

ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS: MARTIN BUILDING GARAGE AND LANDSCAPE REHABILITATION

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Name of Federal Agency

National Park Service, National Mall and Memorial Parks

2. Name of Undertaking/Project

Federal Reserve Board (Martin) Building North and East Garages Waterproofing Project for Reservations 105 and 378 (Martin Building Garage and Landscape Rehabilitation)

3. Location of Undertaking

The project site encompasses Edward J. Kelly Park (Reservation 105) and Reservation 378, located in the northwest quadrant of Washington, DC, and bounded by Virginia Avenue, 21st Street, C Street, and the Federal Reserve Board of Governors William McChesney Martin Building (Martin Building), which is currently undergoing an extensive renovation and addition through a separate project. Below grade on the project site and Reservation 378 are two parking garages, the North and East Garages, built as part of the Martin Building between 1971 and 1974. At the southeast corner of the site and Reservation 378 is a fountain and plaza dedicated to Robert Latham Owen, and at the northwest corner is Edward J. Kelly Park (Reservation 105).

II. INFORMATION ON THE UNDERTAKING

4. Description of Undertaking and Federal Involvement

Summary

The National Park Service (NPS) serves as the lead agency for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act. The NPS National Mall and Memorial Parks (NAMA) has administrative jurisdiction of Reservations 105 and 378. The NPS assumed jurisdiction of Reservation 105 (0.63 acres) in 1942, and of Reservation 378 (2.26 acres) through land transfers in 1939 and 1966.

The Federal Reserve Board (FRB) maintains authority over the subsurface of Reservation 378 for the purposes of operating and maintaining the Martin Building north and east underground parking garages (1965 NPS-FRB MOA amended 1969; 1968 DOI-FRB MOA, amended 1969; 2015 DOI-FRB MOA). Under the 2015 DOI-FRB MOA, the FRB is responsible for operating and policing the underground facility.

The FRB is proposing to complete roof replacement and accessibility upgrades to the William McChesney Martin Building north and east parking garages that require removal and replacement of the designed landscape on National Park Service property in Reservations 105 and 378. The project includes a new entrance kiosk building for security screening and elevator access to the parking garage.

The purpose of the proposed project is to repair and provide critical maintenance, life-safety, building code, security, and accessibility upgrades to the below-grade North and East Garages and the fountain plaza at Robert Owen Park. Garage structures require replacement at the end of their usable life cycle, which is fifty years. The waterproofing and expansion joints at the roof of the below-grade garages have

reached the end of their useful life and require replacement. Access to the top of the garage roofs necessitates the removal of landscape and hardscape features, including the soil, plantings, trees, paving, tennis courts, lights, and fountain. The project involves removing the existing waterproofing to evaluate the structural integrity of the roof and make necessary repairs, installation of a new waterproof system, and reinstalling, rebuilding, or replacing above-grade elements. A new entry kiosk serving the North Garage is proposed with upgraded security screening and accessible egress to the garage. The existing entry kiosk does not comply with current accessibility codes or the FRB's security requirements. The existing entry and egress kiosks will be removed and replaced with one new building.

Entrance Kiosk

The location of the proposed new entrance kiosk allows for the second required means of egress to occur south and through the garage under the Martin Building, reducing the number of above ground structures in the park to one. Additionally, the new entrance kiosk provides an elevator, allowing for an accessible entrance to the garage that does not exist currently. The massing of the proposed one-story building is two intersecting volumes – one glass and the other stone. The glass volume helps the kiosk to visually recede into the landscape. The type and size of the stone is similar to and compatible with the stone used at adjacent buildings. The kiosk is oriented on the site to parallel the Martin Building and hardscape elements on the site. The main entrance to the kiosk is located on the south façade and not on the north or east, which are highly visible along Virginia Avenue. The grading with a berm at the north side of the kiosk is maintained to reduce the overall perceived height of the building from Virginia Avenue.

Fountain

The fountain in Robert Latham Owen Park will be removed, stored, and reinstalled to its original appearance with a new foundation, infrastructure, and lighting.

