Merit Award Virginia Tech Campus Master Plan



SCUP 2015 Merit Award University of Texas at Austin Medical District Master Plan



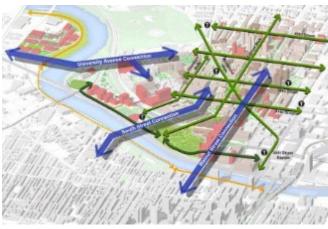
SCUP 2018 Honor Award Arizona State Mesa Campus Master Plan



SCUP 2014 Honor Award Tec de Monterrey Campus Master Plan



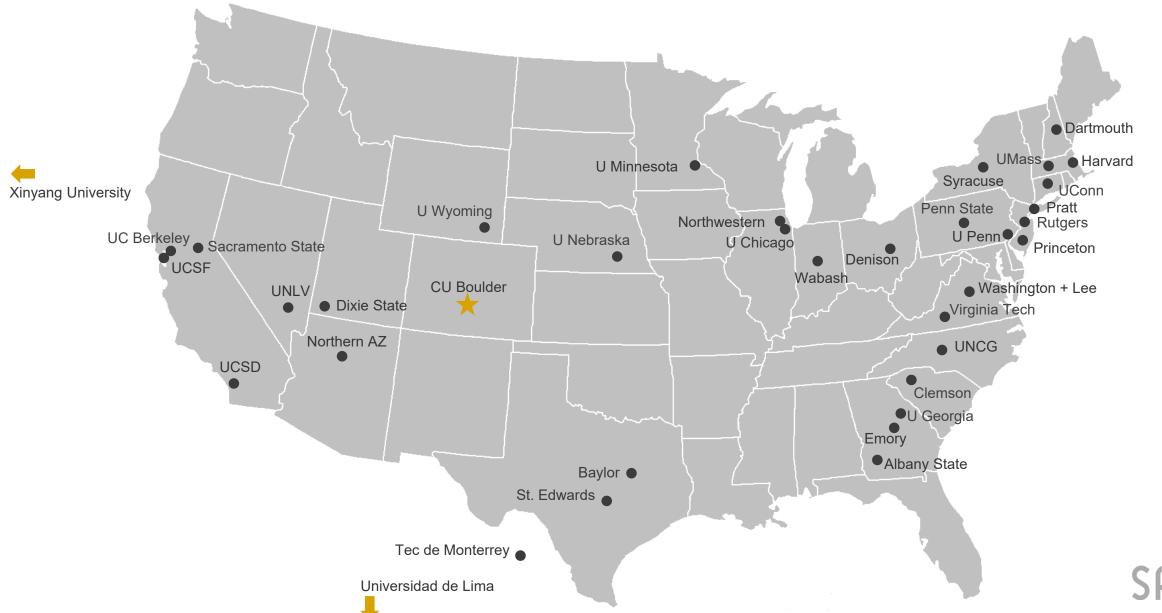
SCUP 2017 Merit Award Syracuse University Framework Plan



SCUP 2013 Honor Award University of Pennsylvania Master Plan

SCUP 2016 Merit Award

Sasaki's Current Campus Work



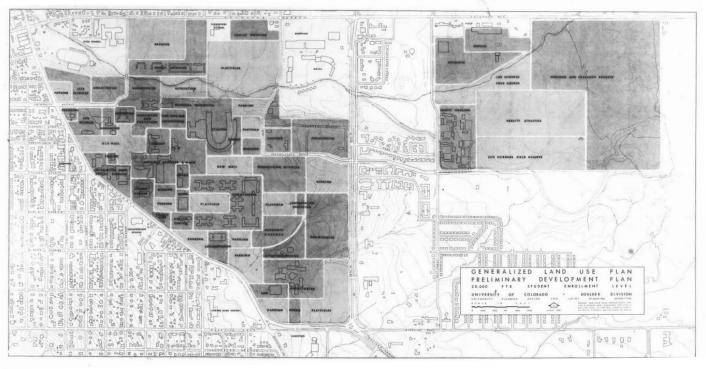
CU + Sasaki Legacy

"Sasaki Associates developed the campus master plan of 1962, according to John Prosser, [former] chair of the University Design Review Board. The plan was the first implemented on the CU campus since before WWII and it has continued to be a benchmark for all architectural projects done on the campus, Prosser said.

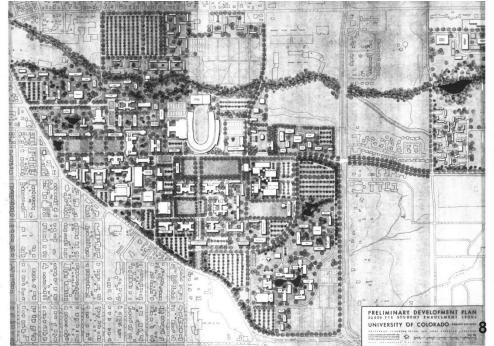
While he was working on the campus plan, the design review board was founded and Sasaki was made the head board member, Prosser said. The University of Colorado's design review board is the second oldest in the country and one of the only boards that looks at the architectural integrity and continuity of the university wide system.

'Hideo's point of view was that Colorado was very important to him. When given the opportunity to work on the campus he readily accepted the commission, which quickly garnered widespread recognition and extensive awards,' Prosser said. 'His whole life has been connected to Colorado and he consulted with us until his death.'

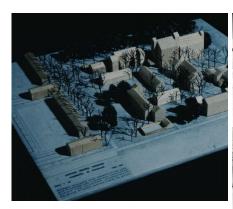
- Excerpt from CU Boulder Today, Sept 6, 2000







CU + Sasaki Legacy



a tour through our archives...















Dedicated to Advancing your Mission

Strategic Imperatives for CU Boulder



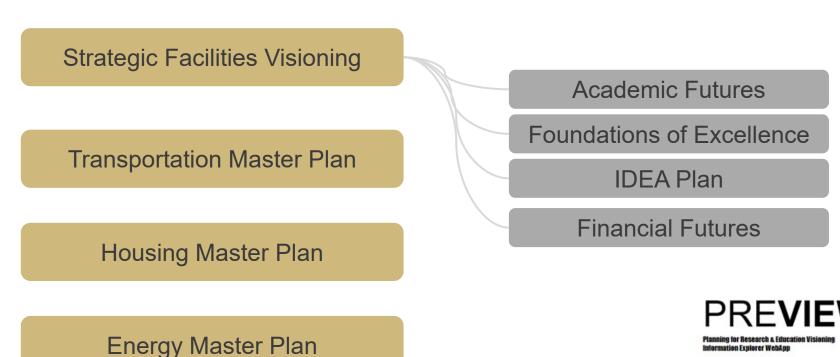
Strategic Imperative 2:
Be the Top University for Innovation

Strategic Imperative 3: Positively Impact Humanity



Integration of Previous Studies + Guidance

The CMP is, essentially, Phase 2 of the broader Strategic Facilities Visioning process. The CMP presents an opportunity to build upon and translate previous studies into the physical environment.



CMP Project Goals

Goal #1: Create a long term facilities development plan that <u>integrates</u> the findings of recent campus initiatives

Goal #2: Maintain the existing context of buildings and landscape that define the <u>campus</u> character, and determine outdoor spaces and buildings of merit that shall be preserved.

Goal #3: Identify campus areas for <u>opportunity and improvement</u> with a focus toward addressing deferred maintenance and renewal.

Goal #4: Reassess and ensure that the physical space at the university is <u>resilient</u>, especially in light of COVID-19, and it is managed, developed, and improved to meet the current and future academic and research priorities.

Goal #5: Facilitate a <u>collaborative process with students</u>, <u>faculty</u>, <u>and staff</u> that is mindful of limited resources, focuses on attainable solutions, and manifests physical spaces that emphasize the campus' culture of equity and inclusion.

Planning Challenges During COVID-19 + Rethinking the Campus of the Future

- Online learning and impact on campus life and space
- Financial implications and revenue streams
- Near- and long-term impacts to residential life
- Impact on diversity and inclusion goals
- Student enrollment
- Health, wellness, and community engagement
- Impact on office space
- Research methods for conducting and new research areas

How are other campuses thinking about COVID impacts?

"...I think this experiment has shown the value, the tremendous value of our campus for the students. The educational experience is very much rooted in being on campus and talking to the other people, and those social interactions...<u>The campus is essential</u>."

"We're in the midst of <u>consolidating a bunch of our administrative office</u> space into an office building that is being built by a developer. We're shrinking that amount of space pretty significantly actually, the total amount of space. One of the ways to do it is [smaller workspaces] and then provide lots of little conference rooms. We're now shifting our thinking towards, 'Why do you come to the office?'"

"The campus is, in fact, more of a broadcast center, if you will, literally and figuratively. We need the campus to do the work to reach a lot of people, whether they're in California or whether they're throughout the country."

"I think people are going to be choosier about what parts of their class they teach online and what parts they teach on campus because there's some sort of handson component or project-based learning that they want to do in person."

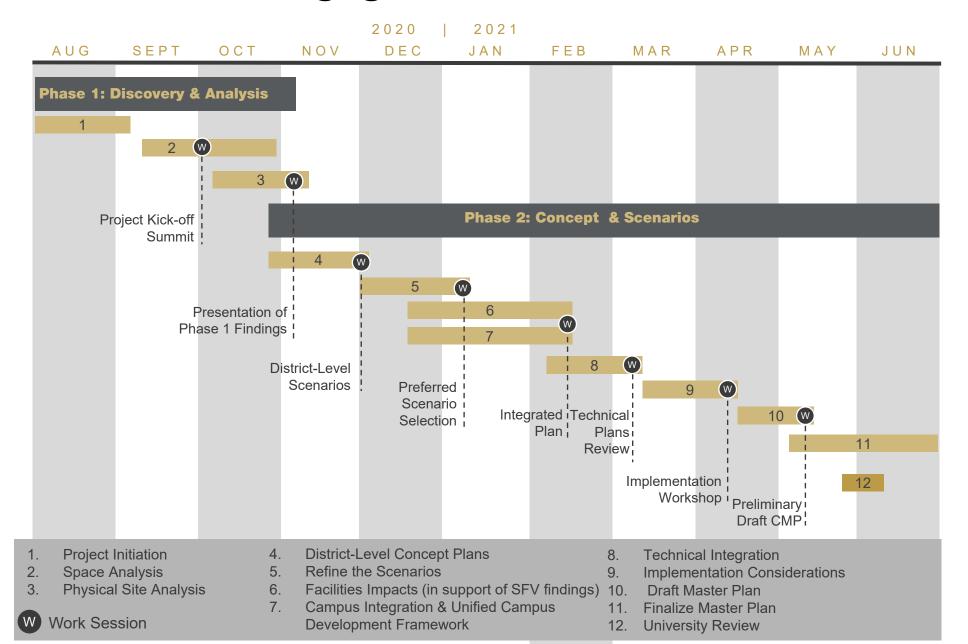
"We've wildly <u>diversified our income streams</u> from tuition, to well out of tuition, but a whole lot of other things. We're building senior housing on campus and doing things with the Air Force, or with Starbucks...If you're limited to the resources that you have to come in through the conventional means, that...would mean that you're talking about...reduced buildings...but if you can think of the university in a different kind of way...more of an enterprise, maybe those resources that came in through very strange means can still be applied to that landscape..."

"...there's just been this tremendous <u>renewed interest in outdoor spaces</u>, ameliorating the interstitial. Now everybody[...]understands the importance of building community in our outdoor spaces and what happens between our capital projects..."

A collaborative process...



Project Schedule & Engagements



Interactive Surveys

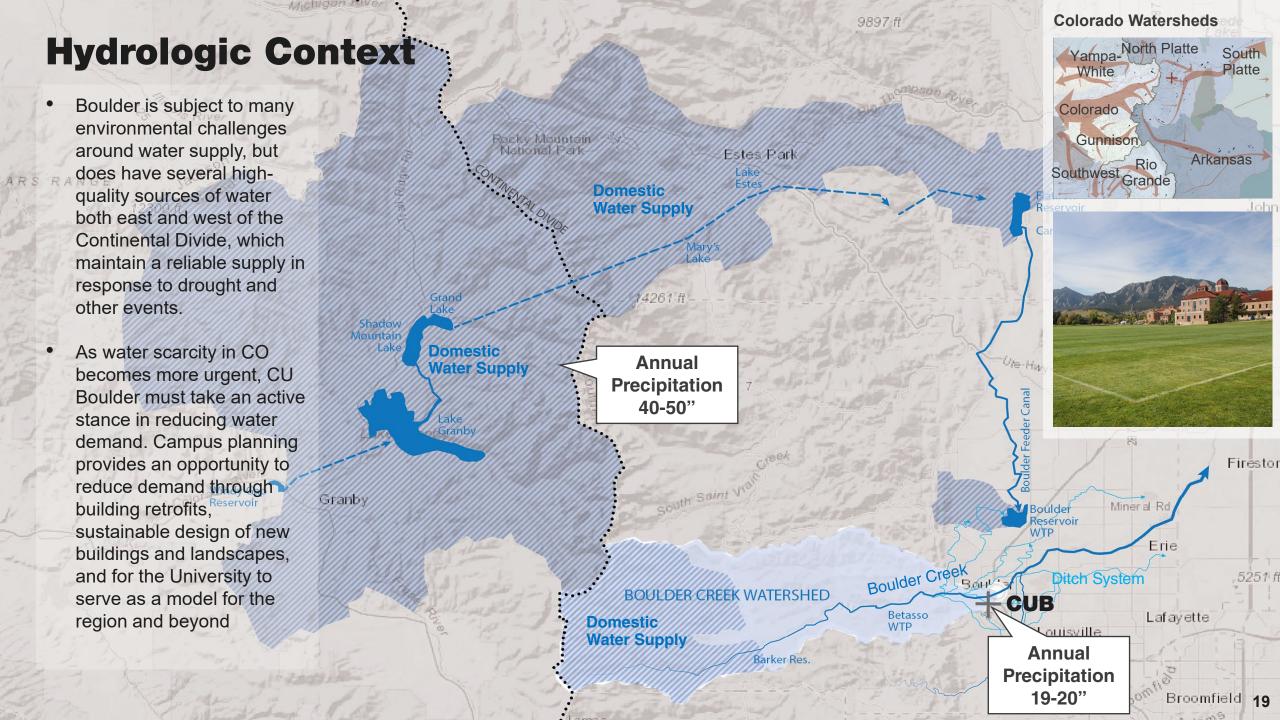
MyCampus Survey

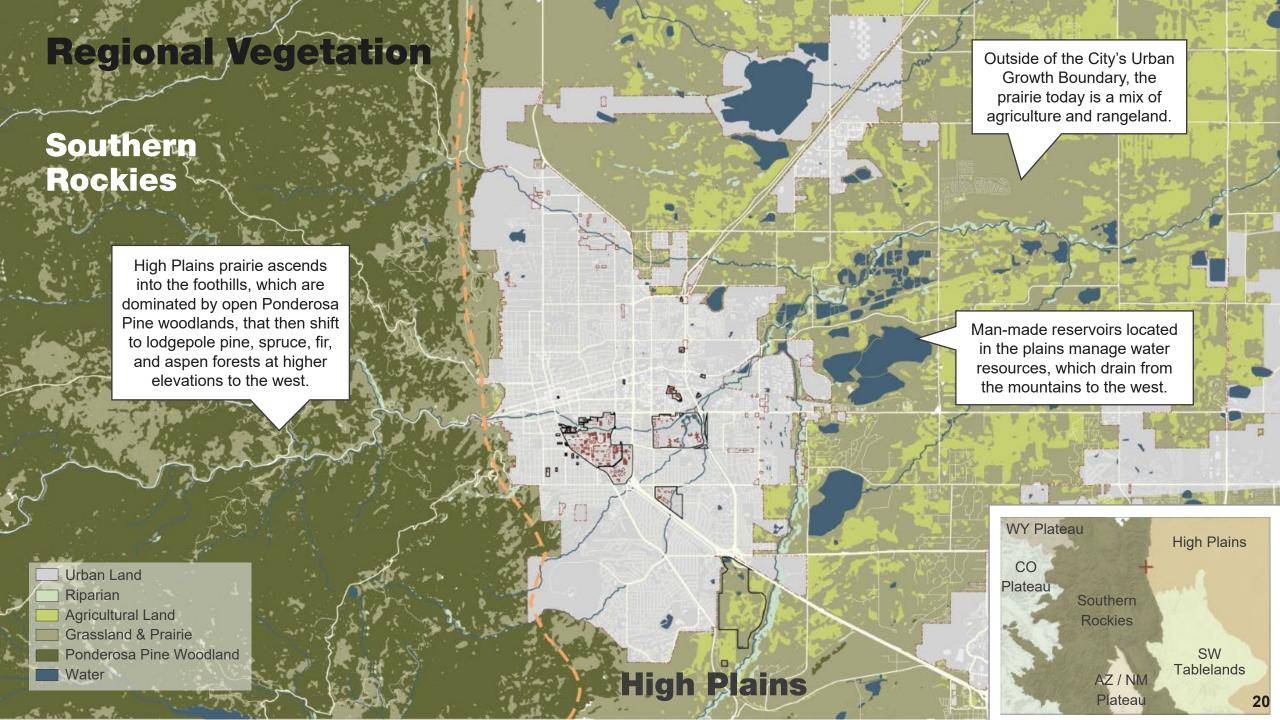
http://dev.comap.sasaki.com/staging/cu%20boulder





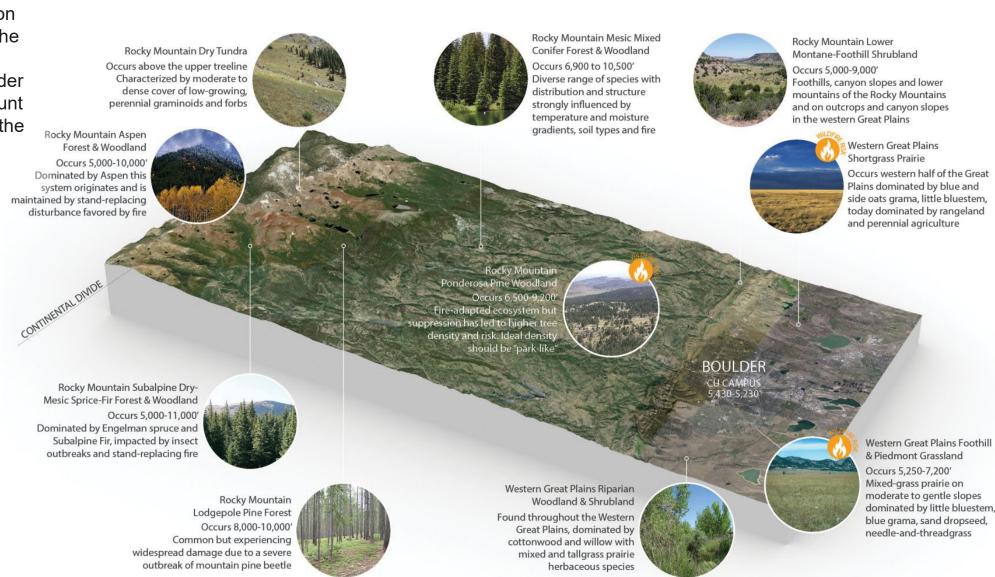
REGIONAL CONTEXT

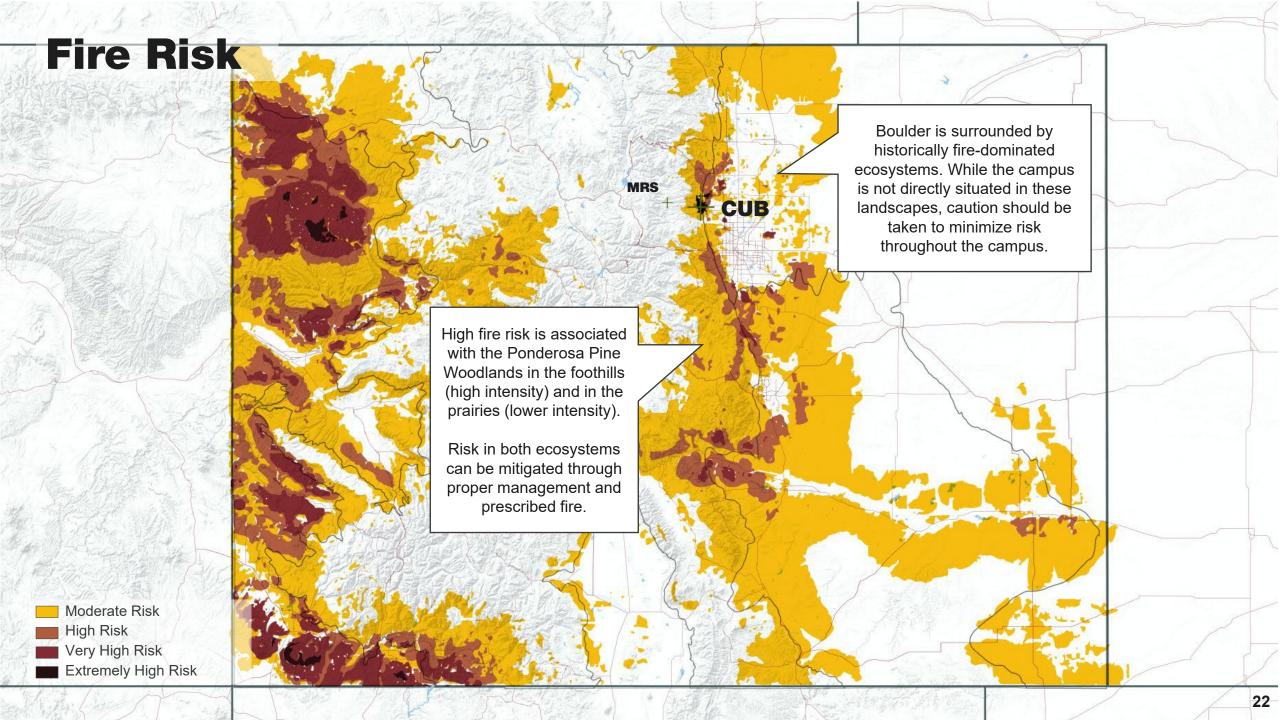


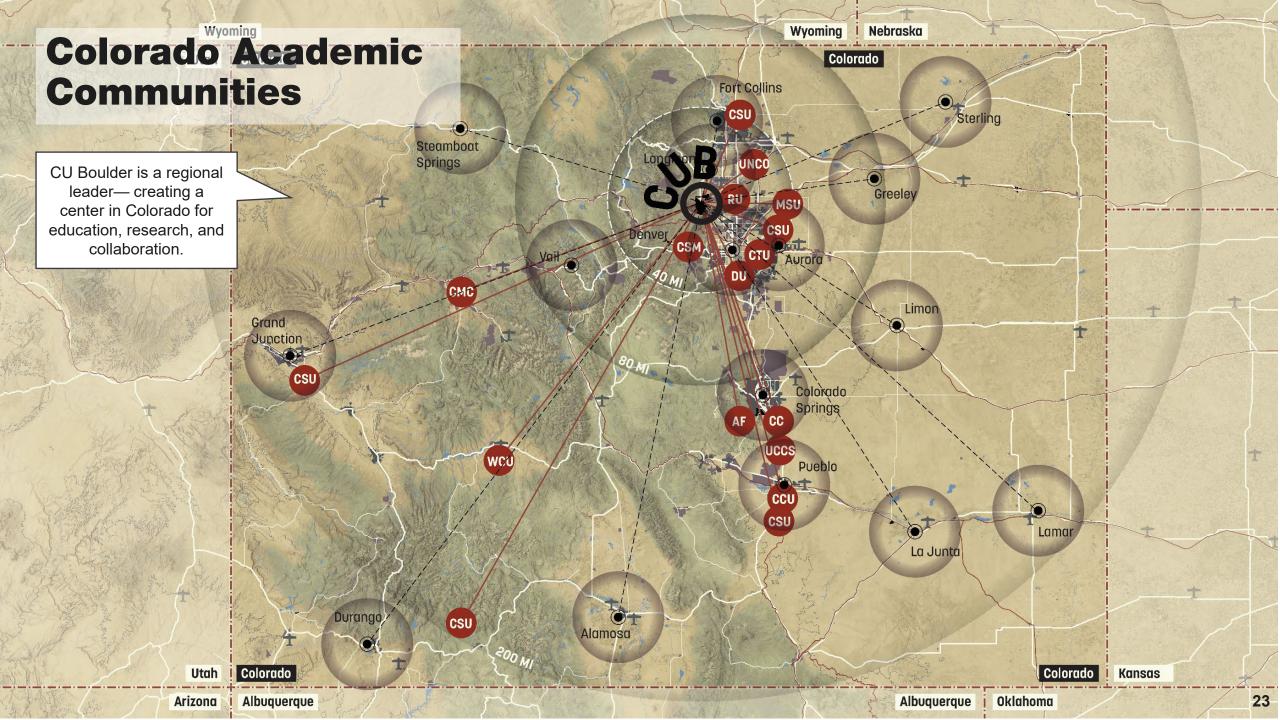


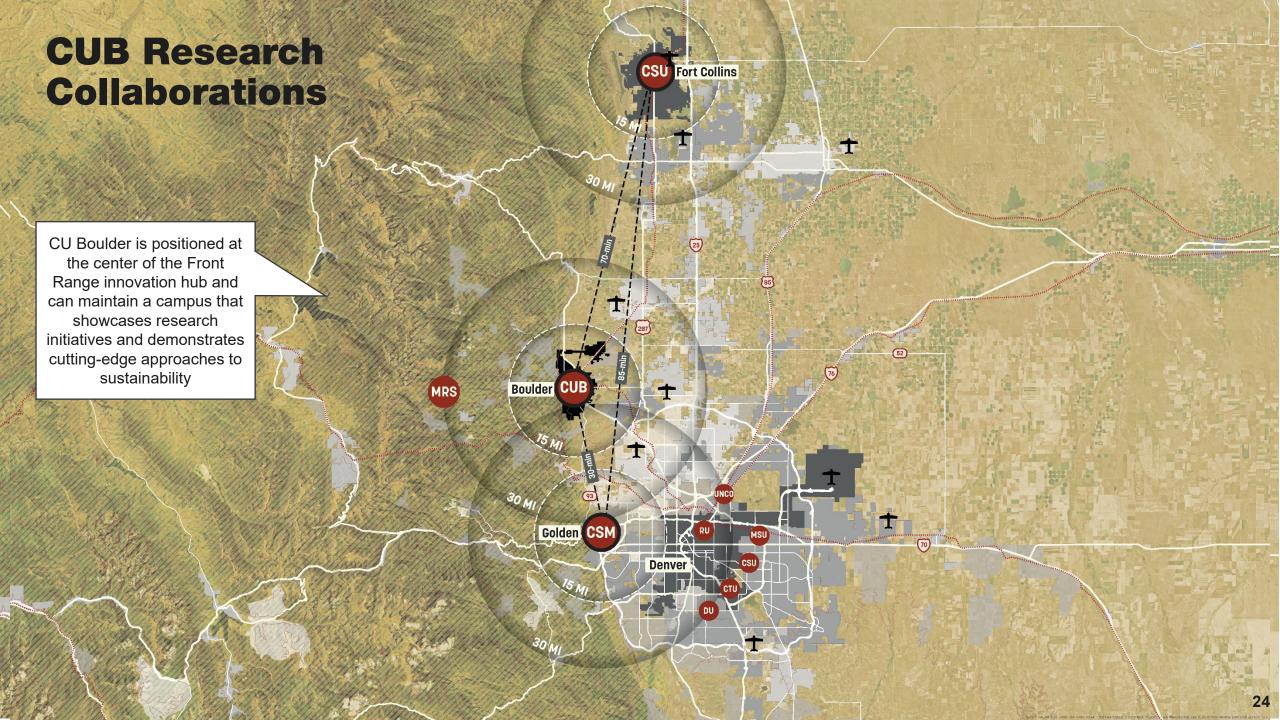
Ecological Context

 With the dramatic elevation change to the west, and the prairie to the east, the ecological setting of Boulder offers a tremendous amount of planting inspiration for the many microclimates on campus.









