

# **KENNEDY CENTER EXPANSION PROJECT**

## **Section 106 Assessment of Effects**



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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

1.0 INTRODUCTION.....2

    1.1 Purpose.....2

    1.2 Project Background.....7

2.0 IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES.....9

    2.1 Area of Potential Effects.....9

    2.2 Identification of Resources.....9

3.0 ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS.....21

    3.1 Methodology.....21

    3.2 Description of Alternatives.....21

    3.3 Effects Assessment.....28

4.0 CONCLUSION.....59

5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY.....61

APPENDIX

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Purpose

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts (Kennedy Center) is proposing to expand the Kennedy Center to provide approximately 60,000 square feet of space to the existing Edward Durell Stone building. The National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) and the National Park Service (NPS) are acting as co-lead agencies in cooperation with the Kennedy Center for fulfilling the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The project area partially falls within the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, which, in this area, is under the jurisdiction of the National Mall and Memorial Parks, a unit of the NPS. NCPC is reviewing the project under its authorities specified in the National Capital Planning Act.

The proposed project would provide the Kennedy Center with dedicated facilities to serve its existing and expanding programs. Currently, the Kennedy Center contains no dedicated classrooms or event areas, a limited number of rehearsal rooms, and insufficient administrative space. The project area would be located between the south facade of the Kennedy Center's existing building and the entrance ramp to the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Bridge and would extend across the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway into the Potomac River. (See Figure 1 for project area map and Figures 2-6 for existing conditions images.)

Located at 2700 F Street, NW, at the intersection of New Hampshire Avenue, NW, and the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, the Kennedy Center is situated on an eminent site overlooking the Potomac River at the western edge of the monumental core of Washington, D.C. It has the unique distinction of serving as both a national performing arts center and as the only presidential memorial to John F. Kennedy in the Nation's Capital. The Kennedy Center is operated as a public and private partnership and receives federal funding each year to pay for the maintenance and operation of the building. The Kennedy Center attracts more than two million visitors annually.

The Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway (RCPP) and RCPP Trail parallel the Potomac River and Rock Creek from the Lincoln Memorial to the junction of the RCPP and Beach Drive. From this point, the multi-purpose RCPP Trail, known as the Rock Creek Trail, continues north through Rock Creek Park.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the NPS and NCPC are preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) to identify alternatives and assess the potential impacts of the proposed Kennedy Center Expansion Project. The EA includes three alternatives for the Kennedy Center Expansion Project:

- Alternative A: No Action
- Alternative B: Three Land-Based Pavilions
- Alternative C: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion
  - Option 1: At-Grade Crossing
  - Option 2: Bridge Crossing

Under Alternative C, there are two proposed options for accessing the River Pavilion – an at-grade crossing that traverses the RCPP Roadway and a bridge crossing over the RCPP Roadway and Trail.

Approval of the project by NCPC and any necessary permitting or jurisdictional transfers conducted by NPS constitute federal undertakings; therefore, NCPC and NPS must conduct consultation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800) and take into account the effects of the project on historic properties. The purpose of this report is to evaluate the potential effects of the proposed alternatives of the Kennedy Center Expansion Project on historic properties. This Assessment of Effects report identifies historic properties within an Area of Potential Effects (36 CFR 800.4) and applies the criteria of adverse effect (36 CFR 800.5) to determine if the proposed undertaking may directly or indirectly alter any characteristics of a historic property in a manner that would diminish its integrity.

The analysis presented in this report will be used as a basis for consultation between the NPS, NCPC, Kennedy Center, D.C. Historic Preservation Office (DCHPO), and other consulting parties concerning the effects of the proposed undertaking on historic properties. Although Section 106 review and NEPA are distinct processes, they are being coordinated and are occurring simultaneously for the Kennedy Center Expansion Project. The information gathered in this Section 106 Assessment of Effects report will be incorporated into the NEPA EA.



Figure 1: Project Area Map





Figure 2: Aerial image of the project area (at lower right).



Figure 3: View of project area looking northeast from the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Bridge.



Figure 4: East side of the project area looking north from Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Bridge onramp over the southern portion of the Kennedy Center property.



Figure 5: West side of the project area looking north from Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Bridge over the Roadway and Trail of the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway.





Figure 6: West side of the project area looking north from the RCPP Trail.

## 1.2 Project Background

In accordance with NEPA, the NPS and NCPC are preparing an EA to identify alternatives and assess the potential impacts of the Kennedy Center Expansion Project. In coordination with NEPA and concurrently, the agencies are conducting consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA, which was initiated with the DCHPO on July 12, 2013. A joint NEPA/Section 106 public scoping meeting was held on July 22, 2013, during which the consulting parties were introduced to the project, presented with a draft Area of Potential Effects (APE), and invited to comment on the proposal. A 30-day public comment period was open from July 15 to August 30, 2013. A second consulting parties meeting occurred on September 17, 2013, to present the proposed alternatives to the public, invite comment on the potential effects of the undertaking, and solicit input into ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects. A 14-day public comment period was open from September 20 to October 4, 2013. The NPS's Planning, Environment, and Public Comment (PEPC) website is being used as a tool to disseminate information on the project and collect public comment.

Section 106 requires coordination with federally recognized Indian tribes who may have potential religious or cultural interests in the project area and acknowledges that tribes may have interest in geographic locations other than their seat of government. During meetings with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regarding the EA and permit applications associated with the proposed River Pavilion, the NPS and NCPC were made aware that the Delaware Nation was interested in participating in Section 106 consultation for any projects potentially impacting the Potomac River. As such, on October 28, 2013, the Delaware Nation was invited to participate in Section 106 consultation for the Kennedy Center



Expansion Project. The NPS, NCPC, and Kennedy Center met with the Delaware Nation on November 25, 2013, to discuss the project. Subsequently, Phase 1A archaeological investigations were conducted that determined that no known American Indian traditional cultural properties exist within the study area.<sup>1</sup> A copy of the Phase 1A archaeological report was submitted to the Delaware Nation on May 7, 2014. To date, no additional American Indian resources have been identified through consultation with the Delaware Nation.

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<sup>1</sup> Stantec, "Phase 1A Archaeological Investigations Conducted for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts Expansion Project in Washington, D.C.," March 2014.

## 2.0 IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

### 2.1 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effect, as defined in 36 CFR Part 800.16, for the Kennedy Center Expansion Project was identified by NPS and NCPC through consultation with the DCHPO and other consulting parties. The APE encompasses areas in the District of Columbia and Virginia and includes cultural resources that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by the undertaking. The APE boundaries are roughly the Whitehurst Freeway and Virginia Avenue NW, on the north; 23<sup>rd</sup> Street, NW, and the Lincoln Memorial Circle on the east; the Arlington Memorial Bridge, Memorial Avenue, Jefferson Davis Highway (Route 110), and Marshall Drive on the south; and N. Meade Street, Arlington Boulevard (Route 50), the George Washington Memorial Parkway, and the Francis Scott Key Bridge on the west. (See Figure 7.)

### 2.2 Identification of Resources

An historic property is defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The NPS categorizes their cultural resources as archaeological resources, cultural landscapes, historic districts and structures, museum objects, and ethnographic resources.

The list of cultural resources within the Kennedy Center Expansion Project APE was compiled based on a review of existing documentation and through consultation with the DCHPO and other consulting parties. Resource types include properties in the District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register; properties, districts, and cultural landscapes listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; National Historic Landmarks; National Monuments; and National Historic Parks.

As currently proposed, all excavations associated with the terrestrial portion of the Kennedy Center Expansion Project would be limited to fill deposits and are not expected to impact archaeological resources. (Archaeological resources were dismissed as an impact topic in the EA.) If construction excavations continue to the depth of fill or below, geoarchaeological investigations should be conducted to determine whether intact land surfaces are present below fill. If such land surfaces are present and would be impacted by construction associated with the Kennedy Center Expansion Project, a program of archaeological investigations to identify, evaluate, and mitigate any adverse effects to archaeological resources present should be implemented.