South Plaza

Originally, the south plaza served as the main entrance to the Martin Building. The plaza is also part of the roof over the entrance ramp into the North Garage. The plaza will be raised to align with the podium level of the Martin Building. This will increase the vertical clearance of the ramp to accommodate accessible vans as well as small trucks in the garage. The raised plaza will remain the same size and shape and will be used by Martin Building occupants with a new accessible ramp to the park.

Spatial Organization and Circulation

The proposed design retains the overall spatial organization of an open lawn flanked by shaded east and west niches. The existing pattern of orthogonal walks will be reinstalled. The widths of the reinstalled walks will be slightly modified to be consistent throughout: primary paths that are currently 10'–16' wide will be 12' wide; secondary paths that are 8'–10' wide will be 10' wide; and tertiary paths that are 4'–8' wide will be 8' wide. The reinstalled sidewalks along Virginia Avenue will be widened from 4' to 10' to conform with current DDOT streetscape standards. With the exception of the location of the new kiosk, the meandering walks east and west of the lawn, also known as "jigs and jogs," will be replaced in kind. On the west side of the central lawn, the stepped, trapezoidal patterned walks, similar to but at a smaller scale than the original, will be reinstalled south of the new entrance kiosk.

Sculptures

The baseball statues will be removed, stored, and reinstalled to their original location. The Discobolus statue will be removed and reinstalled on a new foundation at its original location.

Bollards/Walls

In 2004, the areas immediately around the Martin Building received enhanced physical security in the form of low walls and bollards. The physical security barriers will be retained in the new design.

Guard Booth

The design of the guard booth at the North Garage entrance will match the approved design of the guard booth at the Martin Building garage entrance.

Lamp Posts

The original lamp posts will be salvaged, stored, repaired, and reinstalled. One additional lamp post will be replicated and installed on the south plaza. The locations of the lamp posts on the south plaza will be adjusted to allow for symmetry and pedestrian circulation.

Planting Walls/Edges

The original granite planting walls around the tennis court will be salvaged, stored, repaired, and reinstalled where possible.

New 18" granite edges with incorporated, accessible bench seating will be added around the perimeter of the planting beds east and west of the central lawn to provide additional seating within the park. Current benches in the park do not provide accessible seating.

Plantings

The mass plantings of native grasses and perennials will be replanted on the earthen berms and raised granite planting beds. The proposed plant palette proposes the same types of plants as the original design. The palette will be planted in large plant massing to respect and build off of the character of the original garden. New species will be added to the original palette to enhance the biodiversity and seasonal appeal of the garden. The new plant species will convey a similar visual appearance as the historic vegetation.

All existing street trees will remain with the exception of those in poor health, which will be replaced in kind. The proposed tree plan includes the same trees of similar form and function as the trees in the original 1979 plan. In some instances, new tree species will be planted since some of the original trees are no longer viable in urban settings due to new diseases, new urban stresses, and climate change that were not present during the installation of the original trees. Additional tree species will be introduced to the shade niches to encourage increased garden biodiversity and seasonal appeal throughout the year. The proposed tree plan locates trees in exact locations as the previous design where feasible. Due to minor changes in circulation due to the new Kiosk, some tree locations have been slightly shifted.

Tennis Courts

The tennis courts will be rebuilt and relocated approximately 10' to the north-west from the existing location, resulting in a more generous east-west path traversing the park. The size of the tennis court will remain the same. The mechanical exhaust southeast of the court will remain at its current location.

5. Description of Area of Potential Effect (APE)

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this undertaking was delineated in consultation with the DC Historic Preservation Office (DC SHPO) and other consulting parties. The Area of Potential Effect developed for this project includes historic properties that could be impacted as a result of the undertaking, as well as the area from which the project site is readily visible, particularly along major streets and vistas. The APE is roughly bounded by D Street NW on the north, 18th Street NW on the east, Constitution Avenue on the south, and 22nd and 23rd Street NW on the west. A map of the APE is attached.