SPACE & PROGRAM

Space Use

SFV Key Takeaways

- Dedicated spaces to foster community
- Flexibility that manifests through distributed support services and increased utilization of facilities
- Research neighborhoods, colocation, thematic clusters
- Integrative facilities that focus on a mixed use approach to development, connections, community access

The CMP is, essentially, Phase 2 of the broader Strategic Facilities

Visioning process.

Strategic Facilities Visioning

Academic Futures

Foundations of Excellence

IDEA Plan

Financial Futures

Summary of Space Related Opportunities

Thematic Nodes

- Development of <u>thematic nodes</u> around learning, research, lab, arts, sports
- New capital projects and infrastructure are jointly developed with academic delivery to create living, learning laboratory clusters.
- Academic units create a unique identity around respective <u>centralized hubs</u>, providing integrated student, staff and faculty support services

Research

- Multi-modal space where <u>learning and</u> <u>research takes place simultaneously</u>
- <u>Flexible lab space</u> for evolving research capabilities
- Nodes of themed core equipment which can be easily accessed by all research teams and disciplines and are available for contract research
- Research space allocated by funding, teaming, and project length

Partnerships

- Mixed use spaces that <u>incorporates external</u> <u>entities</u> into research and learning
- Multi-functional space with <u>new revenue sources</u> incorporates commercial, retail hotel and housing space

Learning

- Removal of lecture space in favor of <u>smaller</u>
 <u>learning and study spaces</u> with standardized
 technologies that allow for blended, project based,
 research based, online and distance learning.
- Faculty deliver specialized online distance course content through <u>digital learning lab spaces</u>
- Flexible <u>project space</u> for faculty, staff, and student activities

Service and Support

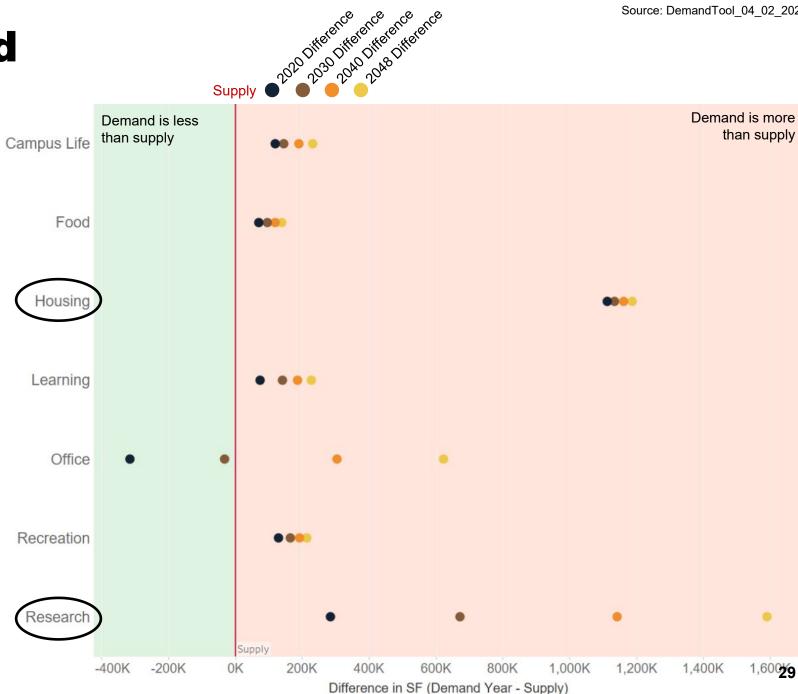
- Service units configured to provide <u>integrated</u> academic unit support
- **24/7** accessibility to nodes
- Officing is flexible and bookable at point of need

SFV Space Demand

- Except for Office, all space needs until 2031 exceed current supply (office counts, however, may be an issue)
- Research needs develop incrementally but significantly - over time.
- Currently, the largest gap in supply and demand in for housing, while by 2048 the largest gap will be in research space followed by office space.

Space Need by Type

	2020	2030	2040	2048
Campus life	121K	145K	191K	232K
Food	70K	96K	119K	140K
Housing	1.11M	1.14M	1.16M	1.19M
Learning	74K	141K	187K	227K
Office	-315M	-33M	304K	624K
Recreation	130K	166K	192K	215K
Research	286K	672K	1.14M	1.59M



SFV Mixed-Use Building Templates

- 384 Buildings across all campuses
- Each building template has a space category template associated with it.

MIXED-USE BUILDING TEMPLATES

All campus buildings were assigned a mixed-use building template based on their primary function. The following templates promote an understanding of how to best facilitate an enhanced experience for all students, faculty, and staff.

The Cultural Building Template is likely a great fit for your unique needs. This template assumes there is a unique primary function in a building and plans around it. The input is the capacity of the primary function, and the output suggests quantities of spaces to compliment this core function. For example, in a new theater on campus, a planner would input the desired capacity of the theater, and the tool would create an output of additional classrooms, offices, and campus life spaces to round out the building. As always, the output can be manually manipulated.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Administrative department workplaces and home bases

ATHLETICS

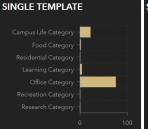
Athletic, student-athlete support and external partnership facilities

CAMPUS LIFE

Facilities that focus on dining, support, social, recreation and the overall aspect of being a student in the campus community

COMMUNITY

On and off-campus locations which invite the community in for clinics, classes, work-place, health, and other functions









CULTURAL

Exhibit, event and auditorium spaces that span from performance to conference to community buildings

HOUSING

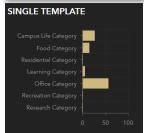
On-campus housing and dining solutions for students, faculty, and staff

LEARNING

Shared flexible classrooms, class labs, immersive and practice spaces, study space and workplace environments

RESEARCH

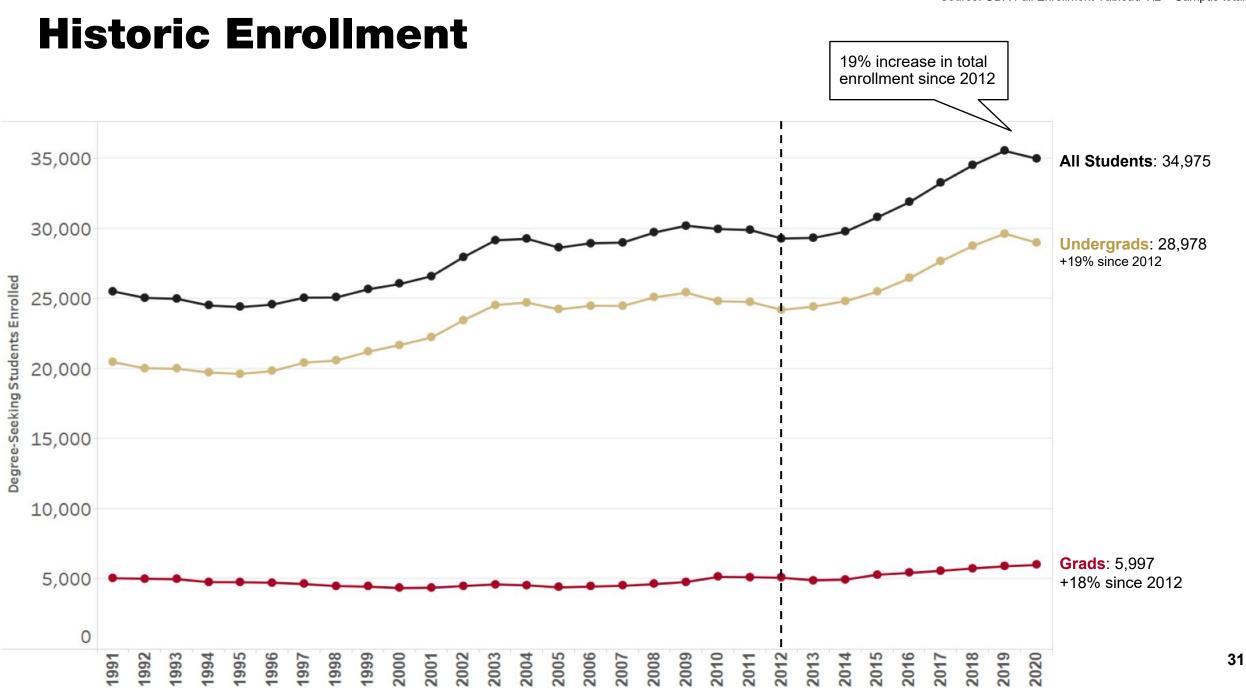
Generic, flexible labs, classrooms and workplaces that enable collaborative research and learning in research



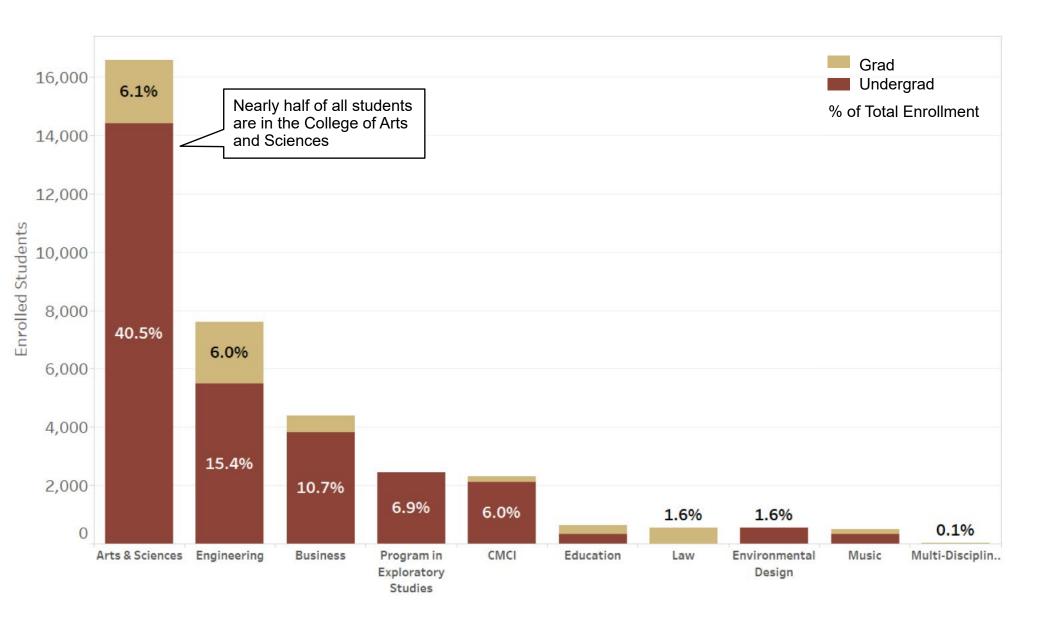




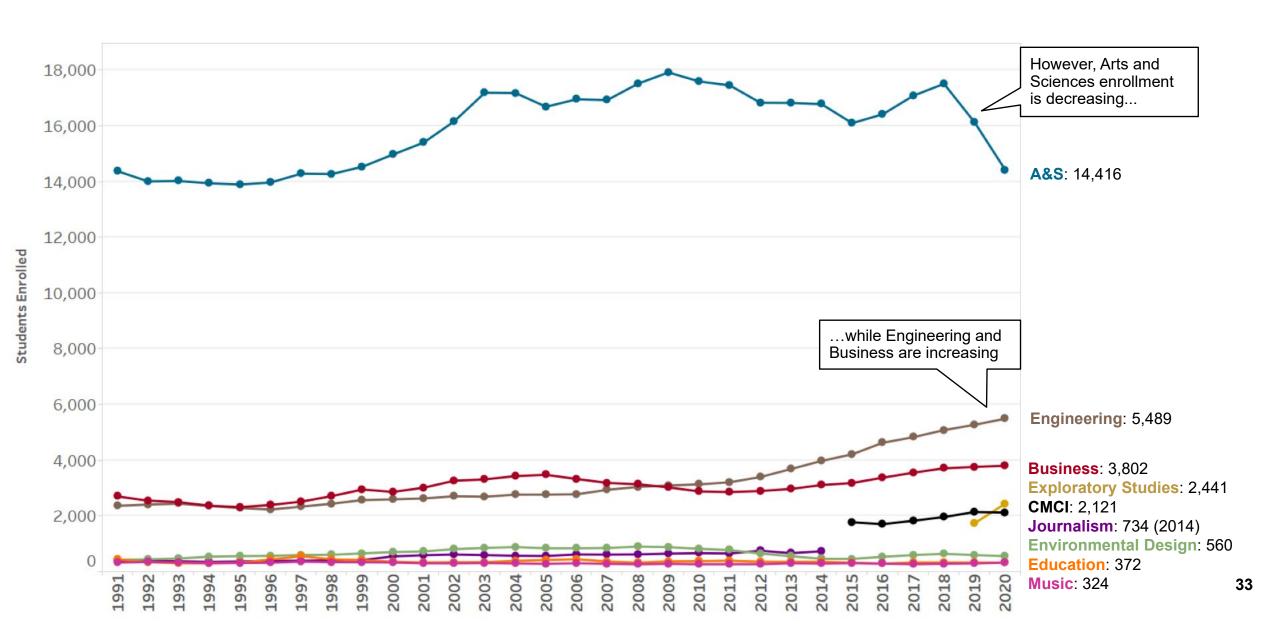




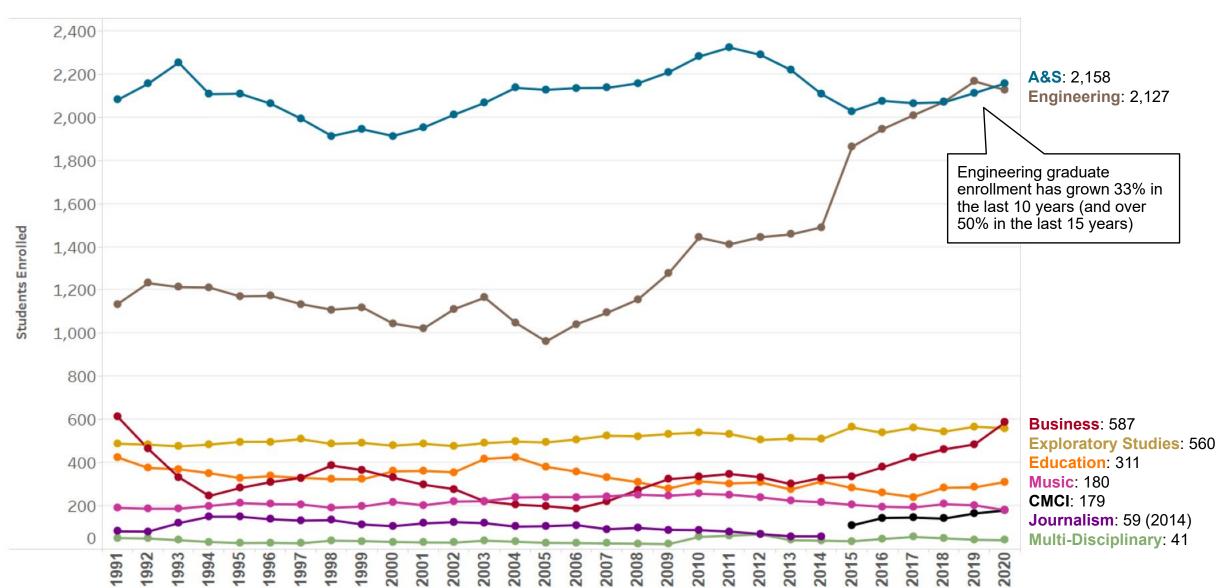
Enrollment by School



Enrollment by School - Undergrad

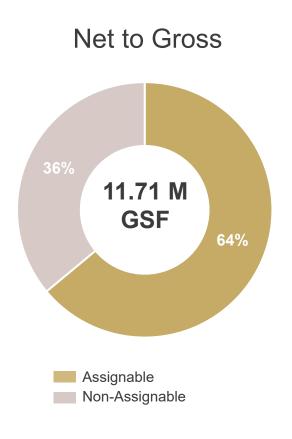


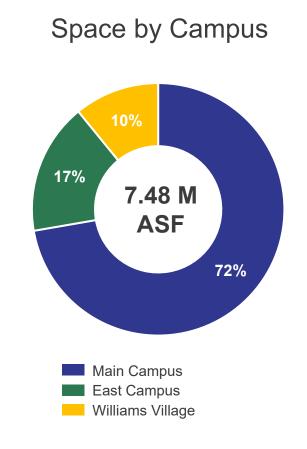
Enrollment by School - Grad

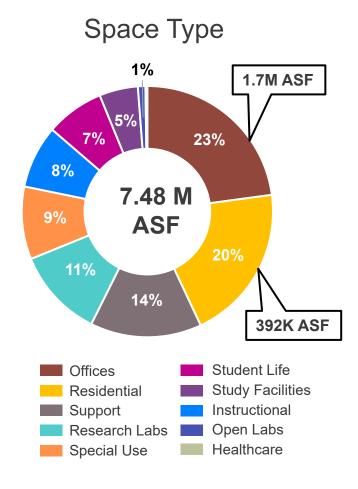


Existing Space

- Office use represents nearly ¼ of all campus space
- Learning and research space comprises less than 20% of all campus space

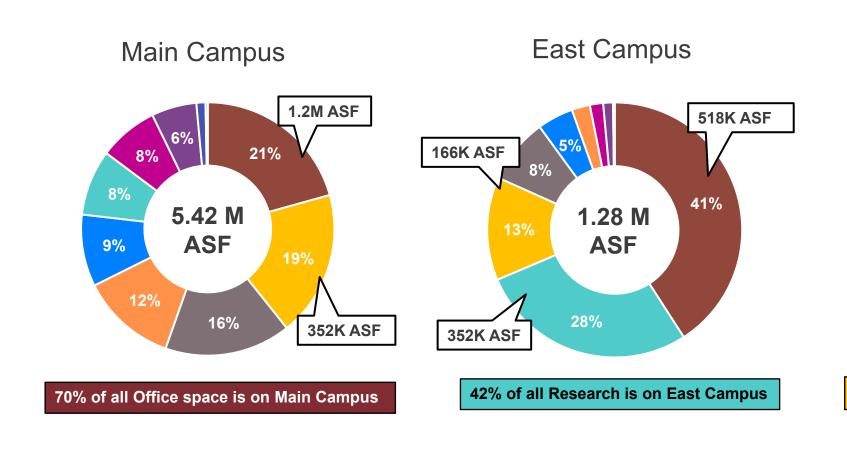






Space Type By Campus

East Campus and Williams Village lack a diversity of use types



Williams Village **631K ASF** 12% 780 K **ASF** 81% 55% of all Residential space is on Williams Offices Student Life

Residential

Special Use

Research Labs

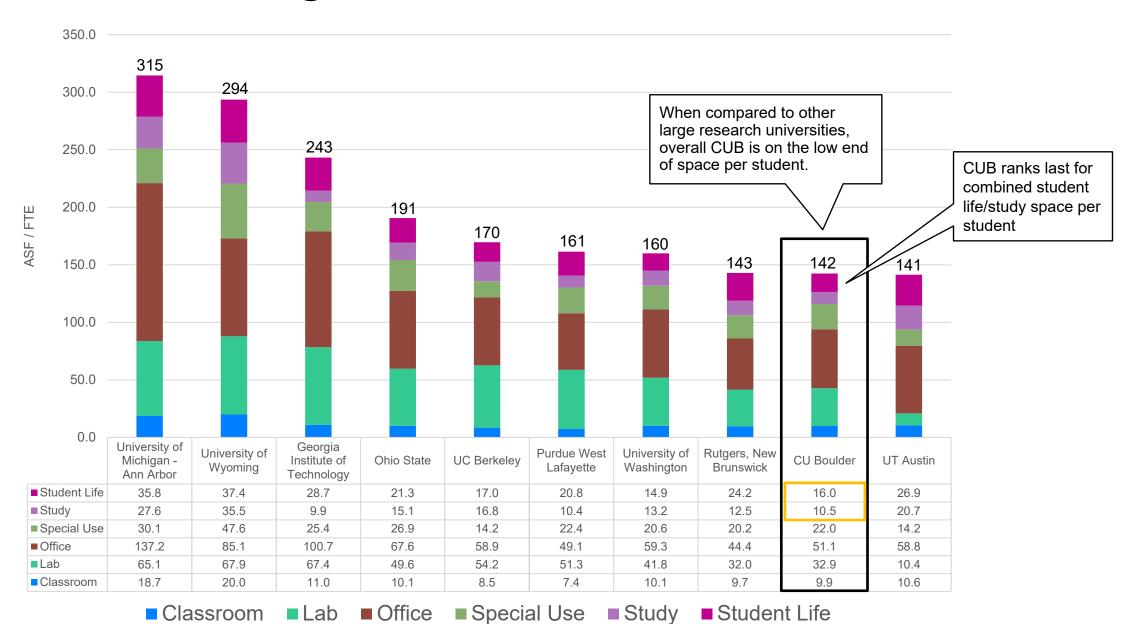
Support

Study Facilities

Instructional
Open Labs

Healthcare

Benchmarking

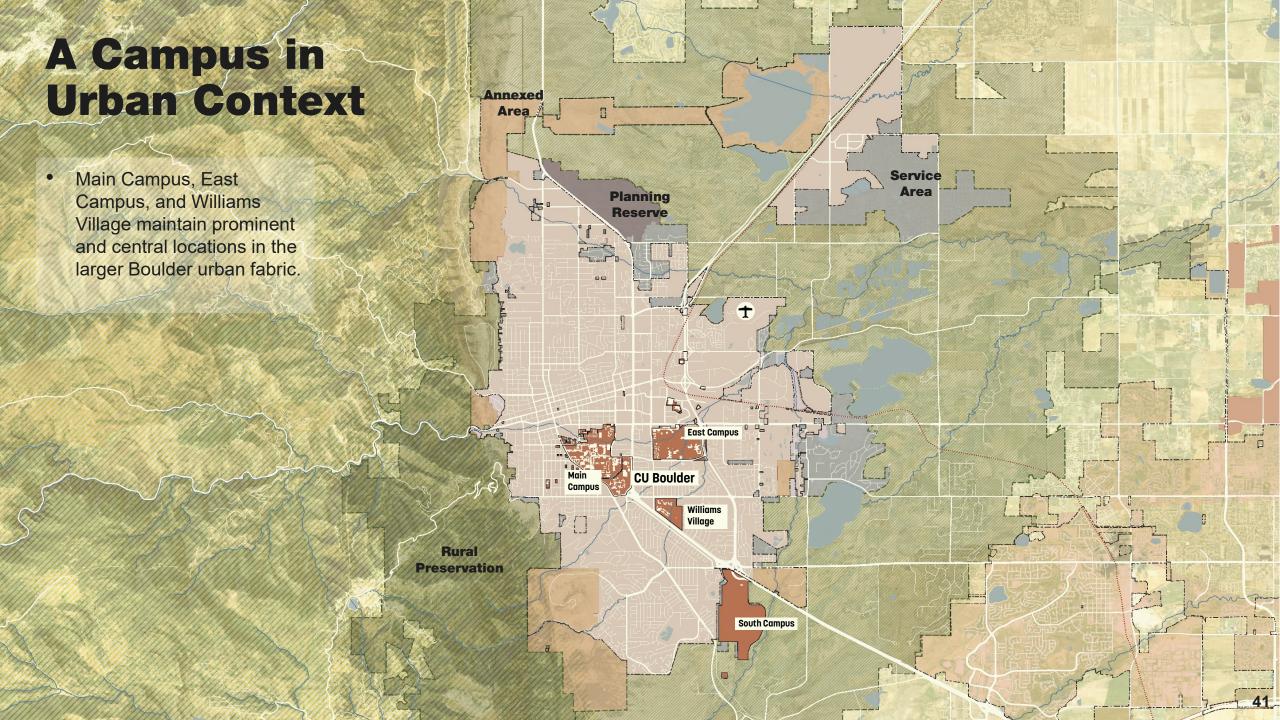


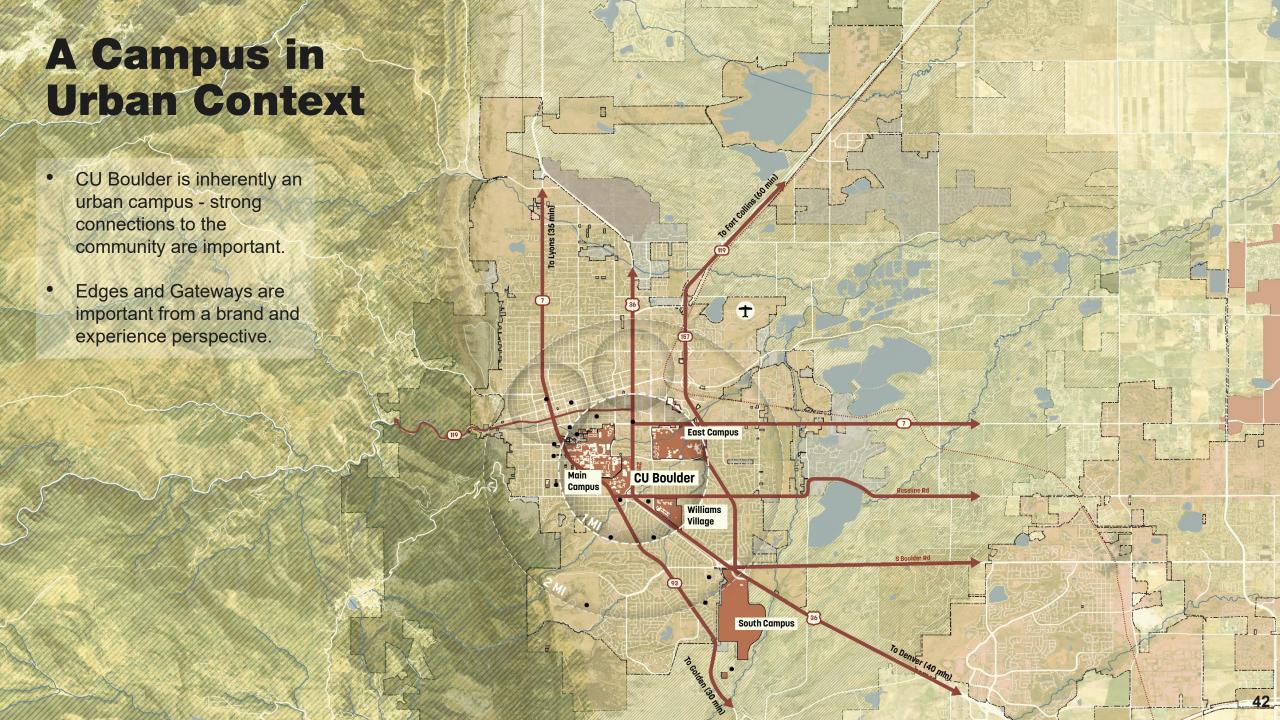
Synthesis

- While A+S comprises the largest share of total population, growth areas appear to be Engineering and Business.
- The mixed-use building typology of Main Campus contributes to a dynamic 24-7 environment; consistent with SFV, there are opportunities to do this at East Campus and Williams Village.
- Density of classroom space in the core contributes to exceptionally high demand of UMC and C4C.
- Within buildings, greater integration between Schools/Colleges presents an
 opportunity to better align with trends in research collaboration and interdisciplinary
 teaching, as well as to increase utilization.
- Overall office square footage is sufficient, however the count of offices is not.
 Consider this in light of long-term COVID impacts.

