

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

National Mall and Memorial Parks
Washington, DC

Assessment of Effects
Cultural Resources Technical Memorandum

U.S. Park Police H1 Stables Redevelopment

Prepared for:

National Park Service
National Mall and Memorial Parks
900 Ohio Drive SW
Washington, DC 20024

Prepared by:

Rachel Lloyd, Cultural Landscape Historian
Lauren Tuttle, Environmental Planner
Claire Sale, Project Manager

3101 Wilson Boulevard
Suite 900
Arlington, Virginia 22201
July 2019



Assessment of Effects
Cultural Resources Technical Memorandum
U.S. Park Police H1 Stables Redevelopment

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	5
2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	6
2.1 Action Alternative	8
2.2 Area of Potential Effect	10
3. HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT AREA.....	11
4. EXISTING CONDITIONS.....	13
4.1 Historic Resources and Cultural Landscapes	14
4.2 Archeological Resources	18
5. EFFECTS ASSESSMENT	19
5.1 Historic Resources and Cultural Landscapes	19
6. AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, AND MITIGATION MEASURES	22
7. SOURCES	24
8. APPENDIX A.....	25
 Figure 1: Project Site Context	 7
Figure 2: Action Alternative.....	9
Figure 3: Area of Potential Effect.....	10
Figure 4: Project Site Existing Conditions.....	14
 Table 1: Contributing Resources.....	 17
Table 2: Summary of Assessment of Effect for Action Alternative	22

1. INTRODUCTION

The National Park Service (NPS) is developing a design for the redevelopment of the United States Park Police (USPP) H1 Stables on the National Mall in Washington, DC. As a federal undertaking, the project is subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 800) "Protection of Historic Properties" (Section 106). This technical memorandum has been prepared as part of the continuing consultation between the NPS and the District of Columbia Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Section 106 consultation for the the redevelopment of the USPP H1 Stables was initiated with SHPO in a letter dated February 19, 2019 (See **APPENDIX A**).

In support of the redevelopment, the NPS has developed this Technical Memorandum to document the presence of historic properties, defined as those that are listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for the purposes of Section 106 review. Identification of historic buildings, structures, sites, objects, districts, and cultural landscapes was undertaken within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) established for this project. The NPS consulted with SHPO and interested parties regarding the APE. Work for this memorandum was directed and conducted by staff that meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* (36 CFR Part 61) in the disciplines of Historical Landscape Architecture, Architectural History and History.

As part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process, the NPS developed one action alternative for the redevelopment of the USPP H1 Stables. The focus of this memorandum is on the action alternative.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The approximately 3.3-acre project site is located on the National Mall between the Korean War Veterans Memorial and the District of Columbia War Memorial and is bound by Ash Road to the north and the sidewalk parallel to Independence Avenue to the south (**Figure 1**). The National Mall and Memorial Parks (NAMA) NPS unit administers the project area.

The purpose of the proposed project is to redevelop the horse stable facilities essential to the USPP mission as included in the approved National Mall Plan. The project is intended to improve horse living and stable conditions, provide adequate administrative space and storage, improve operational access, reduce vehicular and pedestrian conflicts, address drainage concerns, and engage the public through limited education/interpretation program.

The project is needed to address the following concerns and ongoing issues affecting USPP's ability to carry out its mission:

- The appearance and quality of the existing facility is inconsistent with the character and quality of the National Mall identified in the National Mall Plan, and is directly visible from Ash Road and sensitive areas of the National Mall
- The existing facility lacks adequate paddock space, stalls, and storage for horses and equipment
- The existing storage facilities for food, bedding, hay, sawdust, and manure attract pests
- Poor drainage and grading results in stormwater affecting manure and other storage areas
- The existing interior office space and parking is insufficient
- Existing access to the facility is insufficient for optimal operations, and creates safety hazards along Ash Road
- The existing facilities are not energy-efficient or sustainable

The proposed action alternative includes the following:

- Replace the detached stables, storage structures, and office trailer with a single multipurpose building
- Replace the single paddock with four paddocks
- Replace the existing parking and loading area
- Add a new vehicle entry driveway from Independence Avenue

- Replace the informal social trail with a new designed path
- Retain the existing small water treatment plant



Figure 1: Project Site Context

2.2 Action Alternative

The Action Alternative proposes to replace the four detached structures and office trailer with a single symmetrical building (see **Figure 2**). The building would be oriented parallel to Ash Road and the Reflecting Pool. The building would accommodate 14 horse stalls; a quarantine stall; a show stall; a tack room; an operations office; a feed, tool, and outdoor storage area; and other features. An outdoor public visiting space centrally located on the north side of the building would include an educational component, but the project would not include a formal public engagement component. The public visiting space would connect to the tack room, show stall, and grooming stall. The public portion of the building would also house two public restrooms. The building would be approximately 24 feet tall and have a continuous pitched roof with five cupolas providing ventilation.

The single paddock would be replaced with four paddocks. Two paddocks, visible to the public from designed viewing areas, would be located between the north side of the building and Ash Road. One medical paddock would be located on the south side of the building out of public view. One private paddock, also out of public view, would be located to the west of the building.

The existing parking and loading area would be replaced with a new parking and loading area that accommodates eight employee parking spaces and four trailer-parking spaces. A new vehicle entry driveway from Independence Avenue would provide access to the new parking and loading area for USPP, delivery, maintenance, and other official use vehicles. A supported turf entry road from Ash Road would provide emergency vehicle access to the facility. The Action Alternative would also replace the existing social trail through Ash Woods with a designed path.

A secure perimeter would surround the new building, paddocks, parking and loading area, and water treatment plant. The public paddocks would be enclosed by two wood post and rail fences located eight feet apart for the protection of the horses and the public. A five-foot tall paddock fence would face the horses and a four-foot public fence would face the National Mall. The remainder of the facility would be enclosed by a physical barrier combined with a partial or full visual barrier. Gates would be located at the Independence Avenue entry driveway and the entry road from Ash Road.

A buffer of vegetation would surround the facility. The Action Alternative would remove 56 existing trees and add 72 trees, increasing the number of trees in the project area by approximately 16. The Action Alternative would retain the existing water treatment plant in its current location. During the twelve- to 18-month construction period for the Action Alternative, a portion of the JFK hockey fields to the north of the project site would likely be used as a staging area.