The APE includes the following cultural resources: Arlington Memorial Bridge and Related Features, Arlington Ridge Park, East and West Potomac Parks Historic District, George Washington Memorial Parkway, Georgetown Historic District, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Lady Bird Johnson Park, Lincoln Memorial, Lincoln Memorial Grounds, Memorial Avenue Corridor, Old Naval Observatory, Potomac Annex Historic District, Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, Theodore Roosevelt Island, and the Watergate. (See Figure 7.) These resources are described below.

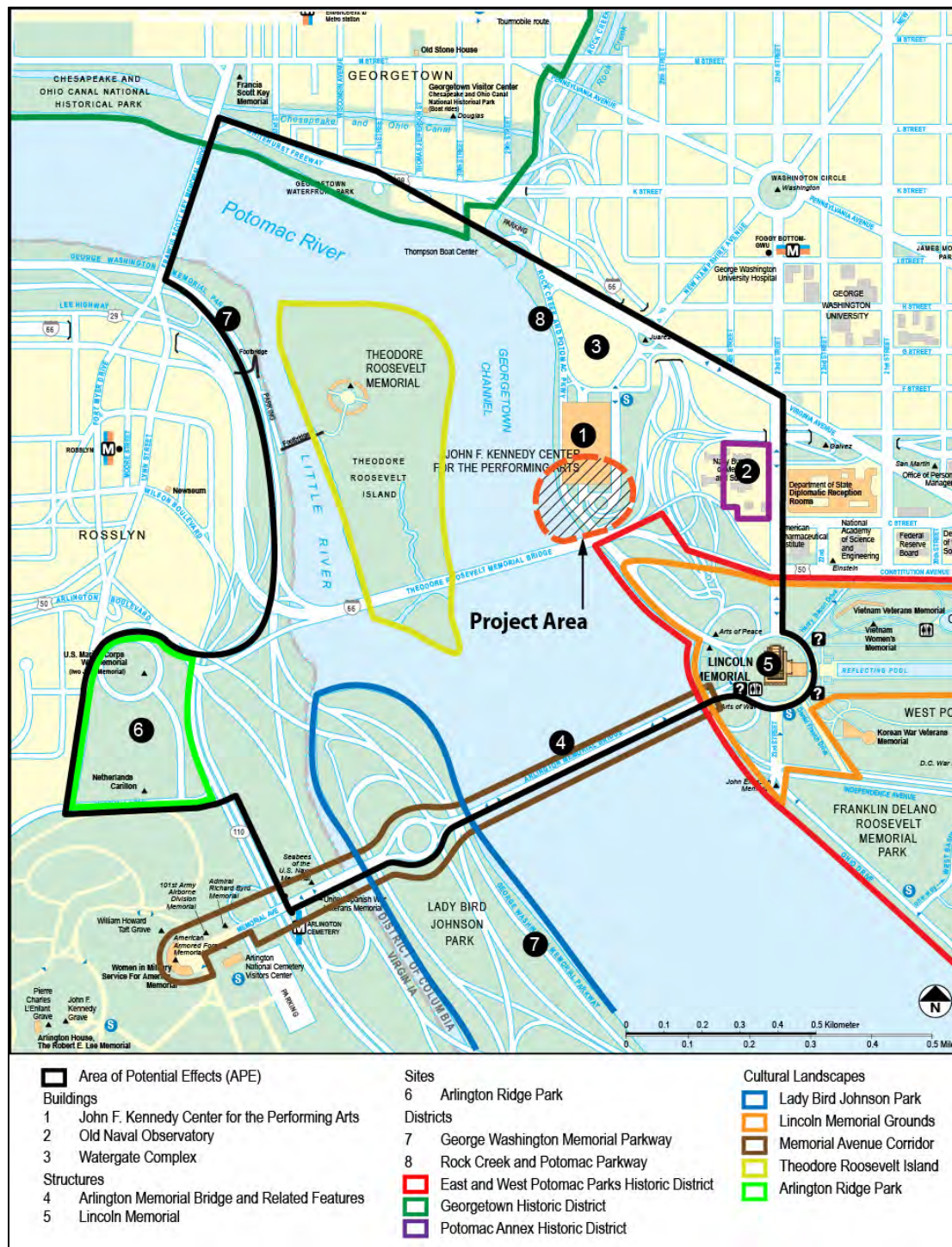


Figure 7: Area of Potential Effects and Resources

### 2.2.1 Arlington Memorial Bridge and Related Features

Spanning the Potomac River at the western terminus of the Mall composition, the Arlington Memorial Bridge was authorized by Congress in 1916 and constructed between 1926 and 1932. It is built of reinforced concrete faced with granite. The bridge complex was designed by McKim, Mead & White in the Neoclassical style and features sculptural elements by artists Alexander P. Proctor, Carl Paul Jennewein, and Leo Friedlander. The southern terminus of the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway was constructed concurrently with the bridge and enters the Lincoln Memorial Circle at the northwest. The area between the parkway terminus and the bridge is the Watergate, a broad flight of steps leading to the water that serves as a ceremonial river entrance to the city. At its western end, the Arlington Memorial Bridge complex includes Columbia Plaza, the circular plaza on Columbia Island; the Boundary Channel Bridge, which connects Columbia Island with the Virginia shore; and Memorial Avenue and Hemicycle, the ceremonial entrance to Arlington Cemetery. By connecting the Lincoln Memorial with the Arlington House, the Arlington Memorial Bridge represents a symbolic link between the North and the South. The bridge and its associated architectural, engineering, sculptural, and landscape features are significant as important elements in the early twentieth-century Beaux Arts urban design of the National Capital. The Arlington Memorial Bridge and Related Features (including the Watergate, Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Terminus, Columbia Plaza, Boundary Channel Bridge, and Memorial Avenue and Hemicycle) were listed in the D.C. Inventory of Historic Sites on November 8, 1964, and in the NRHP on April 4, 1980.<sup>2</sup>

### 2.2.2 Arlington Ridge Park

Arlington Ridge Park is a 27.5-acre site situated on a ridge above the Potomac River within the George Washington Memorial Parkway. The park lies to the north of Arlington National Cemetery in Arlington, Virginia, and contains two major memorials set within two distinct landscape treatments. The United States Marine Corps War Memorial, dedicated in 1954, is located within the formal northern section of Arlington Ridge Park, and the Netherlands Carillon, dedicated in 1960, lies in the picturesque southern section. The United States Marine Corps War Memorial features a monumental bronze sculpture by Felix de Weldon depicting the iconic World War II photograph of the raising of the flag on Iwo Jima. The sculpture rests on an octagonal granite base set within a composition of elevated plaza, parade ground, reviewing stand, paths, and road designed by architect Horace Peaslee. The Netherlands Carillon was designed by Dutch architect Joost W.C. Boks and was presented as a gift from the people of the Netherlands to the people of the United States in gratitude for American aid given during and after World War II. The chief purpose of Arlington Ridge Park is commemorative and ceremonial. Arlington Ridge Park is significant as a unit of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, as a contributing feature of the National Mall viewshed (as the Mall's western terminus), and for its exceptional commemorative

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<sup>2</sup> Barry Mackintosh, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, "Arlington Memorial Bridge and Related Features," 4 April 1980, and "District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites," Alphabetic Version dated 30 September 2009.



associations with World War II. Arlington Ridge Park was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register on December 18, 2008, and in the NRHP on September 4, 2009. In addition, the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (VASHPO) concurred with the findings of the Arlington Ridge Park Cultural Landscapes Inventory on June 17, 2004, in accordance with Section 110 of the NHPA.<sup>3</sup>