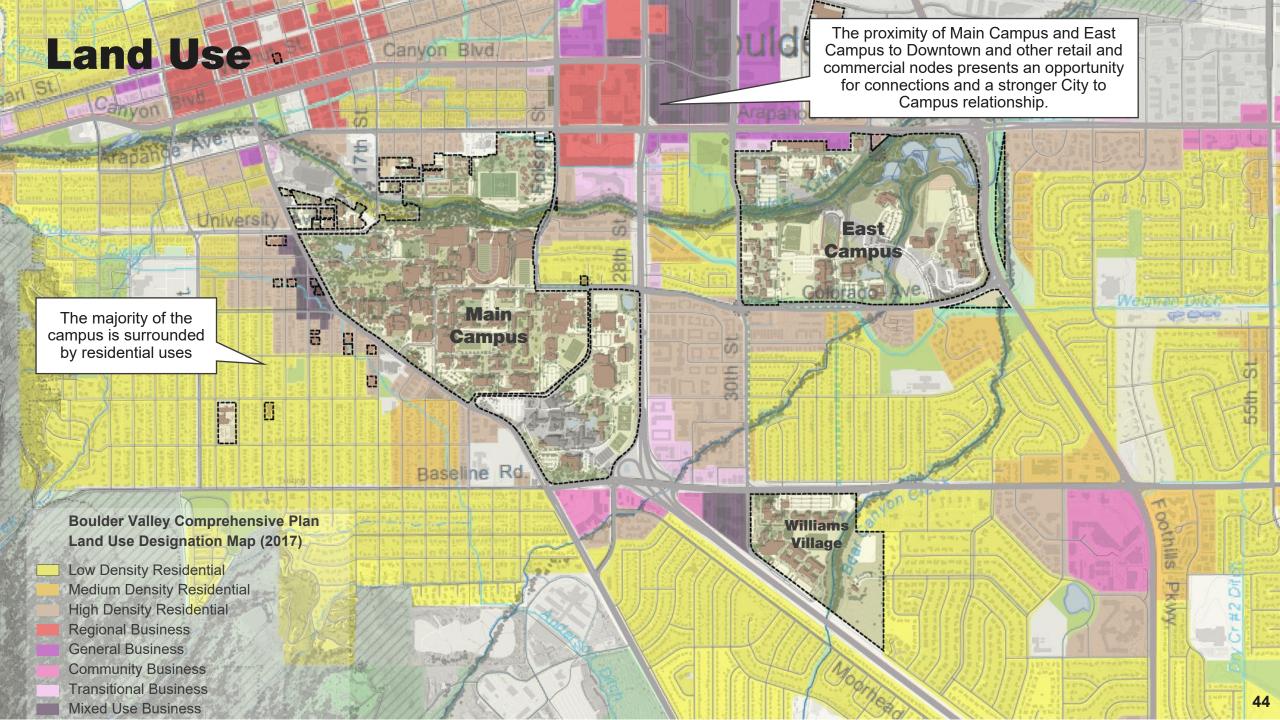
CAMPUS CONTEXT

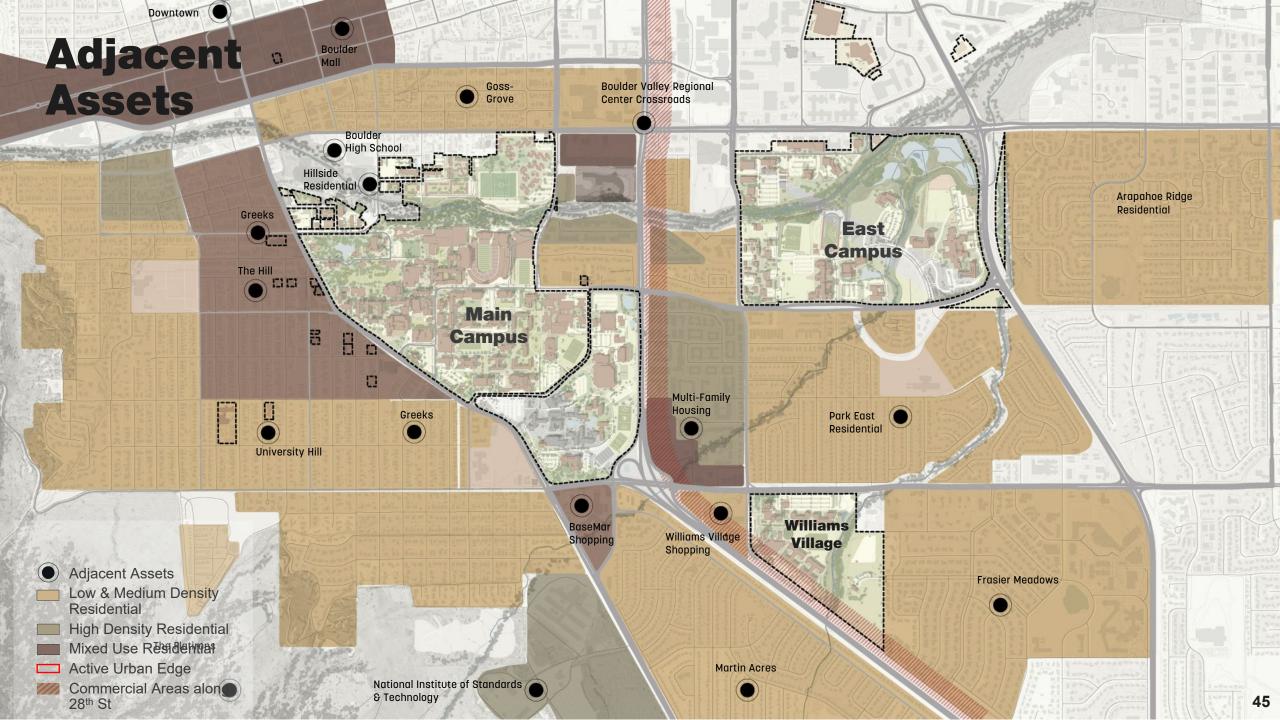
Urban Context

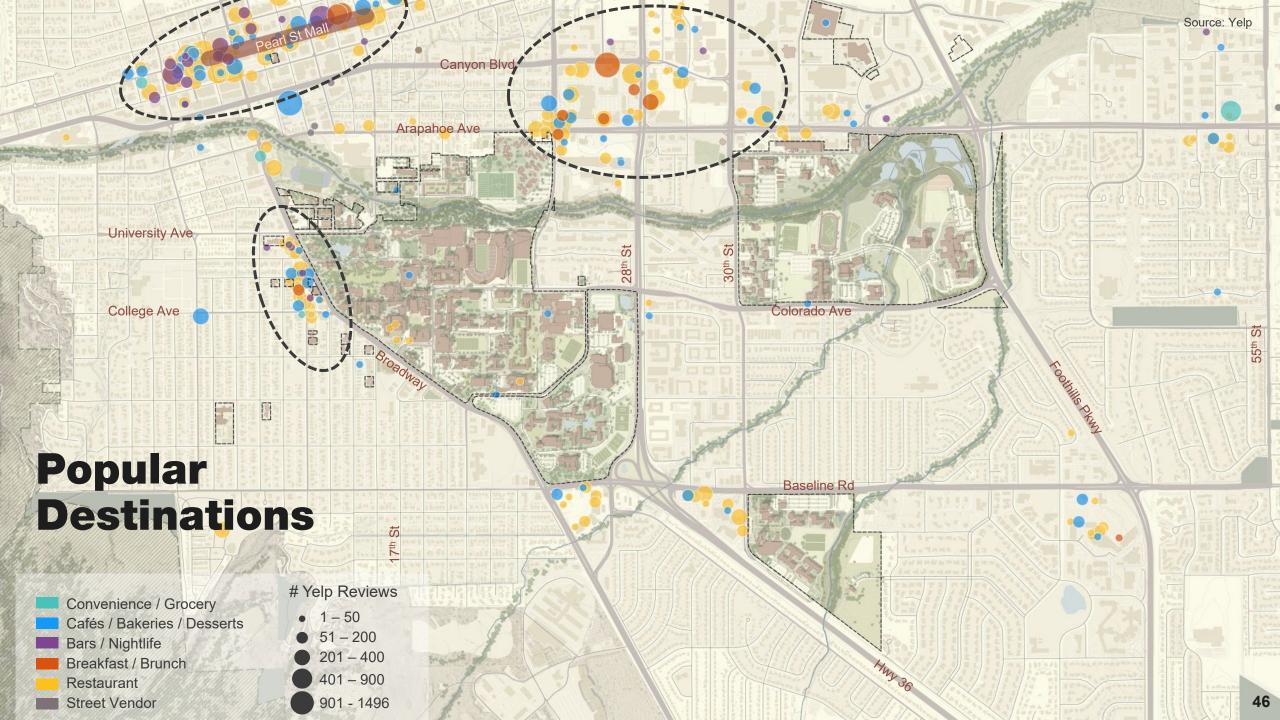


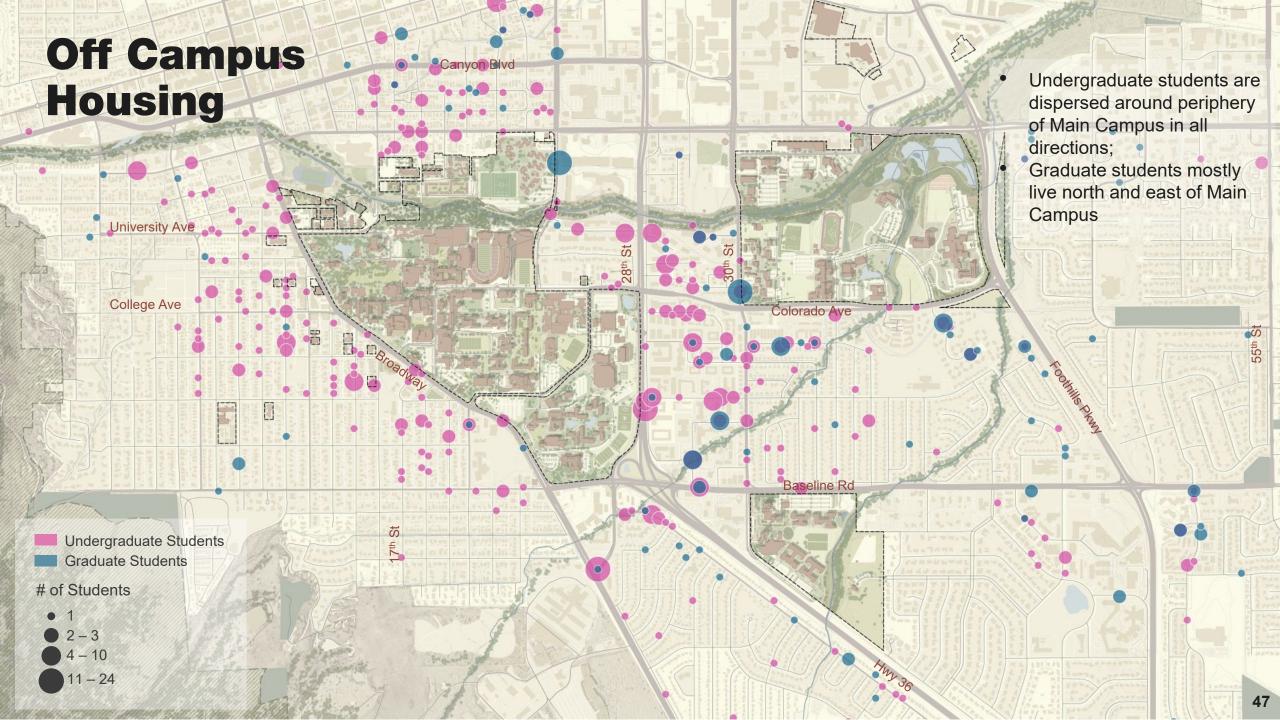


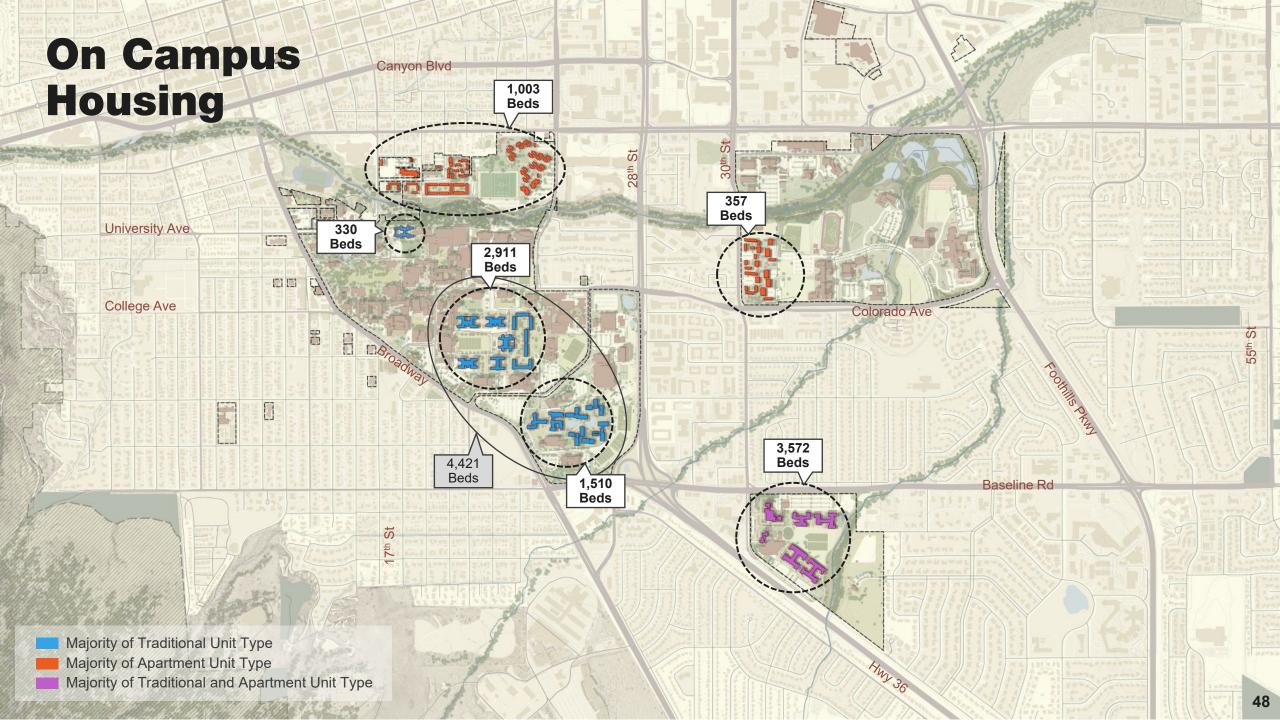












Housing Master Plan

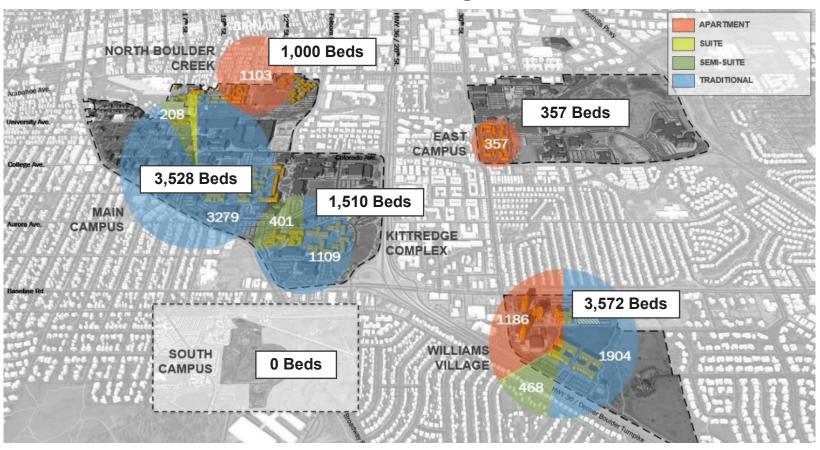
Issues:

- Increase supply
- Diversification of offerings, unit types
- Modernization of existing portfolio
- Affordability

Proposed Plan:

- Step One:
 - Build capacity (2 new facilities)
 North of Boulder Creek and renovate 3 main campus dorms.
- Step Two
 - Scenario A: Strengthen Core Campus Increase capacity in Kittredge and Williams Village + 2,000 beds
 - Scenario B: East Campus
 Growth Increase capacity on
 East Campus + 3,200 beds

"Create an inclusive community across cultures and generations"



9,967 Total Existing Beds

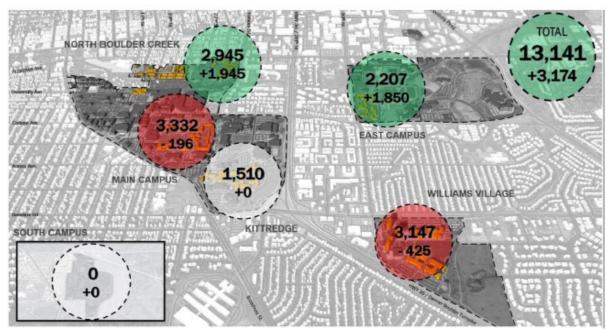
Scenarios

Scenario A



Scenario A Phasing						
Project	Project Type	Year Open	# of Beds (Existing)	# of Beds (New Construction / Post Renovation)		
New Kittredge Res Hall	New Construction	Year 6	-	450		
Faculty Court Replacement (Site A4)	New Construction	Year 6	35	400		
Athens Court Replacement (Site B1 & B2)	New Construction	Year 7	116	550		
Willard Renovation	Extensive Renovation	Year 7	471	447		
Will Vill Res Hall	New Construction	Year 8	-	450		
Sewall Renovation	Extensive Renovation	Year 9	330	314		
Hallett Renovation	Extensive Renovation	Year 10	479	455		
Newton Court Replacement	New Construction	Year 10	512	810		

Scenario B



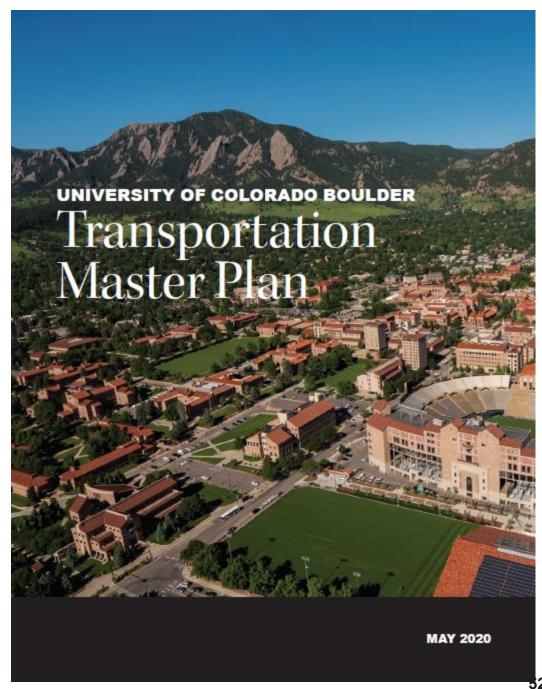
Scenario B Phasing						
Project	Project Type	Year Open	# of Beds (Existing)	# of Beds (New Construction / Post Renovation)		
Engineering Quad Replacement #1	New Construction	Year 6	344	400		
East Campus Res Hall #1	New Construction	Year 7	-	450		
East Campus Res Hall #2	New Construction	Year 7	1	450		
East Campus Apartments	New Construction	Year 8	-	500		
Engineering Quad Replacement #2	New Construction	Year 8	231	400		
East Campus Res Hall #3	New Construction	Year 9	-	450		
Willard Renovation	Extensive Renovation	Year 10	471	447		
Faculty Court Replacement (Site A4)	New Construction	Year 10	35	550		
Athens Court Replacement (Site B1 & B2)	New Construction	Year 10	116	550		
Hallett Renovation	Extensive Renovation	Year 11	479	455		
Newton Court Replacement	New Construction	Year 12	512	810		

