
ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS REPORT
WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

APRIL 2026

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1.0 Introduction

The U.S. Government (USG) is undertaking a project to provide a permanent White House Visitor Screening Facility (VSF) to support security screening needs for the entire campus to serve White House staff, south ellipse parking staff, visitor tours, and large-scale events (the Project). The Project would be located in Sherman Park, which is part of President's Park and sits on the south side of the Treasury Building. In this report, Sherman Park refers to the area bounded by 15th Street NW on the west, E Street NW on the south, East Executive Avenue NW on the east, and Alexander Hamilton Place on the north (see **Figures 1 and 2**). The term Sherman Plaza refers to the paved area immediately around the William Tecumseh Sherman Memorial in the center of Sherman Park. The Project Area is located within President's Park. Portions of the Project Area are contributing features of the L'Enfant Plan National Historic Site Plan of the City of Washington (L'Enfant-McMillan Plan), the President's Park South Historic District, and the National Mall Historic District. The Project Area also includes part of the National Historic Landmark (NHL)-listed Lafayette Square Historic District also includes part of the Project Area. The General William Tecumseh Sherman Monument is included as a contributing resource in the Civil War Monuments Thematic Group. As such, the Project, which is being undertaken by a federal entity and occurring on an NHL-listed property, is subject to Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. § 306107). Additionally, the Project is being undertaken on a federal facility. As such, the Project falls under the purview of federal law and oversight. Thus, it is also being evaluated under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (Section 106; 54 U.S.C. §306108) and its implementing regulations at (36 CFR Part 800).

This report provides an assessment of effects for two alternatives under consideration for providing screening for White House visitors. The alternatives under consideration are titled Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative) and Alternative 2 (No Action Alternative). Potential effects on archeological resources are assessed in a separate Phase 1A Archeological Assessment prepared in conjunction with this Assessment of Effects report.

1.1 Description of Project Alternatives

The overarching goal of the Project is to expand the screening capacity and eliminate the need for temporary screening tents for events. As a result, the permanent facility would strengthen campus security and enhance the overall visitor experience.

Alternative 1 includes a primarily below grade screening facility in the west quadrant of Sherman Park. The screening facility would be accessed from a sloped, at-grade recessed entry plaza along E Street NW that would lead underground. Once cleared through security visitors would return to grade level via escalators, which would lead to a new above-ground building referred to as the North Screening Post, located along East Executive Avenue north of Alexander Hamilton Place NW. Cleared visitors would then be able to exit into the north side of the secure complex. The North Screening Post would also provide screening for badged staff and contractors. Additional above-ground elements of the Project include a stairwell at the southwest corner of Sherman Park, adjacent to the south gate of East Executive Avenue. This stairwell would function as a badged access point for facility personnel, and as an emergency egress from the below-grade facility (see Appendix B).

Alternative 2 would not include any new construction. White House visitors would continue to be screened through temporary tents and trailers, with open-air queuing in Sherman Park. The current screening procedures have limited capacity and limited adaptability for evolving screening technologies and capabilities.

Other alternatives considered for the location of the VSF were considered in the design development process. These other alternatives include:

Lily Triangle / Below East Executive Avenue and E Street NW

North Treasury – Below Ground Plaza / partial courtyard infill

Sherman Park – Above Ground

1 Sherman Park – Below Ground with east entry plaza

2 Sherman Park – Below Ground with north entry plaza

3 **1.2 Historic Status of the Project Area**

4 The Project Area is located within President’s Park, southeast of the White House. The Project Area was
5 included within “President’s Park” and Reservation 1 on Pierre Charles L’Enfant’s 1791 plan for the City of
6 Washington. The area was initially part of the White House Grounds but later became associated with the
7 Treasury Building built east of the White House and the Sherman monument south of the Treasury Building.
8 A more detailed historical overview of the development of The Project Area is provided in **Section 3**.

9 The Project Area was documented in the *President’s Park South Cultural Landscape Inventory* (CLI)
10 (National Park Service [NPS] 2016). The Project Area is located within the Sherman Park, Grounds of the
11 Treasury Building, and East Executive Park character areas as described in this CLR (see **Section 4.1.3**).

12 The Project Area is a contributing feature of several historic resources: the Plan of the City of Washington
13 (L’Enfant-McMillan Plan), the President’s Park South Historic District, and the National Mall Historic District.
14 The NHL-listed Lafayette Square Historic District also includes part of the Project Area. The General William
15 Tecumseh Sherman Monument is included as a contributing resource to the Civil War Monuments Thematic
16 Group (**Figure 3**).

17 The L’Enfant Plan of the City of Washington Plan of the City of Washington (L’Enfant-McMillan Plan) was
18 added to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) on April 24, 1997 (Reference #97000332). This
19 resource includes virtually all extant components of the historic city plan, including street rights-of-way and
20 public reservations. The entirety of the Project Area is within the boundaries of the L’Enfant Plan of the City
21 of Washington Plan of the City of Washington (L’Enfant-McMillan Plan).

22 The President’s Park South Historic District was added to the NRHP on May 6, 1980 (Reference
23 #80000347). The boundary for this historic district includes that part of the Project Area south of Alexander
24 Hamilton Place, west of 15th Street NW, and east of South Executive Avenue.

25 The National Mall Historic District was added to the NRHP on October 15, 1966 (Reference #66000031)
26 and with an expanded boundary on November 29, 2016 (Reference #16000805). This historic district
27 includes part of the Project Area south of Alexander Hamilton Place, west of 15th Street NW, and east of
28 East Executive Avenue.

29 The Civil War Monuments Thematic Group was listed in the NRHP on September 20, 1978 (Reference
30 #78000257). The General William Tecumseh Sherman memorial is called out as an individual property,
31 with the nomination only concerning the monument itself and not any surrounding parkland.



Figure 1. Project Location, Sherman Park, looking northwest from 15th Street NW and E Street NW.