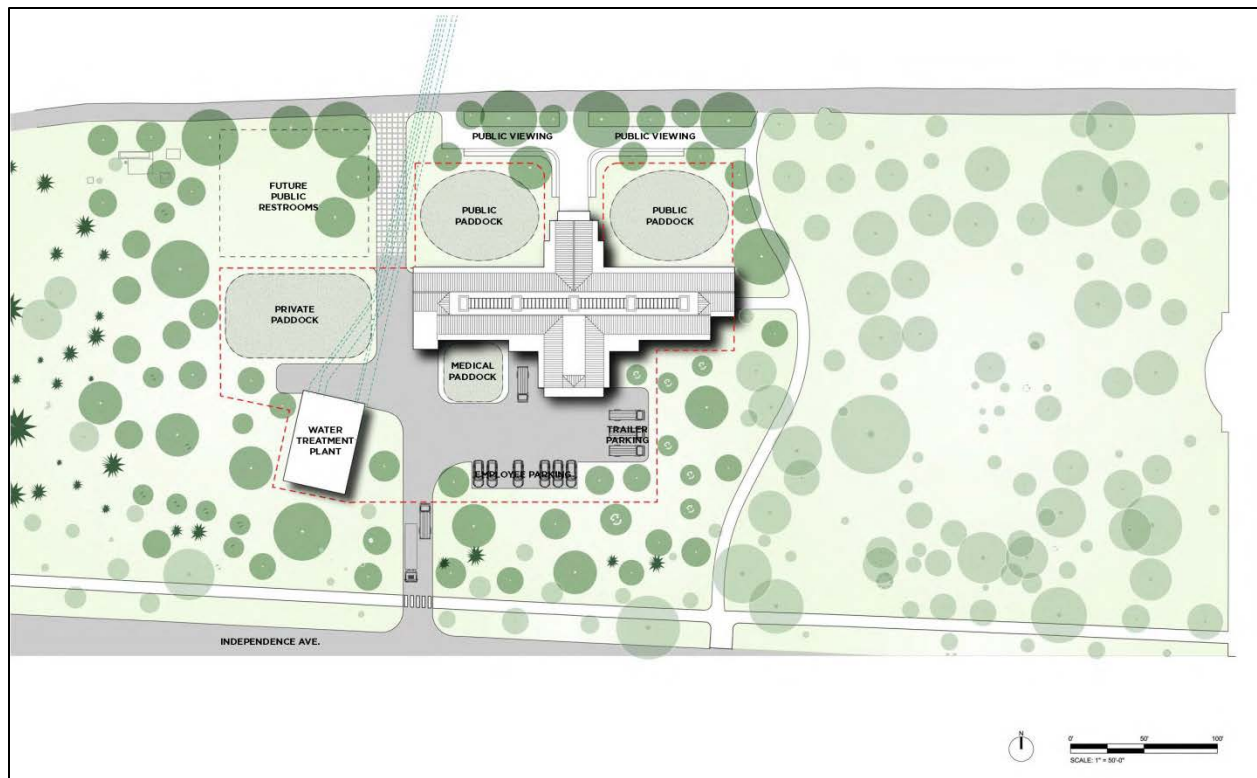


Figure 2: Action Alternative

2.3 Area of Potential Effect

The APE for historic resources, cultural landscapes, and archeological resources is identical with that defined in the project's Environmental Assessment (EA) for these resources (**Figure 3**). The APE encompasses the project site and areas beyond the site's boundaries to the north, south, east, and west. In general, the APE includes portions of the East and West Potomac Parks and National Mall Historic Districts.