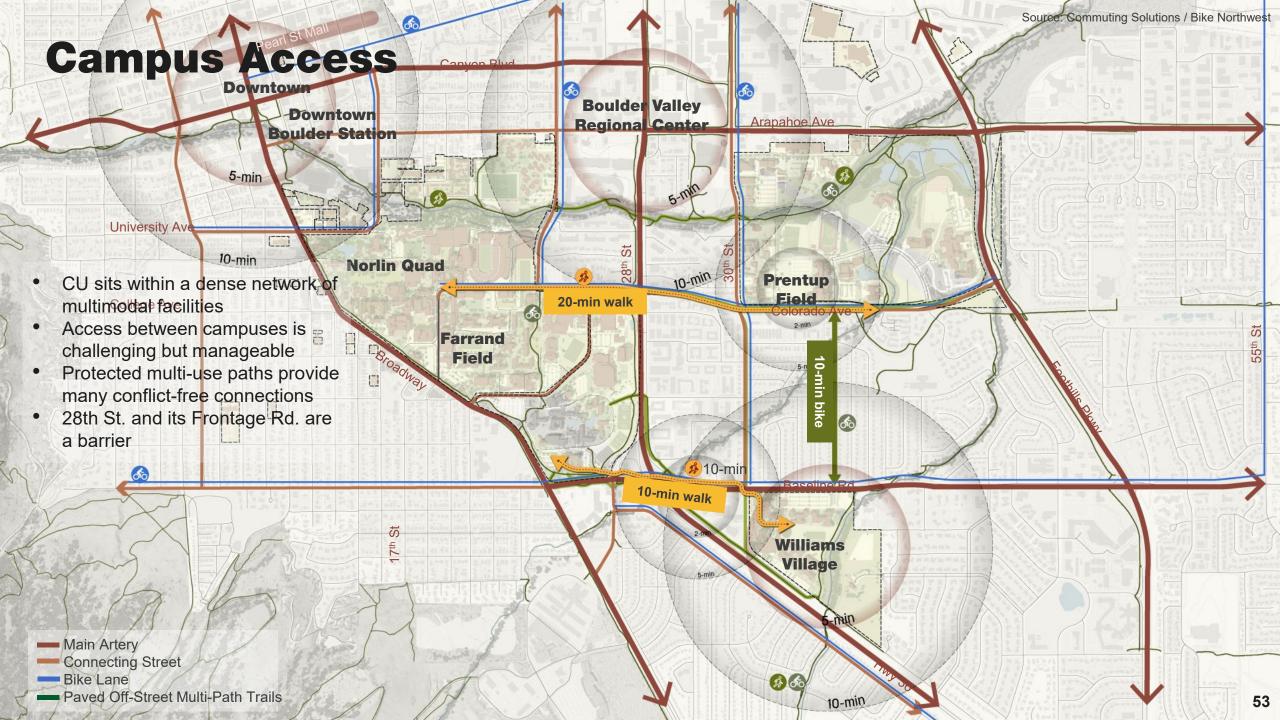
Mobility & Connectivity

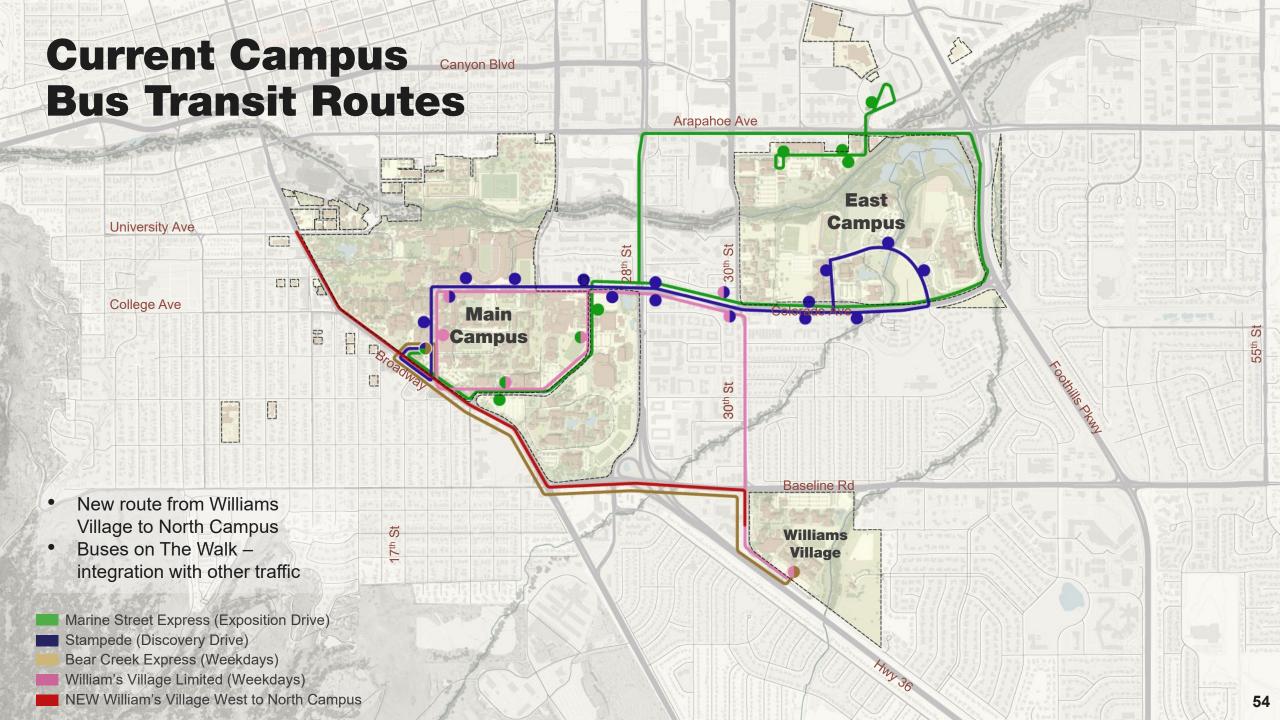
Transportation Master Plan

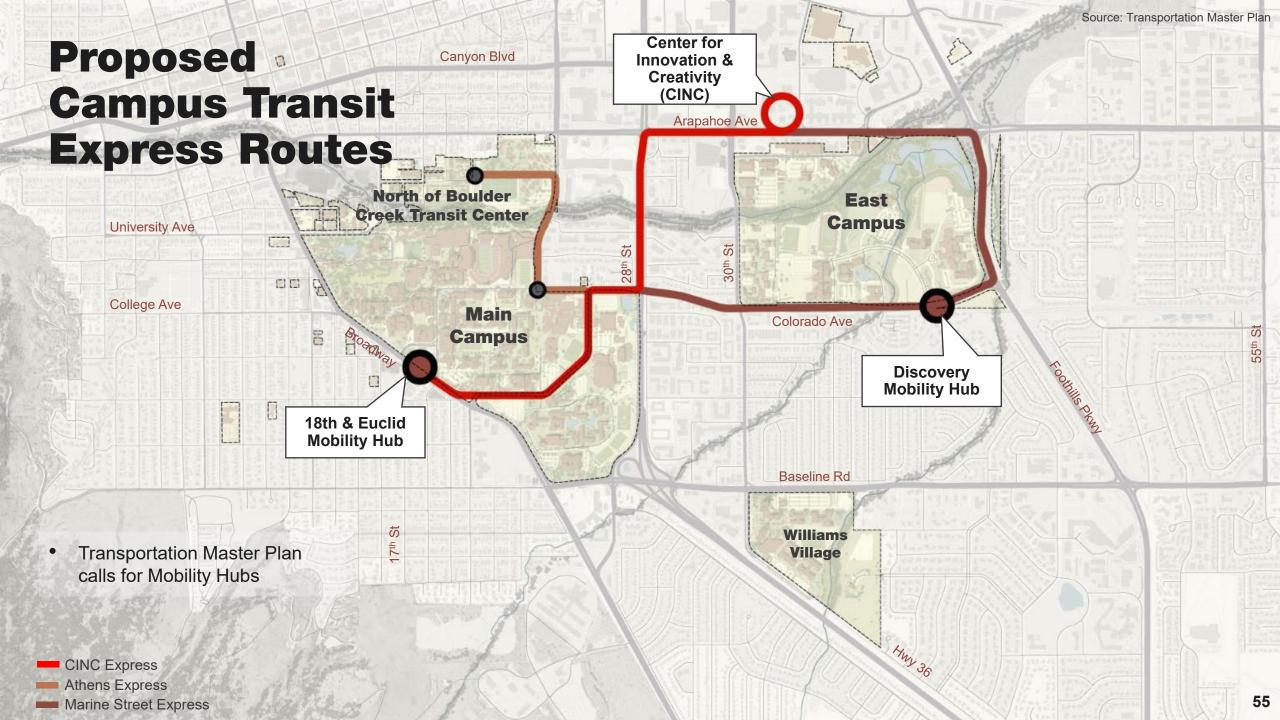
Key Recommendations

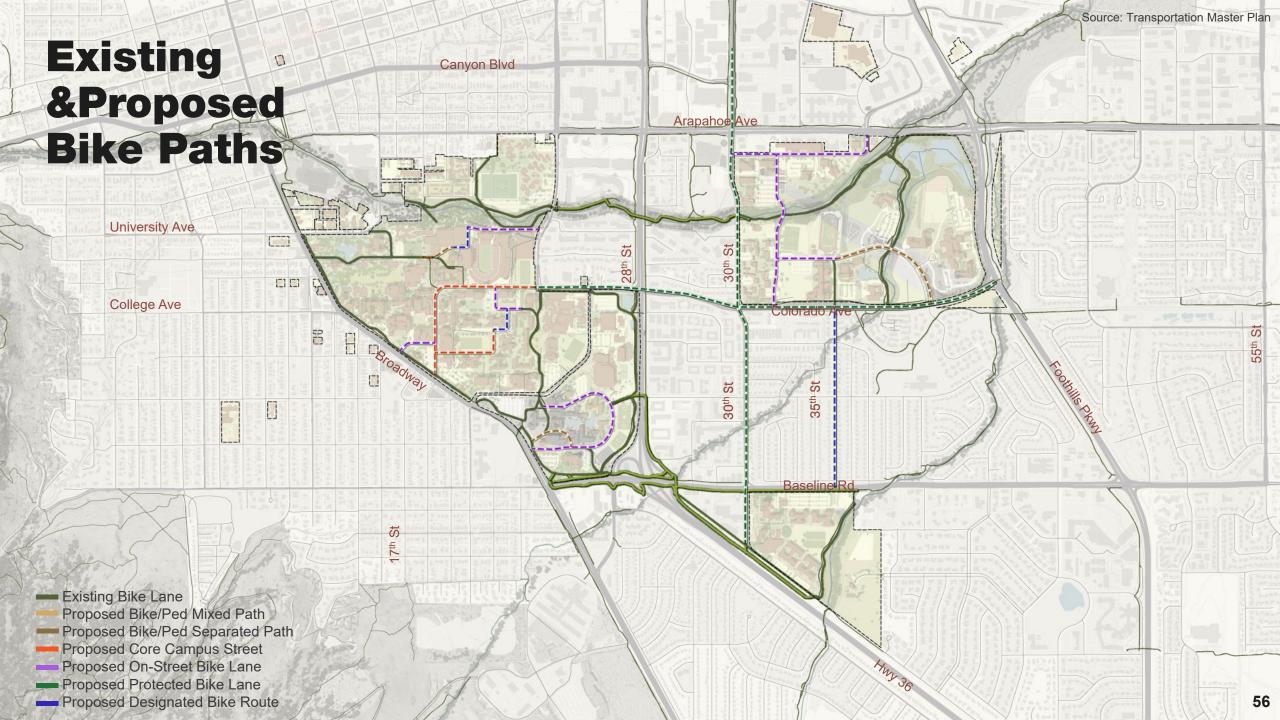
- Mobility Hubs: transfer points and campus gateways
- The Walk: redesign and traffic restriction on 18th St. / Colorado Ave. core campus street
- Speed and Reliability Infrastructure: transit lanes between Main and East Campus
- Focus on Fast & Frequent service
- Parking co-located with Mobility Hubs at campus edges
- New parking supply may not be needed; potential sites identified
- Potential garages at Grandview, 18th/Euclid Hub, and Macky Dr. lot; and on Discovery Dr.
- Formalize pick-up/drop-off locations
- Pleasant St. past Varsity Lake needs further study

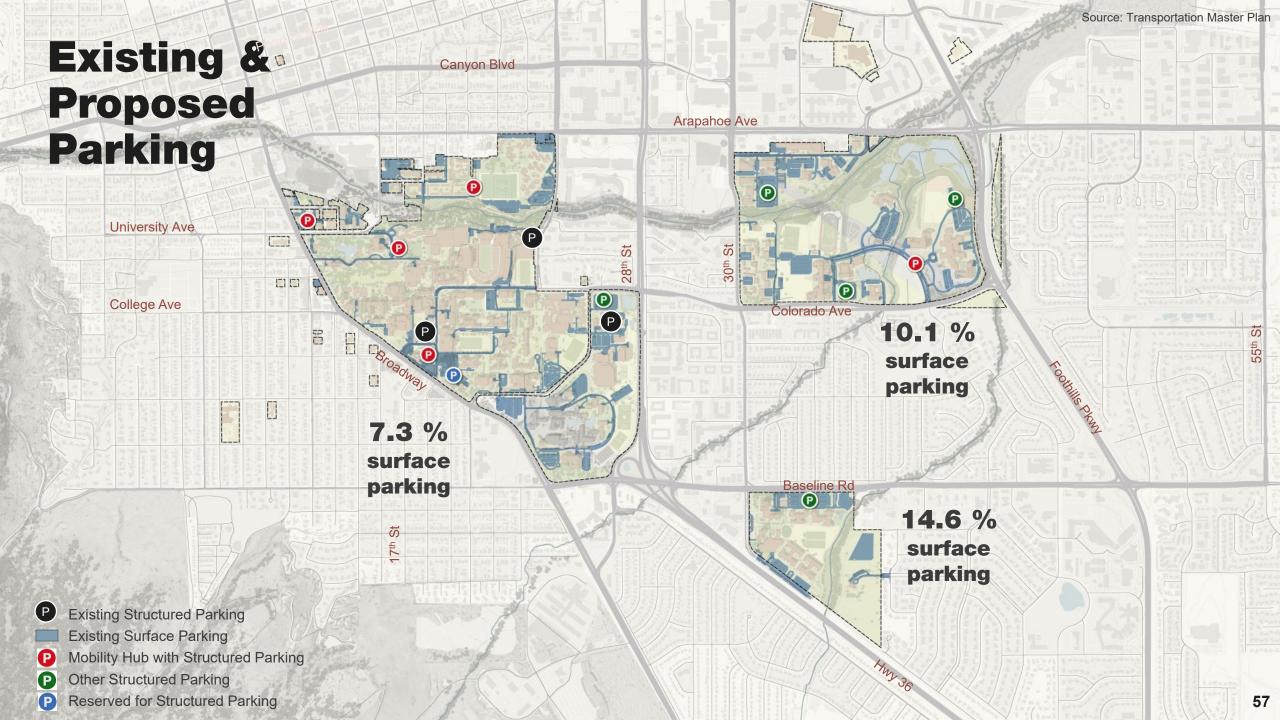




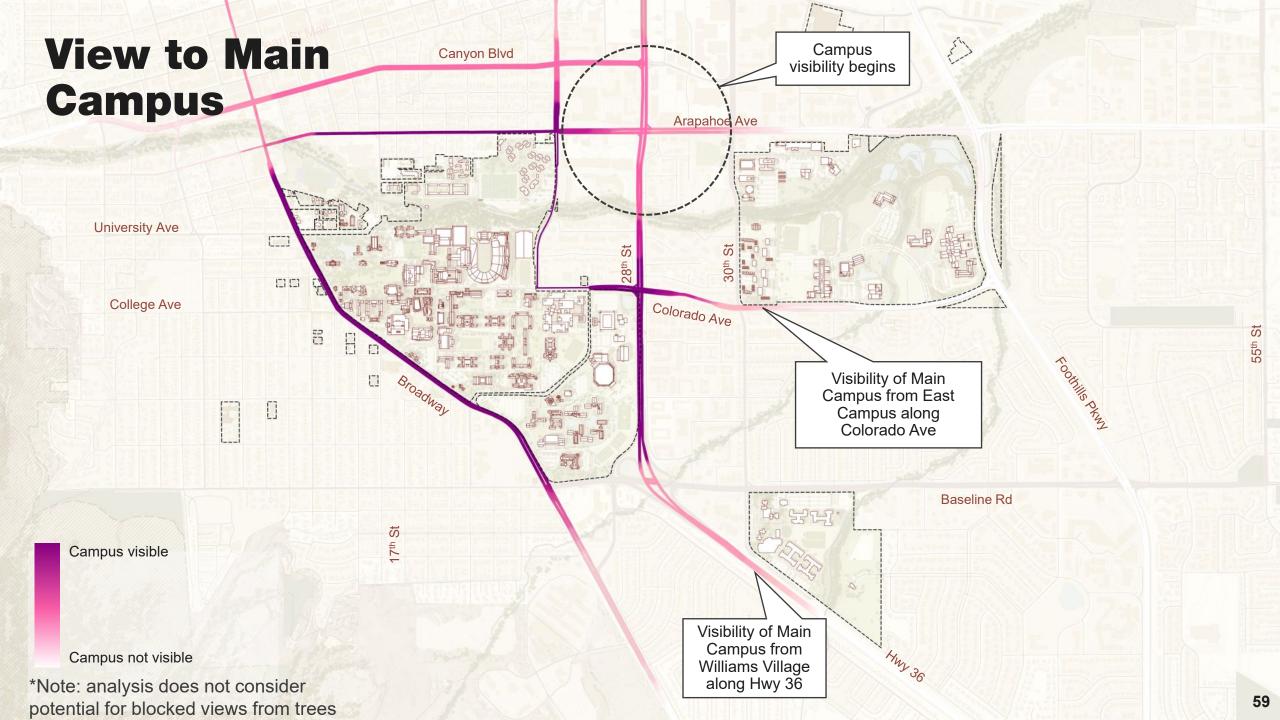


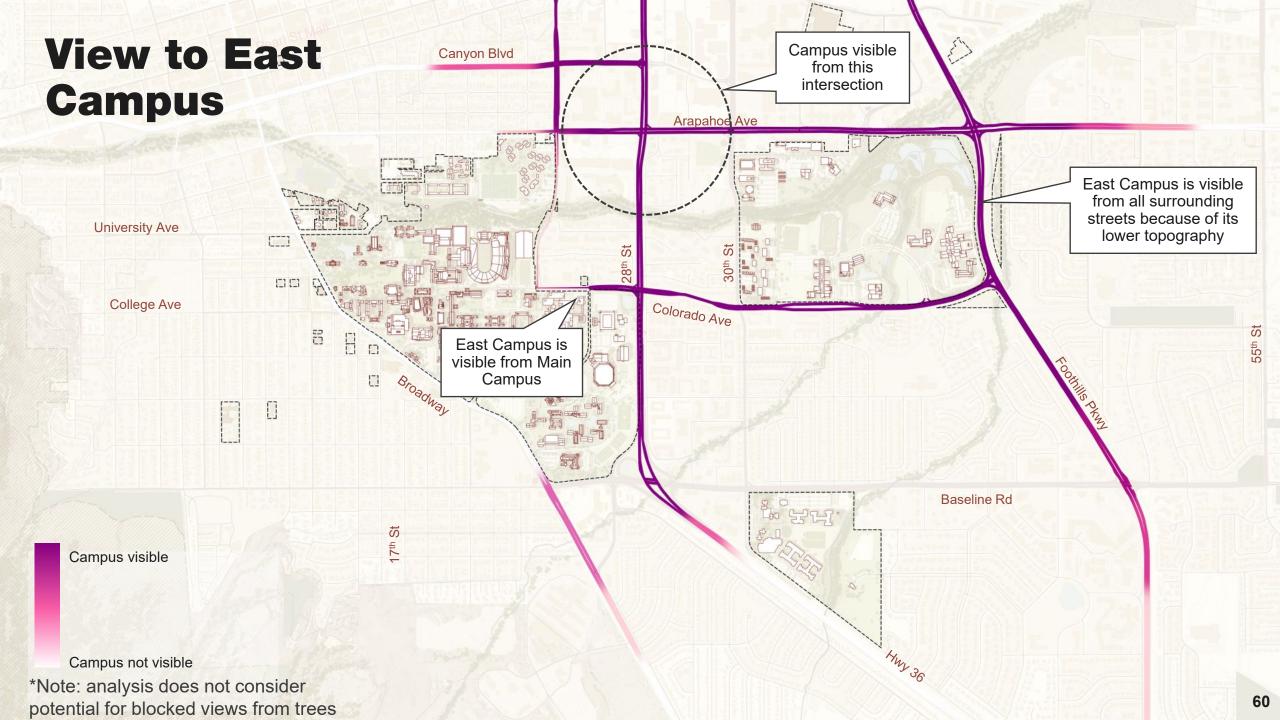




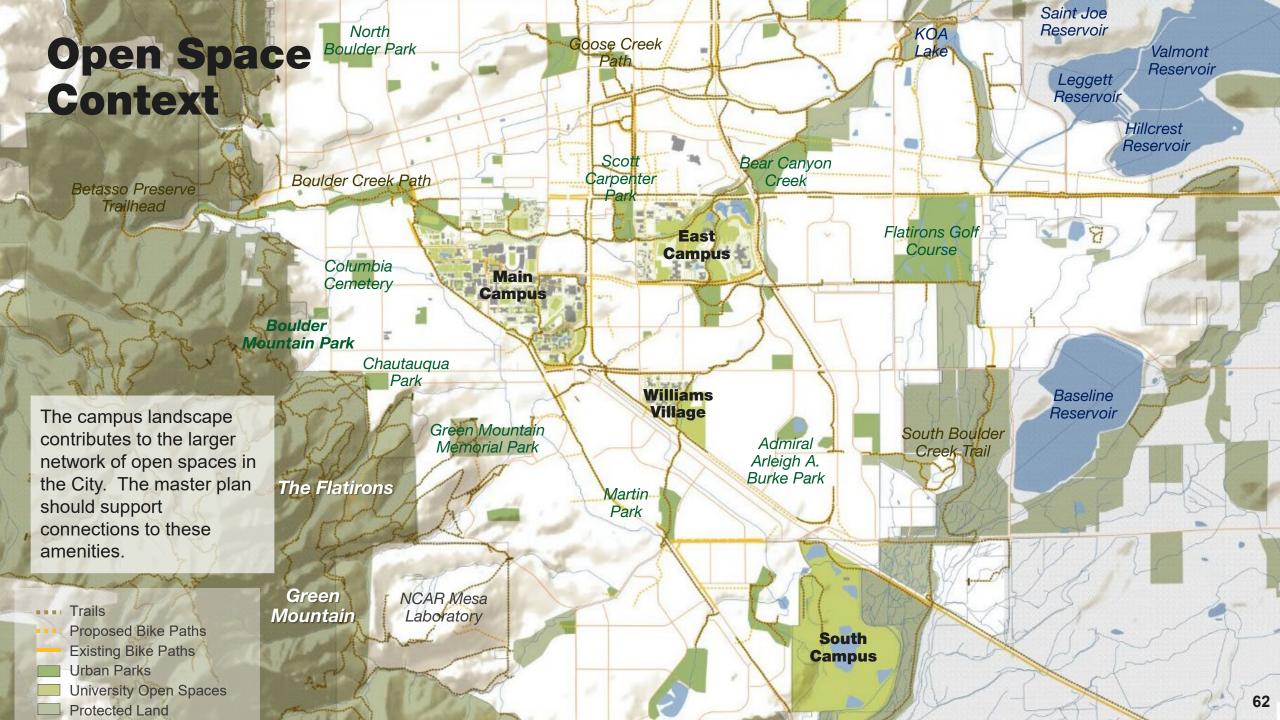


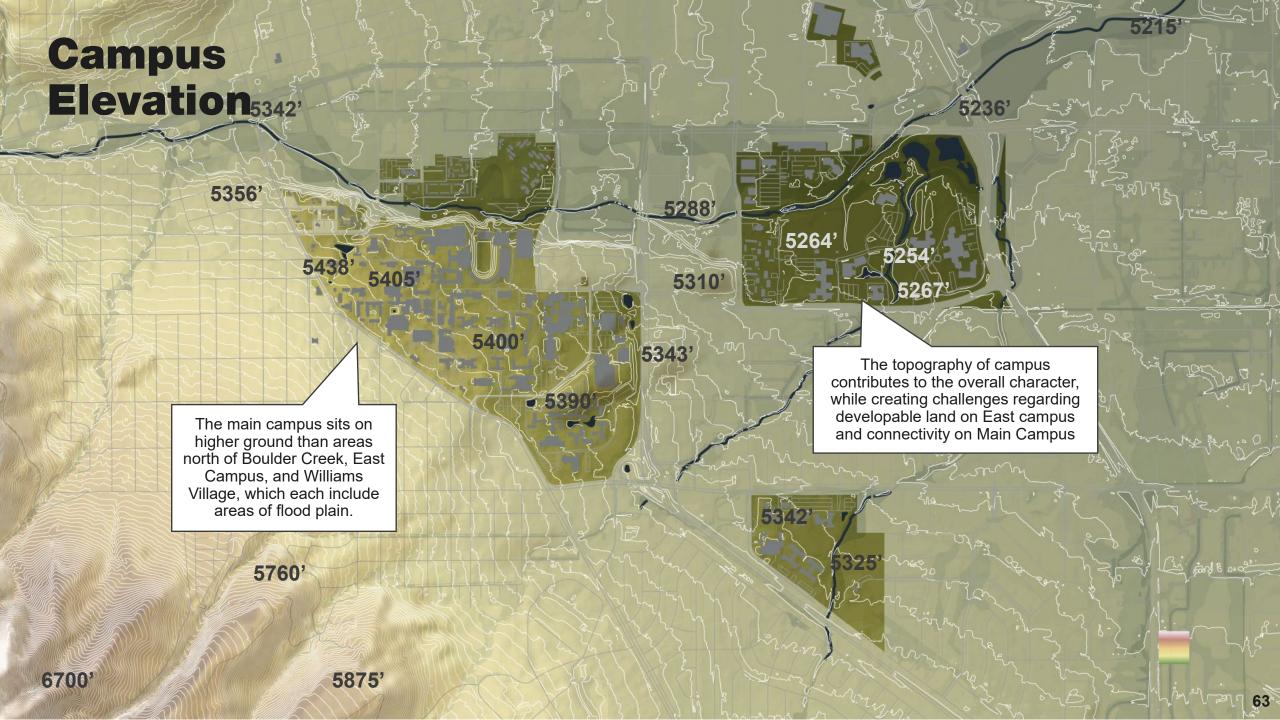






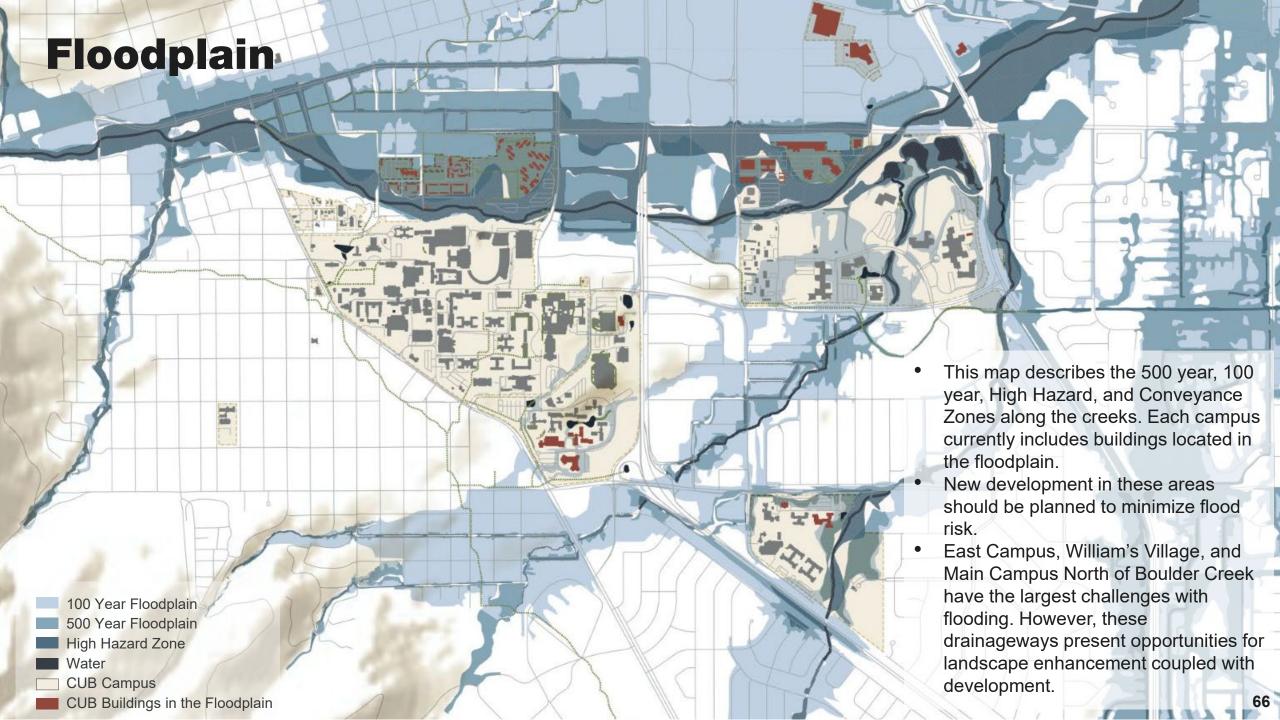
Landscape & Open Space



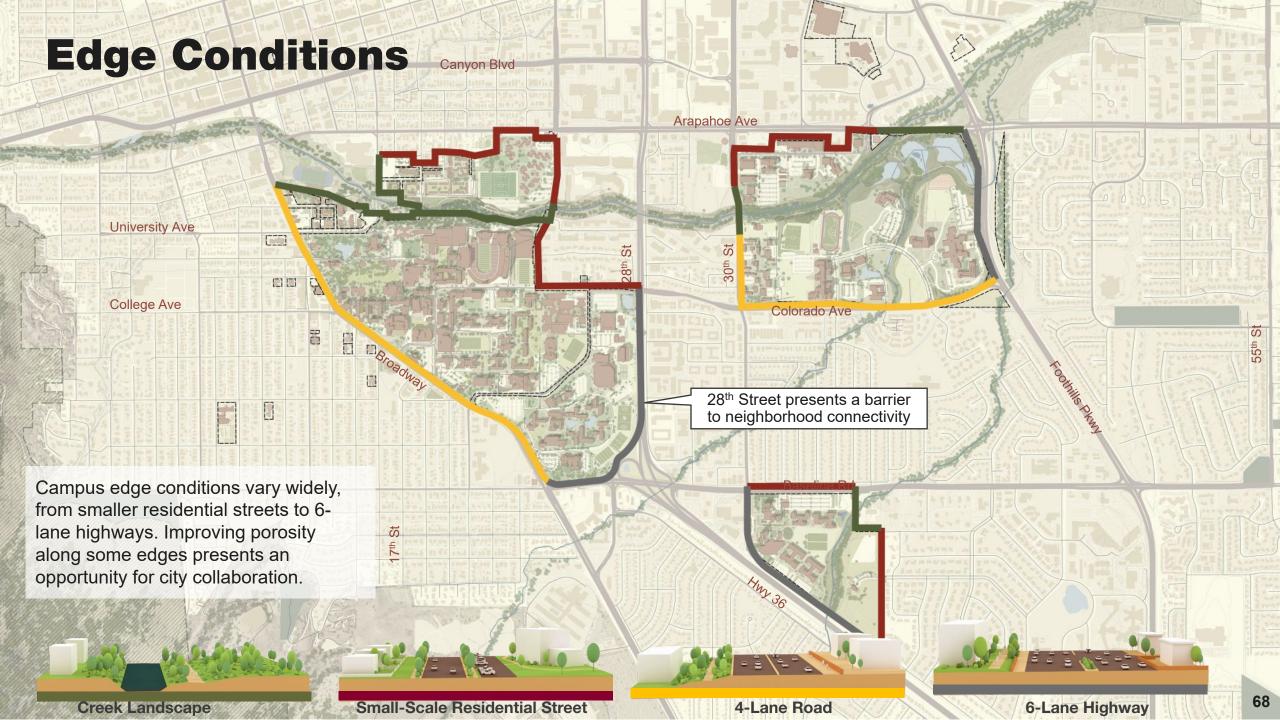




View of the Mountains from Campus Mountains visible Mountains not visible *Note: analysis does not consider 65 potential for blocked views from trees