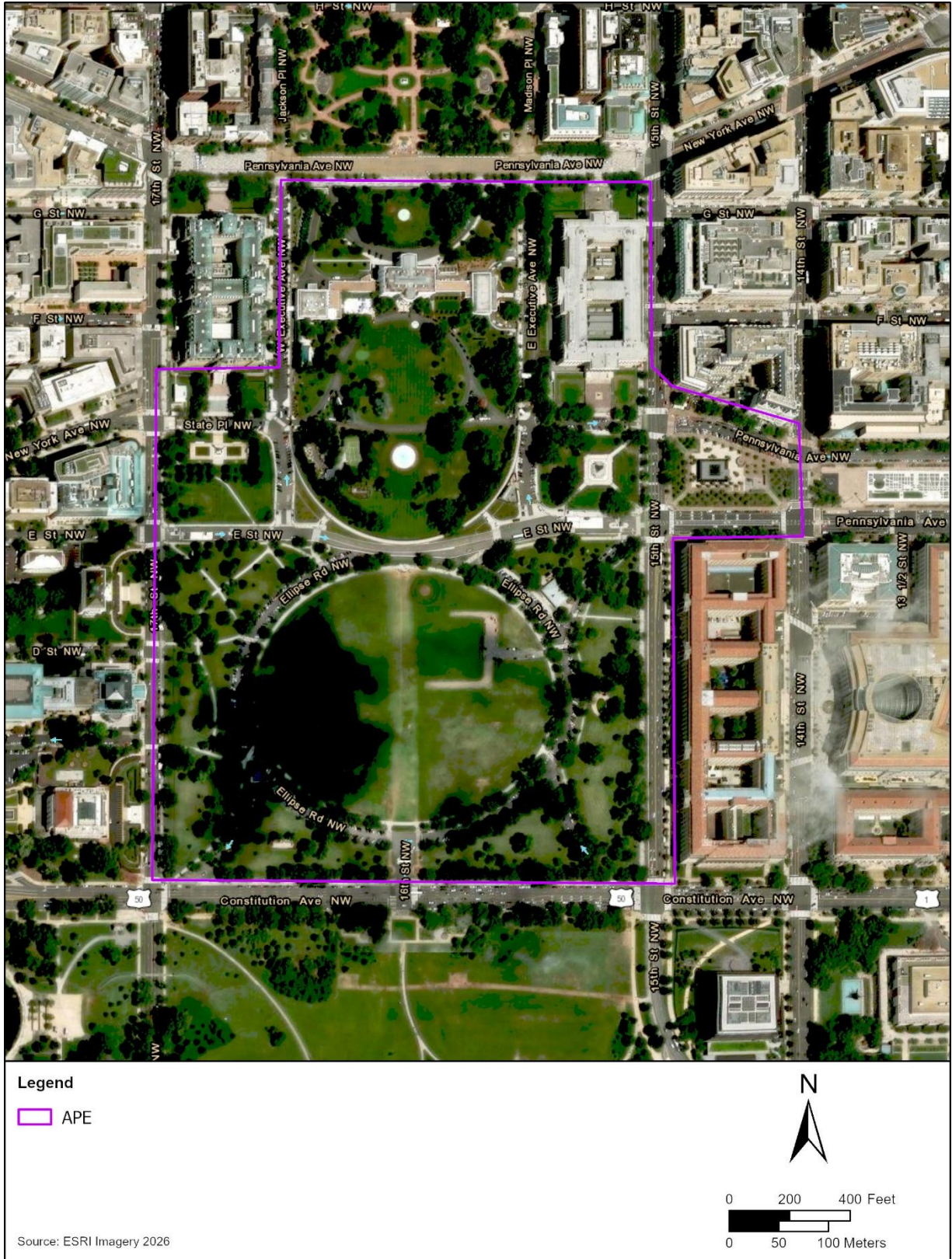


Figure 2. Area of Potential Effects (APE)

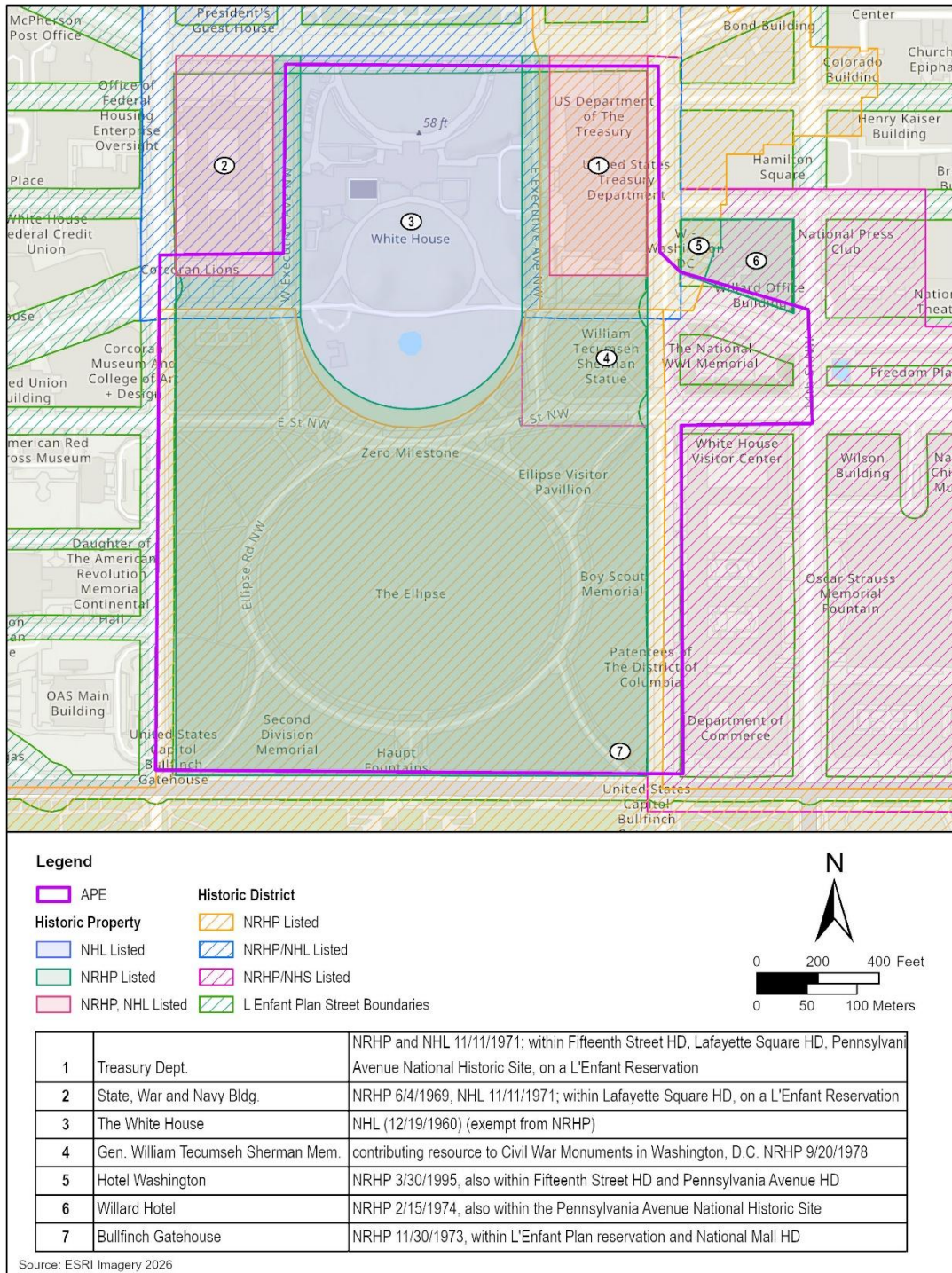


Figure 3. Project Location showing previously identified historic resources.

2.0 Regulatory Framework

The foundational historic preservation law in this country is the NHPA, which was established in 1966. The overarching goal of the NHPA is to protect historic resources across the country by ensuring that federal agencies consider potential impacts to historic properties when planning, making decisions, and conducting an undertaking. While the NHPA does not mandate the preservation of historic properties, it acknowledges the importance of preserving our nation's diverse heritage and directs federal agencies to act as responsible stewards of historic properties (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation [ACHP]). Two sections of the NHPA, Section 106 and Section 110, establish requirements for federal agency programs. For the purposes of this assessment, they will be used to evaluate the Project's impacts to historic properties.

Section 106 (discussed in **Section 2.1**) requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties prior to the issuance of any license, permit, approval, or expenditure of federal funds. It also establishes that the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) must have a reasonable opportunity to comment on any federal agency undertaking. The goal of Section 106 is for federal agencies to integrate preservation values into their planning and decision-making processes. Section 110 (discussed in **Section 2.2**) focuses on federal stewardship of historic properties. It sets out the broad federal historic preservation responsibilities and is intended to ensure that historic preservation is fully integrated into the ongoing federal agency programs. It also includes a specific provision for the protection of NHLs. Additionally, there is an Executive Order (discussed in **Section 2.3**) that addresses the federal government's responsibilities for historic properties.

2.1 Section 106

Section 106 of the NHPA (54 U.S.C. § 306108) requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their actions on historic properties. The NHPA also created the ACHP and authorized them to issue regulations governing the implementation of Section 106. These regulations are set forth in 36 CFR Part 800.2. The Section 106 process seeks to incorporate historic preservation principles into project planning through consultation between a Federal agency and other parties with an interest in the effects of the Federal agency's action on historic properties. Section 106 consultation includes four main steps: initiating consultation; identifying historic properties that could be affected by the undertaking; assessing the undertaking's effects on historic properties; and seeking ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on those properties.

Section 106 also includes special requirements for considering NHLs in the Section 106 process (36 CFR 800.10). The regulations require the ACHP and the Secretary of the Interior to be invited to participate in Section 106 consultation whenever a project has an adverse effect on an NHL.

2.2 Section 110(f)

Section 110(f) of the NHPA (54 U.S.C. § 306107) requires that Federal agencies exercise a higher standard of care when considering undertakings that may directly and adversely affect NHLs. The law requires that agencies, "to the maximum extent possible, undertake such planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm to such landmark." In those cases when an agency's undertaking directly and adversely affects an NHL, or when Federal permits, licenses, grants, and other programs and projects under its jurisdiction or carried out by a state or local government pursuant to a Federal delegation or approval so affect an NHL, the agency should consider all prudent and feasible alternatives to avoid an adverse effect on the NHL. [Sec. 110(a)(2)(B) and Sec. 110(f)].

