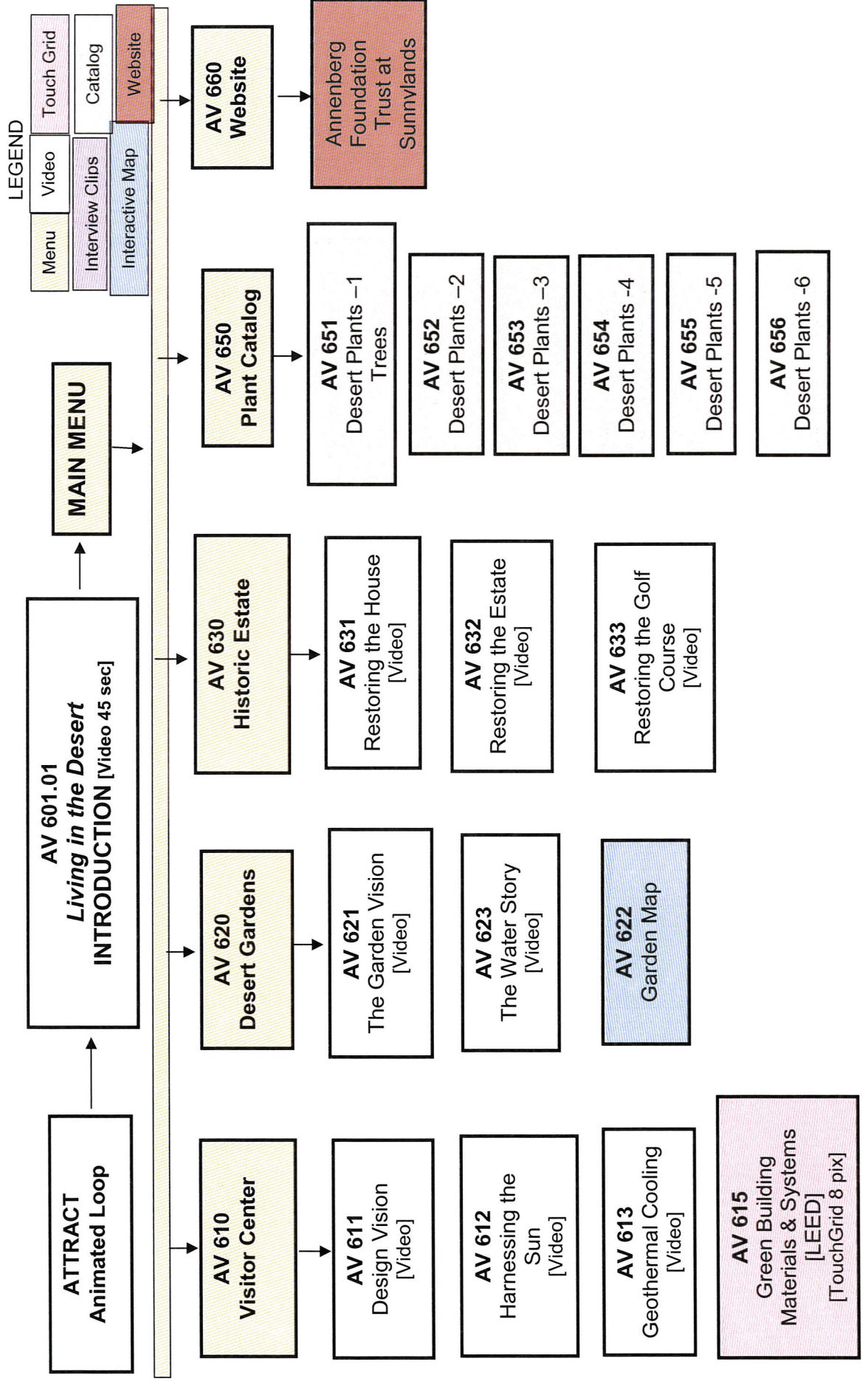


**591.02 Sunnylands Flow Chart - Kiosk 5 – Living in the Desert**

Revised 02-23-11 Post review with JL, KC, VP



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**591.02 Sunnylands – Kiosk 5 – *Living in the Desert***