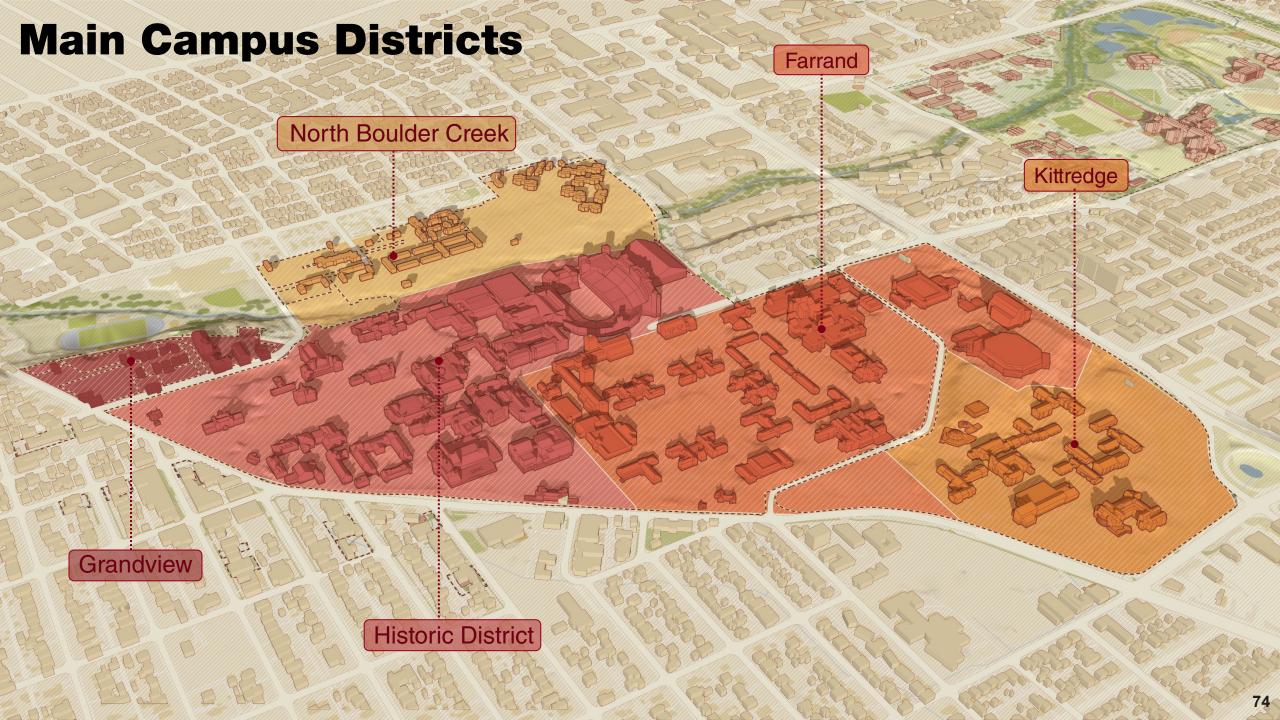




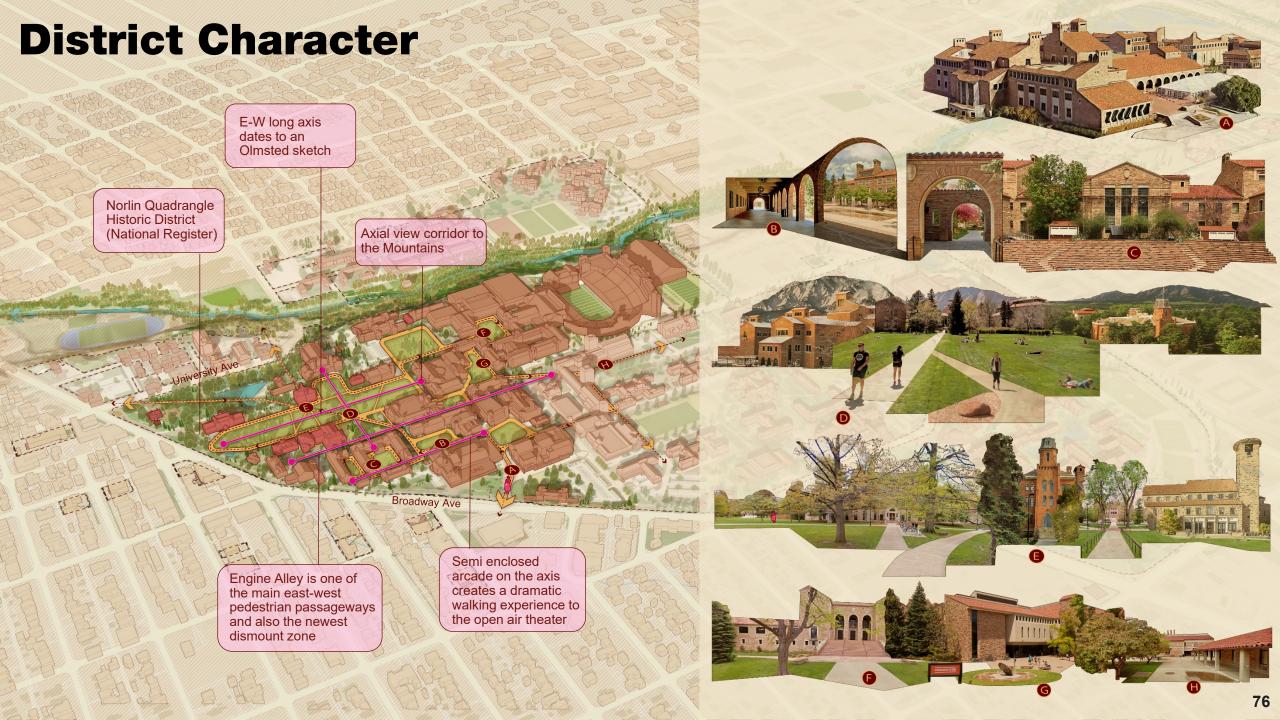


DISTRICTS

Main Campus



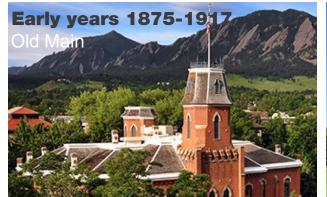
Historic District

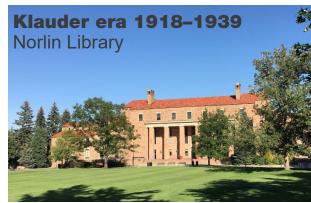


Building Character

- Campus Beginnings 1875-1917 Development begins around Norlin Quad in a range of architectural styles including; Classical, Collegiate Gothic, and Romanesque
- Klauder Era 1918–1939 Establishes "Tuscan vernacular" style, featuring textured local sandstone facing, limestone trim, and reddish clay tile roofs composed for picturesque effect against the mountains. Buildings are arranged in clusters along axis and around courtyard spaces this becomes the signature architectural and open space character of CU Boulder.
- War & Post War 1940-1960 Larger programs are accommodated in simpler interpretations of the Tuscan vernacular vocabulary.

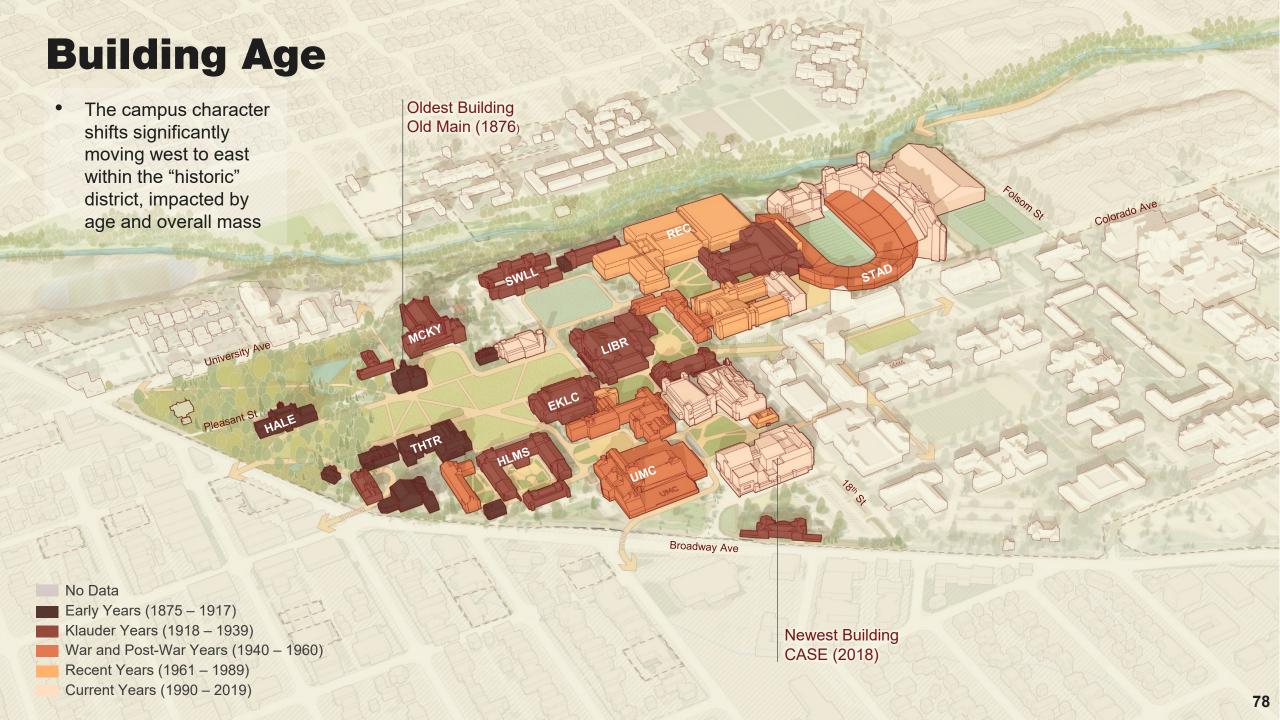
- Modernism to Postmodernism 1961-1989 –
 Modernist/functionalist interpretation of the Tuscan
 Vernacular continues through the 60's, with a shift back to
 historic elements in the postmodernist period of the 80's. A
 focus on renovation allows for renewal of many of the
 campus' heritage buildings.
- 1990's to Today Continued interpretation of Tuscan Vernacular acknowledging historic styles and structured relationships to open space. This includes the Rec Center addition, CASE, and the Visual Arts Center, Art Museum, and Roser Atlas Center