Portions of the Project Area are within an NHL historic district, and Section 110(f) applies to this assessment of effects for the Project.

2.3 Executive Orders

Executive Order (EO) 11593, Protection and enhancement of the cultural environment (1971), imposes additional responsibilities on federal agencies with respect to historic properties. Specifically, it requires federal agencies to operate their policies, plans, and programs so that federally owned or controlled sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archeological significance are "preserved, restored,

1 and maintained.” In addition, federal agencies are required to take necessary measures to provide for the
2 maintenance and planning of federally owned property listed in the NRHP, including the preservation,
3 rehabilitation, and restoration of such sites (National Archives). Most of the requirements of this order are
4 reiterated within the provisions of the NHPA.

3.0 Area of Potential Effects

1
2 Section 106 requires the determination and documentation of the Area of Potential Effects (APE). The APE
3 is defined in 36 CFR Part 800.16(d) as “the geographic area within which an undertaking may directly or
4 indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The
5 area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for
6 different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.”

7 The APE for the Project is bounded by 17th Street NW and West Executive Avenue NW to the west, State
8 Place NW and Pennsylvania Avenue NW to the north, 14th and 15th Streets NW on the east, and E Street
9 NW and Constitution Avenue NW to the south. The APE boundaries reflect the outer limits from which views
10 toward the Project Area may reasonably generate adverse effects and includes views and viewsheds from
11 the surrounding area (see **Figure 2**).

4.0 Historic Properties Within the Area of Potential Effects

Historic properties within the APE were identified utilizing online databases including the NRHP, NHL, DC Office of Planning’s PropertyQuest and HistoryQuest, Open Data DC, and the DC Inventory of Historic Sites. The Project Area is within the district’s federal core and thus has been well documented through historic resources surveys. Additionally, a site visit to confirm visibility of the Project from surrounding streets was conducted by a team of qualified Architectural Historians on March 13, 2026.

The APE includes portions of the Lafayette Square Historic District, the President’s Park South Historic District, the National Mall Historic District, and the Plan of the City of Washington (L’Enfant-McMillan Plan). It also includes five (5) individual resources listed in the NRHP. See **Table 1** for a list of these resources.

Table 1. Table of Historic Properties within the APE

Resource Name	Location/Address	Additional Information
Bullfinch Gatehouses, NRHP	Constitution Avenue at 15 th Street NW and 17 th Street NW	Contributes to the Plan of the City of Washington Historic District and National Mall Historic District
General William Tecumseh Sherman Memorial	Sherman Park	Contributes to the Civil War Monuments Thematic Group
Hotel Washington, NRHP	515 15 th Street NW	Contributes to the Fifteenth Street Historic District and Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
State, War, and Navy Building (Eisenhower Executive Office Building), NRHP, NHL	17 th Street NW and Pennsylvania Avenue NW	Contributes to the Lafayette Square Historic District (NHL) and Plan of the City of Washington Historic District
Treasury Department, NRHP, NHL	1500 Pennsylvania Avenue	Contributes to the Lafayette Square Historic District (NHL), Plan of the City of Washington Historic District, and Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
The White House, NHL	1600 Pennsylvania Avenue	Exempt from NRHP listing
Willard Hotel, NRHP	1401 Pennsylvania Avenue	Contributes to the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
Federal Triangle Historic District, NRHP	15 th Street NW, Pennsylvania Avenue NW, and Constitution Avenue	N/A
Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District, NRHP	15 th Street NW between Pennsylvania Avenue and I Street NW	N/A
Lafayette Square Historic District, NRHP, NHL	Immediate vicinity of Lafayette Square	N/A
National Mall Historic District, NRHP	Capitol Grounds, Independence Avenue, Constitution Avenue, Potomac River	N/A
Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site, NRHP	3 rd Street NW, Constitution Avenue, East Executive Avenue, E and F Streets NW	N/A
Plan of the City of Washington (L’Enfant-McMillan Plan), NRHP	Rights-of-way for streets and avenues, and public reservations in Washington, D.C.	N/A

Resource Name	Location/Address	Additional Information
President's Park South Historic District, NRHP	Constitution Avenue, 17 th Street NW, State Place NW, E Street NW, Alexander Hamilton Place NW, and 15 th Street NW	N/A
Seventeenth Street Historic District, DC Listing	West side of 17 th Street between New York and Constitution Avenues	N/A

1

2 **4.1 Project Area Development History**

3 **4.1.1 Original Design and Construction**

4 When Pierre Charles L'Enfant laid out his original plan for Washington, D.C. in 1792, he designated
5 approximately 82 acres for the executive residence and accompanying park, part of which would later be
6 occupied by East Executive Avenue, the U.S. Treasury Building and Sherman Park.

7 Construction on the White House began in 1792, and at George Washington's behest, sites flanking the
8 executive residence were chosen for the executive office buildings that would house the state, war, navy,
9 and treasury departments, facilitating the daily workings of the government and symbolizing the
10 departments' support for the president (NPS, 2016; United States Executive Office of the President, 1984).
11 The War Department building was constructed to the west, and the Treasury building was completed to the
12 east of the executive residence in 1800. Following a fire in 1801 that caused damage to the Treasury
13 building, a fireproof extension was built on the west side of the Treasury in 1806 to protect important
14 documents. Around the same time, a stable and cowshed were built on the present-day Treasury grounds,
15 east of the executive residence (NPS, 2016). As directed by Thomas Jefferson, an eight-foot stone wall
16 was also built at this time, surrounding the White House on all sides and providing privacy to the residents.

17 During the war of 1812, along with the White House, the executive office buildings were burned during the
18 invasion of Washington, D.C. by the British. The buildings were reconstructed in 1816, and two additional
19 executive office buildings were built north of the existing ones, with the war and navy departments
20 occupying the west side of the executive residence and the state and treasury departments to the east
21 (NPS, 2016). After the Treasury building was destroyed in another fire in 1833, architect Tobert Mills
22 proposed a new, larger, E-shaped treasury Building of fireproof construction. The design was accepted,
23 and the site of the existing treasury and state buildings was selected for the new building. Despite Mills'
24 preference for granite, due to financial restrictions from Congress, Acquia Creek Sandstone was selected
25 for the building, and construction began in 1836 (Morton III, 1971). Construction halted in 1842, after only
26 the central and east wings had been constructed.

27 In 1849, a temporary artist's studio and furnace were constructed on the site that would become Sherman
28 Park for the use of Clark Mills, a sculptor commissioned to build a statue of Andrew Jackson in Lafayette
29 Square Park. The statue was dedicated in 1853, and studio was presumably removed. In 1855, Thomas
30 U. Walter proposed an extension of the Treasury building, and construction began on the south wing, this
31 time using granite. A portion of the eight-foot stone wall surrounding the White House was likely removed
32 at this time as well. Following completion of the south wing in the early 1860s, work began on the west
33 wing, but was interrupted by the Civil War. Construction resumed following the war, and the State
34 department building, which had remained standing during earlier phases of construction, was demolished
35 ca. 1866-7. The Treasury building was completed with the construction of the north wing in 1869, though it
36 was modified again shortly afterwards with the creation of a raised central terrace off of the south elevation
37 (Morton III, 1971).

38 Simultaneous with the north wing's construction, development continued in the areas adjacent to the new
39 Treasury. From 1863 to 1865, a treasury photography lab, which included a drying yard to dry developed
40 photographs and a fenced semicircular entrance, was built south of the treasury on the site of Sherman
41 Park. A greenhouse may also have been located near the photography lab (NPS, 2016). In 1866,
42 construction began on East Executive Avenue, a north-south corridor between the new Treasury and the
43 executive residence. East Executive Avenue extended south of the White House grounds and, in 1871,

1 connected to the new West Executive Avenue. The street was lined with sidewalks, gutters, sewers, and
 2 lampposts, as well as fencing that would remain in place until the 1930s. It was shortly after this, during
 3 Grant’s presidency from 1869 to 1877, that the eight-foot wall surrounding the White House was demolished
 4 (Janke, 2010). When the Treasury building was completed in 1869, fencing was built around its perimeter,
 5 forming a barrier between the newly completed building and the new East Executive Avenue, and a fountain
 6 was installed along East Executive Avenue. In ca. 1880, security was increased when officer booths were
 7 constructed along the new East Executive Avenue and traffic access became restricted. A watchman’s
 8 house was also built ca. 1894 on the site of Sherman Park (NPS, 2016).

