



National Capital Parks East
Robert F. Kennedy Stadium Demolition Environmental Assessment
Washington, DC



ROBERT F. KENNEDY STADIUM DEMOLITION PROJECT

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT – APPENDICES
SEPTEMBER 2023

APPENDIX A: SECTION 106 CONSULTATION



July 14, 2023

Ms. Tara D. Morrison
Superintendent
National Park Service
National Capital Parks- East
National Capital Region
1900 Anacostia Drive, SE
Washington, DC 20020

RE: Initiation of Section 106 Consultation for the Proposed Demolition (Raze) of RFK Stadium,
2400 East Capitol Street, NE

Dear Ms. Morrison:

Thank you for initiating consultation with the District of Columbia State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding the above-referenced undertaking. We also appreciated the opportunity to participate in the first consulting parties meeting which occurred virtually on June 6, 2023. Based upon our review of the project submittal and participation in the recent meeting, we are writing to provide our initial comments regarding effects on historic properties in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800.

It is our understanding that Events DC owns RFK Stadium and is proposing to demolish it. The stadium is located on federally owned land that falls under the jurisdiction of the NPS. The federal undertaking associated with the proposed raze is limited to the NPS approvals required to carry out the demolition.

Despite being in poor condition, we concur with the NPS determination that RFK Stadium is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons identified in the recent project meeting. We also agree that demolition of the stadium will result in an adverse effect on historic properties.

To evaluate the potential for other effects on historic properties, we request the draft APE to be modified in accordance with comments offered during the consulting parties meeting so that all areas where both the direct and indirect (e.g. visual, audible, vibrational and atmospheric) effects of the raze will be considered. As currently proposed, the APE appears to exclude some areas, buildings and districts such as the DC Armory, the Kingman Park Historic District, Heritage Island and the like by limiting the APE to the “borders” of these areas/buildings/districts rather than including them in their entirety or, at a minimum, those portions where the indirect effects could reasonably be expected to be perceptible.

Considering the full extent of indirect effects is particularly important given the scale and visibility of the stadium but, to be clear, including such places in the APE does not mean that any relevant historic properties will be adversely affected. It will, however, help to ensure the forthcoming Assessment of Effect will be more thorough and comprehensive.

Ms. Tara D. Morrison
Initiation of Section 106 Consultation for the Proposed Demolition (Raze) of RFK Stadium, 2400 East Capitol Street, NE
July 14, 2023
Page 2

If you should have any questions or comments regarding any of these matters, please contact me at andrew.lewis@dc.gov or 202-442-8841. Questions or comments related to archaeology should be directed to Ruth Troccoli at ruth.troccoli@dc.gov or 202-442-8836. Otherwise, we look forward to receiving the draft Assessment of Effects report and to consulting further with NPS, Events DC and other parties to continue the Section 106 review of this undertaking.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Andrew Lewis". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "A".

C. Andrew Lewis
Senior Historic Preservation Officer
DC State Historic Preservation Office

23-0680

From: [Estes, Liz](#)
To: [Estes, Liz](#)
Subject: FW: [EXTERNAL] Re: FW: Monacan Indian Nation Consultation - Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium Demolition
Date: Friday, September 29, 2023 8:33:53 AM
Attachments: [image002.png](#)

From: Kaleigh Pollak <kaleigh.monacan@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, September 28, 2023 11:18 AM
To: Stidham, Tammy <Tammy_Stidham@nps.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: FW: Monacan Indian Nation Consultation - Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium Demolition

Good Morning,

Thank you for contacting us about the proposed project. The Monacan Indian Nation is a federally recognized sovereign tribe, headquartered on Bear Mountain in Amherst County. Citizens of the Nation are descended from Virginia and North Carolina Eastern Siouan cultural and linguistic groups, and our ancestral territory includes Virginia west of the fall line of the rivers, sections of southeastern West Virginia, and portions of northern North Carolina. At this time, the active Monacan consultation areas include:

Virginia: Albemarle, Alleghany, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Bedford, Bland, Buchanan, Buckingham, Campbell, Carroll, Charlotte, Clarke, Craig, Culpepper, Cumberland, Dickenson, Floyd, Fluvanna, Franklin, Frederick, Giles, Goochland, Grayson, Greene, Halifax, Henry, Highland, Lee, Loudoun, Louisa, Madison, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Nelson, Orange, Page, Patrick, Pittsylvania, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Pulaski, Rappahannock, Roanoke, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Russell, Scott, Shenandoah, Smyth, Tazewell, Warren, Washington, Wise, and Wythe Counties, and all contiguous cities.

West Virginia: Greenbrier, Mercer, Monroe, Pendleton, Pocahontas, and Summers Counties.

North Carolina: Alamance, Caswell, Granville, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Vance, and Warren Counties.

At this time, the Nation does not wish to actively participate in this consultation project, because:

X	This project is outside our ancestral territory
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	The project's impacts are anticipated to be minimal
	The project is more closely related to _____, which should be contacted to participate in consultation
	The tribal office does not currently have the capacity to participate in this project
	Other:

However, the Nation requests to be contacted if:

- Sites associated with native history may be impacted by this project;
- Adverse effects associated with this project are identified;
- Human remains are encountered during this project;
- Unanticipated native cultural remains are encountered during this project;
- Other tribes consulting on this project cease consultation; or
- The project size or scope becomes larger or more potentially destructive than currently described.

Please do not make any assumptions about future consultation interests based on this decision, as priorities and information may change. We request that you send any future consultation communications in electronic form to Consultation@MonacanNation.com. We appreciate your outreach to the Monacan Indian Nation and look forward to working with you in the future.

Kaleigh Pollak

On Wed, Aug 30, 2023 at 8:08 AM Tribal Office <TribalOffice@monacannation.com> wrote:

Thank you,

Amie Parra

Administrative Assistant

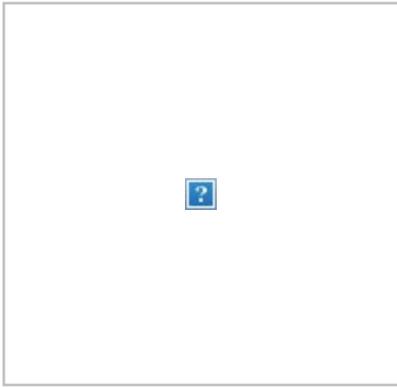
Monacan Indian Nation

O: (434) 363-4864

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111 Highview Drive

Madison Heights, VA 24572



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From: Stidham, Tammy <Tammy_Stidham@nps.gov>

Sent: Tuesday, August 29, 2023 5:06 PM

To: Monacan Nation <Mnation538@aol.com>; Tribal Office <TribalOffice@monacannation.com>; Adrian Compton <TribalAdmin@monacannation.com>

Subject: Monacan Indian Nation Consultation - Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium Demolition

The National Park Service (NPS), in coordination with Events DC, is proposing to demolish the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium located at 2400 East Capitol Street NE, Washington, DC 20003. The Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium is owned by the District of Columbia and Events DC operates and manages RFK Stadium (and its parking lots). The RFK Stadium is located on land owned by United States and is administered by the NPS through the National Capital Parks - East as part of Anacostia Park. The RFK Stadium has come into disrepair and needs to be demolished for safety and health reasons based on age and condition.

The NPS is writing to initiate consultation for this project. If you have any questions, please reach out to me with any questions or comments.

Thank you,

From: [Stidham, Tammy](#)
To: [Estes, Liz](#)
Cc: [Gorder, Joel S](#)
Subject: Fw: [External] Demolition of RFK
Date: Wednesday, August 23, 2023 2:55:02 PM

Please see below - please plan to add as an appendix to the EA and the MOA

Tammy Stidham
Acting Associate Regional Director - Lands and Planning
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Drive SW
Washington, DC 20242
voice - (202)619-7474
mobile - (202)438-0028
tammy_stidham@nps.gov



From: Christopher Wilson <cwilson@achp.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, August 23, 2023 2:17 PM
To: Stidham, Tammy <Tammy_Stidham@nps.gov>
Subject: Re: [External] Demolition of RFK

Tammy:

Please accept this email (correspondence to follow) as the ACHP response to formally participate in the RFK Memorial Stadium Section 106 case and the subsequent development of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

Please include me, from this point forward, in the consultation process.

Thank you,

Chris Wilson
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

From: Stidham, Tammy <Tammy_Stidham@nps.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, August 22, 2023 4:25:30 PM
To: e106 <e106@achp.gov>
Cc: Christopher Wilson <cwilson@achp.gov>

Subject: [External] Demolition of RFK

The National Park Service (NPS) is proposing to authorize the District of Columbia through Events DC to demolish the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium (RFK Stadium) located at 2400 East Capitol Street NE, Washington, DC. The District of Columbia plans on using the site for other uses permitted by the lease.

The RFK Stadium is owned by the District of Columbia and the responsibility for operating and managing RFK Stadium (and its parking lots) has been given to the Washington Convention and Sports Authority, now referred to as Events DC (Events DC). However, the land on which the RFK Stadium is located is owned by the United States and administrated by the NPS as part of Anacostia Park.

The *purpose* of the proposed action is for the NPS to authorize the District of Columbia through Events DC to demolish the RFK Stadium, which is located on land owned by the United States and administrated by the NPS. The proposed action is *needed* as the RFK Stadium has come into disrepair and needs to be demolished for safety and health reasons based on age and condition. The RFK Stadium is over 60 years old has reached the end of its useful life. The facility was decommissioned in 2019 and no longer serves its intended purpose as a sports and entertainment venue.