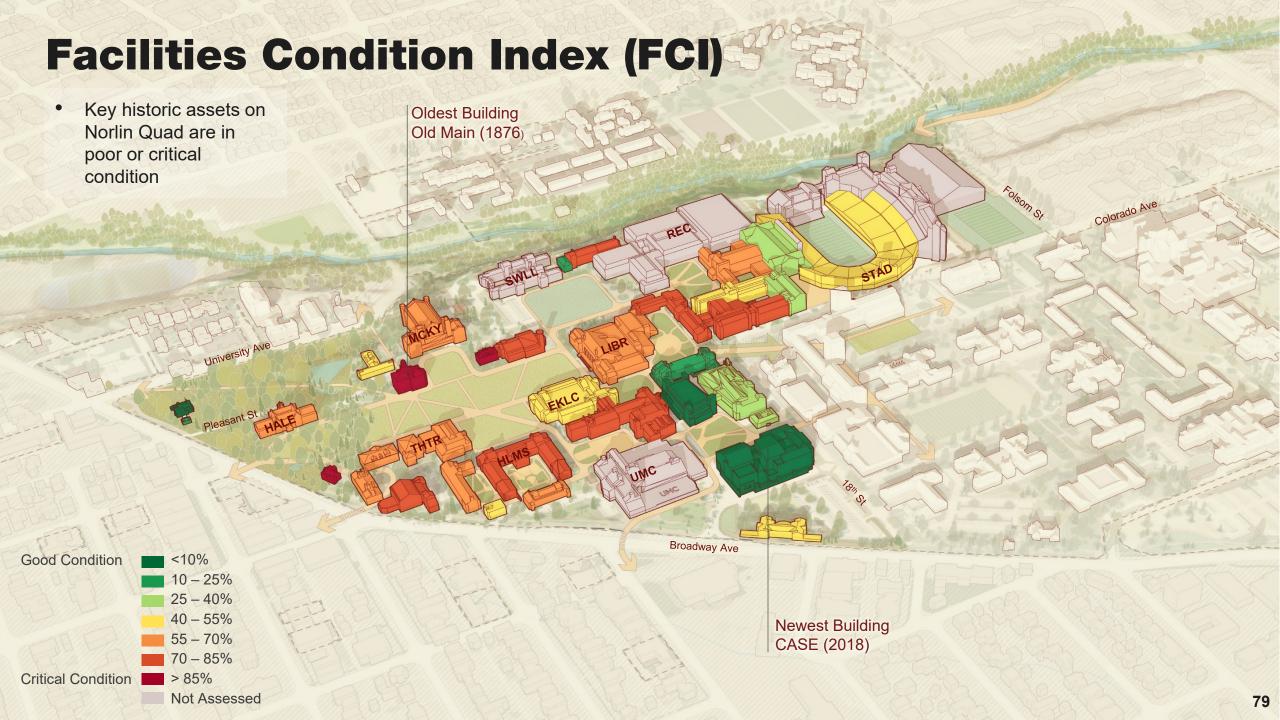


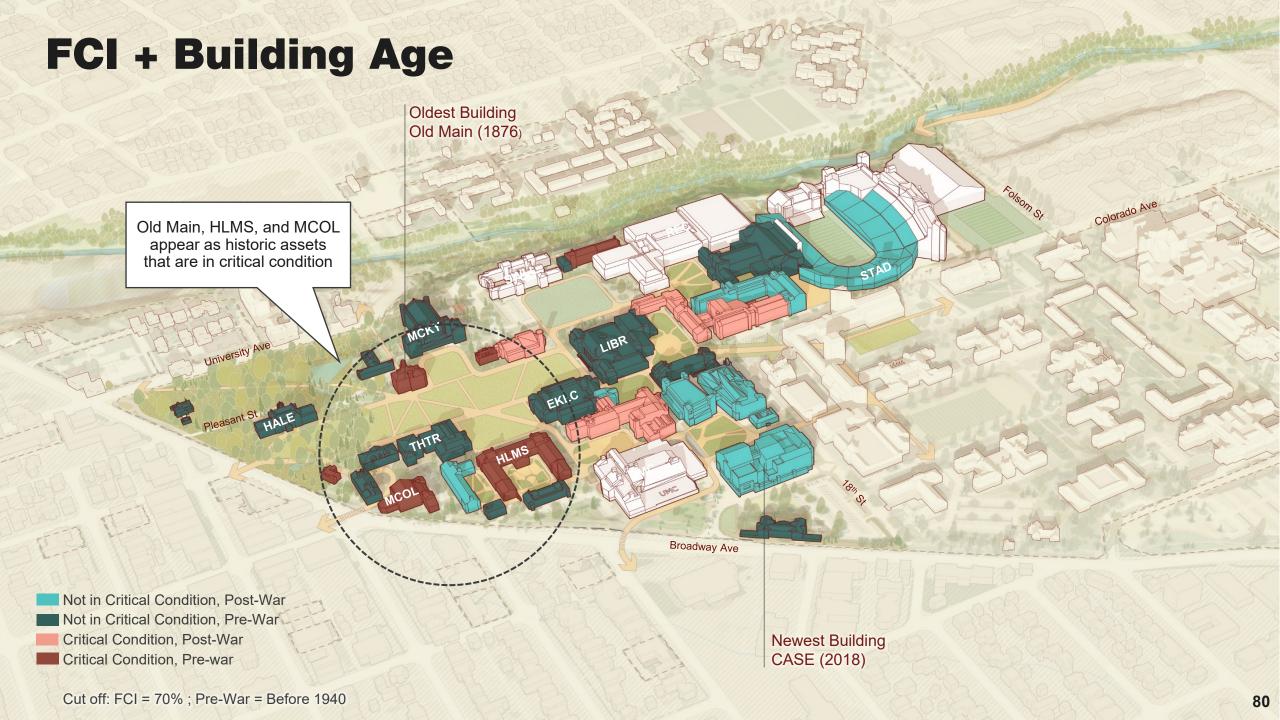


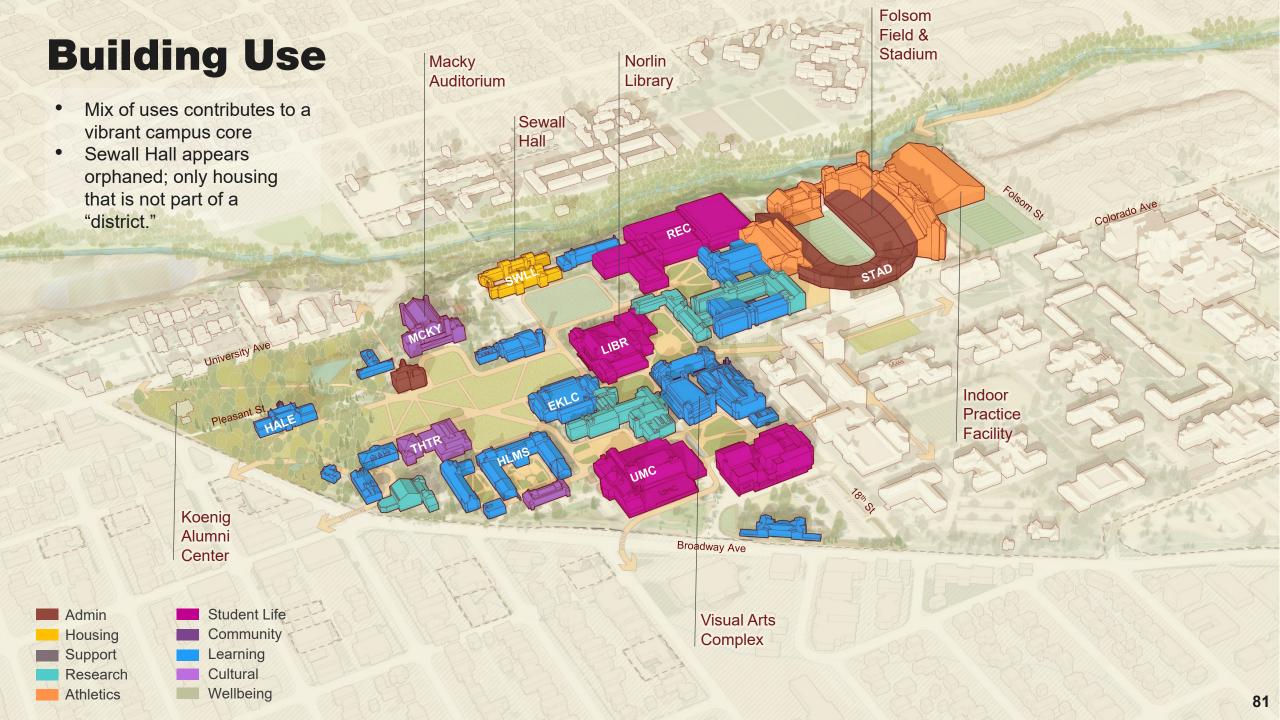


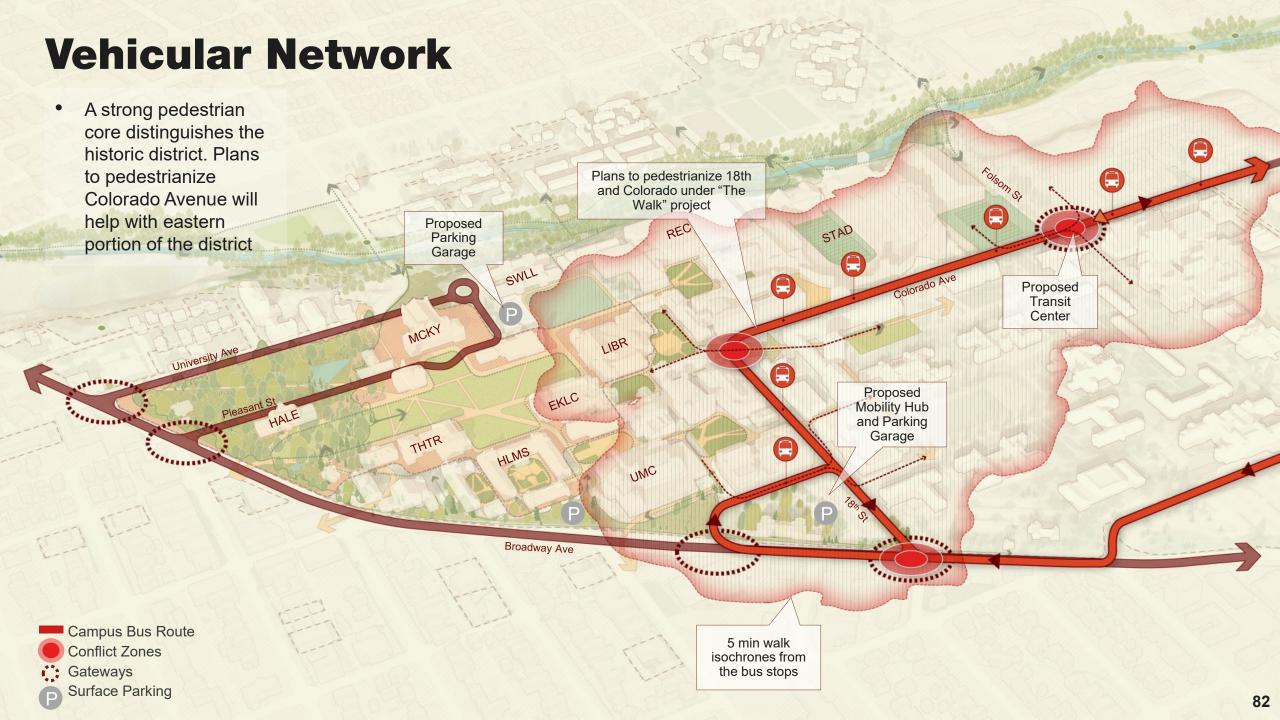


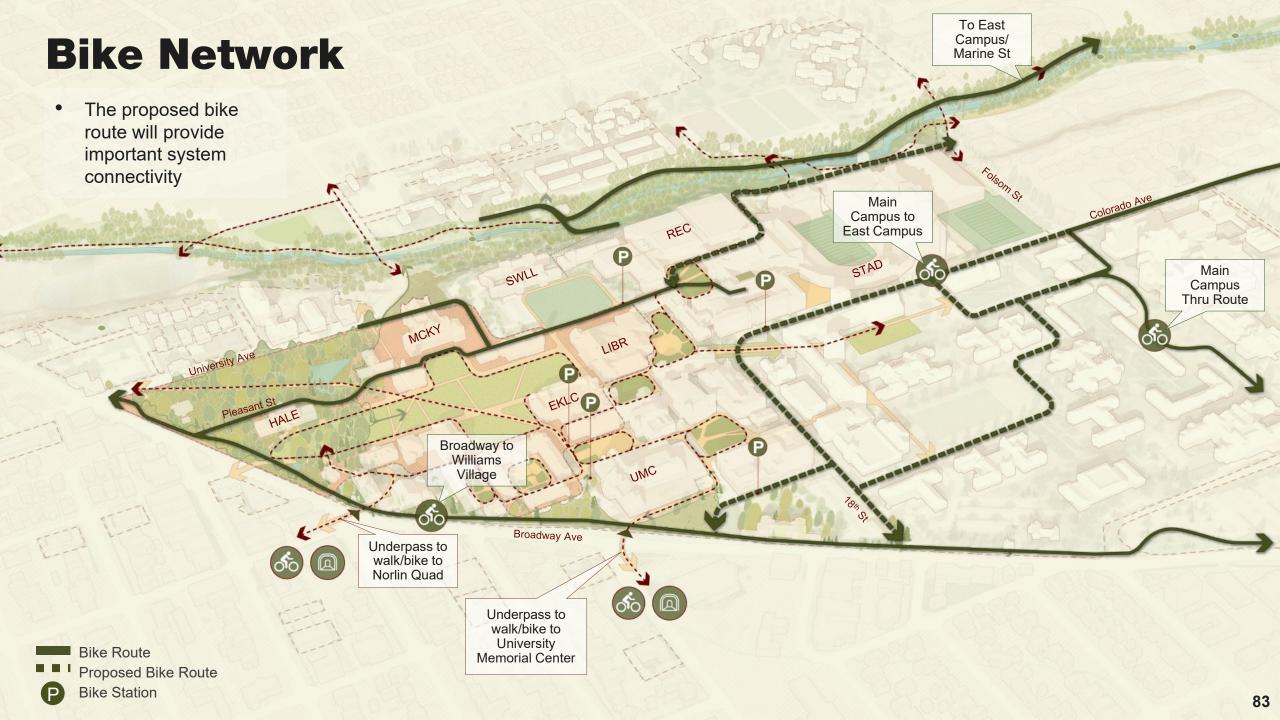


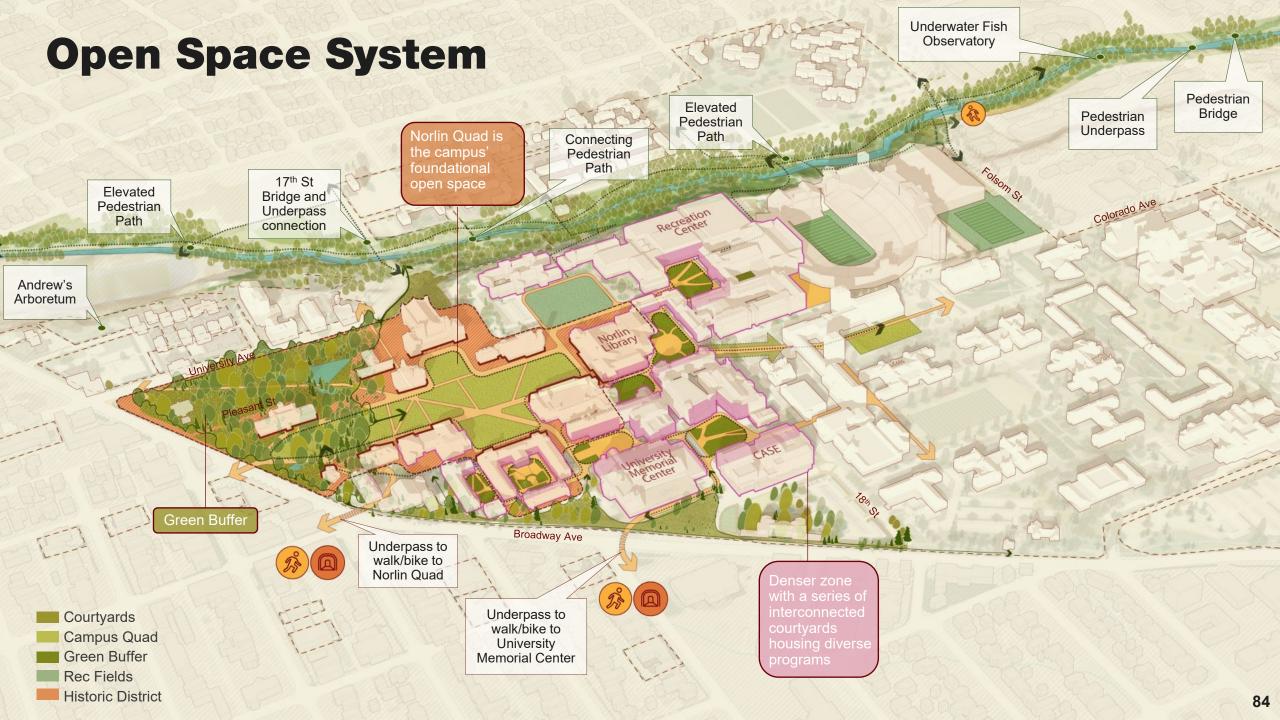










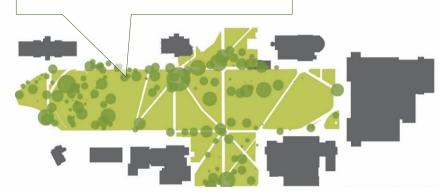


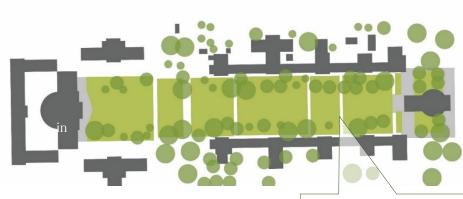
Norlin Quad - Scale Comparison

NORLIN QUADRANGLE

PLAN DIMENSIONS: 1200' X 580'

AREA: 3.5 ACRES





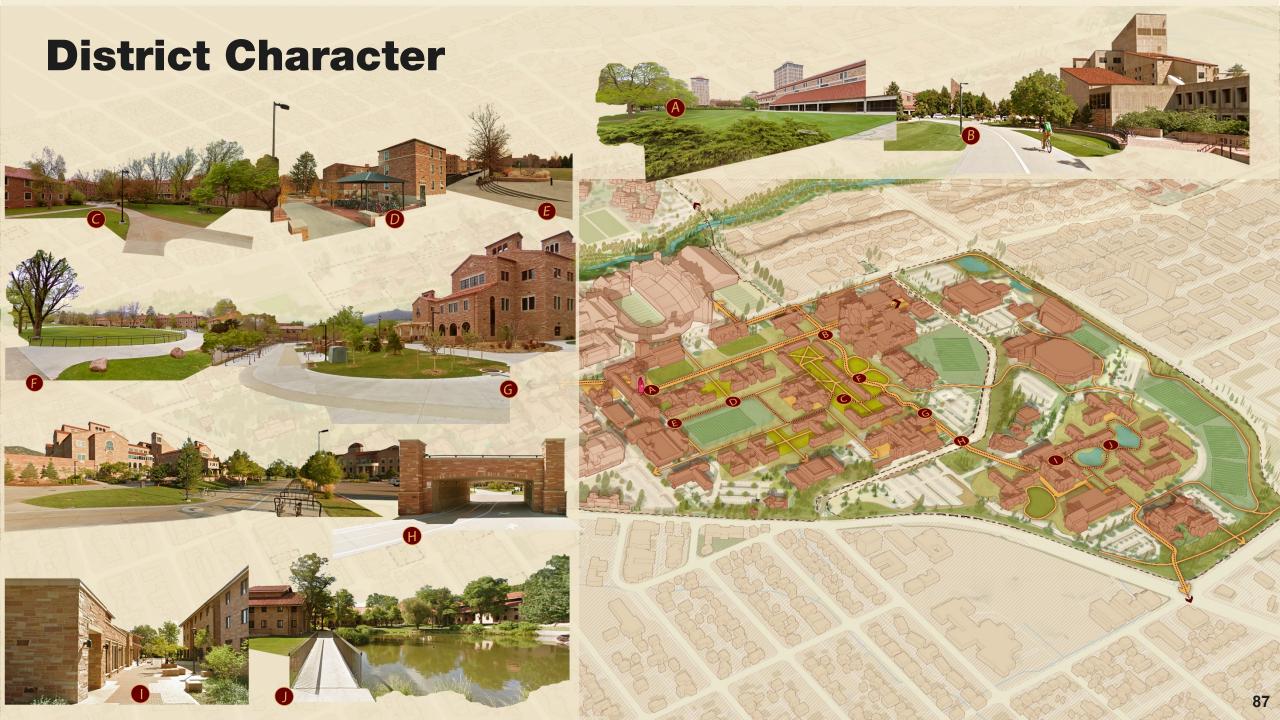
THE OHIO STATE OVAL PLAN DIMENSIONS: 1250' X 600' AREA: 15+ ACRES

UVA GREAT LAWN

PLAN DIMENSIONS: 950' X 200'

AREA: 4.35 ACRES

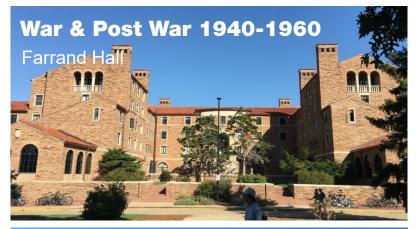
Farrand & Kittredge

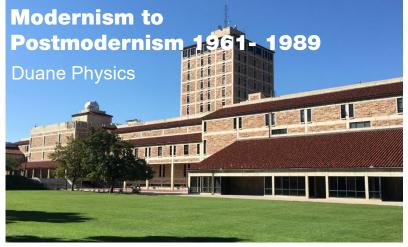


Building Character (Farrand)



- Campus Beginnings 1875-1917 The original "UC Power House", now the West District Energy Plant is constructed on what will become 18th and Colorado Avenue.
- Klauder era 1918–1939 Campus growth continues to the east. Farrand Field Residential District is established with Baker Hall designed in the Tuscan Vernacular style
- War & Post War 1940-1960 Farrand Village is completed in the Tuscan Vernacular style with Libby, Farrand, Willard and Cheyenne Arapaho Halls. The Engineering Quad is completed in a low scale, Tuscan Vernacular style.
- Modernism to Postmodernism 1961-1989 Modernist/functionalist interpretation of the Tuscan Vernacular continues with the construction of large academic buildings; Duane Physics, and the Engineering Center. The eastern edge begins to fill in with the Coors Center and Koelbel, which is constructed reflecting a shift toward Postmodernism.
- 1990's to Today Continued interpretation of Tuscan Vernacular acknowledging
 historic styles and structured relationships to open space is exemplified with the C4C,
 Benson Earth Sciences, Mathematics and the addition to Imig Music. The East Utility
 Plant and the Regent Autopark continue to fill the eastern edge with large, operations
 programs.

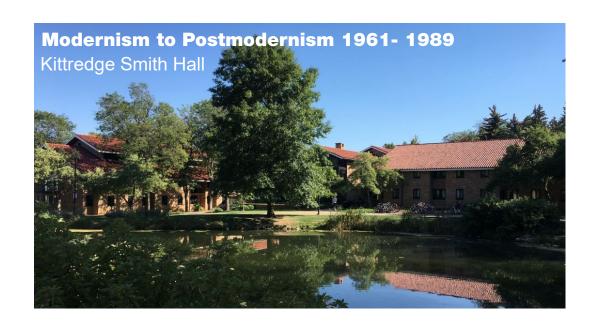




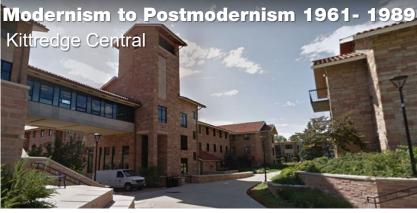


Building Character (Kittredge)

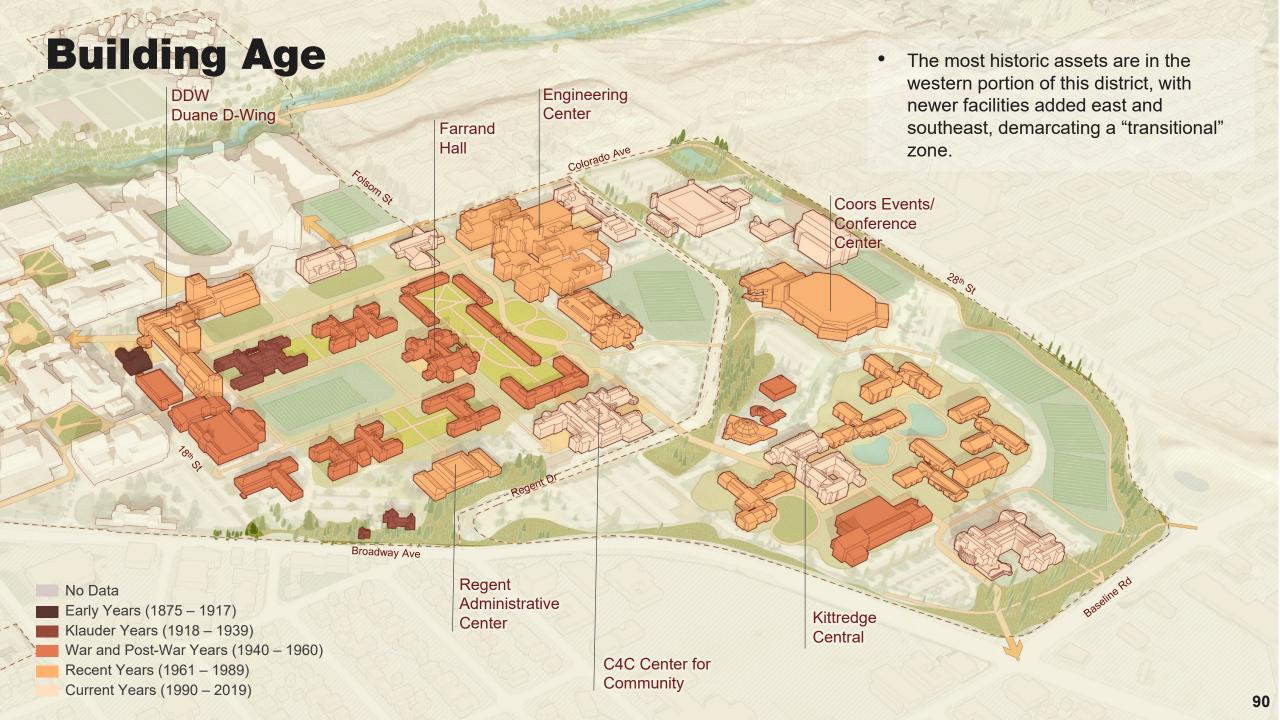
- Campus Beginnings 1875-1917 Sommers Barusch Observatory remains as an element from the early years of campus development
- War & Post War 1940-1960 Flemming Hall is built with simpler interpretations of the Tuscan vernacular vocabulary.
- Modernism to Postmodernism 1961-1989 Kittredge Complex is constructing inspired by the Tuscan Vernacular but planned as low scale buildings within a naturalized landscape
- 1990's to Today Continued interpretation of Tuscan Vernacular acknowledging historic styles and structured relationships to open space as exemplified in the Wolf Law Building.