9 In 1891, upon the death of General William Tecumseh Sherman, revered Union general of the Civil War, a
 10 campaign began for a memorial in his honor, and Congress appropriated \$50,000 for the memorial the
 11 following year. Danish American sculptor Carl Rohl-Smith won the commission with his design for the
 12 memorial in an open competition in 1896. In preparation for the new park and sculpture, the treasury
 13 photography studio and greenhouse were removed from the Sherman Park site in 1898. A studio for Rohl-
 14 Smith’s use was built to the west in 1900, but the artist died later that year. Because his design was nearly
 15 complete, his wife, Sara Rohl-Smith, completed the casting for the equestrian sculpture, and the General
 16 Willia Tecumseh Sherman Monument was dedicated in 1903. After the dedication, the new Sherman Park
 17 was landscaped according to plans by the Superintendent of the Office of Buildings and Grounds, Colonel
 18 Thomas W. Symons. The design included a circular walk surrounding the statue and curving walks around
 19 flower beds, as well as lawns, new lamp posts, and later, trees and shrubs (NPS 2007).

20 **4.1.2 Changes Since Completion of Sherman Park in 1905**

21 In 1923, a temporary demonstration house was built for the Better Homes Demonstration Week in Sherman
 22 Park, west of the Sherman Monument. Following the exhibition, the house was donated to the Girl Scouts
 23 as a training and innovation center, and was moved to a new location on New York Avenue NW the following
 24 year (Robertson, 2024).

25 In 1934, the landscape of Sherman Park was altered per National Park Service plans, incorporating
 26 recommendations from Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. and Gilmore D. Clark. These alterations included wider
 27 walkways, regrading, changing the shape of the plaza from a circle to a rectangle, and planting new hedges
 28 and trees (NPS, 2016).

29 East Executive Avenue, which operated as an urban street as well as a route taken by White House visitors,
 30 underwent minor changes through the mid-20th century, including new plantings in the 1960s, replacement
 31 of granite paving with terrazzo in 1976, and the installation of new lamp posts in 1984. In 1985, a plan for
 32 East Executive Avenue was implemented to convert the avenue to a park space. The project involved
 33 widening the sidewalks, paving a service lane for delivery drivers, and adding additional lawn space. A new
 34 White House visitor entrance was built, and officer booths were installed. The avenue was renamed East
 35 Executive Park and established as a public park during daylight hours. As such, oak trees were planted,
 36 and benches, planters, and lighting were installed. The redesign also removed sidewalks leading to the
 37 Treasury building and replaced them with turf (NPS, 2016).

38 In 1991, a rehabilitation project of Sherman Park involved the replacement of deteriorated sidewalks with
 39 precast concrete pavers with granite trim and exposed aggregate concrete. The space was spruced up with
 40 new lamp posts, benches, and plantings. New bollards, as well as playground and picnic areas to the
 41 southwest, were also installed in the 1990s (NPS, 2016).

42 Following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, security was increased around East Executive Park,
 43 the Treasury Building, and Sherman Park. New officer booths were placed on the south grounds of the
 44 Treasury, and the gates to East Executive Park were permanently closed to the public. New planters were
 45 also placed to restrict vehicular access, and granite-clad retaining walls were built along the south and east
 46 perimeters of Sherman Park. In 2002, East Executive Park was updated with the installation of granite
 47 bands and coping, sidewalks replacement with precast concrete pavers, and installation of turf, as well as
 48 new systems for irrigation and drainage. The no-longer-functioning fountain, installed ca. 1869, was also
 49 removed (NPS, 2016).

1 Since 2021, the Sherman Park area has increased security. It is surrounded with barrier systems, and
 2 access is restricted. A visitor screening building, now removed, had been added near the entrance of East
 3 Executive Park (NPS, 2016).

4 **4.1.3 Contributing Landscape Characteristics**

5 The Project Area was extensively documented in the Cultural Landscapes Inventory for President’s Park
 6 South (CLI) (NPS 2016). The CLI lists contributing and non-contributing landscape features within each
 7 character area. The contributing features within the Project Area are listed in Table 2.

8 Sherman Park is the open green space south of the Treasury Building and adjacent to the southeast corner
 9 of the White House Grounds. It is bounded by Alexander Hamilton Place NW, 15th Street NW to the east,
 10 E Street NW to the south, and East Executive Avenue to the east. The character area has a formal,
 11 geometric layout with a focal point of the equestrian statue to General William Tecumseh Sherman,
 12 standing on a granite base on a paved plaza (Sherman Plaza) at the top of a small knoll surrounded by turf
 13 and deciduous trees. Paved walkways connect the plaza to the enclosing roads.

14 The East Executive Park character area is a linear landscape centered on the historic circulation corridor
 15 of East Executive Avenue. It is bound by the access gates at Pennsylvania Avenue NW to the north, the
 16 perimeter fence and wall system of the Treasury Building to the east, access gates at Alexander Hamilton
 17 Place NW to the south, and the perimeter fence and wall of the White House Grounds to the east. The
 18 dominant features of this character area are the north-south roadway, edged by parking, sidewalks, street
 19 tree plantings, benches, and lampposts.

20 The Grounds of the Treasury Building character area is an approximately 5-acre parcel bounded by
 21 Pennsylvania Avenue to the north, 15th Street NW to the east, Alexander Hamilton Place NW to the south,
 22 and East Executive Park to the east. The focal point of this character area is the large Greek Revival
 23 Treasury Building. The building closely edges the sidewalk along 15th Street NW with a large flight of
 24 entrance stairs centered on the east elevation. Smaller entrances stairs are centered on the north and south
 25 elevations. Adjacent to the north and south elevations are paved terraces that feature large bronze statues
 26 of former Treasury Secretaries, Albert Gallatin on the north and Alexander Hamilton on the south. To the
 27 west of the Treasury Building are planted terraces that separate this character area from East Executive
 28 Park. An areaway along the east side of the building and accessed from Alexander Hamilton Place NW
 29 provides access to the lower level of the Treasury Building.

30 **Table 2. Contributing Landscape Characteristics and Features within the Project Area**

Landscape Character Area	Landscape Characteristic	Landscape Feature
Sherman Park	Spatial Organization	Rectilinear property boundary
Sherman Park	Spatial Organization	Formal geometric layout of the plaza with equestrian statue as a focal point
Sherman Park	Spatial Organization	Orthogonal plantings of trees in the four quadrants formed by the diagonal walks from Sherman Plaza
Sherman Park	Natural Systems and Features	Descending topography from north to south and east to west
Sherman Park	Natural Systems and Features	Level terrace associated with the monument plaza
Sherman Park	Land Use	Commemoration
Sherman Park	Land Use	Recreation
Sherman Park	Cultural Traditions	Public gathering
Sherman Park	Circulation	Alexander Hamilton Place NW
Sherman Park	Circulation	East Executive Park
Sherman Park	Circulation	Sidewalks along Alexander Hamilton Place NW and East Executive Park
Sherman Park	Circulation	Diagonal walks