RFK Stadium is eligible for listing in the NRHP; therefore, its demolition would result in an adverse effect, as defined in 36 CFR § 800.5. Because it is not possible to avoid or minimize the adverse effect on the historic property, mitigation measures will be documented in a Memorandum of Agreement between all appropriate signatories as determined through consultation. Mitigation measures may include the documentation of the RFK Stadium property following the Historic American Buildings Survey standards, the development of a Historic Resource Study for RFK Stadium, and the installation of an interpretive display on the RFK Stadium site presenting its history and significance.

Demolition activities would have temporary effects on the views from historic properties within or adjacent to the project's APE including the DC Armory, Anacostia Park, Kingman Park Historic District, Langston Golf Course Historic District, the Young, Brown, Phelps, and Spingarn Educational Campus Historic District, Spingarn Senior High School, Langston Terrace Dwellings, Anne Archbold Hall, Eastern High School, East Capitol Street Car Barn, Capitol Hill Historic District, and Fort Circle Parks Historic District. Although there would be short-term impacts to these historic properties from demolition-related noise and vibration, these impacts would not permanently alter any of the characteristics that qualify these resources for inclusion in the NRHP. Therefore, there would be no adverse effect on these historic properties. Further, the demolition of RFK Stadium would result in no adverse effect on archaeological resources.

he NPS in consultation with the DC SHPO anticipates a determination of adverse effect and is writing to notify the ACHP as such and that the NPS is proposing to develop a Memorandum of Agreement.

Please let me know if ACHP wishes to participate. Let me know if you have questions or need additional information.

Thanks -
Tammy

Tammy Stidham
Acting Associate Regional Director - Lands and Planning
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Drive SW
Washington, DC 20242
voice - (202)619-7474
mobile - (202)438-0028
tammy_stidham@nps.gov



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From: [Gorder, Joel S](#)
To: [Estes, Liz](#); [Stidham, Tammy](#); [Weldon, Daniel T](#); [Theuer, Jason](#)
Subject: FW: [EXTERNAL] Section 106 Consultation - Demolition of RFK Stadium
Date: Thursday, August 31, 2023 6:52:11 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

For your files.

Joel Gorder
Acting Deputy Associate Regional Director of Lands and Planning
National Park Service
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive Southwest
Washington, DC 20242
Joel.Gorder@nps.gov
202.510.3294

From: Laserfiche Notification <donotreply@laserfiche.com>
Sent: Wednesday, August 30, 2023 4:10 PM
To: Gorder, Joel S <Joel_Gorder@nps.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Section 106 Consultation - Demolition of RFK Stadium

This email has been received from outside of DOI - Use caution before clicking on links, opening attachments, or responding.

This email is in response to Demolition of RFK Stadium. The project is out of the Shawnee Tribe's area of interest. If you have any questions, you may contact me via email at Section106@shawnee-tribe.com.

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to comment on this project.

Sincerely,



Erin Paden
TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION
SPECIALIST
Office: (918) 542-2441, x140
Email: epaden@shawnee-tribe.com
29 S Hwy 69A
Miami, OK 74354
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APPENDIX B: ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

**ROBERT F. KENNEDY (RFK) MEMORIAL STADIUM DEMOLITION:
ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS**

The National Park Service (NPS) is proposing to grant permission to EventsDC to demolish the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium (RFK Stadium) located at 2400 East Capitol Street NE, Washington, DC. Because RFK Stadium is owned by the District of Columbia, but the land is owned by the Federal government and under the control of the NPS, the project is subject to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 4321-4347) and the Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (54 U.S.C. § 306108) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800). NPS is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with NEPA to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project, including impacts to cultural resources. The purpose of this Assessment of Effects (AOE) document is to further define these impacts in accordance with the Section 106 process. NPS initiated Section 106 consultation with the District of Columbia State Historic Preservation Office (DC SHPO) on 6 June 2023.

RFK Stadium and its surrounding parking lots¹ and landscaped areas occupy an approximately 29-acre site within the 190-acre RFK campus, stadium structure itself occupies an approximately 10-acre footprint. It is located on the west bank of the Anacostia River. The stadium is northeast of the Barney Circle neighborhood and southeast of Kingman Park. Southwest of the stadium is the DC Armory building and the former DC General Hospital campus. The stadium is currently surrounded by asphalt parking lots and open landscaped space. Since opening in 1961, the stadium has served as a multi-use sports and entertainment venue. Over the years, the Washington Senators, Washington Commanders, Washington Nationals, and D.C. United have all called the stadium home. The stadium has also hosted a wide range of major sporting events including the 1994 Men's FIFA World Cup, 1996 Summer Olympic soccer games, and the 2003 FIFA Women's World Cup. Significant concerts held at RFK Stadium include the Beatles' penultimate concert in 1966, the Rolling Stones in 1972, the Grateful Dead played their first of many concerts at the venue in 1973, and "The United We Stand: What More Can I Give" benefit concert in tribute to the victims of the September 11 attacks in 2001 led by Michael Jackson, along with countless other concerts and performances. NPS considers RFK Stadium to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

An Environmental Assessment analyzed the No-Action Alternative along with one Action Alternative for demolition of RFK Stadium. Detailed descriptions of each alternative are included in Chapter 2 of the Environmental Assessment. NPS has identified the Demolition of RFK Stadium Action Alternative as the preferred alternative.

The RFK Stadium demolition project consists of four phases: hazardous materials abatement, selective demolition, structural demolition, and back-filling and grading. The initial phase included the removal of identified asbestos-containing materials and universal waste within the stadium. To prepare for demolition, selective materials have been removed including, but not limited to, furniture, equipment, interior non-load bearing partition walls, doors, windows,

¹ The RFK Stadium grounds reside within Section F of the Anacostia Park Historic District, but RFK Stadium itself is not.

ROBERT F. KENNEDY (RFK) MEMORIAL STADIUM DEMOLITION ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

flooring, signage, and mechanical, plumbing, and electrical fixtures. Gas, sanitary sewer, water, and electrical lines have also been disconnected. Prior to the demolition of the structure, erosion and sediment controls will be implemented at the project site. Silt fencing will be installed along the proposed Limits of Disturbance (LOD) for the project (see Figure 1). The stadium structure will be removed to a minimum depth of 36 inches below finished grade. A small number of foundation columns will be left in place, some of which will remain in order to protect nearby storm drain systems. Demolition of exterior features within the project LOD will include the perimeter sidewalk, the majority of the asphalt loop drive at the stadium's entrance, fencing, bollards, light poles, a retaining wall, and the removal of some trees and existing vegetation. The existing paved parking lots adjacent to the stadium will remain and will be used as staging areas for equipment and materials during demolition. Following all demolition activities, the project LOD will be backfilled with recycled concrete from the demolished structure, graded to allow for site drainage, and reseeded.

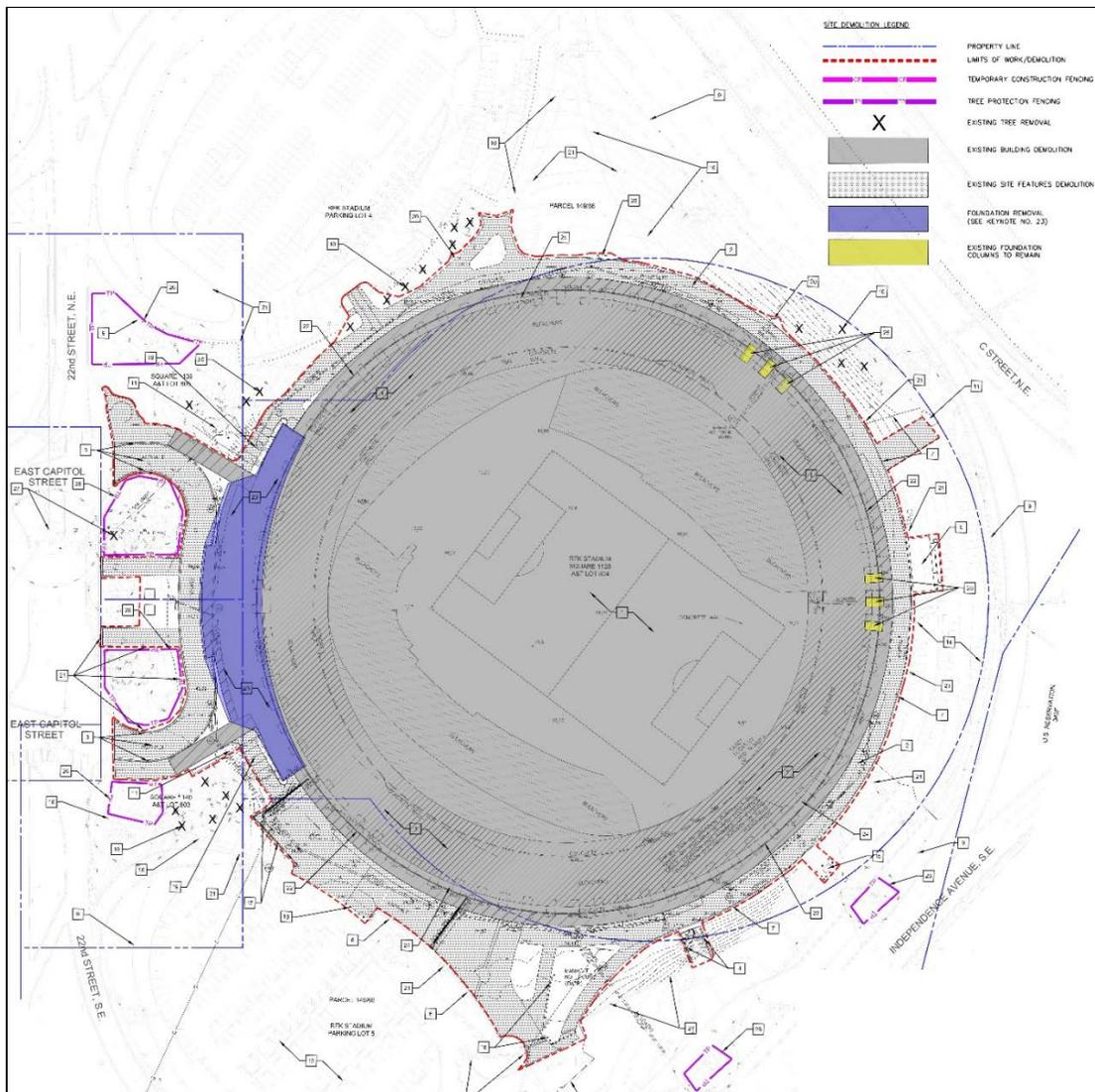


Figure 1. RFK Stadium demolition plan (provided by Smoot Construction Co., 2023).