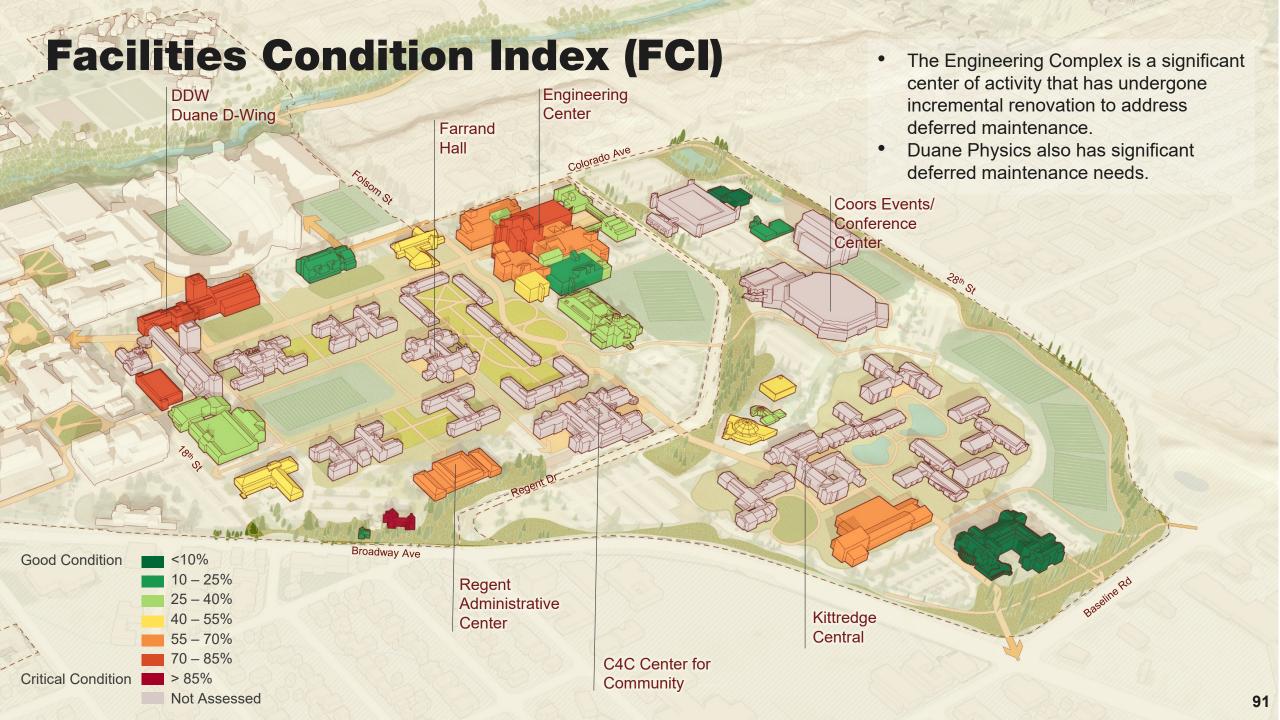


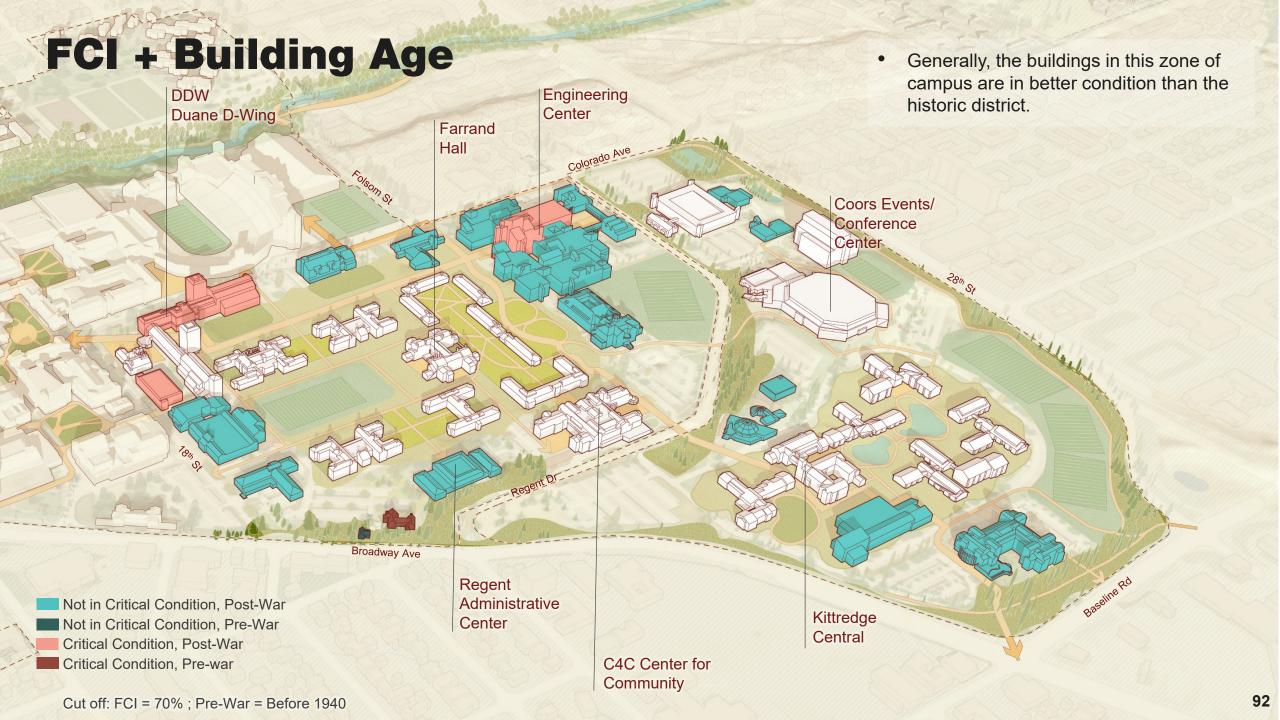


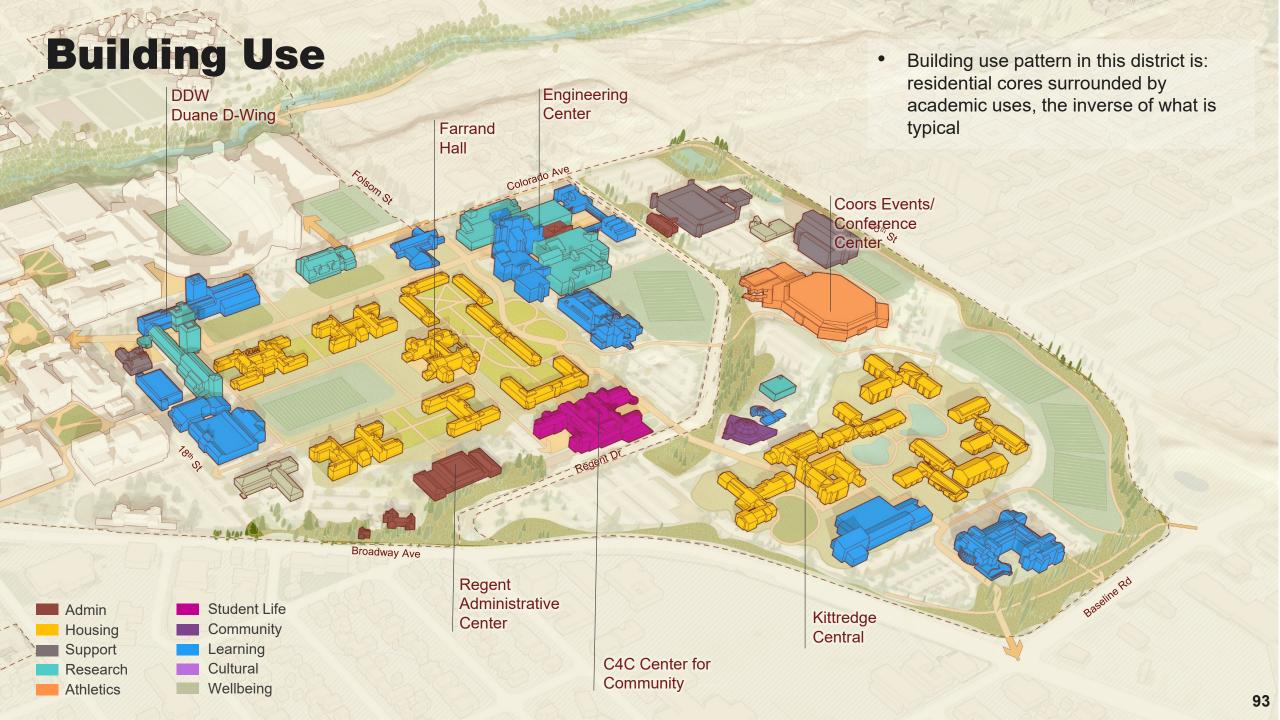


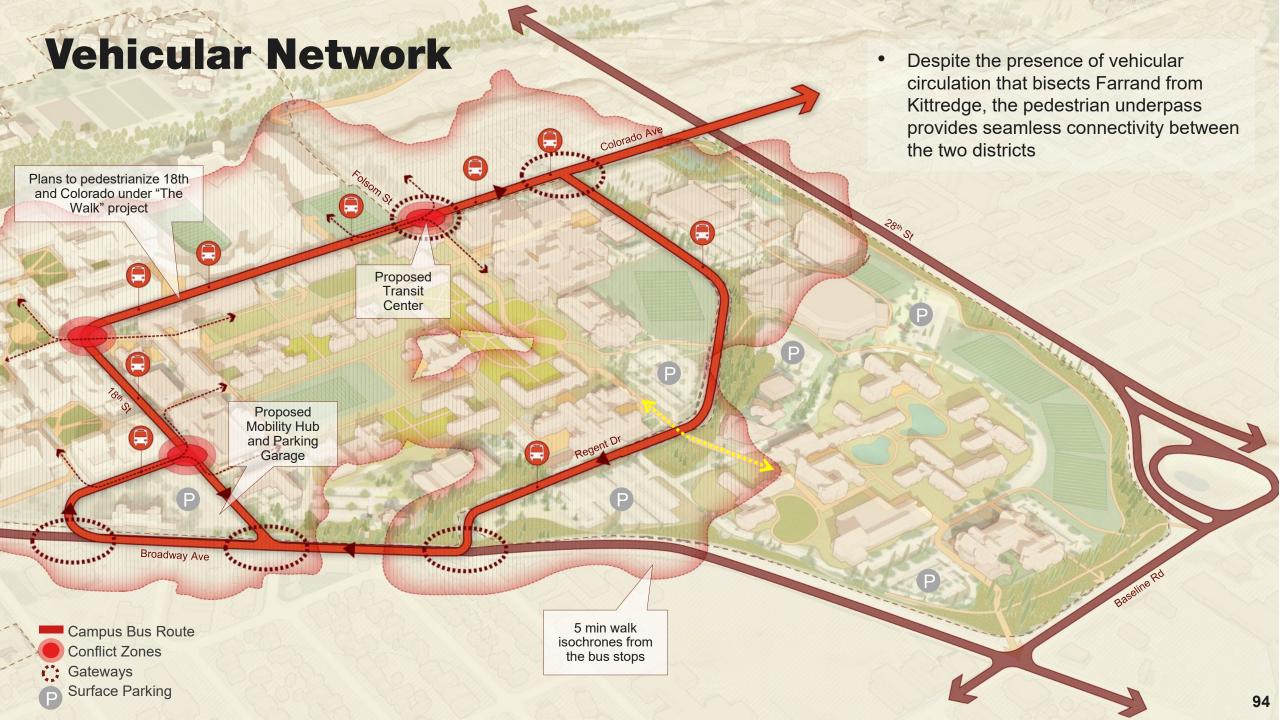


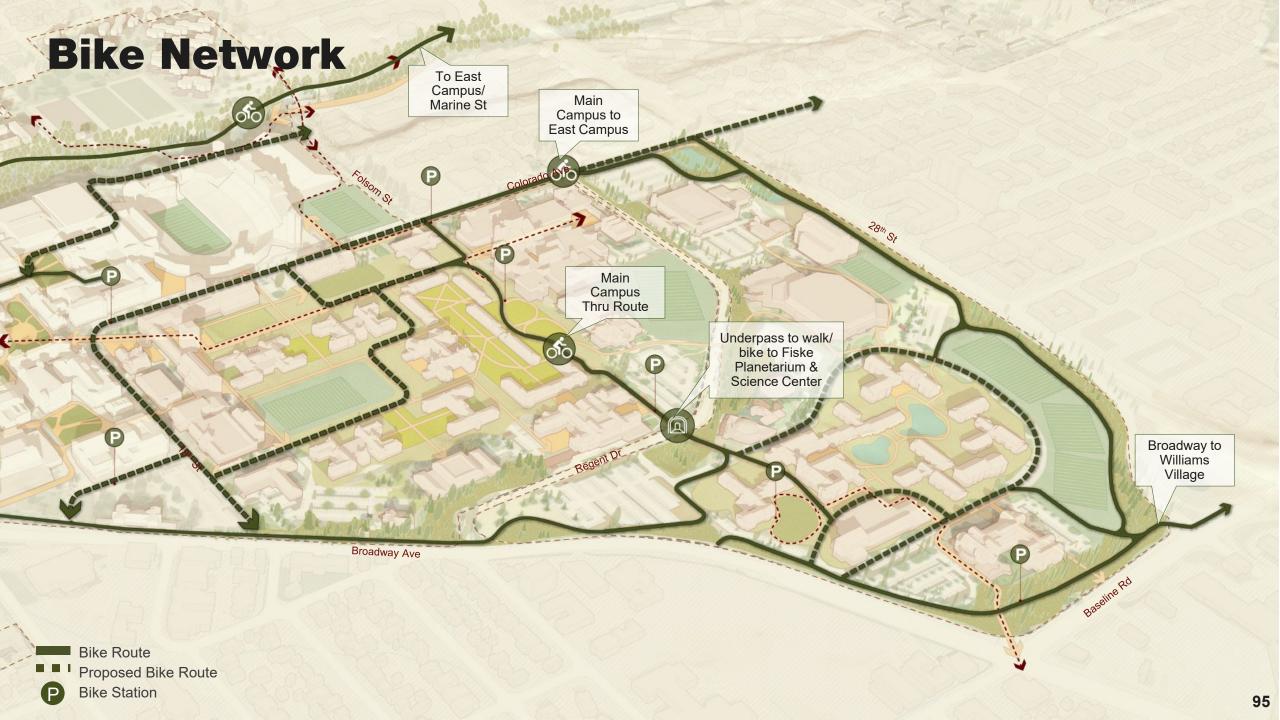


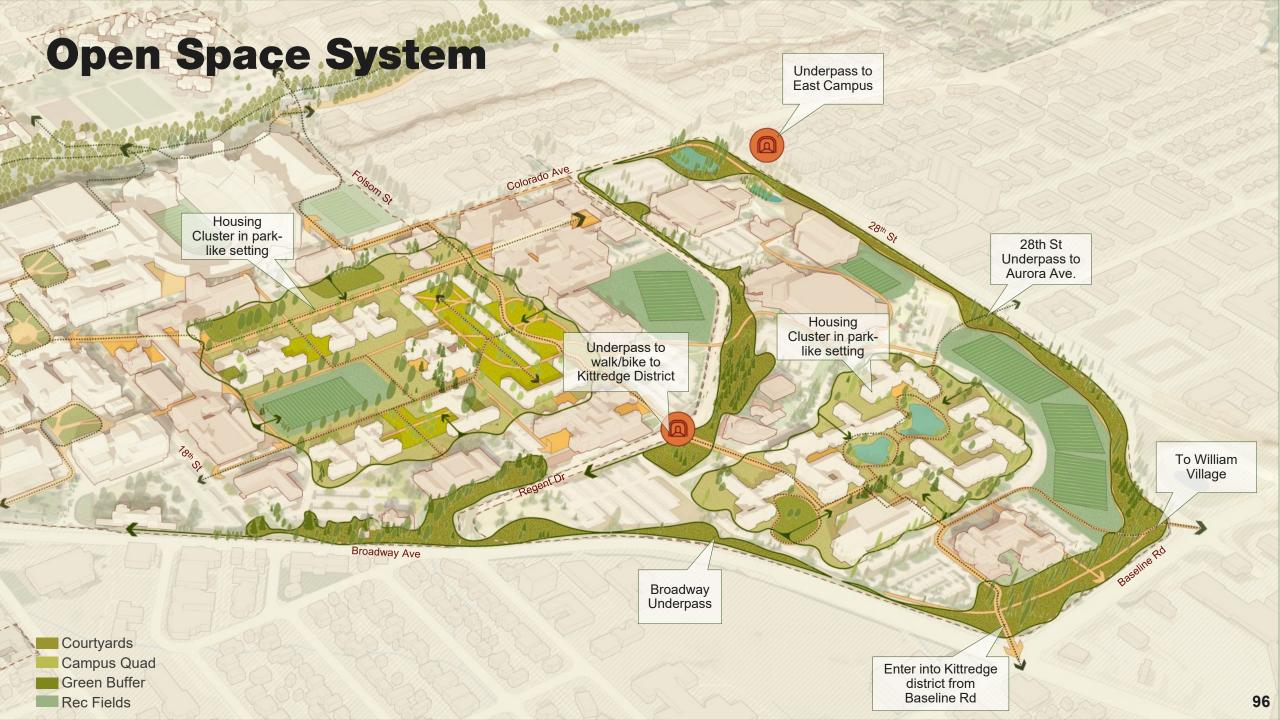












North of Boulder Creek & Grandview

Building Character

Grandview

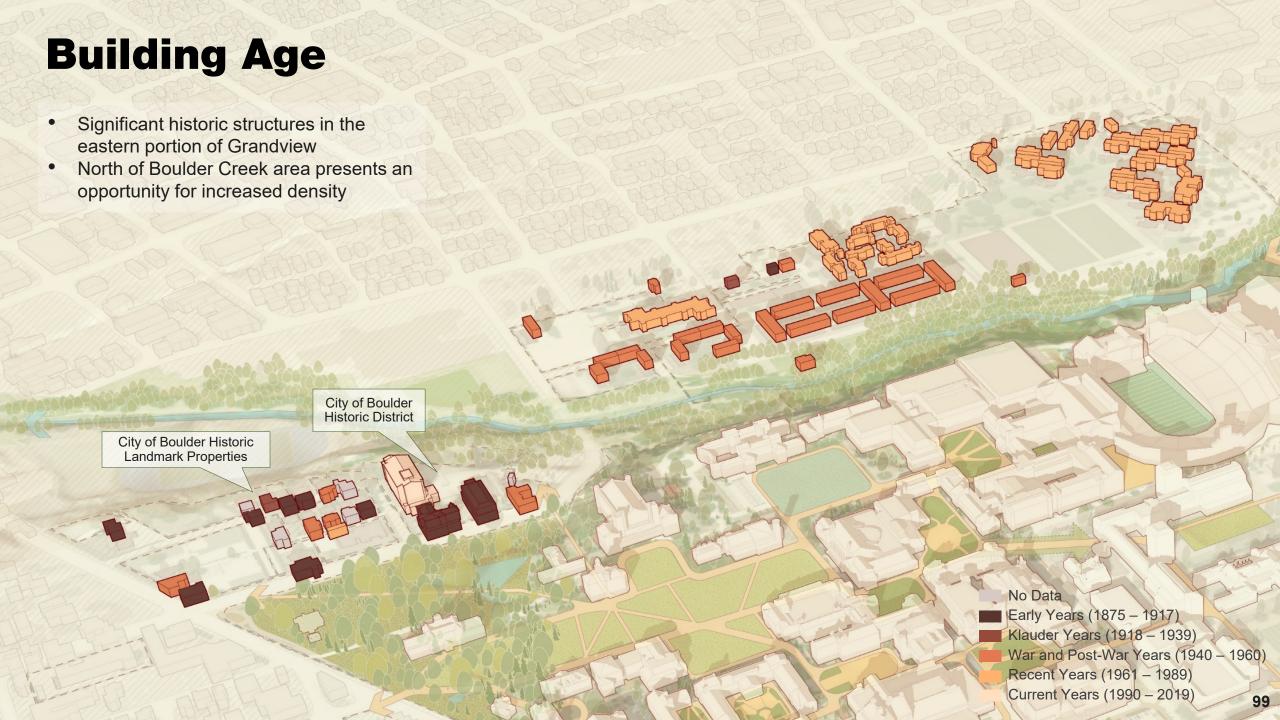
- Campus Beginnings 1875-1917 The Armory, now the home of the College of Media, Communication and Information, and the building that now houses Continuing Education were constructed during this period, but not as part of the University.
- War & Post War 1940-1960 Residential bungalows were construction during this
 period and were later acquired by the University.
- 1990's to Today The Institute of Behavioral Science was built during this time frame. The four story brick building diverges from the character of recent campus construction.
- The majority of properties in this district are designated City of Boulder District Landmarks or are within a historic district.









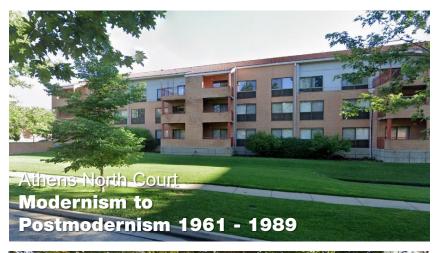


Building Character

North of Boulder Creek

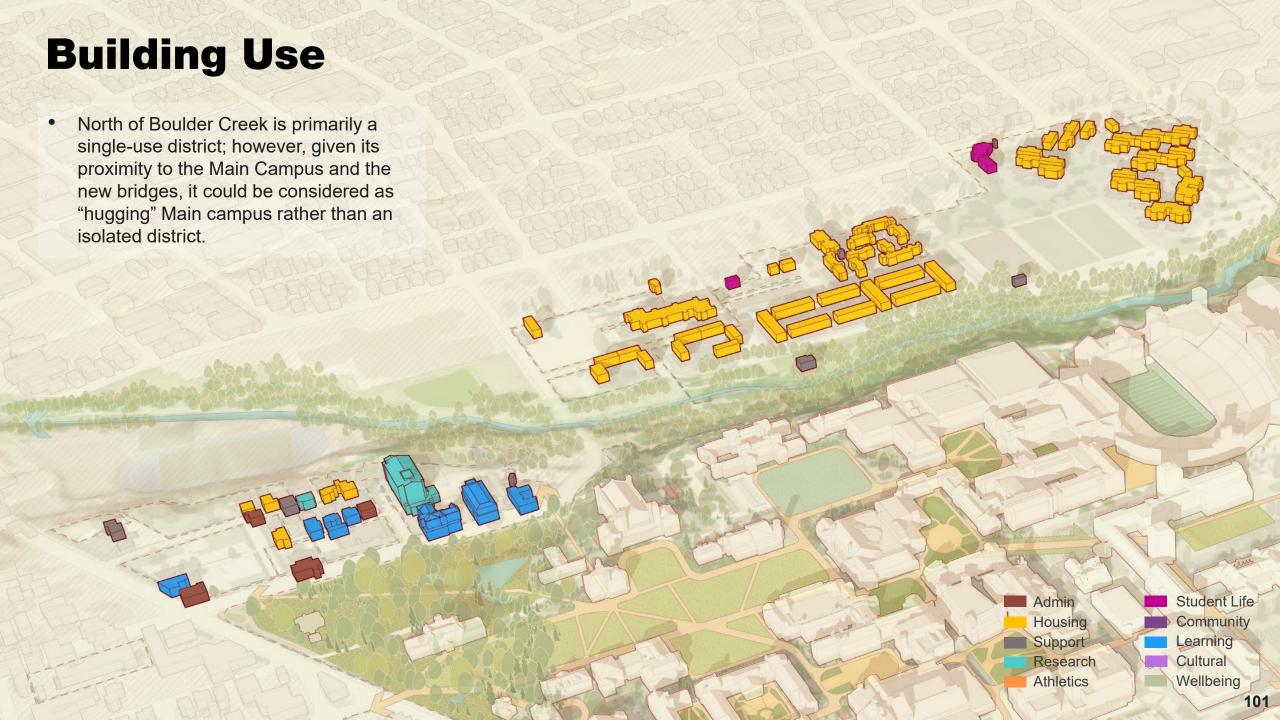
- War & Post War 1940-1960 Two to three story garden-style apartments, including Athens Court and Faculty-Staff Court are built in a range of modern styles and materials
- Modernism to Postmodernism 1961-1989 –Two to three story garden-style apartments, including Marine Court and Newton Court are built in a range of modern styles and materials. Athens North Court a four story apartment building, is constructed
- 1990's to Today The athletic bubble is installed at the recreation/athletic fields











North of Boulder Creek - Master Plan Goals

Sustainability:

Socially, economically and environmentally stable

Land Stewardship:

Responsible utilization of urban land, supportive of natural resources

Diversity:

Create an inclusive community across cultures and generations

Connectivity:

 Encourage linkages to the campus core and other important nodes in the community. Develop a civic environment that promotes connections to the larger community

Character:

 Develop a consistent expression of the CU brand in this neighborhood that, without imitating, relates to main campus architecture though consistent scale, massing and open space design while being respectful of adjacent properties and other contextual influences

Flexibility:

 Define the maximum program achievable on the site, and allow flexibility to define programs for individual projects more specifically as they are initiated

Safety:

• Improve flood water management, provide for pedestrian safety through defensible space within the neighborhood and at pedestrian/vehicle interface zones

"The vision for the North of Boulder Creek neighborhood is to create a community where students, staff and faculty live, learn, work and recreate together in a sustainable environment."

North of Boulder Creek - Site Plan Principles

- 1. Support multimodal circulation through and around the site.
- 2. Develop a system of open spaces that supports pedestrian flow, and connects people across the community.
- Establish zones for different levels of commercial, public and resident activity based on their intensity of use.
- 4. Feature natural resources adjacent to the site.
- Develop green infrastructure system that supports stormwater and water quality management.
- 6. Create a hierarchy of street types that respond to the varied opportunities and requirements for promoting a sense of community, as well as providing for basic service and access.



Main Campus Synthesis

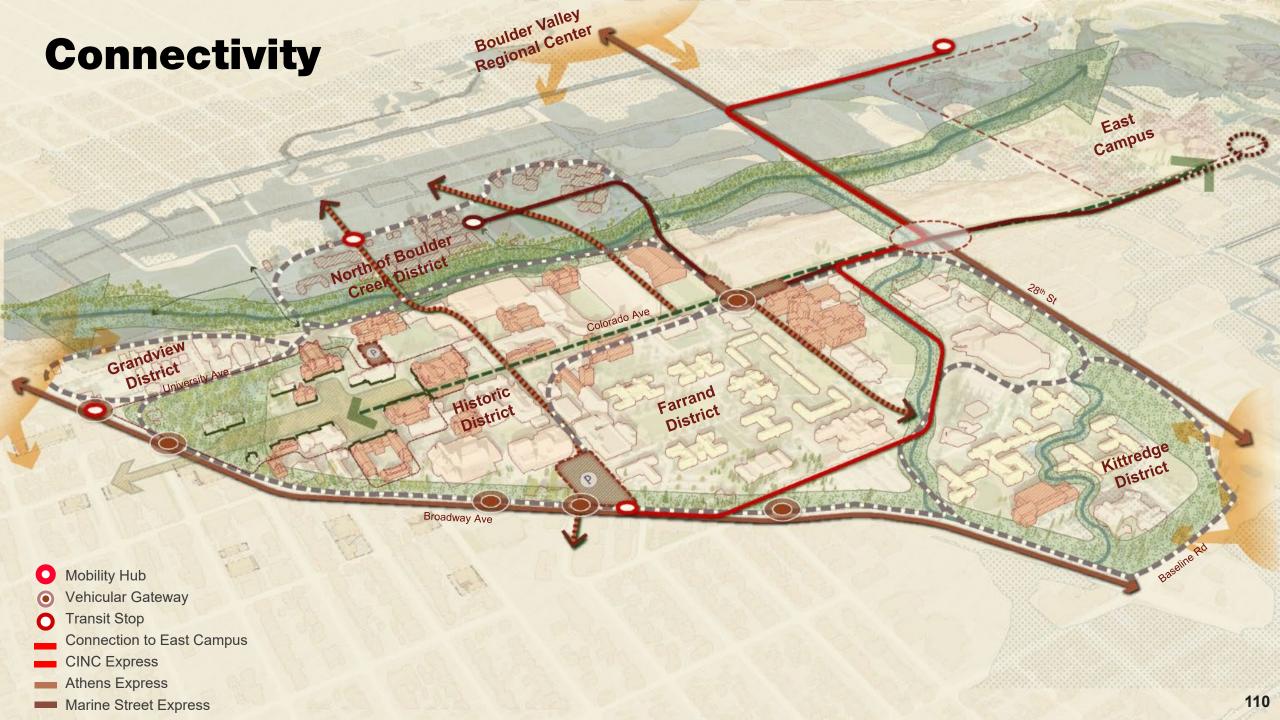








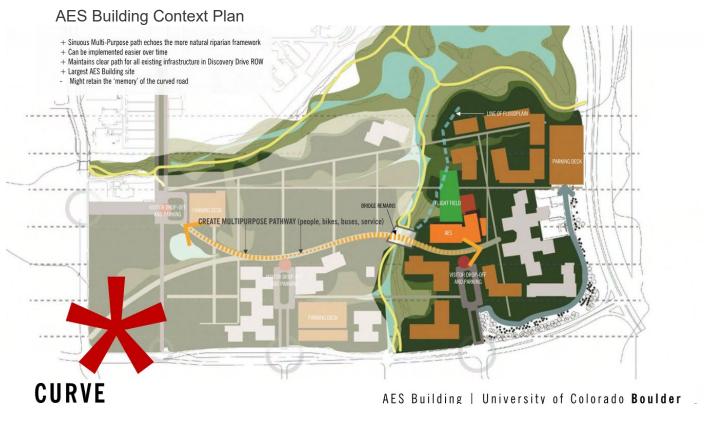




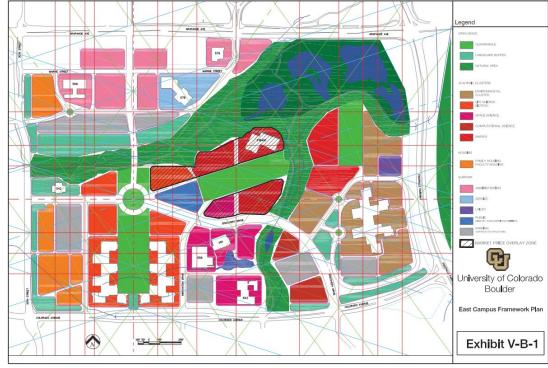


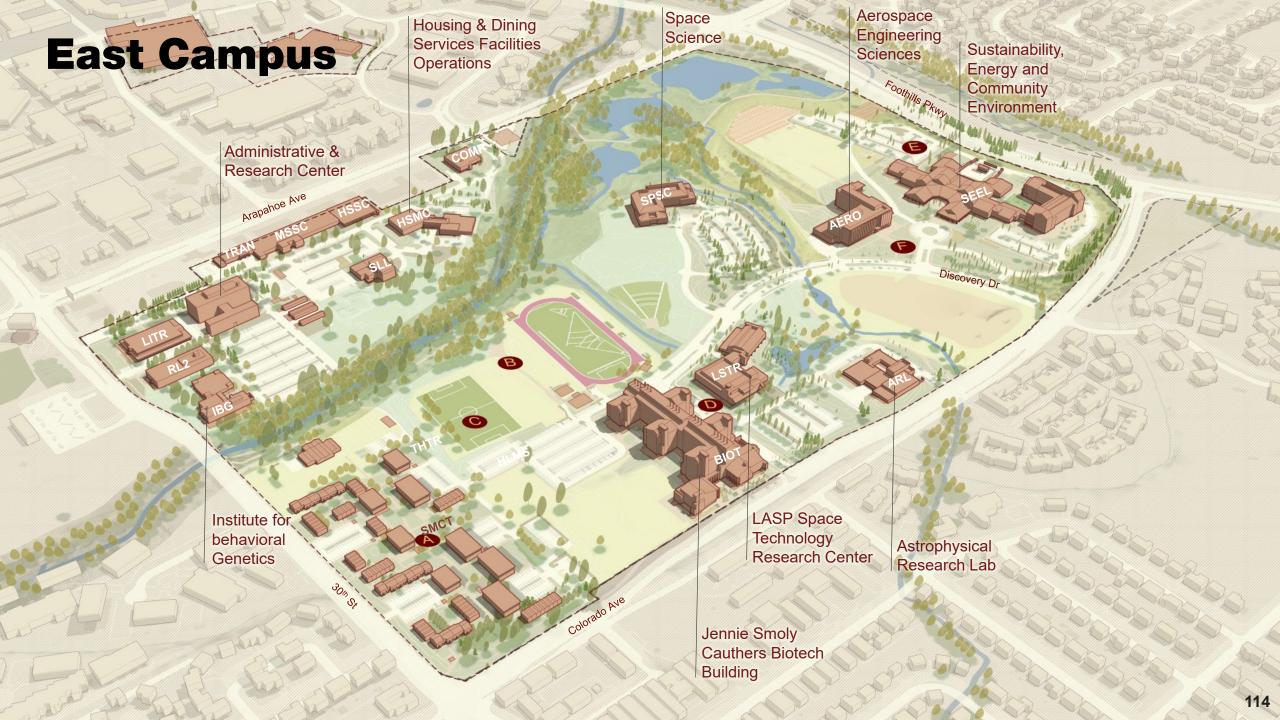
East Campus

East Campus Planning



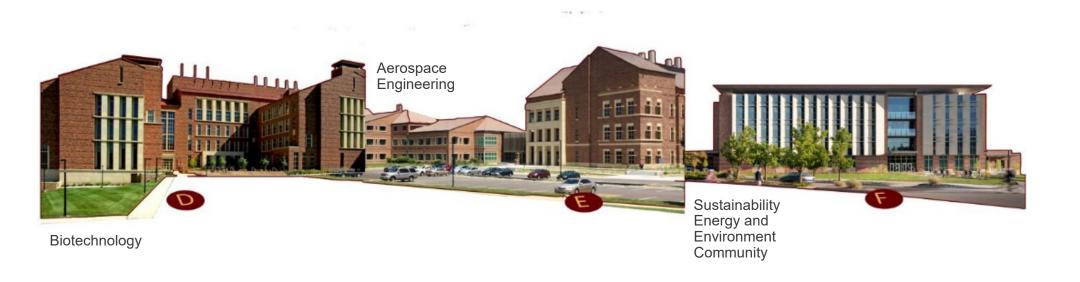
2011 Framework Plan





Campus Character



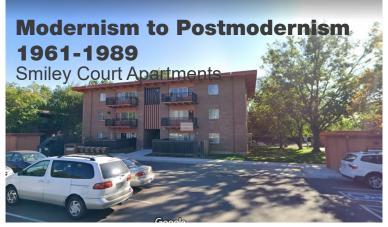


Building Character

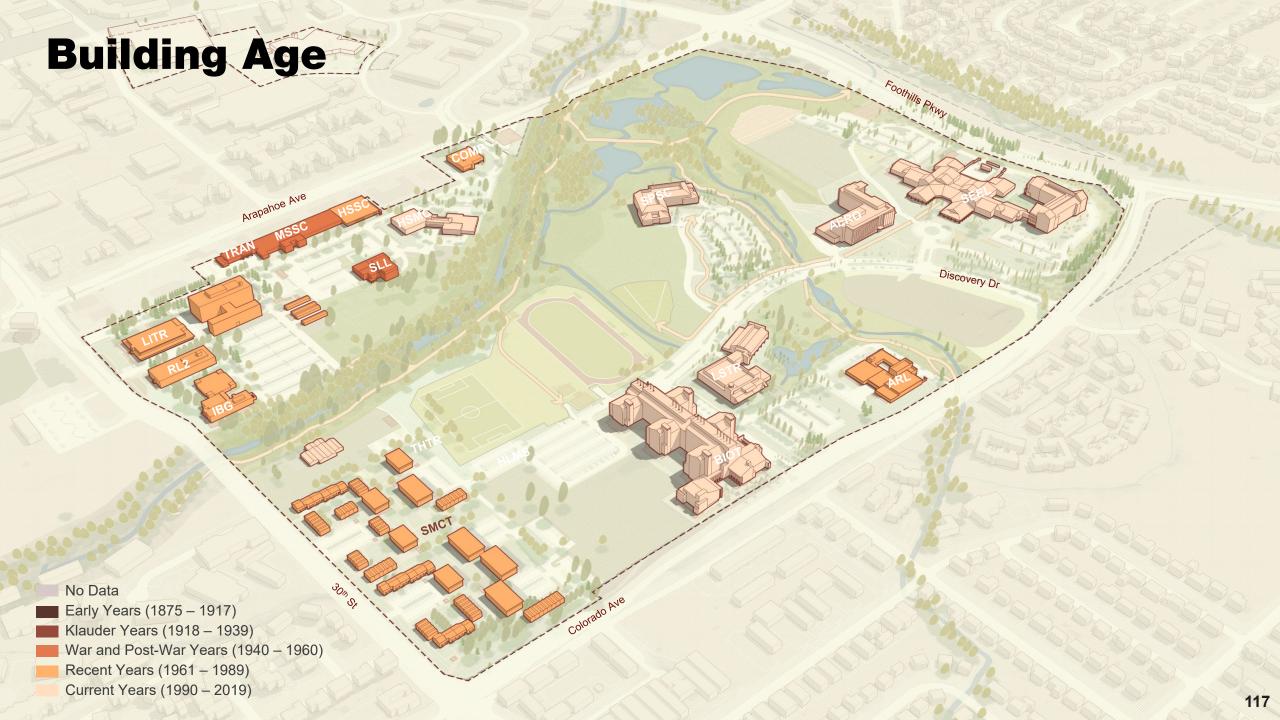


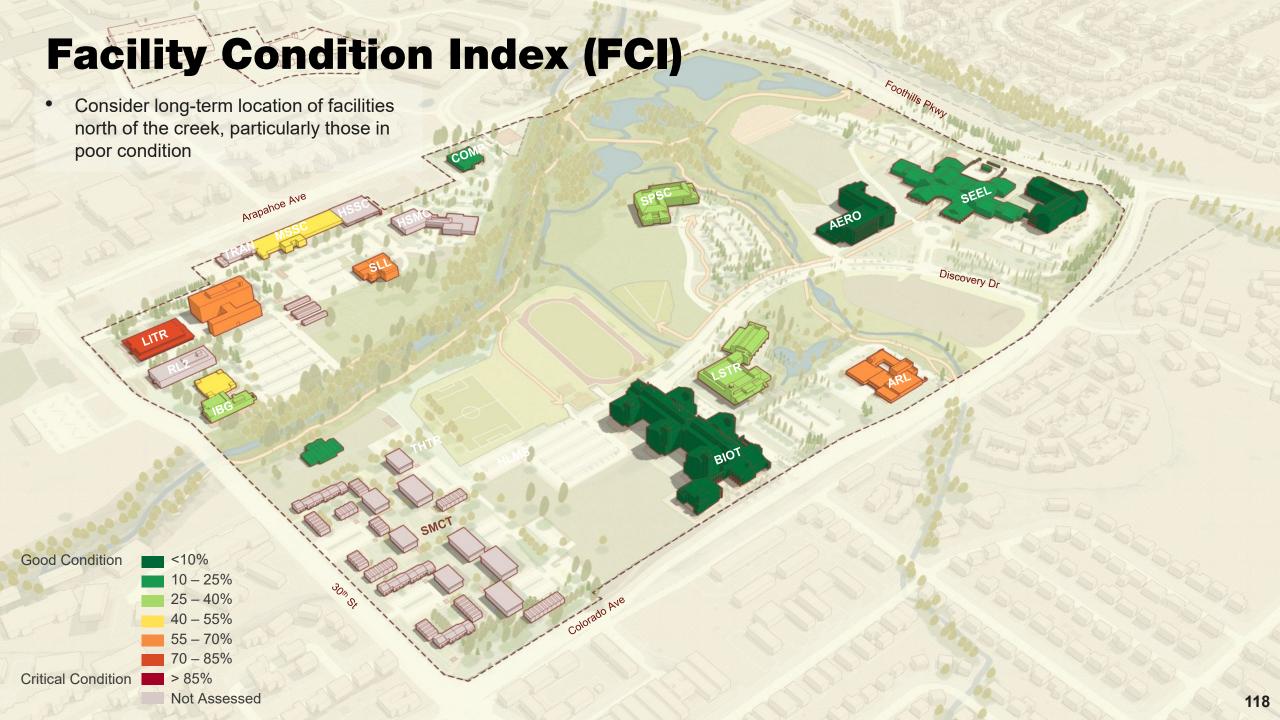
- War & Post War 1940-1960 Property is acquired for East Campus. Early research buildings are constructed north of Boulder Creek in a modernist/functionalist style.
- **Modernism to Postmodernism 1961-1989** –The three story garden-style apartment complex, Smiley Court is built at the corner of 30th Street and Colorado Ave
- 1990's to Today –