Contributing Buildings and Structures of Arlington Ridge Park within the APE include the U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial with base, the reviewing stand, and the Netherlands Carillon and plaza. Contributing Circulation features include the entrance road, the circular road around the Marine Corps War Memorial, the walk system at the Marine Corps War Memorial, and the Ridge Path. Contributing Views and Vistas include the view from the U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial to the Lincoln Memorial, Watergate Steps, and National Mall, the view from the reviewing stand to the parade ground and across the parade ground to the Marine Corps War Memorial, the view from the Marine Corps War Memorial to the parade ground, views along pedestrian walks to the Marine Corps Memorial statue, views along the Ridge Path and from the Netherlands Carillon grounds to the National Mall, the view along the Ridge Path to the Netherlands Carillon, the view from the Netherlands Carillon to the Mall, the view from the Netherlands Carillon to the flower beds below, the views along the entrance drive into the park, the view from the park to Arlington National Cemetery, and the view from Route 50 to the Marine Corps War Memorial. Contributing Vegetation within the APE includes the willow and other oak trees around the circular road at the Marine Corps War Memorial, the sour gum trees behind the reviewing stand, the white pines on the knoll behind the reviewing stand, the lindens and other trees along the paths at the Marine Corps War Memorial, and the parade ground, among other hedges, trees, lawns, successional woods, and flower beds. Contributing Small Scale Features include the two bronze lions at the Netherlands Carillon and the iron-rail and wood-slat benches.<sup>4</sup>

### 2.2.3 East and West Potomac Parks Historic District

The East and West Potomac Parks Historic District encompasses approximately 730 acres of parkland, including a large portion of the District's monumental core. Situated roughly between the Potomac River and the grounds of the Washington Monument, the East and West Potomac Parks Historic District is characterized by broad expanses of open space framed by mature landscape plantings and views of major memorials that have become part of the American collective memory. The parks provide the setting for nationally recognized memorials such as the Lincoln Memorial and Reflecting Pool, the Jefferson Memorial, the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, and the Vietnam Veterans and Women's Memorials, among others. The large land masses that are today East and West Potomac Parks were sculpted from tidal flats by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in an ambitious reclamation project that lasted over thirty years. The reclaimed land became parkland that has been shaped by a number of development plans – most notably the Senate Park Commission (McMillan) Plan of 1901-02, the nation's first major manifestation of the City Beautiful movement. The East and West Potomac Parks Historic

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<sup>3</sup> Susan G. Horner, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, "Arlington Ridge Park," 7 May 2009.

<sup>4</sup> National Park Service, Cultural Landscapes Inventory, "Arlington Ridge Park, George Washington Memorial Parkway," 2004 (revised 2008).

District includes three contributing buildings, eleven contributing sites, eleven contributing structures, and ten contributing objects. The East and West Potomac Parks Historic District was listed in the D.C. Inventory of Historic Sites on November 8, 1964, and in the NRHP on November 30, 1973 (revised 2001).<sup>5</sup>

#### 2.2.4 George Washington Memorial Parkway

The George Washington Memorial Parkway is a national parkway of over 7,000 acres traversed by a planned and landscaped roadway system that extends 38.3 miles along the Potomac River through the District of Columbia, Virginia, and Maryland. Initially conceived as a memorial to George Washington, the parkway was authorized by Congress in 1928, with construction starting in 1929. The parkway serves as a grand entryway to the nation's capital and preserves the Potomac River and its watersheds. The parkway comprises twenty-seven sites replete with natural and cultural resources. While some of these sites were included in the original parkway authorization, others such as Theodore Roosevelt Island and the Arlington House were separately legislated and incorporated. Approximately nine million visitors use the parks of the George Washington Memorial Parkway annually, including the national and international monuments and memorials, natural and recreational areas, trails, a living history farm, historic homes, and an arts and crafts park. These sites, while each possessing a distinct history and individual merits, are united by the parkway and together represent broad themes in the nation's history. The George Washington Memorial Parkway was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register on October 8, 1981, and in the NRHP on June 2, 1995.<sup>6</sup>

#### 2.2.5 Georgetown Historic District

Established by the Old Georgetown Act of September 22, 1950, the Georgetown Historic District represents a remarkably intact example of a complete historic town. The historic district encompasses approximately 340 contributing buildings dating from the period of significance, which extends nearly 200 years from 1751 to 1950. Building stock dates from several historical periods, including Early Georgetown (1751-1829), when the area flourished as a tobacco port town and shipping center; Early to Mid-Victorian Georgetown (1830-1869), when extensive industrial and commercial growth occurred along the waterfront; Late Victorian Georgetown (1870-1899), the period following the consolidation of Georgetown into the city of Washington when vast infrastructure improvements were made; and Early Twentieth Century Georgetown (1900-1949), which saw the first housing restoration efforts and culminated in the passage of the Old Georgetown Act. The district includes representative samples of residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial buildings from all periods and contains many of the city's oldest buildings. The Georgetown Historic District was listed in the D.C. Inventory of Historic Sites

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<sup>5</sup> Robinson & Associates, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, "East and West Potomac Parks Historic District," 11 November 2001.

<sup>6</sup> Jere L. Krakow, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, "George Washington Memorial Parkway," 2 June 1995, and "District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites," Alphabetic Version dated 30 September 2009.

on November 8, 1964, and designated a National Historic Landmark and listed in the NRHP on May 28, 1967 (amended 2003).<sup>7</sup>

#### 2.2.6 John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

The Kennedy Center has the unique distinction of serving as both a national performing arts center and as the only presidential memorial to John F. Kennedy in the Nation's Capital. It is situated on an eminent site overlooking the Potomac River at the western edge of the District's monumental core. The Kennedy Center is one of the nation's busiest arts facilities, producing and presenting a wide variety of performances and leading the nation in arts education and accessibility. It was designed by twentieth-century master architect Edward Durell Stone and was constructed between 1964 and 1971. The Kennedy Center possesses exceptional significance as the sole national memorial to President John F. Kennedy within the National Capital and its environs. The Kennedy Center also possesses exceptional significance as an important example of the work of Edward Durell Stone, a nationally recognized architect of the Modern Movement, and as a public monument to President John F. Kennedy that is immediately recognizable as one of the nation's most iconic memorials.

Character-defining features of the Kennedy Center include intangible attributes of the building's aesthetic composition such as its bilateral symmetry; long, low horizontality; hierarchical facades; and clear, geometric form. Exterior contributing features include the thin-clad marble curtain walls; the size and location of the plaza-level glass curtain walls on the west facade; the roof overhang and marble-paneled fascia; the exterior columns (including the Roof Terrace columns); the stage access doors; the bronze wall signage; the engraved quotations on the west facade; the West Terrace footprint and cantilevered structure; the marble panels of the north, west, and south fascia of the West Terrace overhang; the shape and location of the planting boxes and water features of the West Terrace; the West Terrace perimeter wall plantings; the vertical paired openings on the north, south, and center bays of the east facade; the size and location of the Entrance Plaza water features; the Entrance Plaza public art including *Don Quixote*, *From Columbia to John F. Kennedy*, and *America and War and Peace*; the size and location of the glass curtain walls of the Roof Terrace; and the louvered vents and penthouse roof overhang with marble-paneled fascia of the Roof Terrace. The Kennedy Center was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by the DCHPO on February 13, 2012.<sup>8</sup>

#### 2.2.7 Lady Bird Johnson Park

Lady Bird Johnson Park is a 157-acre island located along the Virginia shore of the Potomac River, directly across from West Potomac Park in Washington, D.C. The park, originally known as Columbia

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<sup>7</sup> Kimberly Prothro Williams, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, "Georgetown Historic District (amended)," 3 July 2003, and "District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites," Alphabetic Version dated 30 September 2009.

<sup>8</sup> Robinson & Associates, D.C. Historic Preservation Office Determination of Eligibility Form, "John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts," 19 January 2012. The DCHPO determined the Kennedy Center eligible for the NRHP on 13 February 2012.