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

An Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking was delineated by NPS, in consultation with the DC SHPO. The APE for *direct* effects includes potential areas of surface and subsurface disturbance planned during the proposed demolition activities and was defined by the project's LOD, as shown in Figure 1, as well as adjacent parking lots to be used as staging areas during demolition activities. The APE for *indirect* effects captures locations from which the project site may be reasonably visible and locations that may be affected by noise and vibration associated with the demolition. A noise and vibration analysis has not been conducted for the RFK Stadium demolition project; however, for the purposes of this AOE, the indirect APE includes a 500-foot buffer from the project's LOD to include locations where noticeable effects from noise and vibration could occur during mechanized demolition activities.

Historic properties that are located within or directly adjacent to the indirect and direct APEs include:

- RFK Memorial Stadium,
- Anacostia Park,
- DC Armory,
- Kingman Park Historic District,
- Langston Golf Course Historic District,
- Young, Brown, Phelps, and Spingarn Educational Campus Historic District,
- Spingarn Senior High School,
- Langston Terrace Dwellings,
- Anne Archbold Hall,
- Reservation 13 Archaeological Site,
- Eastern High School,
- East Capitol Street Car Barn (Metropolitan Railroad Company Car Barn),
- Capitol Hill Historic District,
- Fort Circle Parks Historic District, and
- Kingman and Heritage Islands.

These properties include those listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP and/or the DC Inventory of Historic Sites (DC Inventory). Properties are considered eligible for listing if a formal determination of eligibility has been made or if they meet, or potentially meet, at least one of the four NRHP criteria for evaluation, as defined in 36 CFR § 60.4. Figure 2 provides the boundaries of both the *direct* and *indirect* APE for the RFK Stadium demolition project and the historic properties listed above.

ROBERT F. KENNEDY (RFK) MEMORIAL STADIUM DEMOLITION ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

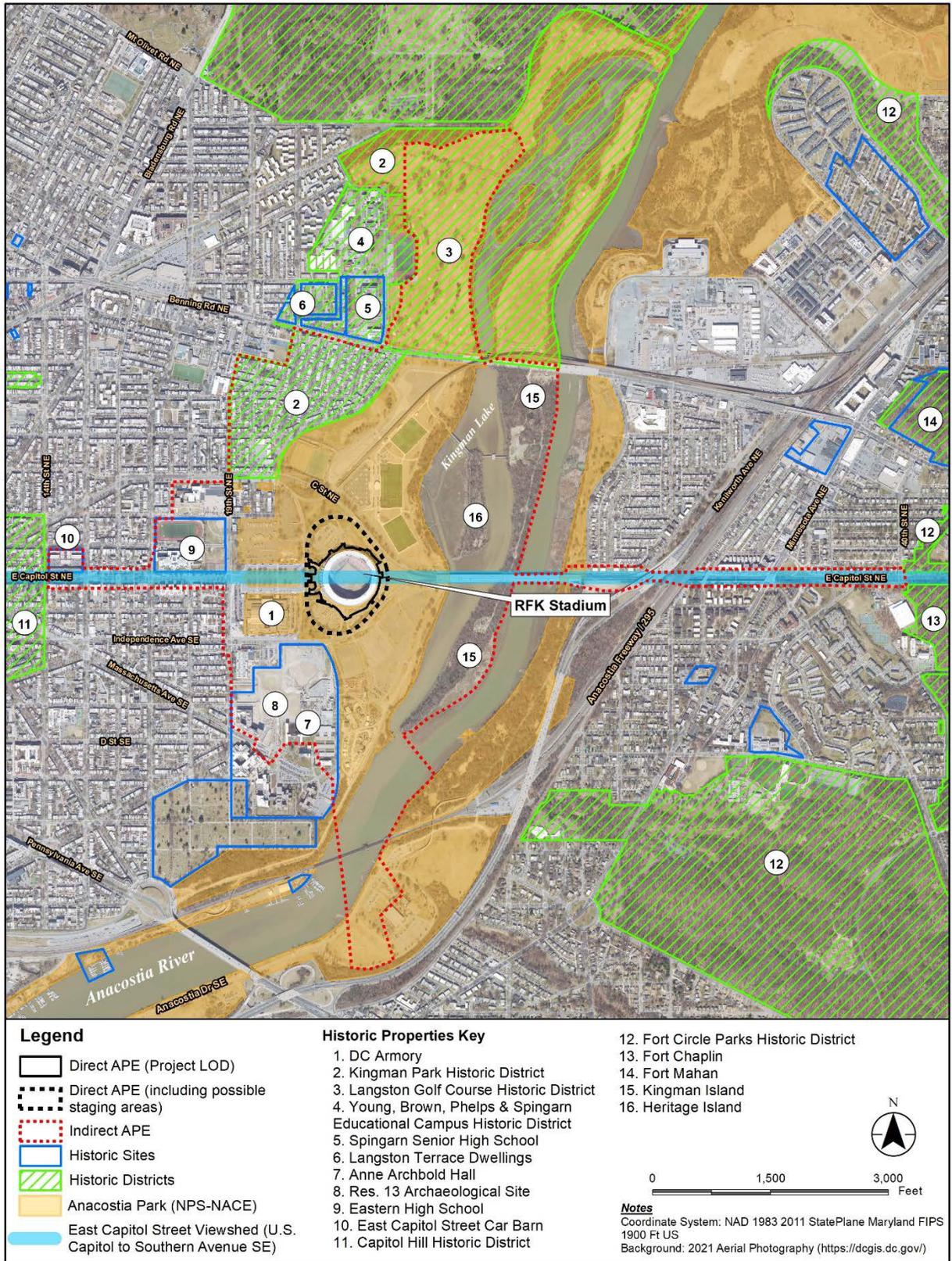


Figure 2. Map depicting direct and indirect APE and historic properties.

One culturally significant viewshed, as documented in the Federal Urban Design Element of the *Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital* (National Capital Planning Commission [NCPC] 2016a), was also included as part of the indirect APE. The *Plan* considers the East Capitol Street viewshed to be a “preeminent” viewshed, defined as a critical view to and from the city’s monumental core that contributes to the “visual importance/hierarchy of nationally symbolic public buildings and civic spaces” (NCPC 2016a:15). The East Capitol Street viewshed extends from the U.S. Capitol to Southern Avenue SE, the District boundary, and passes directly over RFK Stadium (Figure 2). East Capitol Street acts as a gateway into the city and this viewshed creates a “visual link between the monumental core and the surrounding established neighborhoods” (NCPC 2016a:31).

ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

The Criteria of Adverse Effect, as defined in 36 CFR § 800.5, have been applied to assess the potential effects of the RFK Stadium demolition on historic properties within the APE. An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s *location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association*. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative. Examples of adverse effects on historic properties as noted in 36 CFR § 800.5 include, but are not limited to:

1. the physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
2. the alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties;
3. the removal of the property from its historic location;
4. the change in character of the property’s use or of physical features within the property’s setting that contribute to its historic significance;
5. the introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property’s significant historic features;
6. the neglect of a property which causes its deterioration; and
7. the transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of that property’s historic significance.

Only two historic properties have been identified within the project’s *direct* APE: RFK Stadium itself and Anacostia Park (Section F). The remaining properties included in the assessment below are within or adjacent to the project’s *indirect* APE. Figure 2 depicts the locations of these historic properties.

Resources Within the Direct APE

Robert F. Kennedy (RFK) Memorial Stadium

Prior to the construction of RFK Stadium in 1961, the land on which it is located was undeveloped. The marshy wetlands of the Anacostia River, known as the Anacostia Flats, covered what is now RFK Stadium until the early twentieth century (Langfitt and Camp 1914). A large reclamation project gradually filled the mudflats, allowing for the expansion of the eastern end of the city.

The idea for constructing a stadium in this general area was initially conceptualized in the 1930s, alongside the planning for the development or improvements of other recreational facilities including the Langston Golf Course and Anacostia Park. These early plans for a stadium “paralleled the rising interest of Americans in organized recreation” at the time (Torkelson 2021:30). However, formal planning for the stadium did not begin until the passage of the District of Columbia Stadium Act in 1957, which authorized the Department of the Interior to obtain property for a stadium. Groundbreaking began in 1960 (Events DC 2023a). The stadium was originally called the District of Columbia Stadium (DC Stadium). In 1969, it was renamed to honor U.S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy after his assassination the previous year.