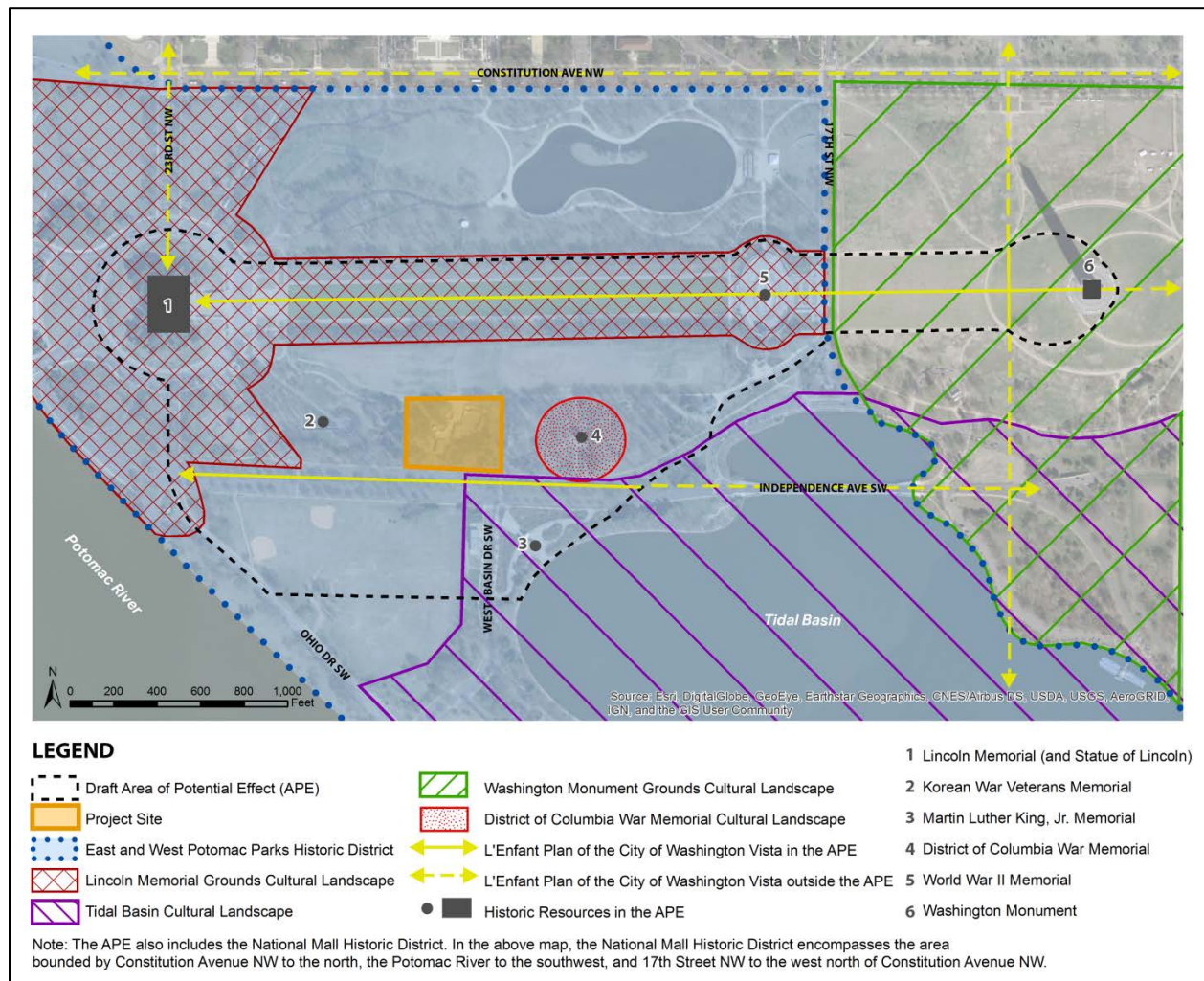


Figure 3: Area of Potential Effect

3. HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT AREA

The project site is in West Potomac Park and the National Mall. By the second half of the 19th century, a silted polluted marshland referred to as the Potomac Flats had formed along the Potomac River. In 1882, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers began dredging operations to remove the excess silt from the Potomac River and improve the river's shipping channels. The dredged material was deposited in the marshlands, including what is now West Potomac Park. Although the reclamation project took more than 30 years to complete, an Act of Congress in 1897 recognized 621 acres of reclaimed marsh and flats as a public park for the "recreation and pleasure" of the people. As sections of the reclamation work were completed, the resulting land was transferred to the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds (OPBG) for further improvement. In 1933, the NPS became responsible for the management of West Potomac Park and other reservations belonging to the federal government.

The L'Enfant Plan of the City of Washington first established the monumental core of the capital city with two cross axes spatially and symbolically connecting core governmental buildings and public spaces. The 1902 McMillan Plan advocated for the enhancement of public space within the monumental core, which encompassed the recently reclaimed land along the Potomac River. The McMillan Plan also reinforced the east/west and north/south axes established by the L'Enfant Plan and presented a vision for extending the National Mall to the west to incorporate this new parkland along the Potomac River. A memorial to Lincoln near the river would terminate the east/west mall axis, and connections to Arlington Cemetery would be provided via a new monumental bridge. The Lincoln Memorial was dedicated in 1922. The development of the Reflecting Pool and surrounding landscape continued through the next decade.

The 1928-1929 National Capital Parks and Planning Commission plans for the National Mall—based on both the L'Enfant and McMillan Plans—reaffirmed the formal geometric patterns of circulation and vegetation along the Reflecting Pool and reinforced the designed spatial organization through the corridor. Informal, wooded plantings of deciduous trees filled the perimeter spaces.

The District of Columbia War Memorial, east of the project site, was constructed in 1931 with 50 dogwood trees planted around the memorial in c. 1937. In 1942, numerous dormitories to house World War II workers and office buildings were constructed in the open space south of the Reflecting Pool and north of the project site. These temporary buildings were demolished in 1965 and the area was once again an open grassy field used for special events and active recreation. The extension of Independence Avenue from 14th Street SW to 23rd Street SW was completed in 1943.

In 1964, the architectural firm Skidmore Owings and Merrill, with landscape architect Dan Kiley, prepared a new plan for the West Potomac Park landscape. Although most of their 1965 master

plan was never implemented, NPS followed their recommendations to replace the inner drives of the Mall and West Potomac Park with gravel walks, which were designated solely for pedestrians.

In 1975, the USPP H1 Stables facility currently at the project site was constructed by Morris Wood for the Bicentennial Folk Festival Committee. The facility was intended to provide temporary stabling for the horses during the Bicentennial until more suitable stabling could be found. The facility underwent a few minor renovations and repairs in the 1980s and 2000, but no major renovations since its original construction. An office trailer was installed at the facility in 2013.

The Korean War Veterans Memorial, located west of the project site, was dedicated in 1995 (NPS 1973, 1999a, 1999b).

4. EXISTING CONDITIONS

The project site includes the existing H1 Stables facility surrounded by a wooded area known as Ash Woods to the south, west, and east (**Figure 4**). The facility includes four approximately 12- to 16-foot tall, wood-framed, detached structures and a 15-foot tall office trailer which surround a single paddock. The detached structures house ten horse stalls and provide storage space. The project site also includes a sawdust storage structure, uncovered manure dumpster, and one-story 15-foot tall water treatment plant. These structures are arranged at an approximately 13 degree angle off the east/west axis of Ash Road and the Reflecting Pool

The facility's parking and loading area, which contains undefined spaces, is accessible and highly visible from Ash Road. Ash Road provides USPP, delivery, maintenance, emergency, and other official use vehicle access to the facility.

The detached structures, paddock, sawdust storage structure, and manure dumpster are enclosed by the office trailer and a six-foot tall stockade fence. A stockade fence partially surrounds the water treatment plant and parking and loading area. The facility is currently inaccessible to the public. The facility is surrounded by 51 deciduous trees and 64 evergreen trees.

An informal social trail to the east of the facility connects the sidewalk along Independence Avenue and Ash Road through Ash Woods. The JFK hockey fields to the north of the project site between Ash Road and the Reflecting Pool are lawn areas used for active recreation.