**601.01 Introduction**

<b>Video</b>	<b>Audio</b>
FTG pan to reveal Center building  FTG in Gardens with Center in background	NARRATOR: The Annenberg Foundation Trust at Sunnylands adopted a green vision to guide its operations and activities.
Still entry court column restoration  FTG blueprints	The challenge was to balance historic preservation with sustainable approaches to living in the desert.
FTG view of lake and house  FTG match frame, house with empty lake under construction	In preparing the historic estate for public access and retreats, designers sought creative and innovative sustainable practices.
FTG construction at the Center building, view of Mt. San Jacinto FTG workers on-site	Environmental responsibility was also a driving force in the design and construction of the new Center and Gardens.
FTG solar array, computer monitor  FTG installing irrigation system  FTG various shots of construction	Solar energy, geothermal systems, the latest in irrigation technology, and green building materials all contributed to the efforts to achieve the highest standards in sustainability.
FTG retreat participants at the Center  Still interior kiosks  Still solar farm sign  Still Center ext. at night  Fade to black	Through public outreach, the Trust will broaden the impact of its own sustainable approaches and inspire others to personal actions that protect the environment.
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**591.02 Sunnylands – Kiosk 5 – *Living in the Desert***

**AV 611 Center Design Vision**

<b>Video</b>	<b>Audio</b>
<p>Still A. Quincy Jones at desk</p> <p>Still Fred Fisher at same desk</p>	<p>NARRATOR: In the 1960s, modernist architect A. Quincy Jones designed the Sunnylands home. Four decades later, architect Frederick Fisher designed the Center.</p>
<p>Fisher on camera ID: Frederick Fisher, Principal Frederick Fisher and Partners, Architects Interview - 2010</p> <p>Still Fisher sketch of Center</p> <p>FTG ext. Center at dusk</p> <p>FTG SL house with mountains in distance</p>	<p>FRED FISHER (sync): We came to this knowing and respecting Quincy Jones's work and wanting what we did at the Center to complement that—not to imitate it—and to be a 21st-century building that is a Frederick Fisher and Partners building and yet would have a definite relationship and regard for Quincy Jones's great work at Sunnylands.</p>
<p>FTG ext. Center from Gardens</p>	<p>NARRATOR: The Center is a contemporary structure that draws on modernist ideas.</p>
<p>Still Center with plants close to building</p> <p>Fisher on camera</p> <p>Still Center interior, Giacometti sculpture with glass wall behind looking out to mountains</p>	<p>FRED FISHER (sync): We think about it almost as a garden structure in the tradition of California modernism, where we have this wonderful climate, an embracing of the landscape and of living indoor and outdoor.</p>
<p>FTG Center ext. showing roof</p>	<p>FRED FISHER (sync): The other feature, more specifically, that relates to Sunnylands is the so-called "statement roof." It was perfectly appropriate</p>

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<p>FTG SL house showing pink roof</p> <p>Fisher on camera</p>	<p>to float this heavy plane above the center of the building like the pyramid floats above Sunnylands, to provide that statement and yet not mimic Sunnylands. We didn't want to do another pink pyramid—there could never be another pink pyramid, it's so iconic.</p>
<p>FTG Center from Gardens</p> <p>FTG solar panels</p> <p>FTG Center ext. and trellis</p>	<p>NARRATOR: To achieve the sustainability objective, the architects were guided by the internationally recognized sustainability rating system known as LEED: Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design. After completion, the building was awarded a LEED Gold rating.</p>
<p>FTG continues</p> <p>Fisher on camera</p> <p>FTG Center int. showing glass walls and sun</p> <p>Fisher on camera</p> <p>FTG underneath trellises</p>	<p>FRED FISHER (sync): The building is very different and in a way much more technically sophisticated than Sunnylands in that we have a geothermal system, we have a photovoltaic system, we have high-performance thermopane insulated glass, and yet we also have a stucco building with steel trellises, which are made virtually the same as the estate was made.</p>
<p>FTG under trellis toward glass walls</p> <p>FTG glass wall/ lava wall in house</p>	<p>NARRATOR: At the Center, the glass walls allow indoor and outdoor spaces to merge as they do in the historic house designed a half-century earlier.</p>