Historic Properties Within the Area of Potential Effects

Landscape Character Area	Landscape Characteristic	Landscape Feature
Sherman Park	Circulation	Sherman Plaza
Sherman Park	Vegetation	Willow oak plantings
Sherman Park	Vegetation	American elm plantings
Sherman Park	Vegetation	Flower beds
Sherman Park	Vegetation	Turf
Sherman Park	Buildings and Structures	General William Tecumseh Sherman Statue
Sherman Park	Buildings and Structures	Freestanding walls at the junction of the diagonal walls and Sherman Plaza
Sherman Park	Views and Vistas	Views to the Sherman Statue from the surrounding landscape
Sherman Park	Views and Vistas	Reciprocal views between the Sherman Plaza, Hamilton Statue, and south entrance to the Treasury Building
Sherman Park	Views and Vistas	Views of the Washington Monument
Sherman Park	Small-scale Features	Lampposts (Millet-style)
East Executive Park	Spatial Organization	Linear corridor defined by fences and rows of trees, containing vehicular and pedestrian circulation
East Executive Park	Natural Features and Systems	Topography gently descending from north to south
East Executive Park	Land Use	Administrative Office
East Executive Park	Land Use	Ceremonial
East Executive Park	Land Use	Recreation
East Executive Park	Land Use	Security
East Executive Park	Circulation	East Executive Avenue
East Executive Park	Circulation	Pedestrian walk system
East Executive Park	Buildings and Structures	East Executive Park gates (south pair)
East Executive Park	Views and Vistas	Linear framed view extending north-south along East Executive Avenue
Grounds of the Treasury Building	Spatial Organization	Rectilinear parcel with a central rectangular building framed by city streets
Grounds of the Treasury Building	Spatial Organization	Perimeter boundary in the form of a wall, piers, fences, and gates
Grounds of the Treasury Building	Natural Systems and Features	Overall slope descending from north to south
Grounds of the Treasury Building	Land Use	Recreation
Grounds of the Treasury Building	Land Use	Security
Grounds of the Treasury Building	Circulation	Areaway
Grounds of the Treasury Building	Buildings and Structures	Perimeter fence and retaining walls
Grounds of the Treasury Building	Views and Vistas	View from the elevated position of the monumental stairs toward Sherman Park, the Sherman Statue, and Washington Monument

5.0 Assessment of Adverse Effects

Effects assessments are based on the criteria of adverse effect as defined in the ACHP regulations (36 CFR Section 800.5). The criteria of adverse effect are defined as follows:

An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative (36 CFR 800.5(a)(1)).

Examples of adverse effects can include physical destruction or damage to all or part of a property; alterations, including restoration, rehabilitation, and repair, that are inconsistent with the *Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*¹ and applicable guidelines; and change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its significance (36 CFR 800.5(a)(2)).

To assess Project effects, an Architectural Historian meeting the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards*² conducted a site visit and reviewed existing documentation on the history and significance of each property. With an understanding of each property's significance, characteristics, and integrity, the proposed alternatives were analyzed and the criteria of adverse effects were applied. A finding of “no historic properties affected,” “no adverse effect,” or “adverse effect” is recommended for each historic property:

- **No Historic Properties Affected:** A finding of “no historic properties affected” signifies that either there are no historic properties in the APE, or that historic properties exist but would not be affected by the Project.
- **No Adverse Effect:** A finding of “no adverse effect” per 36 CFR Part 800.5(b) signifies that effect(s) would not alter a characteristic of a property that qualifies it for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property; it does not meet the criteria for adverse effect.
- **Adverse Effect:** A finding of “adverse effect” per 36 CFR Part 800.5(a)(1) signifies that an effect(s) would alter a characteristic of a property that qualifies it for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property, per the criteria for adverse effect.

The following analysis is an assessment of effects of each alternative on NRHP-eligible or listed historic properties and is based upon the criteria of adverse effect. Within each alternative, direct and indirect effects on contributing features of the Project Area are addressed first, and then potential effects to other historic properties in the APE are addressed. These effects are also summarized in **Tables 3 and 4**. Consistency with Section 110(f) is addressed in **Table 4**.

5.1 Alternative 1: VSF at Sherman Park, Below Ground Facility, South Entry Plaza

The Project would provide a permanent visitor screening facility for White House visitors. The facility would be largely underneath the southern and western portions of Sherman Park within President's Park. Visitors would enter the facility through a 5,000 square foot recessed entry plaza accessed from E Street NW. Visitors would then enter an approximately 33,000 square foot below-grade facility. Once visitors have been

¹ See <https://nps.gov/orgs/1739/secretary-standards-treatment-historic-properties.htm>

² See <https://www.nps.gov/articles/sec-standards-prof-quals.htm>

1 cleared for entry, they would proceed to escalators at the north end of the below-grade facility and returned
2 to grade level in the North Screening Post.

3 The recessed entry plaza extends along the E Street NW sidewalk. The entry into the below-ground
4 screening facility is at 20-foot elevation. Visitors would use stairs and a long ramp to descend 6 feet to the
5 entrance level which has a 14-foot elevation. This entry plaza is an approximate, rounded trapezoid shape
6 that is approximately 165 feet east-west (along E Street NW) and 25 feet deep. The entry plaza is encased
7 with a thick retaining wall that extends approximately 4 feet above the surrounding ground surfaces. The
8 height of this retaining wall varies with the surrounding topography with a maximum elevation of 33.5 feet.
9 The materials and other details of the entry plaza are still being developed.

10 An above-ground stairwell is at the southwest corner of Sherman Park, adjacent to the south gate of East
11 Executive Avenue. This stairwell would function as a badged access point for facility personnel, and as an
12 emergency egress from the below-grade facility. The design of this stairwell is still in development.

13 The North Screening Post would be approximately 4,000 square foot, one-story building, located north of
14 Alexander Hamilton Place NW. This building would function as a dedicated screening post for badged staff
15 and contractors entering from the south side of campus. Cleared personnel and visitors would exit this
16 building at the north elevation into the secure boundary of the White House complex. The North Screening
17 Post is designed to reinforce the established security post vocabulary used throughout the campus. It would
18 have a hipped, standing-seam metal roof with extended overhangs supported by Doric columns. The
19 exterior stone and granite cladding systems would maintain visual continuity with the existing campus
20 security posts.

21 During construction, the Sherman Statue and Sherman Plaza would be protected in place. Upon completion
22 of the Project, the park would remain open to the public and accessible from the northeast and southeast
23 pathways from 15th Street. Alexander Hamilton Place and E Street located north and south of the site
24 respectively would remain restricted to authorized vehicles and pedestrians. The diagonal sidewalks from
25 Sherman Plaza to the southwest and northwest corners of Sherman Park would be truncated and trees
26 removed during construction would be replanted above the below-grade facility.

27 **5.1.1 Effects Analysis**

28 The Project would diminish the integrity of historic properties within the APE through changes in spatial
29 organization, land use, vegetation, circulation, building and structures, and views and vistas (see **Table 3**).
30 The Project would affect the design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association aspects of
31 integrity for historic resources within the APE (see **Table 4**).

32 Overall, the Project would have an **adverse effect** on the following historic resources:

- 33 • General William Tecumseh Sherman Memorial
- 34 • Treasury Department
- 35 • Lafayette Square Historic District
- 36 • National Mall Historic District
- 37 • Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
- 38 • President's Park South Historic District
- 39 • Plan of the City of Washington (L'Enfant-McMillan Plan)

41 Changes to historic resources that would result from the Project and why these changes would result in
42 **adverse effects** are described below.

43 Lafayette Square Historic District, National Mall Historic District, Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic 44 Site, and President's Park South Historic District

45 The **adverse effect** to the Lafayette Square Historic District, National Mall Historic District, Pennsylvania
46 Avenue National Historic Site, and the President's Park South Historic District would result from the
47 replacement of the largely open, green space of the Project Area with the below-grade VSF and above-
48 ground North Screening Post. The introduction of the new security facilities, including the removal of historic
49 materials and the potential use of historically incompatible materials in the construction of the security

1 facilities, would diminish these resources' integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and
 2 association. The project would result in alteration or replacement of contributing landscape features
 3 including spatial organization, natural systems and features, vegetation, circulation, small-scale features,
 4 and views and vistas (see **Table 3**). The most altered contributing views would be those from the south and
 5 west of Sherman Park looking north and east towards the Sherman memorial and the Treasury Building
 6 beyond, as well as linear views within East Executive Park.

7 General William Tecumseh Sherman Memorial, Treasury Department, and Plan of the City of Washington
 8 (L'Enfant-McMillan Plan)

9 The **adverse effect** to the General William Tecumseh Memorial, Treasury Department, and Plan of the City
 10 of Washington would result from changes to the setting of these resources due to the construction of the
 11 below-grade VSF and above-ground North Screening Post. This project would alter the setting of the
 12 General William Tecumseh Sherman Memorial, Treasury Department, and Plan of the City of Washington
 13 through replacement of open, green space with new buildings south and northwest of the General William
 14 Tecumseh Sherman Memorial, south and west of the Treasury Department, and within Reservation 1 of
 15 the Plan of the City of Washington. The project would also be visible along Pennsylvania Avenue, a
 16 contributing vista to the Plan of the City of Washington (L'Enfant-McMillan Plan). There would be no
 17 physical changes to these resources.