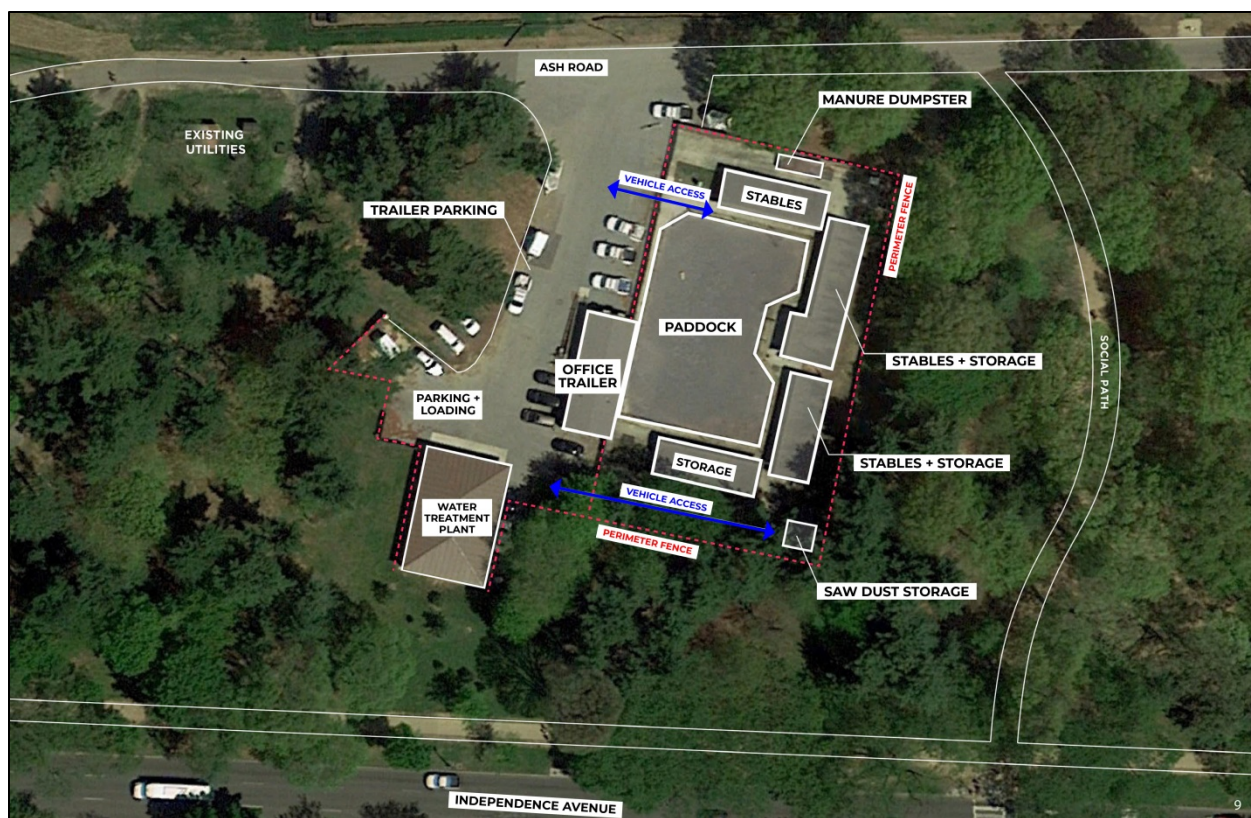


Figure 4: Project Site Existing Conditions

4.1 Historic Resources and Cultural Landscapes

The APE contains numerous overlapping historic properties and cultural landscapes; many resources contribute to multiple properties.

Historic Resources

Historic resources in the APE include the L'Enfant Plan of the City of Washington (L'Enfant Plan), two historic districts, numerous cultural landscape features, and several historic memorials.

- **L'Enfant Plan:** The L'Enfant Plan was designed in 1791 by Pierre L'Enfant, mapped in 1792, and represents the only major American example of a comprehensive Baroque city plan with a coordinated system of radiating avenues, parks, and vistas overlaid on an orthogonal street grid. The plan was listed as a historic structure in the NRHP on April 24, 1997 and is significant under criteria A, B, and C for community planning and development, landscape architecture, politics and government, and transportation. The NRHP listing includes the L'Enfant Plan area with modifications made in accordance with the 1902 McMillan Plan (NPS 1997).
- **National Mall Historic District (HD):** The district encompasses some of the oldest and most iconic public lands in the United States. The district's development reflects two seminal

historic plans for the federal city, the L'Enfant Plan and the McMillan Plan, and represents significant contributions to the design heritage of the nation's capital.

- ***Component Landscape: Lincoln Memorial Grounds:*** A Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) was completed by the NPS for the Lincoln Memorial Grounds in 1999. The grounds consist of 94 acres of West Potomac Park and have significance as an essential part of the McMillan Plan. The distinct formal landscape of the Lincoln Memorial grounds occupies a highly symbolic site within the National Mall, and the designed vistas between the Lincoln Memorial and other memorial sites and landscape features are important elements of the landscape character. Noted landscape architects, architects, and engineers, including Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., James L. Greenleaf, Charles F. McKim, Henry Bacon, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, all made significant contributions to the design and execution of the plans for the grounds. Among the contributing features are the Mall axis vista from and to the Lincoln Memorial to Washington Monument to U.S. Capitol and recreational land use (NPS 1999b).
- ***Component Landscape: Washington Monument Grounds:*** At the center of the monumental core, the Washington Monument Grounds comprise 106 acres including U.S. Reservation 2, designated by the L'Enfant Plan of the City of Washington, and occupy a pivotal symbolic space in the urban design of the nation's capital. The principal feature of the grounds is the Washington Monument, which is visible from multiple vantage points throughout the city, including from Ash Road adjacent to the project site. Character-defining features of the Washington Monument Grounds include the view from the top of the Monument, as well as views and vistas from the Monument and site to the Lincoln Memorial (NPS 2009b, 2016).
- ***District of Columbia War Memorial:*** A CLI was completed by the NPS for the District of Columbia War Memorial in 2009. The District of Columbia War Memorial site encompasses approximately two acres in West Potomac Park. The Memorial is significant for its artistic and commemorative value as a monument honoring those District of Columbia residents who served in World War I. Among the contributing features are circulation along Ash Road and Independence Avenue (NPS 2009a).
- ***Component Landscape: Tidal Basin Cultural Landscape Area:*** The NPS is currently drafting a CLR for the Tidal Basin. A Final Draft Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) was completed by the NPS for the Tidal Basin in 2018. The creation of the Tidal Basin and surrounding landscape was a significant engineering feat at the turn of the twentieth century. The landscape is world renowned for thousands of flowering cherry trees and memorials to significant American leaders (NPS 2017).
- **East and West Potomac Parks HD:** The district is significant for its design by many architects, artists, and landscape architects; use as a recreational facility and many visitor

attractions; special event attractions; setting for memorials and monuments within it; and backdrop for many other federal buildings and monuments within Washington, DC (NPS 1973, 1999a).