Designed by Texas-based architect, George Leighton Dahl, RFK Stadium was one of the first in the country designed to host both baseball and football games. It was part of a wave of multi-use stadiums constructed across the country after World War II. With a nearly perfectly circular plan, the front side of the stadium slopes down forming a “V” shape (Photo 1). Its facade creates the perception of waving lines, as if the stadium were in motion (Scott et al. 2020; Photo 2). The stadium’s large size and prominent location along the Anacostia River makes it visible from a large part of the surrounding area. A detailed description of RFK Stadium is available in the Determination of Eligibility prepared by Goulston & Storrs (Mellon 2022).

George Dahl and his firm oversaw over 3,000 design projects spanning the country, most notably the 1936 Texas Centennial Exposition at Fair Park in Dallas, multiple buildings at the University of Texas, and the Neiman-Marcus store in Dallas (Long 2020). While Dahl’s utilitarian design for RFK Stadium lacked architectural detail or ornamentation, the stadium offered many luxuries and features not seen in other stadiums including larger seats, air-conditioned locker rooms, wider entrances and exit ramps, and a state-of-the-art lighting system. Dahl’s utilitarian design did not attempt to align with the architecture of the surrounding neighborhoods or with that of nearby government buildings (for example, the Art Deco style of the DC Armory) (Mellon 2022). Dahl’s design for RFK Stadium would not be considered a significant or notable example of his work and it did not have a profound influence on his career or on the architecture of the time (Mellon 2022).

RFK Stadium retains its overall integrity as a potentially historic property. While there have been many alterations made to the stadium and surrounding site, these have been fairly minor and have not impacted the original massing or form of the stadium as originally constructed (Mellon 2022). Alterations were mostly made to its interior and included changes to the seating layout,

ROBERT F. KENNEDY (RFK) MEMORIAL STADIUM DEMOLITION ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

service areas, and mechanical systems. Architectural details, while limited, were generally not impacted by these alterations.



Photo 1. View of main entrance of RFK Stadium, facing east (Photograph by Justin Scalera, January 2023).

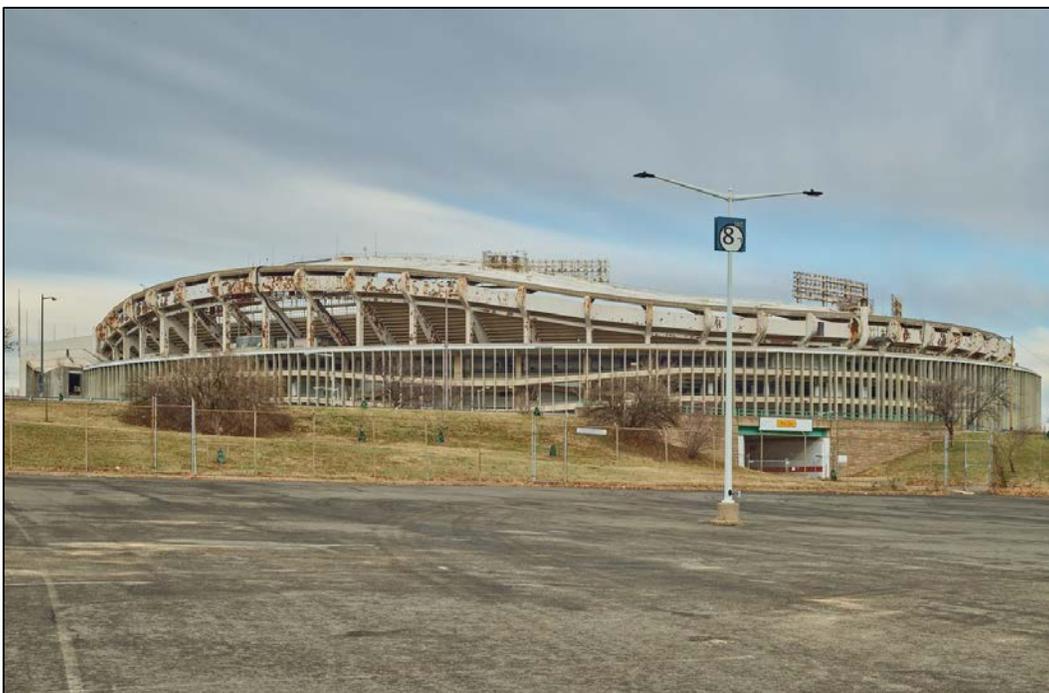


Photo 2. View of exterior of RFK Stadium, facing northwest (Photograph by Justin Scalera, January 2023).

Anacostia Park (Section F)

The area immediately surrounding RFK Stadium is located within Anacostia Park (Section F), part of the NPS National Capital Parks – East (NACE). The stadium structure itself is not included in the park boundary. The park currently encompasses more than 1,200 acres on the east and west sides of the Anacostia River spanning from South Capitol Street SE to New York Avenue NE. Anacostia Park was established as an urban park in 1919 and came under the jurisdiction of the NPS in 1933 under the authority of the Capper-Cramton Act of 1930. Anacostia Park, which includes the Kenilworth Park and Aquatic Gardens, preserves forests, and contributes to the protection of the water quality of the Anacostia River, protects historic, scenic, and natural resources and values, and provides high quality waterfront recreation opportunities for the local community and the visiting public (NPS 2019). Anacostia Park also includes the Langston Golf Course, discussed in the following section. The project’s indirect APE also includes a small portion of Anacostia Park on the east bank of the Anacostia River.

As of this writing, a NRHP nomination is in progress for Anacostia Park; however, it has been officially determined eligible for listing as a historic district by the DC SHPO (Torkelson 2021:22). A draft NRHP nomination suggested a period of significance from 1906 to 1949 (Venno and Calvit 2010); however, a recent cultural landscape inventory recommended an expanded period of significance from pre-1668 to 1976 (Torkelson 2021:23). This encompasses the park’s archaeological significance, the importance of its creation as parkland under the Army Corps of Engineers, New Deal-era improvements, the segregation and desegregation of recreational facilities, temporary World War II facilities, and its Bicentennial-era redesign. While it is not known whether the current NRHP nomination will recommend that RFK Stadium is a contributing resource to Anacostia Park, the earlier assessments considered the stadium to be non-contributing and the view of RFK Stadium was not considered a contributing feature of the park.

Resources Within or Adjacent to the Indirect APE

DC Armory

The DC Armory building adjacent to the RFK Stadium property to the southwest at 2001 East Capitol Street SE. It opened in 1941 as the headquarters, armory, and training facility for the DC National Guard and also currently functions as a sports and entertainment venue (Events DC 2023b). Designed by the city’s municipal architect Nathan C. Wyeth, the DC Armory could be considered an example of the “stripped classical” style, commonly used for government buildings beginning in the 1930s (U.S. General Services Administration 2017), with Art Deco and Moderne elements. This large, symmetrical building is clad in limestone with its main central section covered by a commanding, curved shed roof (Scott and Lee 1993). The Armory’s main façade features five vertical strips of glass block windows over five entrance openings and a Moderne-style, incised eagle design at the center of the frieze (Scott and Lee 1993). Construction began in June of 1940, less than one year after the start of World War II. It housed the FBI Fingerprinting Bureau throughout the war. In 1949, the first inaugural ball was held at the Armory by President Harry S. Truman. It has since been used for a multitude of prominent political events including inaugural balls for many administrations from Truman to

Barrack Obama, presidential rallies, and fundraisers, and other entertainment events including conventions, expos, professional wrestling matches, and the Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus. The Armory was also used to shelter for hundreds of evacuees from New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina (Coyner 2009). The Armory's entertainment use was initially managed by the DC Armory Board, which formed in 1948. In 1994, the Armory came under the authority of the DC Sports and Entertainment Commission (DCSEC), which would later become the Washington Convention and Sports Authority. The DC Armory's eligibility for listing in the NRHP or DC Inventory has not yet been formally determined; however, it is considered potentially eligible for the purposes of this assessment.



**Photo 3. View of the DC Armory facing South on East Capitol Street, SE
*Kingman Park & Langston Golf Course Historic Districts***

The Kingman Park Historic District is located northwest of the stadium. The district's eastern boundaries fall within the project's indirect APE. The southern portion of the Langston Golf Course Historic District is also located within the indirect APE, as the golf course falls entirely within the boundaries of the Kingman Park District. Both districts are listed in the NRHP and the DC Inventory (Williams 2018; Cole 1989). The Kingman Park neighborhood developed during the late 1920s through the 1940s at the height of racial segregation. The neighborhood is significant for being marketed to African Americans at a time of a city-wide housing shortage, and it was one of the few areas of the city without racially restrictive housing covenants. Kingman Park was also the backdrop of many significant civil rights demonstrations that

contributed to ending legally sanctioned segregation. The period of significance for the Kingman Park Historic District is 1928-1960. The Langston Golf Course opened in 1939 as a recreational area for African Americans and is significant for its role in developing and desegregating public golfing and other recreational facilities in the greater metropolitan area. Prior to its opening, the only golf course open to African Americans was a nine-hole course near the Lincoln Memorial. The Langston Golf Course was built by the Civilian Conservation Corps and Works Progress Administration. Its period of significance is defined as 1939-1941.



Photo 4. View from Kingman Park Historic District looking South towards RFK Stadium on Oklahoma Ave, NE

Young, Brown, Phelps, and Spingarn Educational Campus Historic District & Spingarn Senior High School

Two additional historic properties located adjacent to the indirect APE are within the boundaries of the Kingman Park Historic District. These are the Young, Brown, Phelps, and Spingarn Educational Campus Historic District and the Spingarn Senior High School. These resources are listed in both the NRHP and the DC Inventory (Walton and Raglin 2013; 2014). The Young, Brown, Phelps, and Spingarn Educational Campus is a complex of four public school buildings, including the Spingarn Senior High School, constructed specifically for African American students between 1930 and 1952. Spingarn Senior High School was the last school in the complex to be constructed. It was planned since the late-1930s with the purpose of relieving the overcrowding of the other segregated high schools. The high school is one of the last Colonial Revival-style school buildings remaining in the District. The period of significance for the

Educational Campus Historic District begins in 1931, while the period of significance for Spingarn Senior High School is 1952-1960.