Island, was created from material dredged from the Potomac River to fulfill the construction needs of the Arlington Memorial Bridge and Mount Vernon Memorial Highway. Columbia Island was added to the capital's park system in 1922, and early landscaping plans proposed combining the formal, ceremonial elements of the Arlington Memorial Bridge composition with naturalistic park-like treatment in the surrounding areas and the shoreline. Later, a revised landscape plan was conceived under the Johnson administration's Beautification Program. It was developed by landscape architect Edward D. Stone, Jr., and followed a simple, modern design based on picturesque landscape aesthetics. Today the park is traversed by a complex system of roadways, and two monuments are located at the park's southern end – the Navy-Marine Memorial and the Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove. Lady Bird Johnson Park has a period of significance from 1915 to 1979. The DCHPO concurred with the findings of the Lady Bird Johnson Cultural Landscapes Inventory on March 24, 2005, in accordance with Section 110 of the NHPA.

Contributing Circulation features of Lady Bird Johnson Park within the APE include Memorial Circle and the George Washington Memorial Parkway (GWMP). Contributing Vegetation features include: all of the Stone planting plan; cottonwoods; crabapple, pear and elm trees remaining from the 1932 planting; daffodils; dogwoods; and the large white pines near the pylons. Contributing Buildings and Structures within the APE include: Arlington Memorial Bridge; Arlington Memorial Bridge Boundary Channel Extension; Little River Inlet Bridge; the four pylons of Memorial Circle; the westbound U.S. Route 50 overpass; and the Mount Vernon Bike Trail Bridge. Contributing Views and Vistas include: views from GWMP and Washington/Arlington Boulevard to daffodil beds and flowering dogwoods; views from Memorial Circle east to the Lincoln Memorial, west to Arlington House and Arlington National Cemetery, north up the island, and south down the island; and views along the Mount Vernon Trail near the Potomac River shore and corresponding views from northbound and southbound GWMP. The following views from GWMP northbound are contributing: views north along the Virginia Shore and the Virginia corridor of the GWMP; views north of Arlington Memorial Bridge to Roosevelt Island, the D.C. shoreline, and the Kennedy Center; and views to the Washington shoreline and the National Mall. The following views from GWMP southbound are contributing: views to the island's shoreline and river and views of the Washington shoreline. The following Small-Scale Features within the APE are contributing: the GWMP wooden guardrails and the Mount Vernon Trail NPS benches. Contributing Constructed Water Features within the APE include Boundary Channel.<sup>9</sup>

#### 2.2.8 Lincoln Memorial

The Lincoln Memorial, located in West Potomac Park near the east bank of the Potomac River, was designed by architect Henry Bacon and represents a masterful reinterpretation of the Greek temple for a twentieth-century monument. Constructed between 1914-22 of Colorado marble and Indiana limestone, the memorial's central hall features a marble statue of Lincoln by renowned sculptor Daniel Chester French. Other features include a peripteral colonnade composed of fluted Doric columns and an ornamented attic frieze inscribed with the names of the thirty-six states in the Union at the time of

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<sup>9</sup> National Park Service, Cultural Landscapes Inventory, "Lady Bird Johnson Park, George Washington Memorial Parkway," 2005 (revised 2010).



Lincoln's death. The memorial rests on an elaborate landscaped and terraced base with monumental steps descending east toward the Reflecting Pool. The Lincoln Memorial established the formal terminus of the Senate Park Commission (McMillan) Plan's extended Mall and has provided the setting for major events of the Civil Rights movement, including the 1939 Easter concert by Marion Anderson and the "I Have a Dream" address by Martin Luther King, Jr., during the 1963 March on Washington. The Lincoln Memorial was listed in the D.C. Inventory of Historic Sites on November 8, 1964, and in the NRHP on October 15, 1966 (documented March 24, 1981). The Lincoln Memorial is also listed in the NRHP as a contributing feature of the East and West Potomac Parks Historic District.<sup>10</sup>

### 2.2.9 Lincoln Memorial Grounds

The Lincoln Memorial grounds encompass 94 acres of West Potomac Park and are a major element of the system of public buildings, parks, memorials, bridges, and drives that constitutes the monumental core of Washington, D.C. The Senate Park Commission (McMillan) Plan of 1901-02 defined a vision for the area that included parks and memorials to great men and important events in American history. The Lincoln Memorial was the first such memorial to be constructed. It was sited along the major east-west axis that extends from the Capitol to the Washington Monument as laid out in the L'Enfant Plan. The park-like grounds of the commemorative landscape surrounding the Lincoln Memorial were mostly designed to be used for passive recreation. The Lincoln Memorial grounds have national significance as an essential part of the Senate Park Commission (McMillan) Plan, one of the most successful implementations of the City Beautiful movement. The Lincoln Memorial is significant for its association with Abraham Lincoln and Martin Luther King, Jr., and as an important example of the classicism of the Beaux Arts style.

Contributing Views and Vistas of the Lincoln Memorial grounds within the APE include: the reciprocal vista between the Lincoln Memorial and Arlington House across the Arlington Memorial Bridge; the vista from and to Parkway Drive; and the fan-shaped vista from the Lincoln Memorial west to the Virginia shoreline and the opposite view from the shoreline to the Lincoln Memorial. Contributing Vegetation features include: the rows of American elms along the radial roads; the remnant circular band of American elms around Lincoln Circle; the grass panels surrounded by rows of elms within Lincoln Circle; the intact historic planting around the Lincoln Memorial; the grass on the raised terrace and in the inner circle; the Watergate area planting on both sides of each approach road; the row of American elms on the northeast side of Parkway Drive; the remnant naturalistic grove and memorial trees northeast of Parkway Drive; the grassy areas of Watergate plaza; the intact planting bed at the Constitution Avenue terminus; the riparian planting along the Potomac River shoreline; and the grass strip along the Potomac River shoreline. Contributing Circulation features include: Lincoln Circle; the Arlington Memorial Bridge; Parkway Drive; Ohio Drive; the remnant Constitution Avenue terminus; the sidewalks on both sides of the Arlington Memorial Bridge and Parkway Drive; the sidewalk at the top of the Watergate steps; and the paths on both sides of Ohio Drive at the base of the Watergate steps. Contributing Structures of the Lincoln Memorial grounds within the APE include: the Arlington Memorial Bridge abutment; the

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<sup>10</sup> National Park Service, Cultural Landscape Report, Part I, "West Potomac Park, Lincoln Memorial Grounds," 1999.

Watergate steps; the Parkway Drive abutment; the statuary on the approach pedestals (Valor, Sacrifice, Music and Harvest, and Aspiration and Literature); and the Watergate plaza wing walls. Contributing Small-Scale Features include: the Washington Globe lamp posts on the Arlington Memorial Bridge, Parkway Drive, and Ohio Drive; the granite Watergate steps; and the granite block pavers at the base of the Watergate steps.<sup>11</sup>

#### 2.2.10 Memorial Avenue Corridor

The Memorial Avenue corridor is a mile-long axial landscape that includes the Arlington Memorial Bridge, Memorial Circle, Memorial Avenue Bridge (over Boundary Channel), Memorial Avenue, and the entrance to Arlington National Cemetery. Basic elements of the Memorial Avenue corridor were first articulated in the 1901 Senate Park Commission (McMillan) Plan of 1901-02. With the exception of Memorial Circle, the work of parkway designer Gilmore D. Clarke, the corridor was designed by McKim, Mead & White under project architect William Mitchell Kendall. Conceived as a grand entryway to Arlington Cemetery, it is a major element of the system of public buildings, parks, memorials, bridges, and drives that constitutes the monumental core of Washington, D.C. The composition is Neoclassical in design, and landscape features are, for the most part, formal in style. The corridor is significant for its embodiment of the ideals of the City Beautiful movement. The bridge and its features also represent the work of several masters, particularly the architects William Mitchell Kendall and Charles Follen McKim. The VASHPO concurred with the findings of the Memorial Avenue Corridor Cultural Landscapes Inventory on July 19, 2004, in accordance with Section 110 of the NHPA. The DCHPO concurred with the findings on August 16, 2004.