- *Component Landscapes: Lincoln Memorial Grounds*
- *Component Landscape: Washington Monument Grounds*
- *Component Landscape: Tidal Basin*
- **Lincoln Memorial (and Statue of Lincoln):** This national memorial to the 16th President is the formal terminus to the McMillan Commission's extended Mall and a masterful reinterpretation of the Greek Temple for a 20th century monument. The memorial was built in 1914-22 with the statue erected in 1922. The memorial is listed in the NRHP and DC Inventory.
- **Korean War Veterans Memorial:** The granite and bronze memorial was dedicated 1995 and is listed in the Memorials in Washington, D.C. NRHP Multiple Property Listing (MPL).
- **Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial:** The granite memorial was dedicated in 2011. Martin Luther King, Jr. is the first African American honored with a memorial on the National Mall.
- **District of Columbia War Memorial:** The memorial, built in 1931, is a white marble Doric tempietto and bandstand which honors District residents who served in the Great War. The memorial is listed in the Memorials in Washington, D.C. NRHP MPL.
- **World War II Memorial:** The memorial, located on the site of the historic Rainbow Pool and dedicated in 2004, is designed as a ring of pillars encircling a plaza and central pool and honors those who served in the armed forces of the U.S., those who died, and all who supported the war effort from home. The memorial is listed in the Memorials in Washington, D.C. NRHP MPL.
- **Washington Monument:** This 555' 5-1/8"-tall obelisk memorial to George Washington monument was built in 1848-88 and is listed in the NRHP and DC Inventory listed.

Specific features that contribute to the above-described historic resources and are located in the APE are summarized in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Contributing Resources

Contributing Resources	Individually Listed	Resources contribute to:		
		L'Enfant Plan	National Mall HD	East and West Potomac Parks HD
West Potomac Park (Reservation No. 332)		✓	✓	
Washington Monument Grounds (Reservation No. 2)			✓	
Independence Avenue		✓	✓	✓
17 th Street NW		✓	✓	
Daniel French Drive			✓	
Lincoln Circle			✓	
Vista from the Lincoln Memorial to the Washington Monument		✓	✓	✓
Vista from the White House across the Ellipse to the Jefferson Memorial		✓	✓	
Independence Avenue (Capitol Grounds, Mall, and Potomac Parks) vista		✓		
23 rd Street vista		✓		✓
17 th Street vista from Constitution Avenue to its southern terminus				✓
Reflecting Pool			✓	✓
Dutch Elm trees that line and shade the gravel walkways along the north and south sides of the Reflecting Pool				✓
Tidal Basin			✓	✓
Japanese Cherry Trees sited around the Tidal Basin			✓	✓
Lincoln Memorial	✓		✓	✓
Lincoln Memorial grounds			✓	✓
Korean War Veterans Memorial			✓	✓
Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial			✓	
District of Columbia War Memorial	✓		✓	✓
District of Columbia War Memorial grounds			✓	
World War II Memorial			✓	
Washington Monument	✓		✓	

Cultural Landscapes

As part of a large designed urban park, the entire APE is a cultural landscape. Designed component landscapes in the APE include the Lincoln Memorial Grounds, Washington Monument Grounds, and the Tidal Basin. These cultural landscapes are also component landscapes within the National Mall and East and West Potomac Parks Historic Districts, and are therefore described above as part of those resources.

4.2 Archeological Resources

Due to the history of marshland reclamation and construction activity on the project site, no archeological resources are anticipated to be located at the site.

5. EFFECTS ASSESSMENT

This document records the assessment of effects on the historic and archeological resources identified in the preceding sections. The section below addresses anticipated effects of the alternative on the project area's and the APE's historic and archeological resources.

5.1 Historic Resources and Cultural Landscapes

- **West Potomac Park (Reservation No. 332):** The Action Alternative would add a new structure and trail in West Potomac Park and the National Mall. During construction, the character of a portion of the JFK hockey fields, the lawn area to the north of the project site, would be altered due to the use of the fields as a construction staging area.
- **Washington Monument Grounds (Reservation No. 2):** During the summer, the proposed stables building and construction staging area would not be visible from the Washington Monument Grounds because trees would screen the project site and lawn area from view and the stables building would be below the tree line. During the winter, the stables building and construction staging area may be visible from the Washington Monument Grounds.
- **Independence Avenue:** The Action Alternative would add a new vehicle entry driveway to the facility from Independence Avenue. The new intrusion of a driveway, curb cut, and apron would be visible, but would be similar in character to other curb cuts in the view corridor. The stables building and secure perimeter barrier would be visible from Independence Avenue. Views from Independence Avenue to the facility would be partially filtered through trees.
- **17th Street NW:** No changes would occur to 17th Street NW.
- **Daniel French Drive:** The proposed facility and construction staging area would be visible from Daniel French Drive either during the winter or during both the summer and winter. Trees would partially screen views from Daniel French Drive to the facility.
- **Lincoln Circle:** The proposed facility and construction staging area would be visible from Lincoln Circle either during the winter or during both the summer and winter. Trees would partially screen views from Lincoln Circle to the facility.
- **Vista from the Lincoln Memorial to the Washington Monument:** During the summer, the proposed stables building and construction staging area would not be visible from the Lincoln Memorial because trees would screen the project site and lawn area from view and the stables building would be below the tree line. During the winter, the stables building and construction staging area may be visible from the Lincoln Memorial. However, the visual axis between the Lincoln Memorial and U.S. Capitol is reinforced by the Reflecting Pool and the

double row of elms along the Reflecting Pool. This view would not be altered because the project site and lawn area are outside the dominant sight line.

- **Vista from the White House across the Ellipse to the Jefferson Memorial:** No changes would occur to this vista. The project site is not visible from the White House, Ellipse, or Jefferson Memorial.
- **Independence Avenue (Capitol Grounds, Mall, and Potomac Parks) vista:** The new maintenance entrance at Independence Avenue would add a break to the existing structure of the view corridor characterized by a sidewalk, vegetated strip, and vegetated site area at the intersection with West Basin Drive. The new intrusion of a driveway and apron would be visible, but would be similar in character to other breaks of the view corridor. The stables building and secure perimeter barrier would be visible from Independence Avenue. Views from Independence Avenue to the facility would be partially filtered through trees.
- **23rd Street vista:** No changes would occur to this vista. The project site is not visible from 23rd Street.
- **17th Street vista from Constitution Avenue to its southern terminus:** No changes would occur to this vista. The project site is not visible from 17th Street.
- **Reflecting Pool:** The proposed facility and construction staging area would be visible from the Reflecting Pool. Trees would partially screen views from the Reflecting Pool to the facility.
- **Dutch Elm trees that line and shade the gravel walkways along the north and south sides of the Reflecting Pool:** The proposed facility and construction staging area would be visible from the Dutch Elm trees, but wouldn't affect their designed arrangement. Trees would partially screen views from the Dutch Elm trees to the facility.
- **Tidal Basin:** No changes would occur to the Tidal Basin. The proposed facility would not be visible from the Tidal Basin.
- **Japanese Cherry Trees sited around the Tidal Basin:** The proposed facility and new maintenance entrance at Independence Avenue would be visible from the Japanese Cherry Trees on the northwest side of the Tidal Basin near the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial. Views from the Japanese Cherry Trees to the facility would be partially filtered through trees.
- **Lincoln Memorial:** During the summer, the proposed stables building and construction staging area would not be visible from the Lincoln Memorial because trees would screen the project site and lawn area from view and the stables building would be below the tree line. During the winter, the stables building and construction staging area may be visible from the Lincoln Memorial. Trees would partially screen views from the Lincoln Memorial to the facility.