6. Identification of Historic Properties

The identification of historic properties within the APE was conducted through a review of existing documentation and consultation with the DC SHPO. The project is located in a dense urban setting of primarily federal and semi-public institutions that has been well documented through historic resource surveys and National Register documentation.

In consultation with the DC SHPO, the National Park Service completed a National Register Determination of Eligibility (DOE) for Reservations 105 and 378 that concluded that the property is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Additionally, the reservations contribute to the National Register-eligible Northwest Rectangle Historic District, the Virginia Avenue NW Cultural Landscape, and the L'Enfant Plan of the City of Washington, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the DC Inventory of Historic Sites.

7. Description of Historic Properties Within the APE

Reservations 105 and 378; Virginia Avenue between 20th Street NW and 21st Street NW; NRHP Eligible 2021

Reservations 105 and 378 encompass a 2.89-acre site located in the northwest quadrant of Washington, DC, encompassing Reservations 105 and 378. It is bounded by Virginia Avenue NW to the north/east, C Street NW and the Federal Reserve Board's William McChesney Martin, Jr. Building (Martin Building) to the south, and 21st Street NW to the west. The site was built over underground parking garages (North Garage and East Garage) as part of the construction of the Martin Building between 1971 and 1974. Reservation 105, also known as Edward J. Kelly Park and named for the superintendent of National Capital Parks in 1959, is 0.63 acres and comprises the northwest corner of the site. The remaining 2.26 acres of the property is Reservation 378, which is north and east of the Martin Building. At the southeast corner of the site is a plaza and fountain dedicated to Robert Latham Owen, a senator involved in the establishment of the Federal Reserve Act. Landscape architect George E. Patton created the original design for the site in 1971, but harsh weather in 1976–1977 killed many of his evergreen plantings, necessitating a redesign. David Lilly, a Governor of the Federal Reserve, hired James van Sweden and

Wolfgang Oehme, of Oehme, van Sweden, to design the renovation in 1977 in what became known as the New American Garden style.

The Determination of Eligibility establishes that Reservations 105 and 378 is individually eligible for National Register listing at the national level under Criterion C as a designed landscape and work of a master (Oehme, van Sweden). Additionally, the property meets Criteria Consideration G, for properties of exceptional importance that have achieved significance within the last fifty years. The property retains sufficient integrity to convey its historical and architectural significance.

Marriner S. Eccles Building; 2051 Constitution Avenue NW, DC Designation 1964

The Marriner S. Eccles Building was listed in the DC Inventory of Historic Sites in 1964, the year of the inventory's establishment. The Eccles Building was one of the initial 289 buildings designated. An inventory form was not prepared for the building as part of its listing. Although not formally evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the property is treated as eligible, with significance under Criterion A, Government and Community Development, as the first permanent headquarters of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors and as part of the development of monumental buildings along Constitution Avenue in accordance with the McMillan Plan in the early decades of the 20th century. The property also meets National Register Criterion C, Architecture, as a significant example of Paul Cret's Stripped Classicism style for a monumental federal building.

US Public Health Service Building (FRB-East Building); 1951 Constitution Avenue NW; DC Designation 2007, NRHP Listing 2007

The FRB-East Building was listed in the DC Inventory of Historic Sites and the National Register of Historic Places in 2007. The property meets National Register Criterion A, for its association with the growth of the US Public Health Service and as part of the development of monumental buildings along Constitution Avenue built in accordance with the McMillan Plan in the early decades of the 20th century. The FRB-East Building is also listed under Criterion C, as an excellent example of classically inspired federal architecture in the 1930s.