Photo 5. The Charles Young Elementary School (part of the Young, Brown, Phelps, and Spingarn Educational Campus Historic District) facing East along 26th Street, NE



Photo 6. Spingarn Senior High School looking East on 26th Street, NE



Photo 7. View looking South towards RFK Stadium from Spingarn Senior High School on 26th Street, NE

Langston Terrace Dwellings

Located just west of the Spingarn Senior High School property is the Langston Terrace Dwellings site. This historic property was the first federally funded public housing complex built in the city for low-income African Americans. The garden apartment buildings, designed by Bauhaus-trained African American architect, Hilyard Robinson, were constructed between 1933 and 1937, and are an example of an early Public Works Administration housing project. The Langston Terrace Dwellings site is listed on the NRHP and DC Inventory (Leiner 1986). The period of significance for the housing complex is 1935-1938.



Photo 8. Langston Terrace Dwellings looking Southeast from G Street, NE



Photo 9. View from Langston Terrace Dwellings Looking South towards Benning Road, NE and RFK Stadium

Anne Archbold Hall

South of RFK Stadium is a 67-acre parcel of land between 19th Street SE and the Anacostia River known as Reservation 13. In the central portion of Reservation 13 is Anne Archbold Hall, a historic property listed in the DC Inventory (Metzger 2003). Built in 1932 as part of the larger Gallinger Municipal Hospital complex (later, DC General Hospital), Anne Archbold Hall is an example of Neoclassical architecture. It originally served as the Gallinger Hospital Nurses Residence, when Gallinger Hospital was a leading teaching institution for the education of nurses. The period of significance for Archbold Hall spans from its date of construction in 1932 to 1972 when the final class of nurses graduated.



Photo 10. Anne Archbold Hall looking West



**Photo 11. View from Anne Archbold Hall looking Northwest towards RFK Stadium
*Reservation 13 Archaeological Site***

An archaeological site within Reservation 13 has also been listed in the DC Inventory. Designated in 1988, the Reservation 13 Archaeological Site yielded significant information regarding the pre-European habitation of the area by the Nacotchank people, or Anacostans (DC Preservation League 2023). Evidence of habitation from the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland periods was found, as well as historic evidence of native populations living in the area throughout the seventeenth century.

Eastern High School

Eastern High School, located west of RFK stadium on East Capitol Street, was nominated for listing as a historic property in April 2023 and its status is pending (Purcell 2023). Completed in 1923, the school building was designed by Municipal Architect, Snowden Ashford, and is a prime example of the Collegiate Gothic Revival style. The school's stadium to its north was added in 1925. The school was modernized in the 1980s and 2010s. The period of significance for the Eastern High School site is 1923-1938.



Photo 12. Eastern High School looking North on East Capital Street, NE



Photo 13. View Looking East from Eastern High School towards RFK Stadium on East Capital Street, NE

East Capitol Street Car Barn (Metropolitan Railroad Company Car Barn)

The East Capitol Street Car Barn, located three blocks west of Eastern High School on the north side of the indirect APE, is listed in both the NRHP and the DC Inventory (Brown 1973). This massive Romanesque Revival building occupies the entire block bounded by East Capitol, 14th, A, and 15th Streets NE. Designed by prominent Washington, DC, architect Waddy B. Wood, the building was constructed in 1896 as a car barn, repair shop, and administrative offices for the Metropolitan Railroad Company. The East Capitol Street Car Barn represents three important stages in the rapid transit system history of the District: electrification of streetcars and replacement of horse-drawn cars in the 1890s; streetcar line consolidation in the early twentieth century; and the gradual replacement of the streetcar by the bus in the first half of the twentieth century (Brown 1973). Its period of significance extends from 1896 to 1962 when the last streetcar operated in the District. In 2004, the Car Barn property was rehabilitated into condominium housing.



Photo 14. East Capitol Street Car Barn (Metropolitan Railroad Company Car Barn) looking North



Photo 15. View Looking East from the East Capitol Street Car Barn towards RFK Stadium on East Capitol Street, NE

Capitol Hill Historic District

The Capitol Hill Historic District, one of the oldest residential neighborhoods in the city, is adjacent to the indirect APE at its far western end. The historic district was first listed in both the DC Inventory and NRHP in 1973 and 1976, respectively, with boundary increases in 2003 and 2015 (Ganschinietz 1976; Williams 2003; and Dayton and Trieschmann 2010). The district is roughly bounded by 14th Street/13th Street to the east, 2nd Street to the west, F Street/G Street to the north, and M Street to the south. The period of significance for the Capitol Hill Historic District extends from 1791, when Washington was chosen as the site for the federal government, to 1945, the end of World War II.



Photo 16. View of Residential Neighborhoods that make up the Capitol Hill Historic District at East Capitol Drive, NE and Lincoln Park Drive, NE



Photo 17. View from Capitol Hill Historic District Looking East towards RFK Stadium along East Capitol Street, NE at Lincoln Park Drive, NE

Fort Circle Parks Historic District (Civil War Defenses of Washington): Fort Chaplin and Fort Mahan

A portion of the Fort Circle Parks Historic District, also referred to as the Civil War Defenses of Washington, is adjacent to the indirect APE towards its eastern end, on the east side of the Anacostia River. This historic district occupies over 1,300 incongruous acres surrounding the central part of the city and includes the locations of 68 Civil War forts and batteries, over 20 miles of trenches, and other associated resources. Fort Circle Parks Historic District is listed on the DC Inventory and NRHP (Dillon 1972). The Fort Circle Parks came under the jurisdiction of the NPS as a result of the Capper-Cramton Act of 1930. Under the Act, an effort was undertaken to connect the surviving fortification sites with a scenic parkway. Fort Drive, as it would be called, was never realized and, as a result, the fortification ring is now marked by an almost continuous green belt of public land administered by NPS. At the time of designation, the period of significance for all sites included in the National Register Historic District was determined to be the duration of the Civil War, 1861 to 1865, based solely on military significance (Dillon 1972). However, subsequent assessments of several individual fort sites have recommended the expansion of their period of significance.

The closest fort locations to the RFK Stadium project's indirect APE are Fort Chaplin (now Fort Chaplin Park) on the south side of East Capitol Street SE and Fort Mahan (now Fort Mahan Park) on the north side of Benning Road NE. However, while these are the two closest forts to the indirect APE, the RFK Stadium site is not visible from either. Fort Chaplin represents distinctive characteristics of Civil War-era earthworks and remnants of the fort's parapets, ditches, bombproof, magazine, sallyport, and military road are still extant. The 2017 cultural landscape inventory recommended that the period of significance for Fort Chaplin be expanded to include the years 1902 to 1939, in addition to the Civil War period (Lester 2017). This recognizes the fort's role in the development of parks and recreation in Washington, DC, under the McMillan Plan. The period of significance for Fort Mahan was recommended to be expanded to include the years 1901 to 1941, during which the site was acquired by the District of Columbia and converted to public parkland under the direction of the McMillan Plan (Lester 2013). This recognizes Fort Mahan's role in the development of parks and recreation in the city and the Civilian Conservation Corps' (CCC) involvement in landscape beautification and restoration projects at the site from 1933 to 1941.

Kingman and Heritage Islands

Kingman Island, also known as Burnham Barrier, and Heritage Island are located in the Anacostia River, east of the RFK Stadium property. These man-made islands were built from dredged river material in the early twentieth century, as part of the large reclamation project to fill the mudflats along the river, also known as the Anacostia Flats. Originally named the Burnham Barrier, Kingman Island was created from dredge spoils in an attempt to create a recreational basin, now Kingman Lake (Kingman + Heritage Islands n.d.). Kingman Island, and the surrounding Kingman Lake and nearby Kingman Park, are all named after Brigadier General Dan Christie Kingman, the U.S. Army's Chief of Engineers who died in 1916, while the reclamation project was underway. A portion of Langston Golf Course is located on Kingman

Island north of Benning Road. The southern half of Kingman Island and all of Heritage Island are mostly undeveloped and wooded.

The islands were federally owned and managed by the NPS from 1934 to 1996 (Kingman + Heritage Islands n.d.). Parts of Kingman Island were used during the Depression as a garden, while other areas were used as a dump. East Capitol Street was extended across Kingman Island in 1955. While a number of development plans were proposed for Kingman Island throughout the 1960s, none were implemented. Efforts to transform Kingman and Heritage Islands into an educational park began in 1974 for the Bicentennial; however, the project was abandoned in 1979 when the District government ran out of funding. Both islands are currently owned by the District of Columbia and are managed by Living Classrooms. The islands and surrounding area were designated as the Kingman and Heritage Islands State Conservation Area in 2018. The Kingman Island educational and recreational development project is currently underway under the direction of the DC Department of Energy and Environment.

Kingman and Heritage Islands are not listed in the NRHP or the DC Inventory, and the historical significance of islands has not been formally evaluated; however, the islands are considered potentially eligible for the purposes of this assessment.

Effects on Historic Properties

As RFK Stadium is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP, its demolition will result in an *adverse effect* to a historic property.