Contributing Buildings and Structures of the Memorial Avenue corridor within the APE include: the Arlington Memorial Bridge; the Arts of War (Sacrifice) and the Arts of War (Valor); the Memorial Avenue (Boundary Channel) Bridge; and the Memorial Circle Pylons. Contributing Circulation features within the APE include: Memorial Circle; the pedestrian system on the two bridges and avenue; and the pedestrian walks around Memorial Circle. Contributing Small-Scale Features within the APE include: the “Durax” centerline of Memorial Avenue and both bridges; the original cast-iron inlet grates along both bridges and Memorial Avenue; the granite block “Durax” surface of the Memorial Avenue Bridge; the granite curbstones; the granite header stones at the ends of bridges; the granite lamp post bases, the sidewalk paving on the two bridges and avenue, the triangular “islands” of granite blocks at the east and west ends of Memorial Circle; and the Washington standard lamp posts. Contributing Vegetation features within the APE include the holly hedge along Memorial Avenue, the white oak border of Memorial Avenue, and the white pines at the four pylons near Memorial Circle. Contributing Views and Vistas include: views of the green parkland along both sides of the Potomac from Arlington Memorial Bridge

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<sup>11</sup> National Park Service, Cultural Landscape Report, Part I, “West Potomac Park, Lincoln Memorial Grounds,” 1999.

and views to the river, Capitol dome, and other landmarks of the Capital from Memorial Circle. Contributing Constructed Water Features within the APE include Boundary Channel.<sup>12</sup>

#### 2.2.11 Old Naval Observatory

The Old Naval Observatory (originally the Depot of Charts and Instruments) is the oldest building within the Potomac Annex Historic District (see below). Built in 1842-44 for a very specialized scientific use, the Naval Observatory was designed in a symmetrical, classically inspired style typical of government architecture of the period. Later additions and alterations were made to adapt the building for new scientific equipment and a series of changing uses. By the late nineteenth century, atmospheric conditions at the Foggy Bottom site had become unsuitable for astronomical observations, and, in 1893, the Naval Observatory was moved to a new location in the hilly terrain north of Georgetown. The following year, the Secretary of the Navy designated the former observatory site as the new home of the Navy Museum of Hygiene and extensive alternations were made to the building. Another major expansion occurred in 1902 when the Naval Medical School moved to the building from Brooklyn, New York. The Old Naval Observatory is significant for its historic contributions to the interconnected fields of astronomy, navigation, and timekeeping, as well as hydrography and oceanography. As the location of the Navy Museum of Hygiene and the Naval Medical School, the building is also significant for its association with the training of naval medical personnel and research into medical topics of particular interest to the Navy. The Old Naval Observatory was listed in the D.C. Inventory of Historic Sites on November 8, 1964, in the NRHP on October 15, 1966, and was designated a National Historic Landmark on January 12, 1965. The Old Naval Observatory is also listed in the NRHP as a contributing feature of the National Register-eligible Potomac Annex Historic District.<sup>13</sup>

#### 2.2.12 Potomac Annex Historic District (Washington Naval Hospital)

The Potomac Annex Historic District encompasses a complex of former Navy buildings located on a prominent hill overlooking the Potomac River in Foggy Bottom. The site is roughly bound by E Street, NW, on the north, 23<sup>rd</sup> Street, NW, on the east, a highway onramp leading to Route 66 on the south, and a fence dividing the property from an adjacent government complex to the west. Since the establishment of the Naval Observatory on the site in 1842, the Potomac Annex Historic District has been the home of significant naval institutions that have made important contributions to the scientific fields of astronomy, timekeeping, navigation, oceanography, hygiene, and medicine. After the Naval Observatory was relocated to its present location in 1893, the site was converted for use as the Naval Museum of Hygiene, the Naval Medical School, and the Washington Naval Hospital (or Naval Medical School Hospital). Contributing buildings and features within the district include the Old Naval Observatory (Building 2), the main medical buildings of the old Naval Hospital (Buildings 3 and 4), the buildings associated with the early twentieth-century hospital complex (Building 1, 5, 6, and 7 and

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<sup>12</sup> National Park Service, Cultural Landscapes Inventory, "Memorial Avenue Corridor, George Washington Memorial Parkway," 2004 (revised 2009).

<sup>13</sup> Robinson & Associates, "Intensive Level Architectural Survey, Potomac Annex (Naval District Washington)," 2001, and "District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites," Alphabetic Version dated 30 September 2009.

Quarters A, B, and C), the Benjamin Rush Statue, and several key site features. The Potomac Annex Historic District was determined eligible for the NRHP by the DCHPO on September 12, 2001.<sup>14</sup>

#### 2.2.13 Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway

U.S. Reservation 360 occupies the gorge and rim of the lower Rock Creek Valley and a stretch of land along the Potomac River waterfront. Comprised of approximately 180 acres in the northwest quadrant of Washington, D.C., the Reservation's primary feature is the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, a designed linear landscape dedicated to scenic driving. Officially authorized in 1913 to provide a landscaped roadway connection between the Mall and Potomac Park (later renamed East and West Potomac Parks) and the already established Rock Creek Park and National Zoo, the RCPP comprises a major component of the District's comprehensive park system developed following City Beautiful ideals during the early twentieth century. The RCPP was the first parkway in the metropolitan region and one of the earliest parkways in the nation. It is significant in the areas of community planning and development, engineering, recreation, and landscape architecture during the period 1828 to 1951.

Contributing features of the RCPP include *The Arts of Peace*, the Roadway, the Millet Lamp posts, the Trail Network, the Stone Seawall, the Sycamore Allee, Rock Creek, the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, the K Street Bridge, the Sewer Pumping Station, Culverts (that incorporate headwalls), the Godey Lime Kilns, the Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge, the M Street Bridge, P Street Beach, P Street Bridge, the P Street Road Bridge, Dumbarton Bridge, the Median, Lyons Mill Footbridge, South Waterside Drive Overpass, the Washington City Tunnel Storage Shed, the Massachusetts Avenue Bridge, North Waterside Drive, Saddle Club Footbridge, Shoreham Hill, Shoreham Hill Road Bridge, the Quarry, the Connecticut Avenue Bridge, the Woodley Lane Bridge Abutments, the Calvert Street Bridge, and the Parkway Ending. The RCPP was listed in the D.C. Inventory of Historic Sites on November 8, 1964, and in the NRHP on May 4, 2005, under the multiple property listing "Parkways of the National Capital Region, 1913-1965."<sup>15</sup>

#### 2.2.14 Theodore Roosevelt Island

Historically, Theodore Roosevelt Island was a natural passage across the Potomac River and a locus of commercial and transportation activity. In 1932 the island, which measures approximately 90 acres, was transferred to the federal government to serve as a national memorial to President Theodore Roosevelt. Landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., along with architect John Russell Pope, prepared plans for the memorial. The overall goal of the plan was the establishment of a native woodland which would memorialize Theodore Roosevelt for his achievements as a leader in conservation policy and commemorate the primeval forest of the Potomac River valley. In 1967, a large open-air architectural monument commemorating Roosevelt was completed on the northern end of the island. Roosevelt Island is unique among presidential memorials in its commemoration of a specific area of presidential

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<sup>14</sup> Robinson & Associates, "Intensive Level Architectural Survey, Potomac Annex (Naval District Washington)," 2001, and "District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites," Alphabetic Version dated 30 September 2009.