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<p>Stills lava bricks being installed in Center</p> <p>FTG completed lava walls in Center FTG timelapse of terrazzo being laid</p> <p>FTG finished terrazzo</p> <p>FTG marble floor in house</p>	<p>Interior designer Michael Smith specified the same lava stone that is in the historic residence for parts of the Center. For the floors, Smith specified terrazzo, a more sustainable solution than the Portuguese marble used in the historic house.</p>
<p>FTG detail of finished terrazzo</p> <p>Stills Center int. showing floor</p>	<p>Terrazzo was used in ancient times; it was adapted and refined during the Renaissance and continues to be a popular choice in both residential and commercial architecture today.</p>
<p>FTG Wildflower Field</p> <p>FTG Center ext.</p> <p>Fade to black</p>	<p>Ideas from the distant past, from the 1960s and from the present have found harmonious, sustainable expression in the Center.</p>
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**591.02 Sunnylands – Kiosk 5 – *Living in the Desert***  
**AV 612 *Harnessing the Sun***

Video	Audio
<p>FTG sun through trees in Gardens</p> <p>Berley on camera ID: John Berley, Associate, Project Architect Frederick Fisher and Partners, Architects Interview - 2010</p> <p>FTG construction of PV arrays</p>	<p>JOHN BERLEY (sync): Sunnylands... they have close to 360 days out of the year of sunshine, and so it was just a perfect fit for us to look at the possibility of seeing what we would need to do to make this project generate as much energy as it consumed.</p>
<p>FTG workers installing solar panels in the array</p> <p>FTG worker at computer using software</p>	<p>NARRATOR: Engineers calculated that in order to generate enough electricity for the Center's estimated needs, the system would require 864 solar collector panels. An energy management system monitors real-time production and use of electricity.</p>
<p>Finkler on camera ID: John E. Finkler Sunnylands Operations and Special Projects Manager Interview - 2010</p> <p>FTG using computer</p>	<p>JOHN FINKLER (sync): I can actually see the degree of temperature of the panels, how much they're producing, any array of information on a daily basis, monthly basis, yearly basis.</p>
<p>FTG solar panels</p>	<p>NARRATOR: For the designers, an important aesthetic question was where to install them.</p>
<p>Berley on camera</p> <p>FTG array under construction</p> <p>FTG Gardens with array in background</p>	<p>JOHN BERLEY (sync): In some respects, you do want to celebrate the technology, you want it to be a feature that people can easily see and understand, yet at the same time there was</p>

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<p>Still finished array and Gardens</p> <p>Still solar farm sign on path</p>	<p>also a bit of a push-pull regarding the Gardens having a quality of serenity and feeling as though you're in nature and not having photovoltaic panels tower over you, so in the end the panels were located in the northwest corner of the site. It's designed to be viewed by the public.</p>
<p>FTG array</p>	<p>NARRATOR: The architect specified raised panels creating a covered space for outdoor programs.</p>
<p>FTG array and Gardens continues</p> <p>Fade to black</p>	<p>The solar panels provide the Center's energy sustainably, without compromising the beauty of the building and the surrounding landscape.</p>
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**591.02 Sunnylands – Kiosk 5 – *Living in the Desert***

**AV 613 Geothermal Cooling**

Video	Audio
FTG Center construction site, well digging operation	NARRATOR: When designing the Center, architects sought a sustainable alternative to traditional air conditioning.
FTG well drilling operation continues	They chose to construct a geothermal system for cooling and heating. The system relies on the constant temperature below the surface of the earth.
FTG well drilling operation continues	Engineers calculated the number and depth of geothermal wells necessary to manage the year-round needs of the Center.
Berley on camera ID: John Berley, Associate, Project Architect Frederick Fisher and Partners, Architects Interview - 2010  FTG drilling in progress	JOHN BERLEY (sync): You bring well-drilling equipment, they drill until they achieve the design criteria, being in our case almost 400 feet. We had two rigs set up operating simultaneously as a way to make it as efficient as possible, digging 96 wells.
Animation showing how the geothermal system works/ water circulation	It's a closed system that takes hot water from the equipment into the ground where the ambient temperature of the earth extracts that heat and cools the water. That water, after it's been cooled, is returned to the equipment and it circulates in that fashion, allowing the earth to