- **Lincoln Memorial grounds:** The proposed facility and construction staging area would be visible from the Lincoln Memorial grounds either during the winter or during both the summer and winter. Trees would partially screen views from the Lincoln Memorial grounds to the facility.
- **Korean War Veterans Memorial:** The proposed facility and construction staging area would be visible from the Korean War Veterans Memorial either during the winter or during both the summer and winter. Trees would partially screen views from the memorial to the facility. The staging could temporarily alter circulation along Ash Road, which leads to the Korean War Veterans Memorial.
- **Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial:** The stables building, secure perimeter barrier, and maintenance entrance at Independence Avenue would be visible from the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial across Independence Avenue. Views from the memorial to the facility would be partially filtered through trees.
- **District of Columbia War Memorial:** The proposed facility and construction staging area would be visible from the District of Columbia War Memorial. Trees would partially screen views from the memorial to the facility.
- **District of Columbia War Memorial grounds:** The proposed facility and construction staging area would be visible from the District of Columbia War Memorial grounds. Trees would partially screen views from the grounds to the facility. The staging could temporarily alter circulation along Ash Road.
- **World War II Memorial:** The proposed facility and construction staging area would be visible from the World War II Memorial. Views from the memorial to the facility and construction staging area would be partially filtered through trees.
- **Washington Monument:** The proposed stables building and construction staging area would not be visible from the base of the Washington Monument during the summer because trees would screen the project site and lawn area from view and the stables building would be shorter than surrounding trees. During the winter, the stables building and construction staging area may be visible. From the top of the Monument, the project site is visible, but the existing H1 Stables facility is virtually hidden by trees during the summer. The stables building could be visible from the elevated perspective at the top of the Monument. Temporary changes to the JFK hockey fields to the north of the project site would also be visible during the construction of the Action Alternative. Views from DC and the surrounding region to the Monument would be retained.

The new facility's design would minimize adverse effects on historic resources by using building materials that have an earth color palette and are compatible with the color and texture of other structures on the National Mall. The stables building would be oriented parallel to Ash Road and the Reflecting Pool, reinforcing the spatial definition of the National Mall. Following construction, construction materials and equipment would be removed from the JFK hockey fields, affected grass would be re-vegetated, and recreation use of this portion of the fields could resume. As a result, there would be no adverse effects on historic resources and cultural landscapes in the APE (Table 2).

Table 2: Summary of Assessment of Effect for Action Alternative

Resource	Assessment
L'Enfant Plan	No adverse effect
National Mall HD	No adverse effect
East and West Potomac Parks HD	No adverse effect
Lincoln Memorial (and Statue of Lincoln)	No adverse effect
Korean War Veterans Memorial	No adverse effect
Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial	No adverse effect
District of Columbia War Memorial	No adverse effect
World War II Memorial	No adverse effect
Washington Monument	No adverse effect

6. AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

In order to avoid or minimize adverse effects on historic properties, several steps would be undertaken by NPS during implementation of the Action Alternative.

- Design and construction of the new facility would be undertaken in a way that is compatible with the design of other structures on the National Mall and is consistent with the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.
- Design of the new facility would use building materials that have an earth color palette and compatible with the color and texture of other structures on the National Mall.
- After construction is complete, revegetation of the JFK hockey fields would be undertaken in a way that is consistent with the *NAMA Turf Management Plan*.

- Efforts would be made to maintain the wooded character of Ash Woods surrounding the facility by planning construction routes and methods to avoid damage to large trees and to minimize vegetation disturbance.

7. SOURCES

DC Office of Planning
2009 District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites

NPS
1973 National Register of Historic Places Inventory- Nomination Form, East and West Potomac Parks

NPS
1997 National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, L'Enfant Plan of the City of Washington, District of Columbia

NPS
1999a East and West Potomac Parks Historic District Revised National Register of Historic Places Nomination

NPS
1999b Lincoln Memorial Grounds Cultural Landscape Report

NPS
2009a DC War Memorial Cultural Landscape Inventory

NPS
2009b Washington Monument Grounds Cultural Landscapes Inventory

NPS
2016 National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, National Mall Historic District – Boundary Increase/Additional Documentation

NPS
2017 Final Draft Historic American Landscapes Survey Tidal Basin

NPS
National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, Memorials in Washington, D.C.

8. APPENDIX A



IN REPLY
REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Mall and Memorial Parks
900 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024-2000

February 19, 2019

Mr. David Maloney
State Historic Preservation Officer
District of Columbia, Office of Planning
1100 4th Street SW, Suite 650 East
Washington, D.C. 20024

Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the U.S. Park Police H1 Stables Redevelopment

Dear Mr. Maloney:

The National Park Service (NPS) wishes to formally initiate consultation with the District of Columbia Historic Preservation Office, in accordance with 36 CFR 800.3 of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, regarding the proposed redevelopment of the United States Park Police (USPP) Stables on the National Mall.