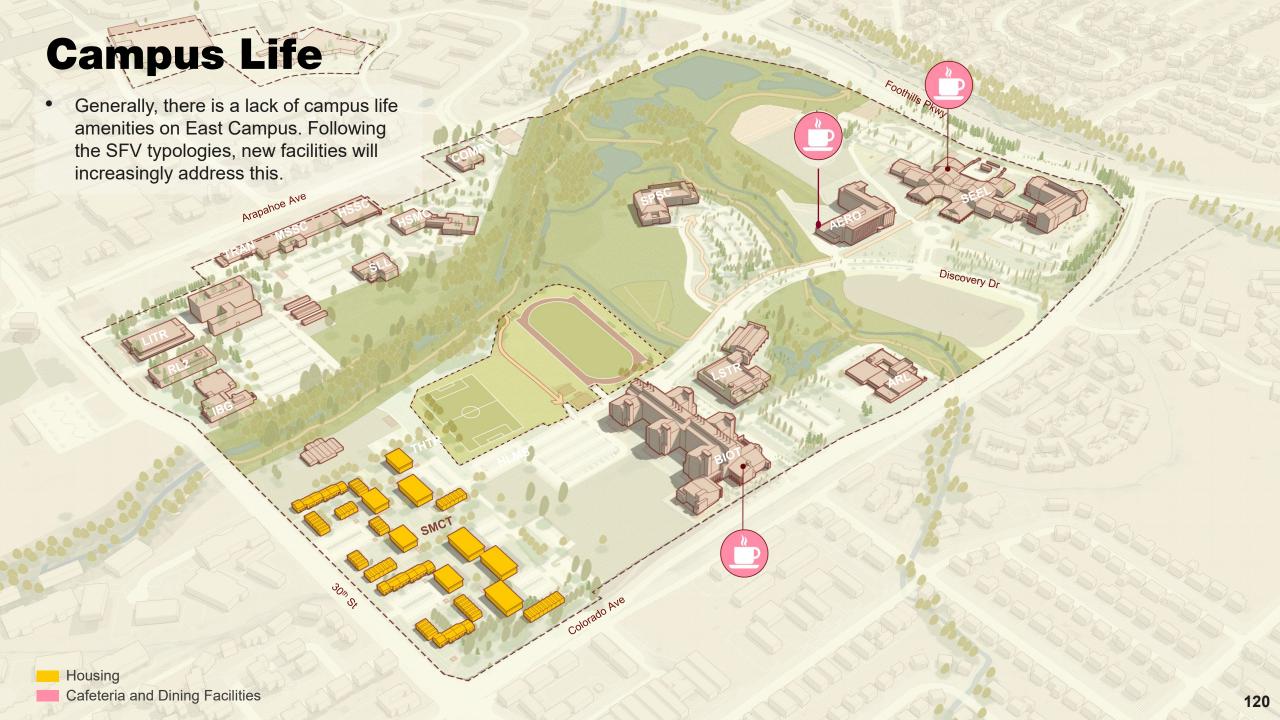


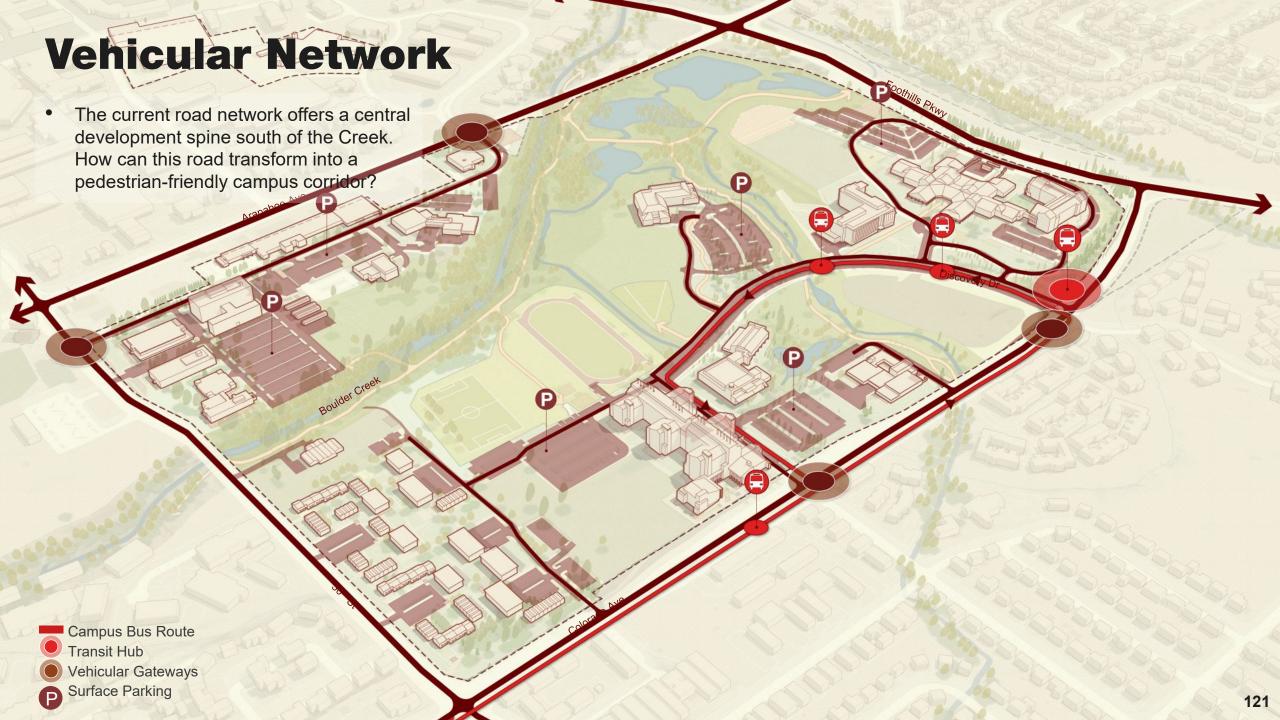




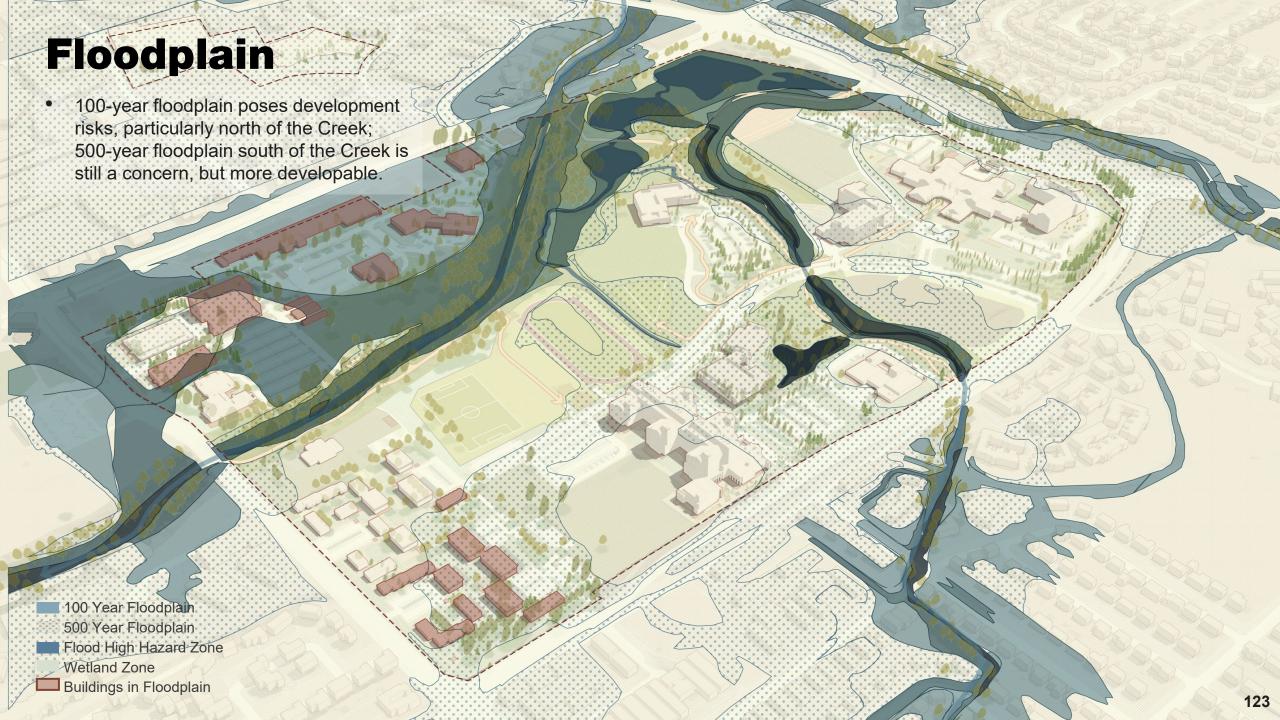














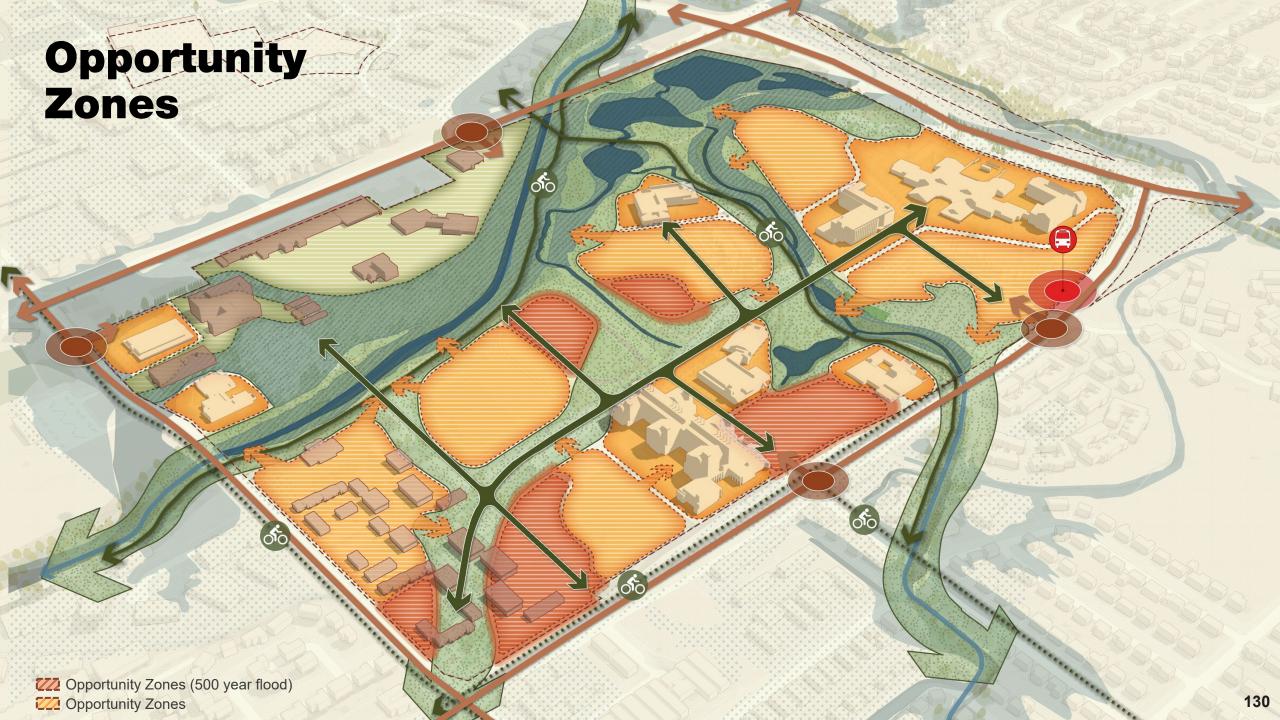
East Campus Synthesis





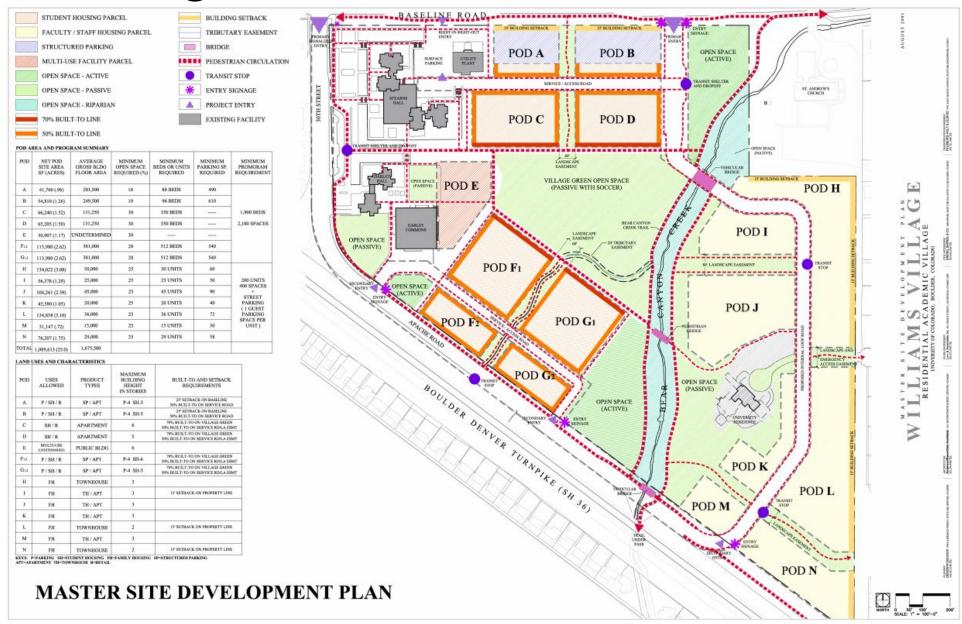






Williams Village

Williams Village



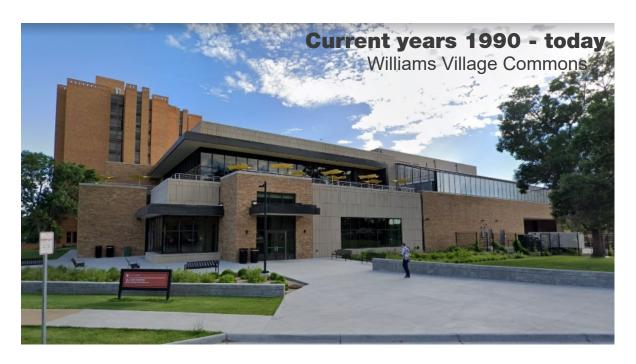


Campus Character

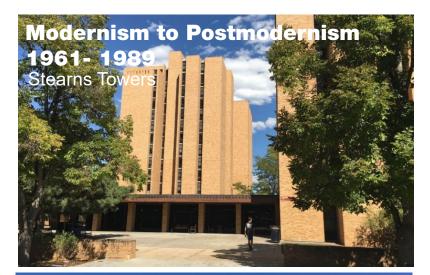




Building Character



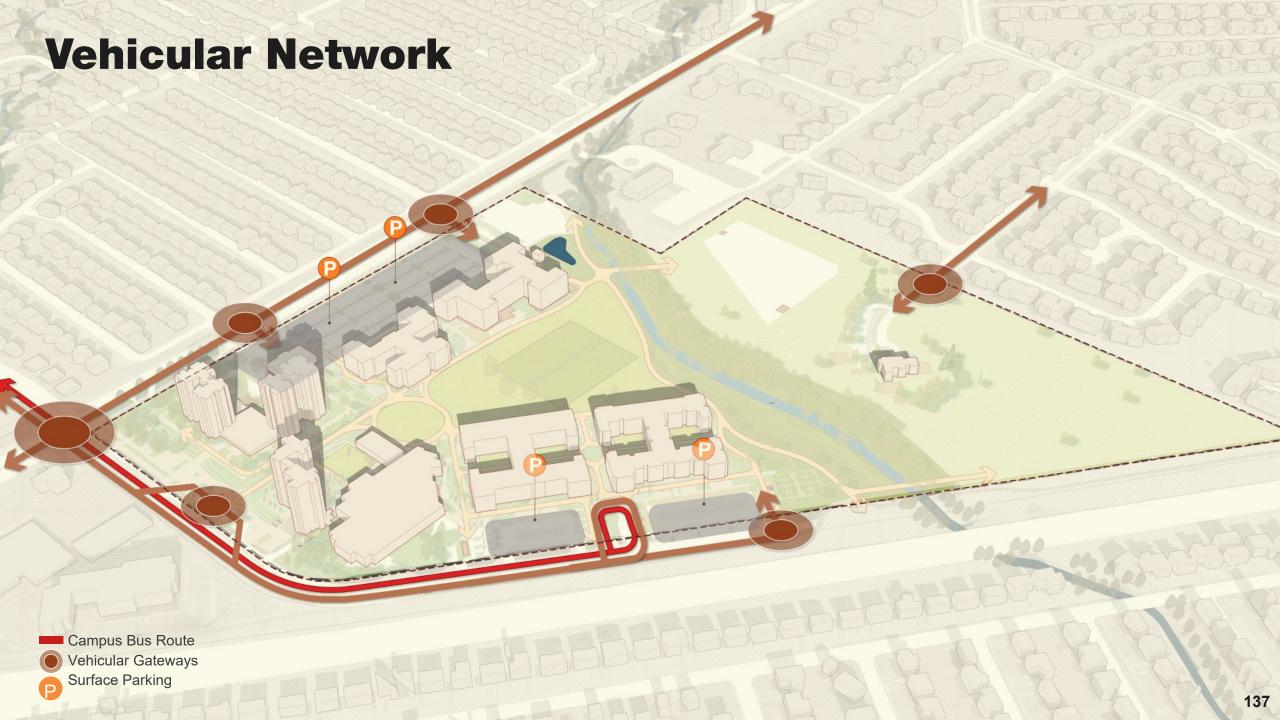
- War & Post War 1940-1960 Property is acquired for what will become Williams Village.
- Modernism to Postmodernism 1961-1989 Development begins at Williams
 Village with Stearns and Darley towers representing a formal and material departure
 from the Tuscan vernacular style.
- **1990's to Today** Six to seven story residential buildings are built at the perimeter of the Village adjacent to large parking lots. The building designs feature pitched roofs and a brick selction that is consistent with Stearns and Darley. The Williams Village Commons is built with a similar material palette but in a contemporary expression.











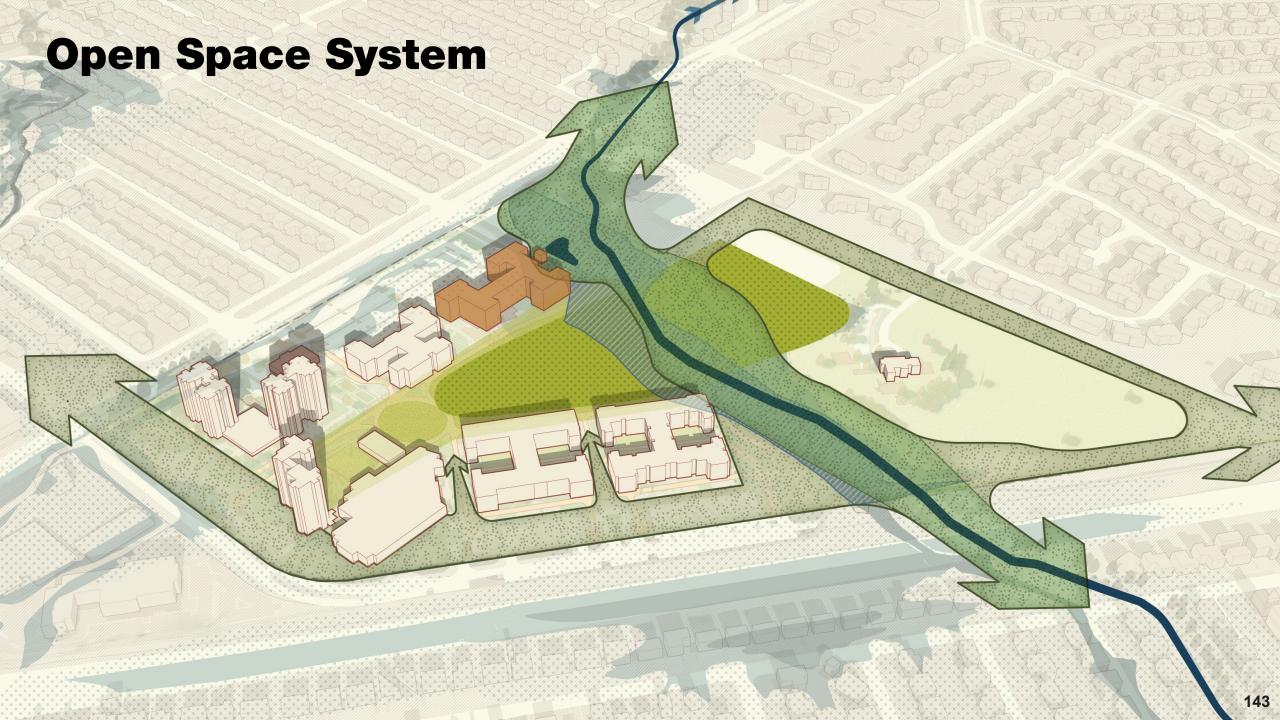




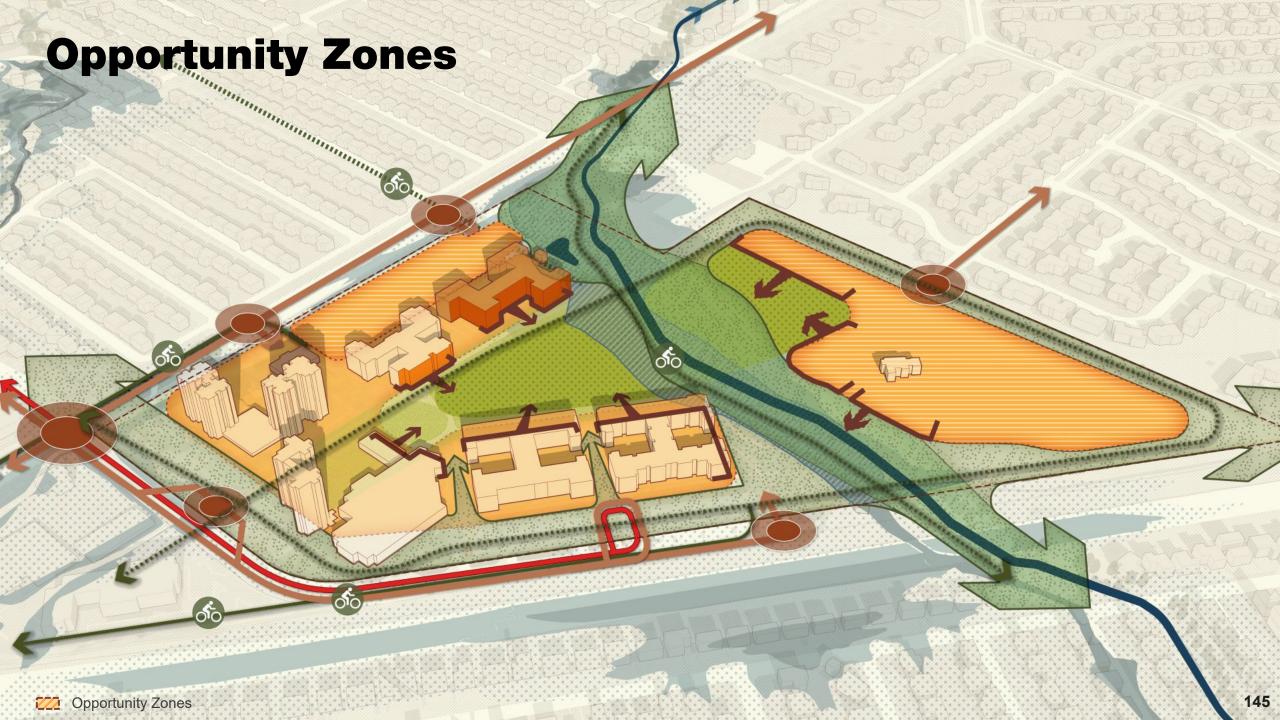


William Village Synthesis









DISCUSSION