Northwest Rectangle Historic District; Generally bounded by Constitution Avenue, 17th, E, and 23rd Streets NW, including buildings on the north side of E Street between 18th and 19th Streets and between 20th and 21st Streets; NRHP Eligible 1998

The National Register-Eligible Northwest Rectangle Historic District encompasses fifteen city blocks that are visually and physically bounded by the residential and commercial development of the Foggy Bottom neighborhood on the north, on the east and south by the Ellipse and the National Mall, and on the west by the walled embankment of the Old Naval Observatory. The district, with its period of significance of 1891-1963, has a number of freestanding monumental buildings as well as landscapes and parklets, many of which feature fountains, monuments, and sculpture. The district includes 17 contributing buildings and nearly all are constructed of limestone or marble with facades that show a gradual evolution over the years from classicism to modernism.

L'Enfant Plan of the City of Washington, DC; Designation 1964; NRHP Listing 1997

The Plan of Washington is the only American example of a comprehensive Baroque city plan and defines the physical character of the national capital through a symbolic and commemorative arrangement of buildings, structures, and views. Directly tied to the establishment of the United States, the plan

symbolized the innovation and prestige of the new Federal republic and its capital city. Since its initial creation by Pierre (Peter) Charles L'Enfant in 1791, the plan was embellished through 19th century public works and building regulations and improved and expanded through the efforts of the Senate Park Commission of 1901 (the McMillan Commission), "resulting in the most elegant example of City Beautiful tenets in the nation."

National Academy of Sciences; 2101 Constitution Avenue NW; DC Designation 1964; NRHP Listing 1973

The National Academy of Sciences Building was designed in 1922-1924 by architect Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue. The monumental building was the first permanent headquarters of the National Academy of Sciences and is architecturally significant for Bertram's free adaptation of the neoclassical style and the unity of architecture and decorative arts on both the interior and exterior of the building, including bronze panels by sculptor Lee Lawrie, paintings by Albert Herter, and decorations on the dome by Hildreth Meiere.

Harry S. Truman Federal Building (US Department of State Building); 2201 C Street NW, NRHP Eligible 2017

The US Department of State Building occupies two city blocks and consists of two independent buildings: the US Department of War Building (1939-1941) and the US Department of State Extension (1957-1960). The Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, headed by Louis A. Simon, oversaw the effort, and consulting architects Gilbert Stanley Underwood and William Dewey Foster designed the Stripped Classicism-style War Department Building. Harley Probst Associates, a joint venture between Harley, Ellington & Day of Detroit and Graham, Anderson, Probst & White of Chicago, was responsible for the design of the Department of State Extension.

US Department of the Interior (New Interior Building); 1849 C Street NW; DC Designation 1964, NRHP Listing 1986

Designed by Architect Waddy Butler Wood and supervised throughout by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, the new Interior Building was dedicated on April 16, 1936. The building's smooth Indiana limestone exterior reflects the Art Moderne style popular in the 1930s, which was an intentional departure from the traditional classicist style of the majority of federal government office buildings in the District of Columbia, particularly within the Northwest Rectangle.

General José de San Martín Memorial; Reservation 106; Virginia Avenue and 20th Street NW; NRHP Listing 2003

The General José de San Martín Memorial is a bronze, over life-size, equestrian statue and is a copy of a late 19th-century work by French sculptor Augustin-Alexandre Dumont. The statue was originally erected in 1925 in Judiciary Square and moved to its current location on a new concrete pedestal in 1976. A gift from the citizens of Argentina, the statue is significant as the first gift of sculpture to Washington, DC, from a foreign nation.

Office of Personnel Management (Theodore Roosevelt Federal Building); 1900 E Street NW; NRHP Eligible 1998

The Office of Personnel Management headquarters was dedicated as the Theodore Roosevelt Federal Building in 1992. Completed in 1963, the building was a collaboration between the architectural firms of

Helmuth, Obata and Kassabaum, Inc. (HOK), and Loeb, Schollman and Bennett and was originally designed to house the Civil Service Commission, which became the Office of Personnel Management in 1978. The firm of Sasaki, Walker, & Associates Inc. was responsible for the site design.

Pan American Union Administration Building; 1801 Constitution Avenue NW; NRHP Eligible 1998

The Pan American Union Administration Building was built in 1949 and designed by Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson, the firm established by the partners of Paul Cret after his death in 1945. The white marble building is classical in form and proportion, dictated by its prominent location along Constitution Avenue.