<sup>15</sup> Eve L. Barsoum, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, "Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Historic District," 4 May 2005.



achievement and in its development primarily as a living landscape memorial. The island has multiple periods of significance (1749-1833, 1861-1865, and 1931-1967) and is important as a cultural landscape design of famed landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., as an integral part of the Senate Park Commission (McMillan) Plan of 1901-02, and as an important addition to the landscape setting of the National Mall. Theodore Roosevelt Island was listed in the D.C. Inventory of Historic Sites on November 8, 1964, and in the NRHP on October 15, 1966 (updated in 2001). In addition, the DCHPO concurred with the findings of the Theodore Roosevelt Cultural Landscapes Inventory on September 16, 2012, in accordance with Section 110 of the NHPA.

Contributing Circulation features of Theodore Roosevelt Island include the Woods Trail, the Upland Trail, the Swamp Trail, the North Transverse Trail, and Remnants of the Causeway. Contributing Buildings and Structures include the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial, including the monoliths “Youth,” “Manhood,” “The State,” and “Nature,” the benches, pools, and plaza; the Theodore Roosevelt Island bridges; the Theodore Roosevelt Island fountains; the Mason House and Mason Ice House ruins; the wharf ruins on the north shore; and the ruin of the boat or scow on the east side of the island. Contributing Small-Scale Features include two low stone retaining walls, and the benches in memorial plaza. Contributing Vegetation features include the plans associated with the Olmsted Jr. plan and the plants associated with the original plaza. Contributing Land Use features include the use of the site as a presidential memorial and the use of the site to experience nature. Contributing Topographic features include the topography dating back to Olmsted. Contributing Views and Vistas include views within and across the plaza. Contributing Constructed Water Features include the large moats and pools adjacent to the plaza.<sup>16</sup>

#### 2.2.15 Watergate

The Watergate consists of a complex of six interconnected buildings designed by Modernist architect Luigi Moretti and constructed between 1964 and 1971 on land adjacent to the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway overlooking the Potomac River. The Watergate was the site of one of the biggest scandals in modern United States history, which forced the resignation of President Nixon on August 9, 1974. The Watergate also possesses exceptional architectural significance as an outstanding and innovative example of the Modern Movement in Washington, D.C. The landscape design by Boris Timchenko accentuates the Modernist building with plantings, fountains and pools on terraces with broad views of the river. The periods of significance include 1964 to 1971, the period in which the complex was constructed, and 1972, the year of the Watergate break-in. The Watergate was listed in the D.C. Inventory of Historic Sites on February 24, 2005, and in the NRHP on October 12, 2005.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> National Park Service, Cultural Landscapes Inventory, “Theodore Roosevelt Island,” 2010.

<sup>17</sup> C. Albee, A. Schoenfeld, E. Thompson, and L. Trieschmann, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, “Watergate,” 12 October 2005, and “District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites,” Alphabetic Version dated 30 September 2009.

### 3.0 ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS<sup>18</sup>

#### 3.1 Methodology

The criteria of adverse effect, as defined in 36 CFR Part 800.5, were applied to assess the potential effects of the Kennedy Center Expansion Project alternatives on the cultural resources 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 include:

- the physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
- 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;
- the removal of the property from its historic location;
- the change in character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance;
- the introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;
- the neglect of a property which causes its deterioration; and
- 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.

The following analysis is an assessment of the effects of the undertaking on NRHP-eligible or NRHP-listed historic properties and is based upon the Section 106 criteria of adverse effect.

#### 3.2 Description of Alternatives

##### 3.2.1 Alternative A: No Action

Alternative A describes the action of continuing current management operations and conditions. Under this alternative, the Kennedy Center Expansion Project would not be implemented. Alternative A represents a continuation of the existing conditions, operations, and maintenance of the Kennedy Center, the RCPP, and the RCPP Trail.

##### 3.2.2 Alternative B: Three Land-Based Pavilions

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<sup>18</sup> See Table 1 in the Appendix for a summary of the adverse effect determinations.

Alternative B would include three land-based pavilions built entirely on Kennedy Center property. Under Alternative B, there would be no construction over or in the RCPP or in the Potomac River. (See Figures 8-10.)

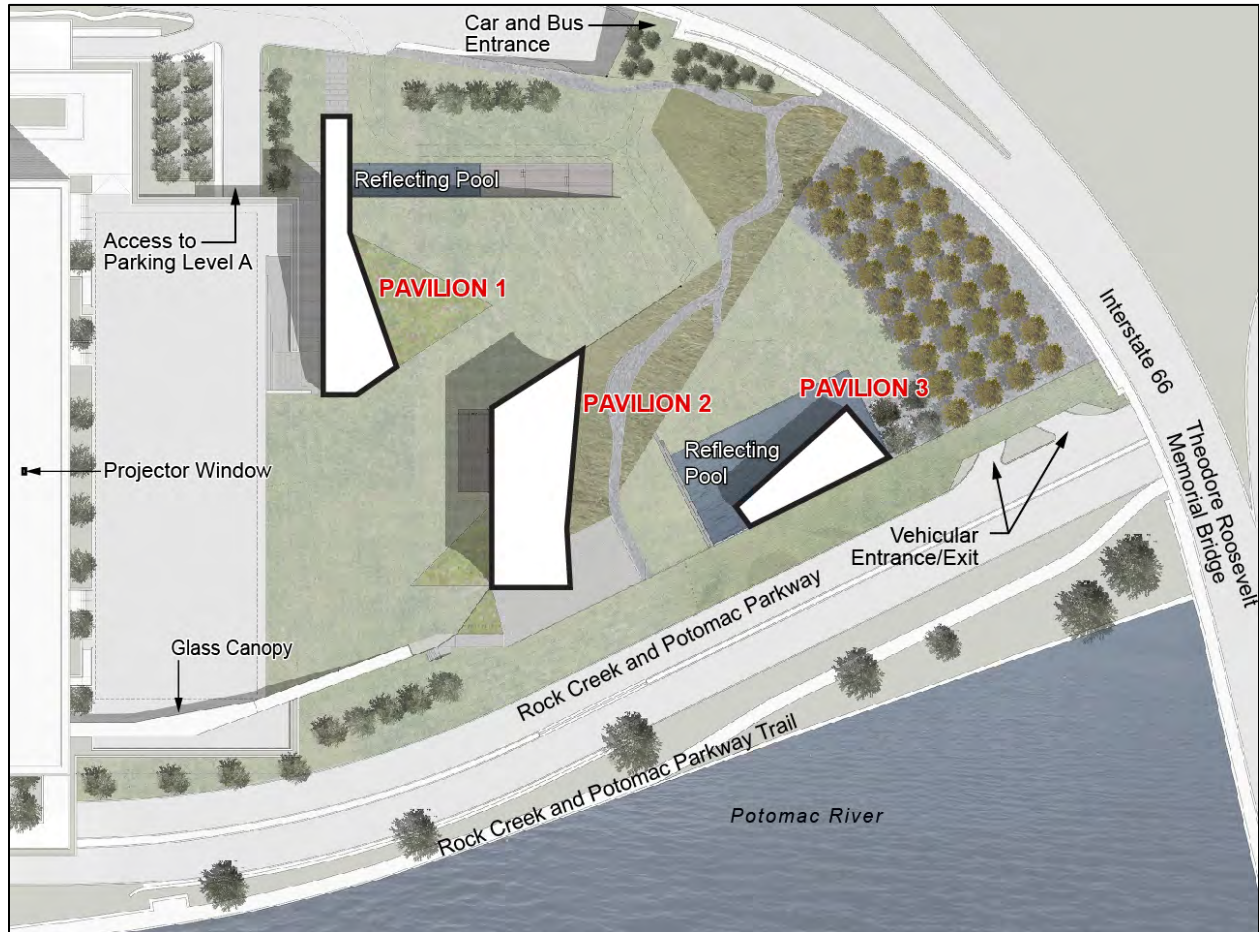


Figure 8: Alternative B – Three Land-Based Pavilions, plan view (not to scale).