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Berley on camera	naturally cool the water rather than having evaporation be the means by which that's done.  So in this case we're not wasting any water.
FTG Center at dawn	NARRATOR: In winter, the system collects heat from the earth and uses it to warm the building.
Berley on camera  Stills Center interior/ Great Room  FTG circular lawn through trees	JOHN BERLEY (sync): What's interesting is anyone that comes to visit the Annenberg Center is not going to know that there's a geothermal system incorporated into the heating and cooling of this building. And that's because the geothermal ground loops are located primarily in the round circular lawn as well as in-between the photovoltaic panels.
FTG Retreat participants walking outside the Center	NARRATOR: The geothermal system does its job quietly and largely out of sight.
FTG Gardens	It is possible to meet a high standard of sustainability in this desert climate using 21st-century technology, without compromising the visual aesthetics of the space.
Fade to black	
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**591.02 Sunnylands – Kiosk 5 – *Living in the Desert***  
**AV 621 *The Garden Vision***

Video	Audio
Aerial photographs showing the progression of garden development	NARRATOR: The Gardens at the Center demonstrate an innovative vision of landscape design.
Still of Burnett rendering  FTG Garden construction at the Center	Landscape architect James Burnett designed the Gardens. His concept challenges common assumptions about desert landscaping.
Burnett on camera ID: James Burnett, Principal Office of James Burnett Interview - 2010  FTG ext. Center with flowers  FTG showing massings  Still blooming plants  FTG Golden Barrel cacti	JAMES BURNETT (sync): People maybe in the desert think that, if you want a desert garden, it's going to be 75% gravel mulch and a couple of cactuses, and that's their experience of a desert landscape and they say, "Well, I don't think I could stand something that stark." But when you come here, I think you realize that with the massing and the planting closer and using larger swaths of color, that you can make a different impact. It doesn't have to be something that's bare and feels empty. It can be a landscape that's rich.
FTG water feature  FTG trellis, then FTG of curving paths, planting beds	NARRATOR: The landscape transitions from rectilinear and formal spaces close to the building to curving, sinuous patterns farther away.

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Still van Gogh, <i>Olive Trees</i>	Post-Impressionist paintings from the Annenberg Collection served as inspiration.
Still van Gogh, <i>Wheat Field with Cypresses</i>  FTG garden plants various greens	JAMES BURNETT (VO): In fact, one of the Van Goghs, the <i>Cypresses in the Wheatfield</i> , was one that we really love... to see how wide the strokes were on the canvas, that's how we started thinking about how we could mix the greens and the silver-greens and celadons and yellows.
FTG plants in the garden, low water agaves, cacti	JAMES BURNETT (VO): Plant selection was based on plants that were low-water, that they were native plants or adapted species that would do well in the desert and provide color, sculptural quality, would thrive.
FTG wildflower field  FTG flowers  FTG dragonfly, still butterflies	JAMES BURNETT (VO): The desert meadow was an over-seed of wild seed mix, wild grasses and desert plants, 12 different species, and then that will be a habitat for a lot of the wildlife in the desert.
FTG trees branches  Burnett on camera  Still trees in the Gardens	JAMES BURNETT (sync): We looked at trees that would give us not deep shade, but a nice filtered, dappled light. So the Palo Verde does a good job of that... the mesquite... the acacia...