The demolition of RFK Stadium will constitute a change in the views from each of the historic properties (districts, individual properties, and the East Capitol Street viewshed) located within or adjacent to the project's indirect APE, except for the Reservation 13 Archaeological Site. No surface or subsurface disturbance will occur within the archaeological site boundary as a result of the demolition project. The demolition of RFK Stadium will result in both short-term and long-term impacts to the above-ground historic properties.

During demolition activities, views from the historic properties within the project's indirect APE may be interrupted by the presence of mechanical demolition equipment and materials that may be stored on the stadium site before disposal. However, these impacts will be short-term and would not permanently alter any of the characteristics that qualify these resources for inclusion in the NRHP or the DC Inventory. Once all demolition activities are complete, the project site will be backfilled with recycled concrete from the demolition and reseeded. All materials and equipment will be removed from the site after the work is completed. Further, views of the RFK Stadium site are not contributing features to any of the historic sites or districts. The date of construction of the stadium in 1961 does not fall within the periods of significance for most of these properties, with the exception of that of the East Capitol Street Car Barn, which ends in 1962. While construction of the stadium began at the end of Kingman Park Historic District's period of significance in 1960, neither its construction nor the stadium itself is considered to be a contributing resource to the district.

After demolition, the views from these historic properties towards the stadium site would be more aligned with the views during their periods of significance. In fact, the completion of the stadium in 1961 would have likely constituted an adverse effect on these historic properties and its demolition would help return the surrounding area's setting closer to that of its historic pre-twentieth-century condition.

The main source of noise and vibration during demolition activities will result from building materials falling to the ground. To lessen the amount of vibration and the extent of its effects, gravels will be placed on the ground surface prior to demolition. Noise and vibration monitoring will be consistently conducted during demolition activities. Remote-controlled monitoring units are currently located on the RFK Stadium site collecting baseline data. During demolition, the monitoring units will regularly be moved to new locations on-site and off-site. If noise or vibration levels approach pre-determined limits, the demolition contractor will be notified in real-time. Indirect effects from demolition-related traffic noise may also occur. However, because the concrete will be reutilized for backfilling, there will be a minimal number of trucks traveling to and from the site. Noise and vibration effects will be short-term and would not permanently alter any of the characteristics that qualify the historic properties for inclusion in the NRHP or the DC Inventory.

The demolition of RFK Stadium would have *no adverse effects* on historic properties within or adjacent to the project's indirect APE.

Effects on Unidentified Archeological Resources

No previous archaeological surveys have been conducted within the project's direct APE. Most of the stadium's southwest parking lot was included in an archival study for the proposed Northeast Boundary Swirl Facility, but no subsurface testing was conducted at this location (Taylor 1984). Phase I subsurface testing was conducted south of the stadium site at the possible location of a nineteenth century smallpox hospital and cemetery. While two human femurs were recovered from fill deposits, no direct, intact evidence of the cemetery was revealed (Taylor 1985).

RFK Stadium site is located within a highly modified urban landscape (Wagner 2009). While archaeological sites have been identified in the vicinity of the project area, the potential for unidentified archaeological resources is very low within the project's direct APE. Archaeological sites with pre-Contact period components identified south of RFK Stadium are located along what was the west bank of the Anacostia River prior to the infilling of the Anacostia Flats. This landform would have been favorable to pre-Contact habitation. However, the majority of the RFK Stadium site is located within what were the Anacostia marshes, not an elevated landform, until infilling occurred in the early twentieth century. Geoarchaeological investigations conducted on the adjacent DC Armory property revealed that between 9 and 18 feet of fill has been deposited in this area (Wagner 2009). Fill deposits on the RFK Stadium site are likely deeper given its location within the infilled Anacostia Flats. While buried archaeological resources may be present, demolition activities within the direct APE will not impact below the likely depths of fill. Undisturbed ground will not be impacted.

As there is limited potential for the presence of archeological resources within the direct APE, there would be *no adverse effect* on archeological resources. However, a plan would be developed for unanticipated archeological discoveries during demolition activities. The plan would include notification procedures to be followed, field recovery and documentation methods to be implemented, post-field recovery analyses to be conducted, and final documentation to be filed with the DC SHPO.

Any proposed construction activities for future development could have the potential to impact archaeological resources. Additional consultation with the DC SHPO and an assessment of archaeological potential would likely be needed.

CONCLUSION

RFK Stadium is eligible for listing in the NRHP; therefore, its demolition would result in an *adverse effect*, as defined in 36 CFR § 800.5. Because it is not possible to avoid or minimize the adverse effect on the historic property, mitigation measures will be documented in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between all appropriate signatories as determined through consultation. Mitigation measures may include the documentation of the RFK Stadium property following the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) standards, the development of a Historic Resource Study (HRS) for RFK Stadium, and the installation of an interpretive display on the RFK Stadium site presenting its history and significance.

Demolition activities would have temporary effects on the views from historic properties within or adjacent to the project's APE including the DC Armory, Anacostia Park, Kingman Park Historic District, Langston Golf Course Historic District, the Young, Brown, Phelps, and Spingarn Educational Campus Historic District, Spingarn Senior High School, Langston Terrace Dwellings, Anne Archbold Hall, Eastern High School, East Capitol Street Car Barn, Capitol Hill Historic District, and Fort Circle Parks Historic District. Although there would be short-term impacts to these historic properties from demolition-related noise and vibration, these impacts would not permanently alter any of the characteristics that qualify these resources for inclusion in the NRHP. Therefore, there would be *no adverse effect* on these historic properties. Further, the demolition of RFK Stadium would result in *no adverse effect* on archaeological resources.

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APPENDIX C: DRAFT MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

Memorandum of Agreement
The Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium Demolition

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION AND SPORTS AUTHORITY AKA EVENTS DC,
AND
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING
THE ROBERT F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL STADIUM DEMOLITION**

This Memorandum of Agreement (“MOA”) is made as of October [REDACTED], 2023 (the “Effective Date”), is made by and among the National Park Service (NPS), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the District of Columbia State Historic Preservation Office (DC SHPO), and the Washington Convention and Sports Authority (Events DC), pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA) (“Section 106”), 54 U.S.C. § 306108 and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800 regarding the federal authorization required for demolition of the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium (Undertaking) at 2400 East Capitol Street, NE. The NPS, ACHP, DC SHPO, and Events DC are collectively referred to as “Signatories” or individually as a “Signatory”; and

WHEREAS, the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium (hereinafter “RFK Stadium”), located at 2400 East Capitol Street, NE, Washington, DC (Appendix A), is owned by the District of Columbia (hereinafter “the District”) and Events DC operates and manages RFK Stadium and its parking lots on behalf of the District and is an authorized Signatory pursuant to the attached joinder agreement (Appendix B); and

WHEREAS, at the beginning of 20th century, the federally-owned land on which the stadium sits was predominantly used as park land and open space until 1957 when the District of Columbia Stadium Act (P.L. 85-300) authorized and directed the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) to acquire real property on the East Capitol Street site and authorized the D.C. Armory Board to construct, maintain, and operate a new stadium; and

WHEREAS, originally, title to both the stadium and surrounding lands was to be transferred to the District from the Secretary following the repayment of the bonds. However, the stadium remained the property of the Federal Government until 1986, with the D.C. Amory Board contracting with the NPS for use of the Stadium; and

WHEREAS, transfer of the stadium was completed in 1986 with the adoption of a bill (P.L. 99-581) to amend the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957 to direct the Secretary to convey title of the Stadium to the District and establish a 50-year conditional lease on the ground under the stadium and surrounding parking facilities. The conditions set strict use guidelines on the stadium, mandating that the facility only be used as stadium or for outdoor recreation activities. Under current law, the lease is set to expire in 2038; and

WHEREAS, the RFK Stadium was christened the District of Columbia Stadium after its completion in 1961 but was administratively renamed the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium in January 1969 in honor of the late senator who had been assassinated several months earlier. The announcement was made by then Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall in the last days of the Johnson Administration and was dedicated as such on June 7, 1969; and

Memorandum of Agreement
The Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium Demolition

WHEREAS, RFK Stadium has come into disrepair and needs to be demolished for safety and health reasons based on age and condition. The stadium was decommissioned in 2019 and no longer serves its intended purpose as a sports and entertainment venue; and

WHEREAS, the District through Events DC is proposing to demolish the RFK Stadium (the “Project”) to provide a safe environment for the surrounding community and residents of Washington, DC; and

WHEREAS, the demolition of the RFK Stadium consists of four phases: hazardous materials abatement, selective demolition, structural demolition, and back-filling and grading (Appendix C); and

WHEREAS, RFK Stadium is located on land owned by United States and is administered by the NPS through the National Capital Parks - East as part of Anacostia Park; and

WHEREAS, the NPS is charged in its administration of the units of the national park system to meet the directives of other laws, regulations, and policies including the NPS Organic Act as codified in Title 54 USC § 100101(a) to “conserve the scenery, natural and historic objects, and wild life in the System units and to provide for the enjoyment of the scenery, natural and historic objects, and wild life in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations”; and

WHEREAS, Anacostia Park was established pursuant to the Capper-Cramton Act, Public Law 71-284, 46 Statute 482 (1930), for purposes to preserve the flow of water and prevent pollution in Rock Creek and the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers, to preserve forests and the natural scenery in and about Washington, and to provide recreational opportunities in the nation’s capital. In total, the National Park Service administers approximately 1,108 acres along both banks of the Anacostia River and manages the bed of the Anacostia River; and

WHEREAS, the NPS must issue authorization to the District through Events DC to demolish the RFK Stadium; and