Virginia Avenue Cultural Landscape; Virginia Avenue NW between 8th Street NW and New Hampshire Avenue NW; NRHP Eligible 2019

The Virginia Avenue Cultural Landscape in northwest Washington, DC runs diagonally, southeast to northwest, for approximately one mile between 18th Street NW and New Hampshire Avenue NW. The cultural landscape is made up of fourteen reservations, managed by the National Park Service that range in size from approximately 0.01 acres to 2.2 acres and are small parks, many of them triangle shaped, some with statues, fountains and/or plazas. Planned as part of the L'Enfant plan in 1791, Virginia Avenue remained largely undeveloped until the late 19th century and experienced its first major development in the 1930s when a number of federal agencies located their new headquarters along the southeast portion of the avenue. Between 1947 and 1977, the NPS worked with local, national and international architecture firms to redesign the larger reservations to accommodate a number of statues of Latin American revolutionary figures.

8. Describe the undertaking's effects on historic properties

Two main categories of potential effects on historic properties have been identified: 1) direct physical effects that remove, damage, or alter a historic property within the Limits of Disturbance (LOD); and 2) direct visual effects that change the character of a historic property's setting or alter significant views. Potential direct physical effects are limited to Reservations 105 and 378 and the Virginia Avenue Cultural Landscape. All other potential effects to historic properties in the APE are direct visual effects.

Table 1 below assesses the direct physical effects of the proposed alternatives (No Action and NPS Preferred) on Reservations 105 and 378. The assessment of effects to Reservations 105 and 378 is analyzed by the landscape's character-defining features.

Table 2 below assesses the effects of the proposed alternatives to other historic properties in the APE. Potential adverse effects to these properties are primarily limited to direct visual effects due to changes to the properties' settings and/or viewsheds.

With the exception of Reservations 105 and 378 (see below), the undertaking **will not adversely affect other historic properties in the APE**. Reservations 105 and 378 will remain a park and the majority of character-defining features will be salvaged and reinstalled or replaced in-kind. The new kiosk will be set back within the park at the location of the former egress kiosk and will not dramatically alter views from and/or the setting of adjacent historic properties. Additionally, the new kiosk is not on any direct view path from adjacent roads (21st Street and Virginia Avenue). Views northwest and southeast along Virginia Avenue will remain intact and unobstructed. Street trees that require removal due to poor health will be replaced in kind. The sidewalk along Virginia Avenue will be reinstalled. The width of the

sidewalk will increase from 4' to 10' to match the width of sidewalks at the 2200 block of Virginia Avenue to conform with new DDOT streetscape standards. This change will not adversely affect historic properties in the APE as the overall configuration of sidewalk and tree boxes will remain.

There are no known archeological sites on Reservations 105 and 378. DC SHPO and NPS archeologists have assessed the archeological potential of Reservations 105 and 378 and have determined that the late 20th-century reconfiguration of Square 0087E and subsequent construction of the below-grade Martin Building North and East Garages and extant utilities have compromised remaining archeological potential across the APE. Additionally, the DC SHPO has assessed the effects of the undertaking on archeological resources and has determined that there remains little to no archeological potential and no further archeological consultation is needed at present, barring any type of post-review, unanticipated discovery.

9. Explain how this undertaking would adversely affect historic properties

The undertaking will result in an **adverse effect to Reservations 105 and 378** as a result of alterations to character-defining features of the landscape that collectively diminish the design integrity of the property. The undertaking requires the removal and replacement of the Reservations 105 and 378 landscape in order to replace the roofs of the North and East Garages. The lifespan of the garage roofs, their eventual replacement, and the resultant removal and replacement of the landscape above were considerations during the original design of the park. The current project will provide life-safety, building code, security, and accessibility upgrades to the below-grade North and East Garages and the fountain. Therefore, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes approach for this project is Rehabilitation.