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<p>FTG pathways through Gardens Burnett on camera</p>	<p>There's the immediacy of being in the landscape, and the tactile feelings of gravel underfoot is really key to taking you away from the everyday world and putting you into this different environment.</p>
<p>FTG various shots in Gardens FTG bench FTG POVs on paths FTG labyrinth FTG water feature</p>	<p>NARRATOR: The Gardens offer a variety of experiences: areas of seclusion; pathways to explore different topography and plant species; a shaded circular path; a labyrinth for mindful walking; and water.</p>
<p>FTG water features, reflections of sky</p>	<p>JAMES BURNETT (VO): I think the water element's really important to cool a space. It's a mirror to the skies, so it brings the skies, which are phenomenal here, brings the sky down to your level.</p>
<p>FTG Gardens Stills blooming areas FTG blooming plants FTG hummingbird</p>	<p>NARRATOR: The Gardens were designed to feature a variety of blooming cycles. Changes occur as the plants mature, flowers blossom and wildlife begins to inhabit the landscape.</p>
<p>FTG water feature FTG Gardens with Center in background Fade to black</p>	<p>Together with the Center, the Gardens demonstrate a fusion of beauty and sustainability.</p>
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**591.02 Sunnylands – Kiosk 5 – *Living in the Desert***

**AV 623 *The Water Story***

Video	Audio
FTG Garden areas revealing the layout and colors	NARRATOR: The Gardens are a living landscape full of constantly changing lines, color, texture and interesting forms, created with a sensitivity for water use.
FTG workers installing irrigation system	The irrigation systems installed in the Gardens use advanced sustainable technologies.
FTG workers installing irrigation system continues  FTG close-up emitter next to barrel cactus  FTG jib shot beginning with close-up of agave, pull up to reveal a bed of them with two emitters	One of these new technologies is a drip system, which delivers water to specific locations. It's designed to adjust to decreasing water needs as plants become established. If a new plant is watered by two emitters, one can be shut off after the plant is established.
FTG workers unrolling geo-textile fabric	The second component of the system is an innovative technology from Australia.
FTG continues  Diers on camera ID: Dillon Diers, Vice President The Office of James Burnett Interview - 2010	DILLON DIERS (sync): It's a subsurface irrigation line that's buried four inches below the top of the finished grade and it has emitters that are placed within the line, and that line is then wrapped by a geo-textile fabric.
FTG close-up of fabric  Stills workers installing fabric	NARRATOR: The geo-textile fabric is a membrane that delivers water to the plants' roots. It avoids both evaporation and runoff

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Still finished circular lawn	that are risks with surface irrigation. It also retains moisture and reduces weed growth.
FTG black gravel beds, Garden paths	Decomposed granite gravel reduces evaporation and allows rainwater to penetrate the soil but prevents sub-surface water from rising to the surface.
FTG of gravel/ paths continues FTG timelapse of Center construction showing clouds/ weather FTG plants in Gardens	The third element of the sustainable irrigation system is the use of on-line, real-time weather data and soil moisture readings. Plants get the water they need without wasteful over-watering.
FTG Center ext. Still Garden plan with retention basins labeled FTG retention basin area in garden	In order to capture rainwater runoff from the roof and paved areas, two retention basins collect the runoff and allow it to soak into the ground and replenish the underground water source.
FTG over water element  Fade to black	Water in two shallow pools glides over the edge and re-circulates. Very little is lost to evaporation.
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**591.02 Sunnylands – Kiosk 5 – *Living in the Desert***

**AV 631 *Restoring the House***

Video	Audio
<p>FTG SL entry court at night Overlay stills W&amp;L: early, in 1990 with Bushes, and with Margaret Thatcher</p> <p>FTG <i>Eternal Spring</i></p> <p>FTG lake/ house beauty shot</p>	<p>NARRATOR: During the Annenbergs' lives, Sunnylands was more than their winter home—it was a retreat for presidents and world leaders, a private space for priceless art, and a wonder of midcentury modern architecture.</p>
<p>FTG continues with overlay still of W&amp;L</p>	<p>In their later years, the Annenbergs made plans to convert and share their beloved house as a site for high-level retreats and public tours after their own lifetimes.</p>
<p>FTG Royal Sitting room</p> <p>FTG atrium, closeups of ceramics</p> <p>FTG Reeske looking at blueprints</p>	<p>The transition from a private residence with historic and cultural significance to a 21st- century retreat took careful research and planning.</p>
<p>FTG continues</p>	<p>The purpose was to restore the house employing more efficient systems while balancing the objectives of historic preservation and public access.</p>
<p>FTG packing up art in house</p>	<p>First, the furniture, fine art, sculpture and decorative art collections were thoroughly documented for preservation, then packed and removed to storage.</p>