WHEREAS, issuance of the authorization necessary to demolish RFK Stadium constitutes an Undertaking pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA and is subject to review thereunder and NPS will be the Federal agency responsible for compliance; and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking is also subject to review under National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. § 4231 et seq), and in accordance with NEPA, NPS has prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA); and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.3 the NPS initiated Section 106 consultation with the DC SHPO in a letter dated June 5, 2023 (Appendix D); and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.2(a)(4), the NPS invited individuals and organizations with a demonstrated interest in the Undertaking to participate as Consulting Parties in the Section 106 process. The full list of Consulting Parties is provided in Appendix E hereto; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.2(c)(2)(ii), the NPS invited the Pamunkey Indian Tribe, Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe, Rappahannock Tribe, Nansemond Indian Nation, Chickahominy Indian Tribe, Chickahominy Tribe Eastern Division, Monacan Indian Nation, Catawba Indian Nation, Delaware Nation, Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, and Shawnee Tribe by letters dated August 29, 2023 to participate in consultation on this Undertaking; and

WHEREAS, the Shawnee Tribe responded on August 30, 2023 stating the proposed project was outside the Tribe’s area of interest, and the Monacan Indian Nation responded on September 28, 2023 stating the

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The Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium Demolition

proposed project was outside their ancestral territory; and the Pamunkey Indian Tribe, Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe, Rappahannock Tribe, Nansemond Indian Nation, Chickahominy Indian Tribe, Chickahominy Tribe Eastern Division, Catawba Indian Nation, Delaware Nation, and the Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma did not respond to the invitation; and

WHEREAS, the NPS will notify the Indian Tribes in the event that any pre-historic resources are discovered that are considered potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Notification of any pre-historic resources will also be given should additional phases of archaeological investigation be necessary or in a Post Review Discovery; and,

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.2(a)(4), the NPS invited individuals and organizations with a demonstrated interest in the Undertaking and the public to participate as Consulting Parties in the Section 106 consultation process via meetings virtually held on June 6, 2023 and July 27, 2023. The full list of invited Consulting Parties is provided in Appendix E along with presentation materials from both consulting parties meeting; and

WHEREAS, the NPS and DC SHPO, together with Events DC, have defined the Undertaking's Area of Potential Effects ("APE") as defined under 36 CFR § 800.16(d) to include areas of potential surface and subsurface disturbance planned during the proposed demolition activities as well as adjacent parking lots to be used as staging areas during demolition activities ("direct" APE) and all locations from which the demolition site may be reasonably visible and locations that may be affected by noise and vibration associated with the demolition ("indirect" APE) (Attachment F); and

WHEREAS, the NPS prepared an Assessment of Effects ("AOE") Report to determine the extent of potential effects to historic properties identified within or adjacent to the Undertaking's APE (Appendix G); and

WHEREAS, the NPS determined that the RFK Stadium is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places ("NRHP") and pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.5, its demolition will result in an adverse effect on a historic property; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to 26 CFR § 800.5, the NPS determined that the demolition of the RFK Stadium has no potential to cause adverse effects on archaeological resources; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1), NPS notified the ACHP on August 22, 2023 of the adverse effect finding and provided the documentation specified in 36 CFR 800.11. ACHP responded on August 23, 2023 that they will formally participate in consultation pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1)(iv); and

WHEREAS, NPS sought and considered the views of the public on this Undertaking as evidenced by the release for public review and comment of the Robert F. Kennedy Stadium Demolition Environmental Assessment from October 10, 2023 to November 9, 2023; and

WHEREAS, because it is not possible to avoid or minimize the adverse effect on the historic property, the NPS, along with the DC SHPO, determined that it is appropriate to enter into this MOA to resolve adverse effects pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(b)(2), which will govern the implementation of the Undertaking and satisfy NPS's obligation to comply with Section 106; and

WHEREAS, Events DC is the Project Sponsor who will be responsible for implementing the Project for the District, including implementation of the mitigation Stipulations in this MOA; and

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The Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium Demolition

WHEREAS the NPS invited Events DC to sign this MOA as an Invited Signatory pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6(c)(2); and

NOW, THEREFORE, the NPS, Events DC, DC SHPO, and the ACHP agree that the Undertaking will be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations to take into account the effects of the Undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

The NPS, in coordination with Events DC, shall ensure that the following measures are carried out:

I. GENERAL

A. TIME AND NOTIFICATIONS

1. All time designations are in calendar days unless otherwise stipulated. If a review period ends on a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday, the review period will be extended until the first following business day.

All communication and notifications required by this MOA will be sent by email or other electronic means.

B. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. NPS

- a. Pursuant to 36 CFR §800.2(a)(2), NPS has the primary responsibility to ensure the provisions of this MOA are carried out.
- b. NPS is responsible for all government-to-government consultation with federally recognized Native American tribes.

2. EVENTS DC

- a. Events DC is responsible for implementing the mitigation measures identified in Stipulation III.
- b. Events DC will provide the Signatories with annual updates on the completion of the mitigation measures in accordance with Stipulation VI.
- c. Events DC will develop a plan for unanticipated, post-review discoveries during demolition activities in accordance with Stipulation IV. The plan will include notification procedures to be followed, field recovery and documentation methods to be implemented, post-field recovery analyses to be conducted, and final documentation to be filed with the DC SHPO.
- d. Events DC is responsible for funding the development, implementation and completion of all mitigation measures, investigations and associated documentation, curation, and other measures required by this MOA.

3. DC SHPO

- a. DC SHPO will review project submittals according to timeframes defined within this MOA and participate in consultation as requested by NPS.

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II. PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS STANDARDS

Events DC, in consultation with NPS, shall ensure that all historic preservation work performed in accordance with this MOA is accomplished by or under the direct supervision of a person or persons who meet(s) or exceed(s) the pertinent qualifications in *The Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Qualification Standards* (62 Federal Register § 33708) as amended on June 20, 1997.

III. MITIGATION MEASURES

A. HABS/HAER Documentation – Within one (1) year of the execution date of this MOA, Events DC will prepare an individual Level II Historic American Building Survey (hereinafter HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (hereinafter HAER) written, drawn, and photographic documentation for the interior and exterior of the RFK Stadium.

1. Events DC will prepare photographic recordation and narrative documentation that describes the physical characteristics and history of the RFK Stadium consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation*, the NPS Heritage Documentation Program's *HABS Guidelines for Historical Reports, Recording Historic Structures and Sites with HABS Measured Drawings*, *HABS/HAER/HALS Photography Guidelines*, and other applicable guidelines.
2. Where possible, the HABS documentation will draw upon primary sources, such as construction documents or architectural drawings, historic photographs, historic media reports, and oral interviews with individuals possessing special knowledge of the history and operation of the stadium. As relevant, the content of the HABS documentation will draw upon research and documentation included in the draft DCSHPO Determination of Eligibility Form for the RFK Stadium, prepared by Goulston & Storrs in 2022.
3. Events DC will complete the photographic recordation prior to the initiation of any demolition activities.
4. Unless otherwise agreed to by NPS and the DCSHPO, Events DC will provide archival final copies of the HABS documentation to NPS and the DCSHPO, and that such HABS/HAER documentation shall be submitted to the Library of Congress via the NPS Heritage Documentation Programs. Events DC will also retain archival and/or digital versions of the final documentation for its records.

B. Historic Resource Study (HRS) – Within one (1) year of the execution date of this MOA, Events DC will prepare a Historic Resource Study (hereinafter “HRS”) for the RFK Stadium property. The HRS will cover topics including, but not limited to, its design and construction, historic context, the reclamation of the land, key events throughout the operation of the stadium, and legislation associated with its planning, construction, and operation. The HRS will be prepared in coordination with the NPS and the DCSHPO.

C. Interpretive Signage – Events DC shall develop and implement outdoor interpretive signage to be installed on the stadium property at a location to be determined by the Signatories. The interpretive signage shall broadly address the history and significance of the RFK Stadium. The

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signage shall include historic images of the stadium, and address significant events held at the stadium and the surrounding neighborhood as well as other relevant subjects including, but not necessarily limited to, those identified in the HRS referenced above. Events DC shall provide draft text and conceptual designs for the signage to the NPS and DCSHPO for a thirty (30) day review and comment period. Events DC shall address all comments received within 30 days of receipt of the complete review materials. Events DC will install the signage within 6 months of the completion of demolition activities or within 3 months of receiving final approval of the planned Interpretive Signage from NPS and DCSHPO, whichever is later.

- D. Oral History: Within two (2) years of the completion of the demolition of RFK Stadium, Events DC shall produce and submit to DCSHPO and the NPS an accessible (508 compliant) oral history of RFK Stadium, which may include interviews with, but not necessarily limited to, current/former RFK Stadium employees, event attendees, event participants, and/or residents of the communities surrounding RFK Stadium during its construction, and/or period of use.
- E. Memorabilia Access: For up to one year following the completion of the demolition of RFK Stadium, Events DC will, upon request, provide scheduled access to Events DC's archive of RFK Stadium memorabilia to DCSHPO, the NPS, or DC Public Libraries for research purposes and/or loan for exhibit purposes.