Modifications that contribute to the adverse effect are the construction of the new entrance kiosk and the addition of new granite curbs/edges that will alter character-defining features of the landscape related to spatial organization, circulation, vegetation, and views (see Table 1).

The adverse effect has been minimized through the deliberate placement of the new entrance kiosk on the site of the existing egress kiosk, the kiosk's orientation that parallels the Martin Building, the use of transparent and stone materials, and the reinstallation of the berm along the north side that will reduce the perceived height of the building. Although the meandering walks on the west side of the lawn will be modified due to the construction of the kiosk, the walks south of the new kiosk will be reinstalled in keeping with the historic design intent. The new granite seating edges will be of similar granite as the existing walls and curbs. The remaining actions related to this undertaking will not contribute to the adverse effect as these elements will meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (Rehabilitation) and do not diminish the integrity of the landscape. Additional new elements added to the landscape, including the replacement of the bollards and the guard booth, will not impact the overall integrity of the landscape.

Table 1: Assessment of Effects, Reservations 105 and 378

Character-Defining Feature	Alternative A: No Action	Alternative B: NPS Preferred (Undertaking)
<i>Topography and Spatial Organization</i>		
Triangular public green space created by the imposition of an orthogonal grid over radial avenues	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> The triangular shape of the park, formed by the surrounding streets, will not change as a result of the proposed undertaking.
Asymmetrical layout of major geometric elements: rectangular tennis court, large oval fountain, triangular park, polygonal central lawn.	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>Adverse Effect.</i> The spatial organization of the landscape will be modified by the addition of the new entrance kiosk. The new entrance kiosk will introduce a new, larger building to the landscape that will slightly reduce the size and alter the shape of the landscape's geometric layout to the south. The adverse effect will be minimized as the new entrance kiosk will be located on the site of the former egress kiosk, will be the same distance to Virginia Avenue as the current egress kiosk, and will be oriented to the site similar to other structures and hardscape in the landscape.
Sharp angles to meet orientation of Virginia Avenue	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> The sharp angles of the landscape elements that meet Virginia Avenue will be replaced in kind.
Asymmetrical spaces along Virginia Avenue defined by earthen berms to create shaded seating niches contrasting with open lawn	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> All asymmetrical spaces along Virginia Avenue defined by earthen berms will be replaced in kind.

Raised beds framing walkways and surrounding the tennis court, fountain, and north garage entrance	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> The raised beds that frame the walkways will be replaced in kind.
<i>Circulation</i>		
Perimeter sidewalks along Virginia Avenue and 21st Street NW	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> The reinstalled sidewalks along Virginia Avenue will be widened from 4' to 10' to conform with current DDOT streetscape standards. This relatively minor change will not diminish the overall integrity of the landscape as the perimeter sidewalks that surround the site will be replaced and will continue to define the overall landscape. The widening of the sidewalks will also minimize impacts to the vegetation currently caused by people accessing food trucks along Virginia Avenue.
Pattern of orthogonal walks	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> The system of orthogonal walks throughout the property will be replaced in kind. Minor changes to the sidewalk widths and the shifting of the tennis court will not diminish the design integrity of the landscape. The south plaza will be raised above the existing sidewalk grade to align with the podium level of the Martin Building and increase the vertical clearance of the garage ramp below. The raised plaza will continue to be used by Martin Building occupants with an accessible ramp to the park. The plaza will remain the same size and shape as the original. The raising of the plaza will not diminish the design integrity of the landscape as the plaza will retain its original location, size, and shape.
Meandering walks leading to shaded seating areas	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>Adverse Effect.</i> The meandering walks, also called "jigs and jogs," will be replaced in kind on the east side of the open lawn. The original design of the walks will be modified on the west side of the open lawn as a result of the new entrance kiosk. The meandering walks south of the kiosk will be reinstalled at a smaller scale in keeping with the historic design intent.