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<p>Still conservators working on <i>Eternal Spring</i> Still restoring bird sculpture</p> <p>Stills of conserving and organizing historic correspondence, scrapbooks</p>	<p>Art conservators inspected and restored some of the pieces. A team of archivists cataloged the hundreds of historic documents and thousands of photographs.</p>
<p>Stills of construction</p> <p>FTG construction</p>	<p>The house itself underwent a two-year renovation to update the mechanical and structural systems.</p>
<p>Stills original house construction</p> <p>FTG modern house showing roof</p> <p>Still roof restoration</p>	<p>In 1963 architect A. Quincy Jones used steel beams to support the iconic pyramid-shaped roof, but new engineering standards for earthquake safety led to the installation of additional bracing.</p>
<p>FTG roof, worker lifting tiles</p>	<p>The pink tile roof is an essential architectural feature of the house and required replacement.</p>
<p>Reeske on camera ID: Mike Reeske Sunnylands Facilities Manager Interview - 2010</p>	<p>MIKE REESKE (sync): This is actually a piece of the original roof tile. It's a style of roofing tile called 'Bermuda tile,' specifically designed for houses in Bermuda. It has a very low wind profile.</p>
<p>FTG Reeske looking at blueprints</p> <p>Stills roof tiles during install</p>	<p>NARRATOR: The original tiles lasted 45 years in the harsh desert climate. The new roof consists of 8,000 individually-molded</p>



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	tiles.
Stills of roof tiles continue	MIKE REESKE (VO): We wanted a concrete tile that had an integral color in it so that we didn't have to repaint the roof every five years.
FTG house glass walls looking out to landscape	NARRATOR: Another essential feature of the house is the use of floor-to-ceiling windows.
FTG various glass walls  Still Eisenhowers with W&L	Safety standards have changed since the 1960s and opening Sunnylands to the public required replacing the glass. Contemporary low-iron-content laminated safety glass was installed in the original window frames. The windows and glass look as they did when former President Eisenhower was one of the first guests in 1966.
Still entry court during restoration  Still W&L greeting Queen Elizabeth and Philip/ white pebbled-surface  FTG entry court with pink pavers and fountain Still entry court during restoration  Still early photo showing original white stone surface	Another effort to restore the house involved the entry court where the Annenbergs greeted Queen Elizabeth in 1983. The pink pavers that had been installed in the 1990s were replaced with a white-pebbled surface, replicating the original 1960s design.
Still aerial house ext. with cylindrical trees	Aging trees around the house were replaced

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<p>Still restoration photo of natural trees</p> <p>Still early photo showing trees</p>	<p>with new naturally shaped trees, true to the original design.</p>
<p>Still Steuben table from ext.</p> <p>Still entry court/ house ext.</p> <p>Still Reagans with Annenbergs</p> <p>Still Queen Elizabeth with Lee</p> <p>Fade to black</p>	<p>Today retreat participants and visitors on public tours will experience Sunnylands as an example of midcentury modern architecture and as a gathering place for some of the most important leaders of the 20th century.</p>
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**591.02 Sunnylands – Kiosk 5 – *Living in the Desert***