The project area is located on federal land in Ash Woods, between Independence Avenue and Ash Road, east of the Korean War Veterans Memorial and west of the DC War Memorial. The National Mall and Memorial Parks (NAMA) NPS unit administers the project area. The project will correct major safety problems that currently pose risks to employees and the stabled horses. The project involves the replacement of all structures including the horse paddock, stables, fencing, roofing, drainage system and utilities, and upgrading the administrative facility. The project area is located in the East and West Potomac Parks Historic District, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the DC Inventory of Historic Sites.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the NPS will prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA) that will address this project. The NPS intends to coordinate consultation and NEPA review per Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) regulations (36 CFR 800.8) and to consult the public per 36 CFA 800.3(e) in public meetings and through our Planning, Environment, and Public Comment (PEPC) website (<https://parkplanning.nps.gov/>). It is anticipated that these outreach efforts will accommodate both NEPA and the Section 106 processes, although NEPA and the Section 106 processes are on two separate, but parallel tracks.

The proposed Area of Potential Effect is shown in the attached map. However, at this early stage, we are unable to make any determination of effect. The NPS is seeking ways to avoid and minimize the potential for adverse effects on historic properties. Once determined, the NPS will prepare a formal Assessment of Effects for the project.

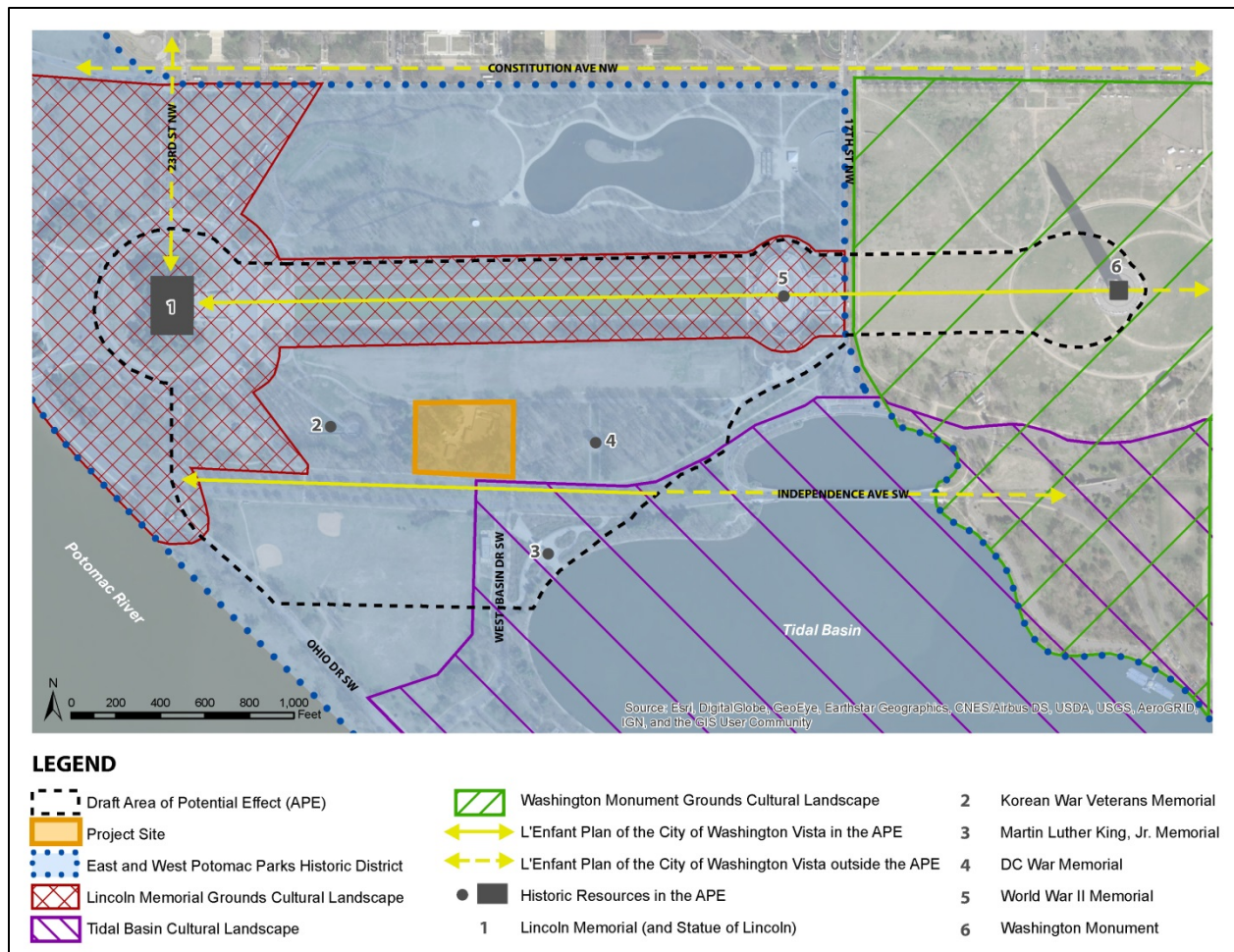
We look forward to consulting with you on this project. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Catherine Dewey, Chief of Resource Management for NAMA at 202-245-4711 or via email at catherine_dewey@nps.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robin Nixon", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Robin Nixon
Acting Superintendent

Enclosure: Proposed Area of Potential Effect





United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Mall and Memorial Parks
900 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024-2000



May 28, 2019

Mr. David Maloney
State Historic Preservation Officer
District of Columbia, Office of Planning
1100 4th Street SW, Suite 650 East
Washington, D.C. 20024

Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the U.S. Park Police H1 Stables Redevelopment

Dear Mr. Maloney:

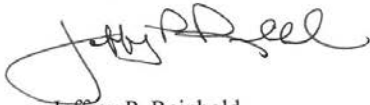
The National Park Service (NPS), under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, wishes to inform the District of Columbia State Historic Preservation Office of its intention to select Option 1- Symmetrical Building for the redevelopment of the U.S. Park Police H1 Stables on the National Mall. The NPS formally initiated consultation on February 19, 2019.

On April 15, 2019, the NPS held a consulting parties meeting to review site and building layout options for the proposed redevelopment of the United States Park Police (USPP) Stables on the National Mall., located on federal land in Ash Woods, between Independence Avenue and Ash Road, east of the Korean War Veterans Memorial and west of the DC War Memorial. At that time, the NPS presented four site and building layout options. Of those, the NPS plans to pursue Option 1- Symmetrical Building. This site and building layout includes a symmetrical building design; two public viewing paddocks facing Ash Road; a private paddock to the west of the building; and a medical paddock, parking, and vehicular access to Independence Avenue south of the proposed stables building.