Vegetation		
Street trees lining Virginia Avenue	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> Street trees along Virginia Avenue will remain in place. Trees that need replacement due to poor health will be replaced in kind.
Extant vegetation from George E. Patton's design: southern magnolias	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> The southern magnolia (<i>magnolia grandiflora</i>) trees will be replaced with magnolia <i>grandiflora</i> Alta trees as the Alta species is a better urban cultivar for the setting. Minor changes in circulation will result in some tree locations to shift slightly. The shift in tree location and the replacement of the trees with magnolia <i>grandiflora</i> Alta trees will not substantially alter the overall vegetated character of the historic landscape.
Mass plantings of native grasses and perennials on earthen berms and within raised granite planting beds	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>Adverse Effect.</i> The mass plantings of native grasses and perennials will be replanted on the earthen berms and raised granite planting beds. While new plant species will be added to the original palette to enhance the biodiversity and seasonal appeal of the garden, the new vegetation will convey the same visual appearance as the historic vegetation. New granite curbs and edges with incorporated bench seating will be added around the perimeter of the planting beds that flank the central lawn, which will alter the overall appearance of the planting beds. The adverse effect will be minimized by the use of granite that is similar to other landscape elements.
Shade and ornamental trees set within ground covers	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> Shade and ornamental trees will be replaced in kind or replaced with tree species that will convey a similar visual appearance as the historic trees. Trees will be replaced in the exact locations as the original design where feasible. Minor changes in circulation will result in some tree locations to shift slightly. The shift in tree location and addition of trees to the shade niches will not substantially alter the overall vegetated character of the historic landscape.
Archeological Sites		
	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> There are no known archeological sites on Reservations 105 and 378. The late 20th-century reconfiguration of Square 0087E and subsequent construction of the below-grade Martin Building North and East Garages and extant utilities have compromised remaining archeological potential across the APE.

<i>Buildings and Structures</i>		
	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> The existing entrance kiosk, egress kiosk, and security guard booth will be removed. The existing guard booth will be replaced. These buildings were identified as noncontributing in the Reservation 105 and 378 DOE.
<i>Views and Vistas</i>		
Vista along Virginia Avenue framing the Washington Monument	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> The views along Virginia Avenue will remain and will not be obstructed.
Views of the Martin Building from the fountain and central lawn	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> The views of the Martin Building from the fountain and central lawn will remain intact.
Interior views between park areas and features framed by mass plantings	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>Adverse Effect.</i> Internal views to and from the central lawn will be modified by the construction of the new kiosk due to its increased footprint and height. The adverse effect will be minimized as the materials of the new kiosk (transparent glass and stone) will allow the building to visually recede into the landscape and are compatible with adjacent buildings. The grading with a berm on the north side of the kiosk will be maintained, helping to reduce the overall perceived height from Virginia Avenue. Internal views to other areas will continue and will be framed by mass plantings.
<i>Constructed Water Features</i>		
Robert Latham Owen Memorial Fountain	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> The fountain in Robert Latham Owen Park will be removed, stored, and reinstalled to its original appearance with a new foundation, infrastructure, and lighting.

<i>Small-Scale Features</i>		
Lamp posts	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> The lamp posts will be salvaged, stored, repaired, and reinstalled. One new lamp post will be replicated and added to the raised terrace in front of the Martin Building. The addition of the replicated lamp post will not diminish the integrity of the landscape.
Granite raised beds	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> The granite raised beds will be salvaged, stored, repaired, and reinstalled.
Discus Thrower (Discobolus) statue	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> The discus thrower statue will be removed, conserved, and reinstalled on a new foundation at its original location.
Tennis court	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> The tennis court will be rebuilt and relocated approximately 10' to the northwest of the existing location. Its size and material will remain the same. The shift in location will not diminish the overall integrity of the landscape.