18 The Project would also have **no adverse effect** on the following historic resources within the APE:

- 19 • Hotel Washington
- 20 • State, War, and Navy Building (Eisenhower Executive Office Building)
- 21 • The White House
- 22 • Willard Hotel
- 23 • Federal Triangle Historic District
- 24 • Fifteenth Street Historic District

25
 26 For the above resources, the project would cause no physical alterations to the resource. Changes from
 27 the project to these resources' setting would be minimal due to intervening distance, vegetation, and
 28 other buildings. As such the project would have **no adverse effect** to the Hotel Washington; the State,
 29 War, and Navy Building (Eisenhower Executive Office Building); the White House; Willard Hotel; Federal
 30 Triangle Historic District; and the Fifteenth Street Historic District.

31
 32 The Project would result in **no historic properties affected** on the following resources within the APE:

- 33 • Bullfinch Gatehouses
- 34 • Seventeenth Street Historic District

35
 36 For the above resources, the project would cause no physical alterations to the resource. These resources
 37 are also outside the project's viewshed, and the project would cause no change to their setting.

38 The potential effects on archeological resources are assessed in a Phase 1A Archeological Assessment
 39 prepared in conjunction with this Assessment of Effects report.

40 **Table 3. Summary of Changes to Contributing Landscape Characteristics within the Project Area**

Landscape Character Area / Landscape Characteristic	Landscape Feature	Proposed Changes Under Alternative 1: Preferred Alternative
Sherman Park / Spatial Organization	Rectilinear property boundary	No change
Sherman Park / Spatial Organization	Formal geometric layout of the plaza with equestrian statue as a focal point	Change to the design and setting with the introduction of a recessed entry plaza and changes to circulation. Replaced.
Sherman Park / Spatial Organization	Orthogonal plantings of trees in the four quadrants formed by the diagonal walks from Sherman Plaza	Removal of trees in south and west quadrants. Replaced.

Landscape Character Area / Landscape Characteristic	Landscape Feature	Proposed Changes Under Alternative 1: Preferred Alternative
Sherman Park / Natural Systems and Features	Descending topography from north to south and east to west	Change to the topography with the construction of the below-grade screening facility. Replaced.
Sherman Park / Natural Systems and Features	Level terrace associated with the monument plaza	No change.
Sherman Park / Land Use	Commemoration	No change.
Sherman Park / Land Use	Recreation	No change.
Sherman Park / Cultural Traditions	Public gathering	No change.
Sherman Park / Circulation	Alexander Hamilton Place NW	No change.
Sherman Park / Circulation	East Executive Park	No change.
Sherman Park / Circulation	Sidewalks along Alexander Hamilton Place NW and East Executive Park	No change.
Sherman Park / Circulation	Diagonal walks	Change to the design with the truncation of the western diagonal walks. Altered.
Sherman Park / Circulation	Sherman Plaza	Change to the setting. Altered.
Sherman Park / Vegetation	Willow oak plantings	Removal for construction. Replaced.
Sherman Park / Vegetation	American elm plantings	Removal for construction. Replaced.
Sherman Park / Vegetation	Flower beds	Removal for construction. Replaced.
Sherman Park / Vegetation	Turf	Removal for construction. Replaced.
Sherman Park / Buildings and Structures	General William Tecumseh Sherman Statue	Change to the setting. Altered.
Sherman Park / Buildings and Structures	Freestanding walls at the junction of the diagonal walks and Sherman Plaza	No change.
Sherman Park / Views and Vistas	Views to the Sherman Statue from the surrounding landscape	Change to the setting with the addition of recessed entry plaza and retaining walls. Altered.
Sherman Park / Views and Vistas	Reciprocal views between the Sherman Plaza, Hamilton Statue, and south entrance to the Treasury Building	No change.
Sherman Park / Views and Vistas	Views of the Washington Monument	Altered.
Sherman Park / Small-scale Features	Lampposts (Millet-style)	Removal for construction. Replaced.
East Executive Park / Spatial Organization	Linear corridor defined by fences and rows of trees, containing vehicular and pedestrian circulation	Change to the design with addition of the North Screening Post. Altered.
East Executive Park / Natural Features and Systems	Topography gently descending from north to south	No change.
East Executive Park / Land Use	Administrative Office	No change.
East Executive Park / Land Use	Ceremonial	No change.
East Executive Park / Land Use	Recreation	No change.
East Executive Park / Land Use	Security	No change.
East Executive Park / Circulation	East Executive Avenue	Change to the setting with the addition of the North Screening Post. Altered.

Landscape Character Area / Landscape Characteristic	Landscape Feature	Proposed Changes Under Alternative 1: Preferred Alternative
East Executive Park / Circulation	Pedestrian walk system	Change to the setting with the addition of the North Screening Post. Altered.
East Executive Park / Buildings and Structures	East Executive Park gates (south pair)	Change to the setting with the addition of the North Screening Post. Altered.
East Executive Park / Views and Vistas	Linear framed view extending north-south along East Executive Avenue	Change to the setting with the addition of the North Screening Post. Altered.
Grounds of the Treasury Building / Spatial Organization	Rectilinear parcel with a central rectangular building framed by city streets	No change.
Grounds of the Treasury Building / Spatial Organization	Perimeter boundary in the form of a wall, piers, fences, and gates	Change to the setting. Altered.
Grounds of the Treasury Building / Natural Systems and Features	Overall slope descending from north to south	No change.
Grounds of the Treasury Building / Land Use	Recreation	No change.
Grounds of the Treasury Building / Land Use	Security	No change.
Grounds of the Treasury Building / Circulation	Areaway	No change.
Grounds of the Treasury Building / Buildings and Structures	Perimeter fence and retaining walls	Change to the setting. Altered.
Grounds of the Treasury Building / Views and Vistas	View from the elevated position of the monumental stairs toward Sherman Park, the Sherman Statue, and Washington Monument	Altered.

1 **5.2 Alternative 2: No Action**

2 The No Action Alternative would continue the current visitor screening procedures, in which White House
3 visitors arrive at the corner of 15th Street and Alexander Hamilton Place and begin queuing within the
4 hardscape pathways in Sherman Park. Visitors would continue to be processed through an initial security
5 check point under temporary tent structures and proceed to East Executive Avenue for security processing.
6 Visitors would continue to enter a double-wide trailer on East Executive Avenue and be processed through
7 a single lane of security equipment. Once processed, visitors would exit the screening area and walk
8 northbound on East Executive Avenue to proceed to the East Wing.

9 **5.2.1 Effects Analysis**

10 Alternative 2 (No Action Alternative) would retain the trailer and temporary tents currently on site, which are
11 incompatible with the historic character of the surrounding area and impact significant views and vistas.
12 Thus, this alternative would continue to diminish the integrity of setting, feeling, and association for several
13 historic properties within the APE (see **Table 4**).

14 Alternative 2 would have an **adverse effect** on the following historic resources:

- 15 • General William Tecumseh Sherman Memorial
- 16 • Treasury Department
- 17 • Lafayette Square Historic District
- 18 • National Mall Historic District
- 19 • Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
- 20 • President’s Park South Historic District

1 Impacts to historic resources from Alternative 2 that would result in **adverse effects** are described below.

2 Lafayette Square Historic District, National Mall Historic District, Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic
 3 Site, and President’s Park South Historic District

4 The **adverse effect** to the Lafayette Square Historic District, National Mall Historic District, Pennsylvania
 5 Avenue National Historic Site, and the President’s Park South Historic District would result from the
 6 continued presence of incompatible structures, such as tents and trailers, within the East Executive Park
 7 area of President’s Park and the continued use of temporary tents along Alexander Hamilton Place. These
 8 structures alter the contributing spatial organization by retaining incompatible structures within a formerly
 9 open linear corridor. The structures would also continue to alter the setting of contributing circulation
 10 features, including East Executive Avenue, the East Executive Park gates, and the pedestrian walk system.
 11 The contributing linear, framed view along the north-south East Executive Avenue axis would continue to
 12 be diminished by the presence of incompatible, temporary structures at the southern end of this axis.