**AV 632 *Restoring the Estate***

Video	Audio
<p>Still aerial of SL house</p> <p>Still Jones plan</p> <p>Stills early grounds</p>	<p>NARRATOR: To move to a sustainable future, the Sunnylands team looked to the past. An early step in the estate restoration was reviewing the aesthetic contributions of the original architect, landscape architect, golf course designer and horticulturalist.</p>
<p>Still early bridge over stream</p> <p>Still A. Q. Jones plan of pool</p> <p>Stills early pool, landscape</p>	<p>By studying how the grounds were first built and how they changed over time, researchers were able to accurately determine its original appearance. And to determine sustainable ways to preserve it.</p>
<p>Truchan on camera ID: Patrick J. Truchan Sunnylands Director of Landscaping and Agronomy Interview - 2010</p>	<p>PAT TRUCHAN (sync): Over the course of the research phase of this project, we used a series of aerial photographs from 1965, '74, '78 to get an idea of what the original size and shape of the lakes were.</p>
<p>Stills of the lakes</p>	<p>PAT TRUCHAN (VO): What's happened over the years is a lot of the lakes have changed. It's been 45 years since they were installed in a very sandy environment, and some of them have grown, some of them have shrunk.</p>
<p>FTG restoration in lake bed</p> <p>Still new lining being installed</p>	<p>NARRATOR: All the lakes were excavated and restored. To prevent leakage, the original plastic</p>

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Still concrete bottom of "new" lake	lining was replaced with a more durable PVC material.
FTG stream/ waterfall FTG workers rebuilding stream	Picturesque streams were completely rebuilt as well, the beds lined with concrete, and the rocks and boulders carefully reinstalled.
Still original construction showing sprinklers FTG replacing irrigation system	The aging 1960s-era irrigation system was replaced with a more efficient one. The updated system was designed both to use 50% less water and 50% less energy to pump the water throughout the estate.
Truchan on camera	PAT TRUCHAN (sync): And those may not seem like big numbers, but in the grand scheme of a 200-acre property that equates to enormous savings in both water and electricity.
Stills aerials of SL estate showing trees, grass FTG olive trees with house in background	NARRATOR: Supplying water efficiently to thousands of trees and acres of turf in the desert requires sophisticated technology. The programmable system delivers water directly to the trees based on <b>individual</b> requirements – and conserves water.
FTG various shots of grounds showing lake	Contractors also installed piping for the future use of recycled or reclaimed water from the Coachella Valley Water District.
FTG workers trimming trees	Another innovation that will help with water

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	efficiency is generous use of mulch, which reduces evaporation.
FTG trimming trees continues	PAT TRUCHAN (VO): We have over 6,000 trees out here and there's a lot of green waste that's generated on this property.
Truchan on camera  FTG worker spreading mulch	PAT TRUCHAN (sync): As part of the overall initiative for the property—which is sustainability and the greening of a very large entity that we have here—we set up a composting site and maintain all of our green waste here on site, compost it, and then bring it back onto the property and use it a variety of forms; everything from weed barrier to fertilizer.
FTG beauty shot of grounds	NARRATOR: Preservation and sustainability have been considered in the restoration of the landscape at Sunnylands.
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**591.02 Sunnylands – Kiosk 5 – *Living in the Desert***

**AV 633 *Restoring the Golf Course***

<b>Video</b>	<b>Audio</b>
<p>FTG SL flag on golf course</p> <p>Still overlay W&amp;L with friends</p>	<p>NARRATOR: At Sunnylands, golfing was a relaxing way for the Annenbergs to spend time with their guests.</p>
<p>Still G.H.W. Bush golfing</p> <p>Still W&amp;L with Eisenhower</p>	<p>Over the years, they shared their championship golf course with American presidents beginning with Dwight Eisenhower.</p>
<p>Still Reagan with cabinet on course</p> <p>Still G.H.W. Bush and Ford on course</p>	<p>Diplomats, cabinet members, entertainers and others enjoyed the course and gave it historic significance.</p>
<p>Still Wilson plans</p> <p>FTG driving range with balls</p> <p>Still early golf photos</p>	<p>It was conceived by premiere golf course designer Dick Wilson as a 9-hole course—later played as 18 holes—and completed in 1965. It reflected the latest developments in the game.</p>
<p>Jackson on camera ID: Tim Jackson, Principal Jackson-Kahn Golf Course Design Interview - 2010</p> <p>Stills various golf</p> <p>Stills Reagan golfing</p> <p>Jackson on camera</p>	<p>TIM JACKSON (sync): Much of golf up to that point had been played along the ground or very close to the ground. With the advancement in golf clubs and golf balls, golf was being played through the air much more than it used to be. So Dick Wilson's response to that was the way that he put the</p>