Table 2: Assessment of Effects, Other Historic Properties in APE

Historic Property	Alternative A: No Action	Alternative B: NPS Preferred
Eccles Building	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> The proposed project will not result in any physical changes to the property, will not alter the property's setting, and/or will not introduce visual elements that will diminish the integrity of the property's historic features.
US Public Health Service Building	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> The proposed project will not result in any physical changes to the property, will not alter the property's setting, and/or will not introduce visual elements that will diminish the integrity of the property's historic features.
Northwest Rectangle Historic District	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> The proposed project will continue the historic use of the property as a public park. Street trees that require removal will be replaced in kind and views into the park from the district will not substantially change. The proposed project will not result in any physical changes to the property, will not alter the property's setting, and/or will not introduce visual elements that will diminish the integrity of the property's historic features.
L'Enfant Plan	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> No changes to the street layouts, widths, or size of the reservations will occur. Changes to the width of the Virginia Avenue sidewalks from 4' to 10' will occur in the existing right-of-way. The proposed project will not result in any physical changes to the property, will not alter the property's setting, and/or will not introduce visual elements that will diminish the integrity of the property's historic features.
National Academy of Sciences	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> The proposed project will not result in any physical changes to the property, will not alter the property's setting, and/or will not introduce visual elements that will diminish the integrity of the property's historic features.
Truman Federal Building	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> Views from the building into the park will not be obscured or substantially changed. The proposed project will not result in any physical changes to the property, will not alter the property's setting, and/or will not introduce visual elements that will diminish the integrity of the property's historic features.
Department of Interior Building	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> The proposed project will not result in any physical changes to the property, will not alter the property's setting, and/or will not introduce visual elements that will diminish the integrity of the property's historic features.

Assessment of Effects
Martin Building Garage and Landscape Rehabilitation

General Jose de San Martin Memorial	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> Street trees that require removal will be replaced in kind and views into the park from the site will not substantially change. The proposed project will not result in any physical changes to the property, will not alter the property's setting, and/or will not introduce visual elements that will diminish the integrity of the property's historic features.
Office of Personnel Management	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> The proposed project will not result in any physical changes to the property, will not alter the property's setting, and/or will not introduce visual elements that will diminish the integrity of the property's historic features.
Pan American Union Annex	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> The proposed project will not result in any physical changes to the property, will not alter the property's setting, and/or will not introduce visual elements that will diminish the integrity of the property's historic features.
Virginia Avenue Cultural Landscape	<i>No Effect</i>	<i>No Adverse Effect.</i> The proposed project will not obstruct any views along the Virginia Avenue corridor. The new entrance kiosk is set back from the street and at the location of the former egress kiosk. Although some street trees require removal due to health, they will be replaced in kind. The width of the sidewalk along Virginia Avenue will be increased from 4' to 10' to match the width of sidewalks at the 2200 block of Virginia Avenue and to conform with new DDOT streetscape standards. This change will not adversely affect the cultural landscape as the overall configuration of sidewalk and tree boxes will remain.

10. Copies or Summaries of the Views Provided to Date by Consulting Parties or the Public

Comments received from the Commission of Fine Arts February 27, 2020, concept design review and the National Capital Planning Commission March 5, 2020, concept design review are attached. Also attached are minutes from the consulting parties meetings and comments received on the Assessment of Effects from the DC SHPO.

III. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

11. Status of Consultation to Date

NPS initiated Section 106 consultation with the DC SHPO on October 7, 2019. Following comments from the DC SHPO, the NPS completed a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) for Reservations 105 and 378. The DOE was also shared with the consulting parties. The DC SHPO formally concurred with the DOE on November 16, 2021.

The National Park Service and the Federal Reserve Board of Governors held a public meeting on June 28, 2021, to present the project. There were no concerns expressed during the meeting and no comments received during the 30-day comment period. A second consulting parties meeting was held on November 15, 2021, to provide additional details of the project, discuss the Assessment of Effects, and present mitigation measures. The list of consulting parties and meeting notes are attached. All meeting materials and other information on the project can be found at <https://parkplanning.nps.gov/projectHome.cfm?parkId=427&projectID=94069>.

Attachments:

1. Section 106 consultation correspondence and comments
2. APE Map
3. Project Plans
4. List of Consulting Parties