Figure 9: Alternative B – Three Land-Based Pavilions, oblique view.

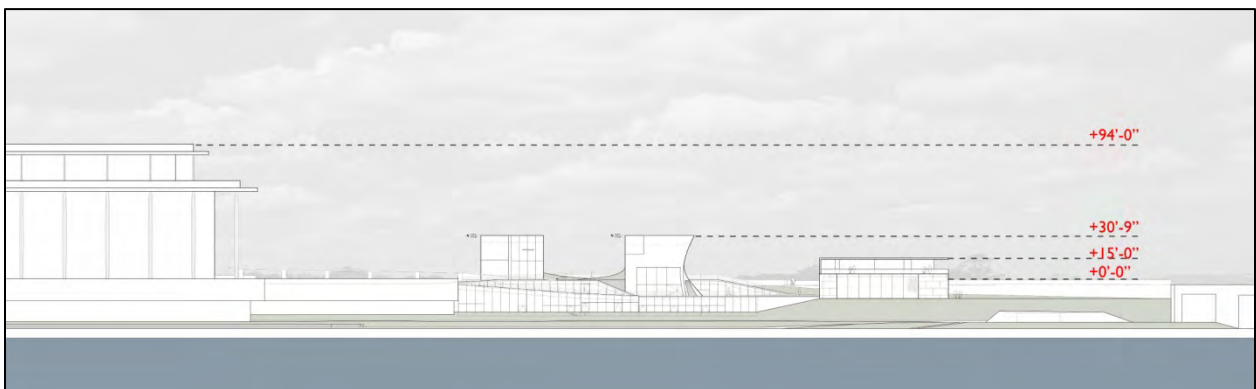


Figure 10: Alternative B – Three Land-Based Pavilions, section showing relative heights of existing building and pavilions.



### 3.2.3 Alternative C (Option 1): Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with At-Grade Crossing

Alternative C1 proposes two land-based pavilions and a River Pavilion connected via an at-grade crossing over the RCPP Roadway. A spur from the RCPP Trail would connect the multi-use trail to the lower level of the River Pavilion. (See Figures 11-12.)

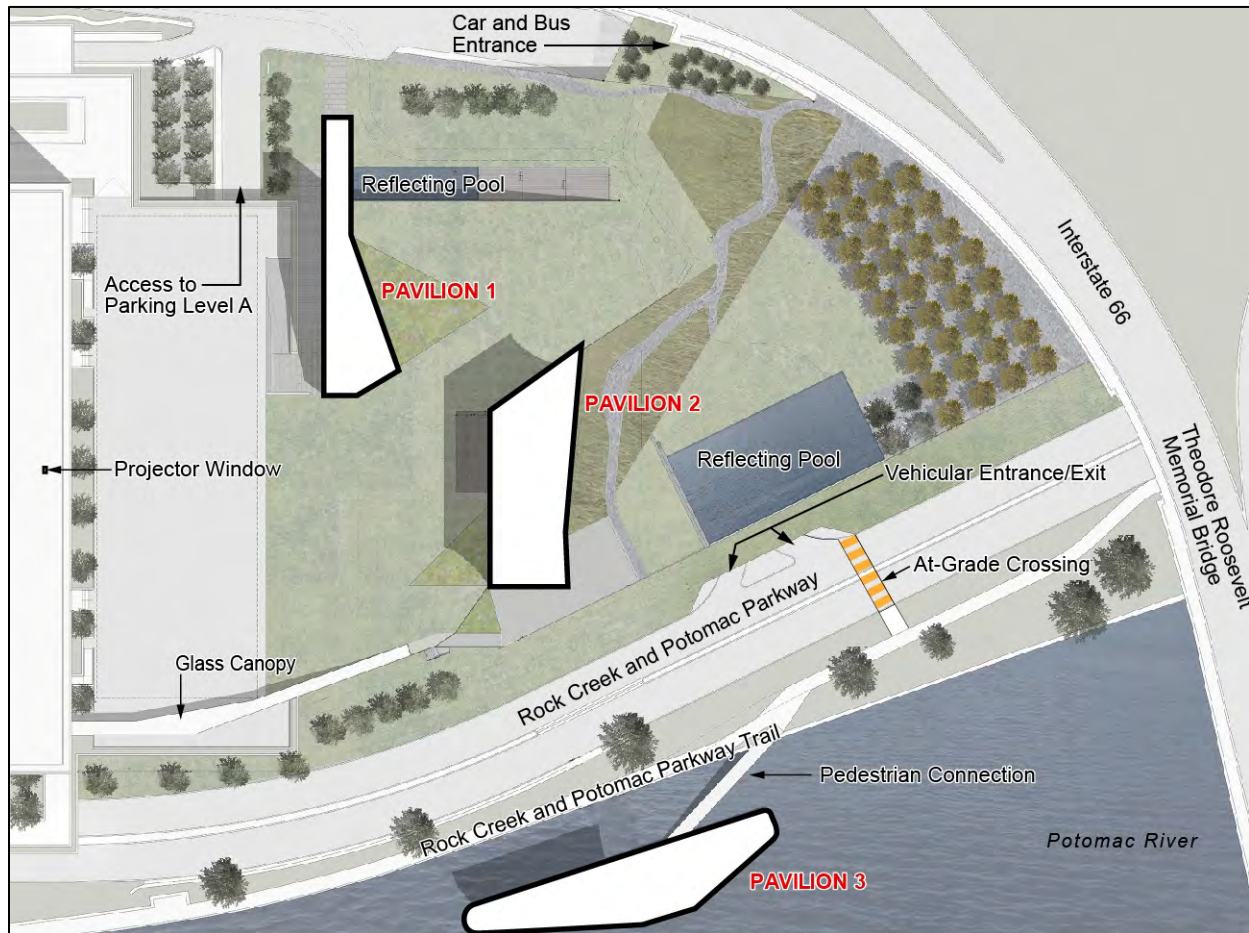


Figure 11: Alternative C1 – Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with At-Grade Crossing, plan view (not to scale).

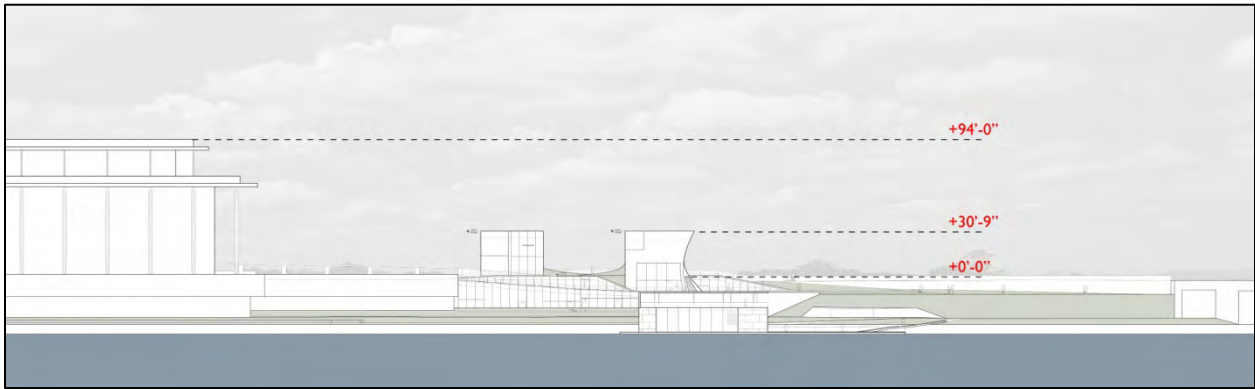


Figure 12: Alternative C1 – Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with At-Grade Crossing, section showing relative heights of existing building and pavilions.

#### 3.2.4 Alternative C (Option 2): Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with Bridge Crossing

Alternative C2 proposes two land-based pavilions and a River Pavilion connected via an access bridge over the RCPP Roadway and Trail. A spur from the RCPP Trail would connect the multi-use trail to the lower level of the River Pavilion (See Figures 13-15.)