At the meeting, the consulting parties considered the potential for adverse effects on resources within the Area of Potential Effect, including the DC War Memorial, the Martin Luther King Memorial, and East and West Potomac Parks Historic District. The group discussed the implications of the height and massing of the building, as well as the fencing, on historic resources. Consulting parties stated that they identified no potential adverse effect with Option 1- Symmetrical Building. If any significant changes develop that may cause adverse effects to any historic resources the NPS will notify you and the Consulting parties.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Catherine Dewey, Chief of Resource Management for NAMA at 202-245-4711 or via email at catherine_dewey@nps.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jeffrey P. Reinbold". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Jeffrey" being more prominent.

Jeffrey P. Reinbold
Acting Superintendent

Attachments



OPTION 1 - SYMMETRICAL BUILDING

16



DC WAR MEMORIAL



ASH WOODS

OPTION 1 - SYMMETRICAL BUILDING - SCALE COMPARISON

17

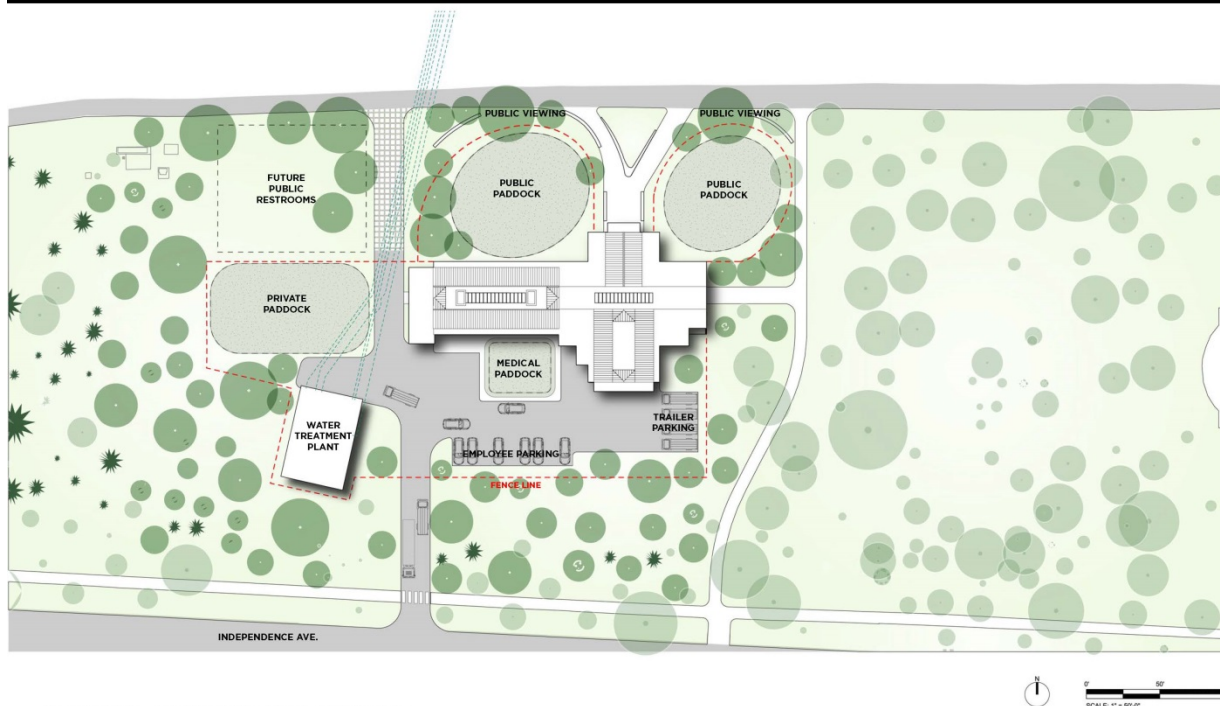


OPTION 1 - SYMMETRICAL BUILDING - ELEVATION FROM ASH ROAD



OPTION 1 - SYMMETRICAL BUILDING - ELEVATION FROM DC WAR MEMORIAL

18



OPTION 2 - ASYMMETRICAL BUILDING

19

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE



DC STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
FEDERAL AGENCY SECTION 106 REVIEW FORM

TO: Catherine Dewey, NPS, National Mall and Memorial Parks

ADDRESS: Via email to: catherine_dewey@nps.gov

PROJECT NAME/DESCRIPTION: U.S. Park Police H1 Stables Redevelopment/Replacement Project


PROJECT ADDRESS/LOCATION DESCRIPTION: 2000 Ash Road, SW

DC SHPO PROJECT NUMBER: 19-0430

The DC State Historic Preservation Office (DC SHPO) has reviewed the above-referenced federal undertaking(s) in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and has determined:

<input type="checkbox"/>	This project will have no effect on historic properties. No further DC SHPO review or comment will be necessary.
<input type="checkbox"/>	There are no historic properties that will be affected by this project. No further DC SHPO review or comment will be necessary.
<input type="checkbox"/>	This project will have no adverse effect on historic properties. No further DC SHPO review or comment will be necessary.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	This project will have no adverse effect on historic properties conditioned upon fulfillment of the measures stipulated below.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Comments / Additional Comments (see below):

As you are aware, DC SHPO staff participated in several concept development meetings and the April 15, 2019 consulting parties' meeting for the above-referenced undertaking. Based upon prior discussions and our review of the recent submission, we understand that this project involves replacing the existing, non-historic park police horse stables along the south side of Ash Road with new stables (see attached plans). The new stables building has been designed to be compatible with the surrounding National Mall Historic District through careful refinement of its symmetrical layout, east-west orientation, roof configuration and height, overall massing and other design details. Therefore, we concur with the NPS determination that this undertaking will have "no adverse effect" on historic properties provided we are notified of and given opportunities to comment on any revisions that may be proposed to the project design. Thank you for providing this additional opportunity to review and comment.

BY: 
C. Andrew Lewis
Senior Historic Preservation Specialist
DC State Historic Preservation Office

DATE: June 10, 2019

1100 4th Street, S.W., Suite E650, Washington, D.C. 20024 Phone: 202-442-7600 Fax: 202-442-7638



OPTION 1 - SYMMETRICAL BUILDING



DC WAR MEMORIAL



ASH WOODS



OPTION 1 - SYMMETRICAL BUILDING - ELEVATION FROM ASH ROAD



OPTION 1 - SYMMETRICAL BUILDING - ELEVATION FROM DC WAR MEMORIAL