IV. POST-REVIEW DISCOVERIES

- A. If newly identified historic properties are discovered or unanticipated effects on known historic properties are identified during demolition, Events DC will comply with 36 C.F.R. § 800.13 by consulting with the Signatories, and, if applicable, Native American Tribes that may attach religious and/or cultural significance to the affected property; and by developing and implementing avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures with the concurrence of the Signatories and, if applicable, Native American Tribes.
 - 1. Events DC will immediately cease all ground disturbing and/or construction activities within a fifty (50)-foot radius of the discovery. Events DC will not resume ground disturbing and/or construction activities until the specified Section 106 process required by this MOA is complete.
 - 2. Events DC will inform the Signatories of the discovery within forty-eight (48) hours and, together with the Signatories, will determine the projected path forward to comply with Section 106 within fourteen (14) calendar days or as expeditiously as possible.
 - 3. The Signatories will review the plan documents and provide written comments to Events DC within seven (7) calendar days.
 - 4. Events DC will consider the written comments to the fullest reasonable extent. Should Events DC object to any comments made by the Signatories, Events DC will provide a written explanation of their objection and will consult with the Signatories to resolve the objection. If no agreement is reached within thirty (30) calendar days following receipt of a written explanation, NPS will request the ACHP to review the dispute in accordance with Stipulation IX.

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5. If no Signatory provides written comments within the agreed upon time, Events DC may proceed with the submitted plan.
- B. Treatment of Human Remains. In the event that human remains, burials, or funerary objects are discovered during construction, Events DC will immediately halt subsurface disturbance in the area of the discovery and in the surrounding area where additional remains can reasonably be expected to occur and will immediately notify the Signatories and the District Chief Medical Examiner (CME) of the discovery under DC Code Section 5-1406 and other applicable laws and regulations.
1. If the CME determines that the human remains are not subject to a criminal investigation by Federal or local authorities, Events DC will comply with the applicable Federal or local laws and regulations governing the discovery and disposition of human remains and consider the ACHP's Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains, and Funerary Objects (2007).
 2. For actions involving Native American human remains or burials, the appropriate Native American Tribes and the Signatories will be consulted to determine a treatment plan for the avoidance, recovery, or reburial of the remains.
 3. Events DC will ensure compliance with applicable laws in accordance with provisions of NAGPRA, as amended (Public Law 101-601, 25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq) and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior at 43 C.F.R. § 10.

V. AMENDMENTS

Any Signatory to this MOA may request that it be amended. The Signatories will consult for no more than thirty (30) calendar days, or another time period agreed upon by all Signatories, to consider such amendment. The amendment will be effective on the date a copy, signed by all the Signatories, is filed with the ACHP.

VI. REPORTING

Events DC shall update the Signatories on the actions taken to implement the terms of this MOA. The update will take the form of a summary report submitted annually from [DATE OF MOA EXECUTION] until completion of the Project and Events DC's obligations under this MOA. The reports shall include information regarding activities undertaken pursuant to this MOA and information on the overall status of the Project.

VII. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

- A. Should any Signatory to this MOA object, in writing, at any time to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of the MOA are implemented, the NPS will consult with the objecting party and the Signatories to resolve the objection. Should the Signatories be unable to resolve the disagreement, the NPS shall forward its background information on the dispute as well as NPS's proposed resolution of the dispute to the ACHP. Within 45 business days after

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receipt of all pertinent documentation, the ACHP shall provide the NPS with written recommendations, which the NPS shall consider in reaching a final decision regarding the dispute, or the ACHP shall notify the NPS that it shall comment pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.7(c) and then proceed to comment. The NPS shall take the ACHP comments into account, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.7(c)(4). Any ACHP recommendation or comment shall be understood to pertain only to the subject matter of the dispute; the NPS's responsibility to carry out all actions under this MOA that are not subjects of the dispute shall remain unchanged.

- B. At any time during implementation of the measures stipulated in this MOA, should an objection pertaining to this MOA or the effect of the Undertaking on historic properties be raised by a member of the public, the NPS shall notify the Signatories and, and attempt to resolve the objection. If the NPS determines that the objection cannot be resolved, the NPS shall notify the ACHP and prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from the ACHP, Signatories, and Invited Signatories, and provide the objecting member of the public with a copy of this written response. The NPS will then proceed according to its final decision.

VIII. ADOPTABILITY

In the event that a Federal agency other than NPS intends to provide financial assistance, permits, licenses, approvals or other assistance that meets the definition of undertaking at 36 CFR 800.16(y) and relates to the Undertaking, such Federal agency may become a Signatory to this MOA as a means of satisfying its Section 106 responsibilities. To become a Signatory to this MOA, the agency official must provide written notice to the Signatories that the agency agrees to the terms of the MOA, specifying the extent of the agency's involvement with the Undertaking, the agency's intent to participate in the MOA, and identifying NPS as the lead Federal agency for its undertaking. The participation of the agency is subject to approval by the Signatories, who must respond to the written notice within thirty (30) calendar days. If no responses are provided, the approval will be considered implicit.

IX. TERMINATION AND WITHDRAWAL

If any Signatory to this MOA determines that the terms of the MOA cannot be or are not being carried out, that party shall so notify the other Signatories in writing and consult with them to seek resolution or Amendment of the MOA. If within 60 business days, or another timeframe agreed to by all Signatories, a resolution or Amendment cannot be reached, any Signatory or Invited Signatory may terminate the MOA upon written notification to the other Signatories. Once the MOA is terminated, and prior to work continuing on the Undertaking, the NPS must either execute a new MOA pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.6 or request, take into account, and respond to the comments of the ACHP per 36 CFR § 800.7. The NPS will notify the Signatories as to the course of action it will pursue.

X. ANTI-DEFICIENCY ACT

The obligations of federal agencies under this MOA are pursuant to 31 U.S.C. § 1341(a)(1), therefore nothing in this MOA shall be construed as binding the United States to expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for this purpose, or to involve

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the United States in any contract or obligation for the further expenditure of money in excess of such appropriations.

XI. CONFIDENTIALITY

- A. If disclosure of locational information could result in the disturbance of a cultural resource, all Signatories to this MOA will ensure shared data, including data concerning the precise location and nature of historic properties, archeological sites, and properties of religious and cultural significance, are protected from public disclosure to the greatest extent permitted by law, in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.11(c), Section 304 of the NHPA, Section 9 of the Archeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979, and Executive Order on Sacred Sites 13007 C.F.R. 61- 104 dated May 24, 1996.
- B. NPS standard policies, Director's Orders #28 and 28A and NPS management policies will be followed. In accordance with ARPA, the Superintendent of each park is the arbiter for what information can and cannot be released publicly.
- C. Consulting Parties and members of the public are not entitled to receive information protected from public disclosure.

XII. SIGNATURES AND EFFECTIVE DATE

This MOA may be executed in counterparts, with a separate page for each signatory. This MOA will become effective immediately upon execution by all Signatories.

XIII. ELECTRONIC COPIES

Within one (1) week of the last signature on this MOA, the NPS shall provide each Signatory with one legible, color, electronic copy of this fully executed MOA and all of its attachments. Internet links shall not be used as a means to provide copies of attachments since web-based information often changes. If the electronic copy is too large to send by email, the NPS shall provide each Signatory with a copy of this MOA on a compact disc or other suitable, electronic means.

XIV. DURATION

The MOA will expire if its terms are not carried out within ten (10) years from the date of its execution. Six (6) months prior to expiration, the NPS shall consult with the Signatories to reconsider the terms of this MOA and amend it in accordance with Stipulation V above.

Execution and implementation of this MOA evidences that the NPS has considered the effect of this Undertaking on historic properties and satisfied its responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA and its implementing regulations.

SIGNATURES AND EXHIBITS FOLLOW ON SEPARATE PAGES

**SIGNATORY PAGE
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
REGARDING
THE ROBERT F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL STADIUM DEMOLITION**

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Kym A. Hall
National Capital Regional Director

Date

**SIGNATORY PAGE
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
REGARDING
THE ROBERT F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL STADIUM DEMOLITION**

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Reid Nelson
Executive Director

Date

**SIGNATORY PAGE
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
REGARDING
THE ROBERT F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL STADIUM DEMOLITION**

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

David Maloney
State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

**SIGNATORY PAGE
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
REGARDING
THE ROBERT F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL STADIUM DEMOLITION**

WASHINGTON CONVENTION AND SPORTS AUTHORITY T/A EVENTS DC

Angie M. Gates
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date

APPENDIX A: RFK Stadium Demolition Project Area

APPENDIX B: JOINDER AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND EVENTS DC

APPENDIX C: RFK Stadium Demolition Plan

APPENDIX D: Section 106 Initiation Letter

APPENDIX E: Consulting Parties List

APPENDIX F: Area of Potential Effects

APPENDIX G: Assessment of Effects (AOE) Report

APPENDIX D: THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES COORDINATION



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Chesapeake Bay Ecological Services Field Office
177 Admiral Cochrane Drive
Annapolis, MD 21401-7307
Phone: (410) 573-4599 Fax: (410) 266-9127

In Reply Refer To:
Project Code: 2023-0123131
Project Name: RFK Demolition

August 29, 2023

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological

evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf>

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts, see <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do>.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures, see <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Wetlands

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Chesapeake Bay Ecological Services Field Office
177 Admiral Cochrane Drive
Annapolis, MD 21401-7307
(410) 573-4599

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2023-0123131
Project Name: RFK Demolition
Project Type: Recreation - New Construction
Project Description: Demolition of RFK Memorial Stadium
Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@38.88968595,-76.97212617874919,14z>



Counties: District of Columbia County, District of Columbia

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 2 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

-
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Northern Long-eared Bat <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Endangered

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

USFWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE LANDS AND FISH HATCHERIES

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

WETLANDS

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

THERE ARE NO WETLANDS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: National Park Service
Name: Michael Sybert
Address: 810 Glen Eagles Ct
Address Line 2: Suite 300
City: Baltimore
State: MD
Zip: 21286
Email: mike.sybert@stantec.com
Phone: 4436323067