13 General William Tecumseh Sherman Memorial and Treasury Department,

14 The **adverse effect** to the General William Tecumseh Memorial and the Treasury Department would result
 15 from changes to the setting, feeling, and association of these resources due to the presence of
 16 incompatible, temporary structures within their immediate vicinity.

17 Alternative 2 would have **no adverse effect** on the following historic resources within the APE:

- 18 • Hotel Washington
- 19 • State, War, and Navy Building (Eisenhower Executive Office Building)
- 20 • The White House
- 21 • Willard Hotel
- 22 • Federal Triangle Historic District
- 23 • Fifteenth Street Historic District
- 24 • Plan of the City of Washington (L’Enfant-McMillan Plan)

25
 26 For the above resources, Alternative 2 would have **no adverse effect** on the Hotel Washington; the
 27 State, War, and Navy Building (Eisenhower Executive Office Building); the White House; Willard Hotel;
 28 Federal Triangle Historic District; the Fifteenth Street Historic District, and the Plan of the City of
 29 Washington (L’Enfant-McMillan Plan) due to negligible visibility of the temporary structures as a result of
 30 intervening distance, vegetation, and other buildings.

31
 32 Alternative 2 would result in **no historic properties affected** on the following resources within the APE:

- 33 • Bullfinch Gatehouses
- 34 • Seventeenth Street Historic District

35
 36 Alternative 2 would not result in impacts to the Bullfinch Gatehouses or the Seventeenth Street Historic
 37 District because they have no direct views of the temporary structures. Thus, Alternative 2 would not result
 38 in changes to their setting.

39 The potential effects on archeological resources are assessed in a Phase 1A Archeological Assessment
 40 prepared in conjunction with this Assessment of Effects report.

1 **Table 4. Summary Assessment of Effects, Historic Properties within APE**

Resource	Alternative 1: Preferred Alternative	Alternative 2: No Action	Additional considerations under Section 110(f)
Bullfinch Gatehouses, NRHP	No historic properties affected.	No historic properties affected.	N/A
General William Tecumseh Sherman Memorial	Change to the setting. Adverse effect.	Change to the setting. Adverse effect.	N/A
Hotel Washington, NRHP	No adverse effect.	No adverse effect.	N/A
State, War, and Navy Building (Eisenhower Executive Office Building), NRHP, NHL	No adverse effect.	No adverse effect.	N/A
Treasury Department, NRHP, NHL	Change to the setting. Adverse effect.	Change to the setting. Adverse effect.	Alternative 1 would adversely affect an NHL.
The White House, NHL (exempt from NRHP)	No adverse effect.	No adverse effect.	N/A
Willard Hotel, NRHP	No adverse effect.	No adverse effect.	N/A
Federal Triangle Historic District, NRHP	No adverse effect.	No adverse effect.	N/A
Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District, NRHP	No adverse effect.	No adverse effect.	N/A
Lafayette Square Historic District, NRHP, NHL	Change to the design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Adverse effect.	Change to the design and setting. Adverse effect.	Alternative 1 would adversely affect an NHL historic district.
National Mall Historic District, NRHP	Change to the design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Adverse effect.	Change to the design and setting. Adverse effect.	N/A
Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site, NRHP	Change to the design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Adverse effect.	Change to the design and setting. Adverse effect.	N/A
The President's Park South Historic District, NRHP	Changes to the design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Adverse effect.	Change to the design and setting. Adverse effect.	N/A
Plan of the City of Washington (L'Enfant-McMillan Plan), NRHP	Changes to the setting. Adverse effect.	No adverse effect.	N/A

Resource	Alternative 1: Preferred Alternative	Alternative 2: No Action	Additional considerations under Section 110(f)
Seventeenth Street Historic District, DC Listing	No historic properties affected.	No historic properties affected.	N/A

6.0 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

Further consultation with the DC HPO and other consulting parties should continue to identify ways to avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse effects on historic properties. Once a consensus finding of adverse effect for the Project has been reached these steps would be agreed upon and negotiated during the development of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with consulting parties. Potential mitigation measures for the Project's adverse effects include:

- Replanting any removed vegetation, including the willow oak and American elm trees in the west quadrant of Sherman Park, with the same varieties.
- Replacing in-kind the materials of character-defining features removed or damaged as part of the construction.
- Installing educational (interpretive) signs and displays.
- Developing a visitor use management plan for President's Park (as called for in the NPS, *Foundation Document: The White House and President's Park, Washington, D.C.*, September 2014).
- Developing a tree management plan for President's Park (as called for in the NPS, *Foundation Document: The White House and President's Park, Washington, D.C.*, September 2014).
- Developing Part II of the President's Park CLR (viewshed management plan) (as called for in the NPS, *Foundation Document: The White House and President's Park, Washington, D.C.*, September 2014).
- As recommended in the *2026 Phase 1A Archeological Assessment, Sherman Park Visitor Screening Facility* (prepared in conjunction with this Assessment of Effects report), archeological testing and monitoring of grading and excavation is recommended. Testing may include the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) to determine if shallow resources are present. Testing may be followed by archaeological monitoring of excavation in order to record deeper resources, if present.

Several alternative locations were considered for the Project that would have had a greater impact on historic resources. These options would have included larger above-ground components and greater changes to significant views and vistas. Potential options considered and their potential impacts include:

- The Lily Triangle / Below East Executive Avenue and E Street NW option's above-ground components would be closer to the White House viewshed. This option would also require additional underground disturbance and would have been closer to the White House viewshed.
- The North Treasury (below-ground plaza/partial courtyard infill) option would have resulted in significant changes to the Treasury Building entry plaza, main entrance steps, and reduction of the grass courtyards. An additional structure, parallel to Pennsylvania Avenue, would be needed to connect over the Annex Tunnel.
- The Sherman Park (above-ground) option would have included a highly visible building within Sherman Park. Existing trees in west quadrant of Sherman Park would have been removed with no space for replacement plantings.
- The Sherman Park (below-ground, east entry plaza) option would have physical impacts to three quadrants of Sherman Park.
- The Sherman Park (below-ground, north entry plaza) option would have extensive ramping and associated impacts to a larger portion of Sherman Park required to place the facility below

- 1 ground. The entry plaza would intrude on the reciprocal views between Sherman Plaza, the
- 2 Alexander Hamilton statue, and the south entry of the Treasury Building.

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Appendix A:
Current Photographs