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<p>Stills George H.W. Bush and Reagan golfing</p>	<p>hazards around the greens; all of his greens are designed to be approached from the air.</p> <p>This is not necessarily an easy golf course by any stretch of the imagination.</p>
<p>FTG aerials over course</p>	<p>NARRATOR: Over the decades, nature had altered some of the features. In 2010, the golf course architectural firm of Jackson-Kahn Design was brought in to return the course to the original design.</p>
<p>Stills Wilson course plan and scorecards</p> <p>Stills aerial photos from different decades</p> <p>FTG Pat Truchan and Tony Cuellar</p>	<p>They reviewed the historic plans and scorecards for course distances and par, and they referred to aerial photographs taken over four decades. They interviewed the first course superintendent, Tony Cuellar, who oversaw the last stages of the original construction.</p>
<p>FTG emphasizing the flat course</p>	<p>Jackson-Kahn's research documented changes to the fairways, greens, bunkers and water hazards that diminished the challenging features of the course.</p>
<p>Jackson on camera</p> <p>FTG of greens</p>	<p>TIM JACKSON (sync): Here in Palm Springs the dominant grass that's used is Bermuda grass. It's a very aggressive</p>

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	grass. It will encroach onto the features of the golf course, onto the tees, onto the greens, into the bunkers.
FTG continues, pan over to bunker	NARRATOR: As grass made the bunkers smaller, blowing sand filled them up.
Jackson on camera  FTG aerial over course	TIM JACKSON (sync): Once we got bulldozers on site and we actually started construction, we were surprised how large the bunkers used to be and how much they had shrunk and how shallow they had become. Some of the bunkers had filled in as much as three to four feet of elevation.
Stills Jackson Kahn drawings	NARRATOR: New plans were drawn up to guide the restoration.
FTG restoration, bulldozer	The greens and bunkers were rebuilt to their original elevations and dimensions.
FTG workers, bunker restoration showing fabric FTG bunkers with fabric  FTG worker spreading sand	New materials prevent erosion. The edges and steep slopes are stabilized with a special fabric. A different fabric lines the bottom, allowing water to pass through and preventing the special bunker sand from mixing with the desert sand beneath.
FTG restoration, rolls of turf	In restoring the course, designers sought to



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<p>FTG turf being rolled out</p> <p>FTG wide shot of site</p>	<p>make it more sustainable. A new, more efficient irrigation system was installed.</p>
<p>FTG turf rolls, workers installing</p>	<p>Fairways have been planted with a drought-tolerant hybrid Bermuda grass.</p>
<p>FTG course workers continue</p> <p>Still showing edge of turf/ mulch</p>	<p>Areas between some fairways were covered with mulch or seeded with native meadow grass that doesn't require watering, resulting in a 60-acre reduction in irrigated turf.</p>
<p>FTG beauty shot of lake with water</p> <p>FTG empty lakes</p>	<p>Lakes and water hazards were reconstructed with liners and edges built to conserve water and resist erosion.</p>
<p>Stills Reagan on course</p>	<p>The restored course is as close as possible to Dick Wilson's original design intent.</p>
<p>Still Reagan holding flag on green</p> <p>Still G.H.W. Bush tossing golf balls</p>	<p>TIM JACKSON (VO): More so than any golf course probably in America, it seems that much of the political history of the United States from the 1960s onward, a lot of those individuals were here.</p>
<p>Jackson on camera</p> <p>Stills golf balls close-ups Richard Nixon/ General Ike</p> <p>Still Reagan fishing ball out of lake</p>	<p>TIM JACKSON (sync): Being able to go into the locker room and seeing Richard Nixon's golf clubs, digging into the lakes and finding golf balls with most of the presidents' names from 1965 onward, it's just very interesting,</p>

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Still G.H.W. Bush and Walter on course	it's very fascinating to think of the stories that may have happened out here.
Fade to black	
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