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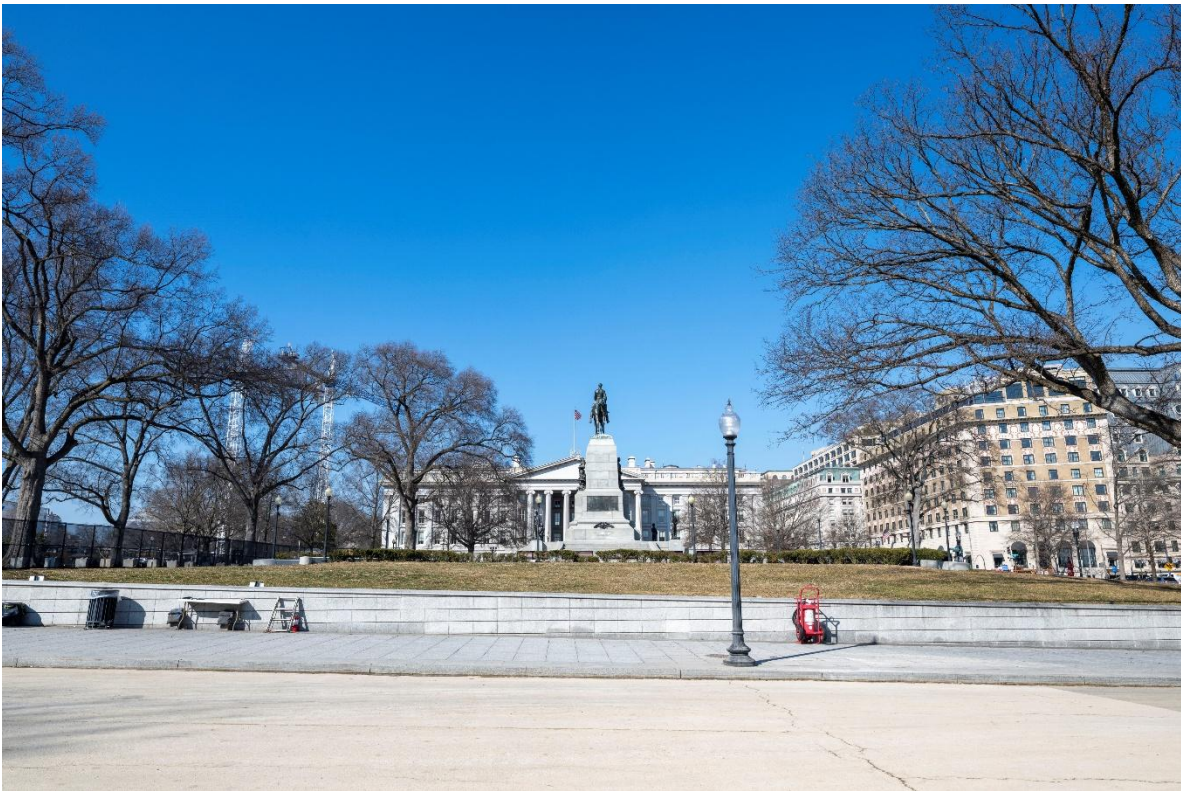
Sherman Park, northeast corner, looking southwest.



Sherman Park, east side, looking west.



Sherman Park, southeast corner, looking northwest.



Sherman Park, south side, looking north towards Treasury Department.



Sherman Park, southwest corner, looking northeast towards Treasury Department (left background) and Hotel Washington and Willard Hotel (right background).



Sherman Park, sidewalk and steps from intersection of E Street NW and 15h Street NW to the Sherman Monument, looking northwest.



Sherman Park, lawn south of Sherman Monument, looking north towards Treasury Department.



Sherman Park, intersection of E Street NW and East Executive Avenue, looking northwest.



East Executive Avenue, existing visitor screening trailer, looking north, Treasury Department is on the far right.



East Executive Avenue, existing visitor screening trailer, looking southeast, Washington Monument on left background.



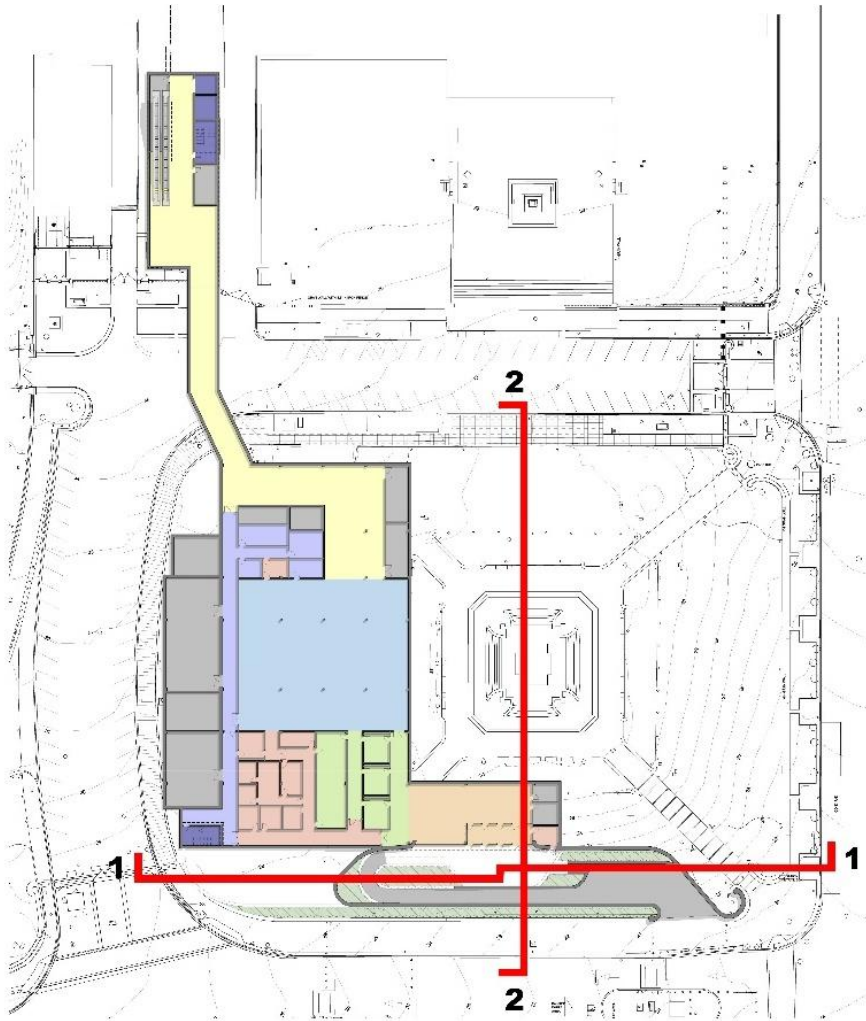
East Executive Avenue, temporary screening tents and equipment for large events, looking south.

Appendix B:
Renderings, Plans, and Sections of Preferred Alternative

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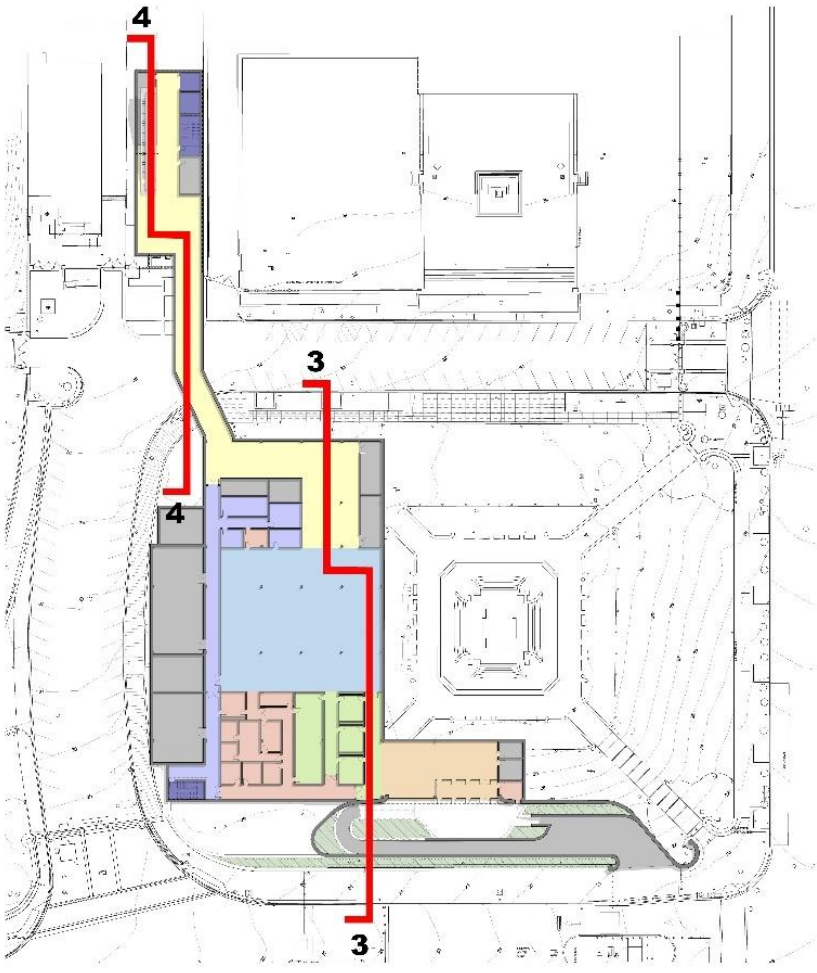


Rendering of the Project, looking northeast towards the White House.



Key showing section views through VSF





Key showing section views through VSF and North Screening Post