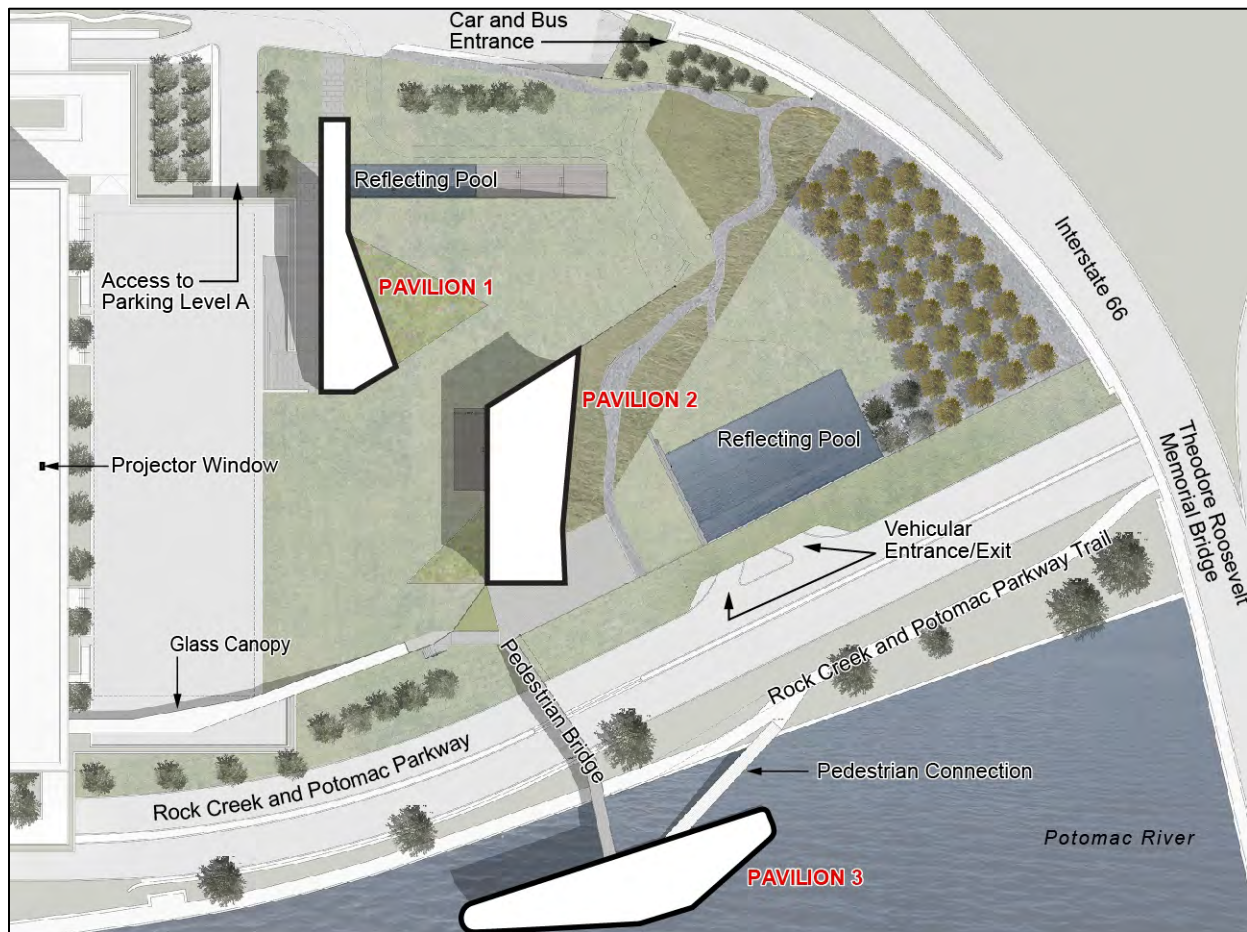


Figure 13: Alternative C2 – Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with Bridge Crossing, plan view (not to scale).





Figure 14: Alternative C2 – Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with Bridge Crossing, oblique view.

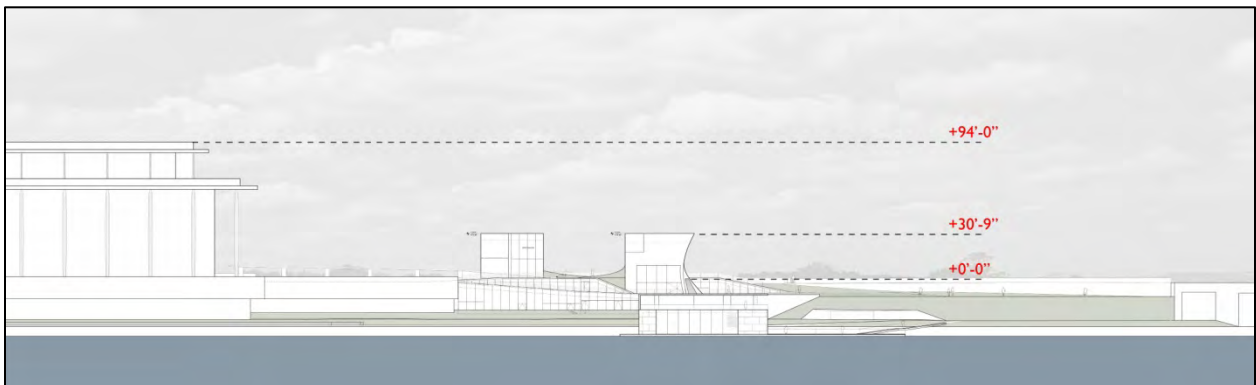


Figure 15: Alternative C2 – Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with Bridge Crossing, section showing relative heights of existing building and pavilions.

### 3.3 Effects Assessment

#### Arlington Memorial Bridge and Related Structures

Arlington Memorial Bridge and Related Structures, which forms part of the southern boundary of the project's APE, is significant as the principal physical and symbolic connection between the Lincoln Memorial and Virginia's Arlington House.

#### Alternative A: No Action

Alternative A would have no effect on the overall integrity or on the character-defining features of the Arlington Memorial Bridge and Related Structures.

#### Alternative B: Three Land-Based Pavilions

Under Alternative B, the three land-based pavilions would be partially visible from the Arlington Memorial Bridge; however, the primary vista of the bridge along the east-west axis of the National Mall would not be affected. Alternative B would have no adverse effect on the Arlington Memorial Bridge and Related Structures. (See Figures 16-17.)

#### Alternative C1: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with At-Grade Crossing

Under Alternative C1, the land-based pavilions and the River Pavilion of the expansion project would be partially visible from the Arlington Memorial Bridge; however, the primary vista of the bridge along the east-west axis of the National Mall would not be impacted. Alternative C1 would have no adverse effect on the Arlington Memorial Bridge and Related Structures. (See Figures 16-17.)

#### Alternative C2: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with Bridge Crossing

Under Alternative C2, the land-based pavilions and the River Pavilion of the expansion project would be partially visible from the Arlington Memorial Bridge; however, the primary vista of the bridge along the east-west axis of the National Mall would not be impacted. Alternative C2 would have no adverse effect on views from the Arlington Memorial Bridge and Related Structures. (See Figures 16-17.)



Figure 16: View of the Kennedy Center from the east end of the Arlington Memorial Bridge.



Figure 17: View of the Kennedy Center from the west end of the Arlington Memorial Bridge.

#### Arlington Ridge Park

Arlington Ridge Park contains two major memorial compositions – the United States Marine Corps War Memorial and the Netherlands Carillon – and is significant in part as a contributing feature of the National Mall viewshed.



Alternative A: No Action

Alternative A would have no effect on the overall integrity or on the character-defining features of Arlington Ridge Park.



Figure 18: View towards the project site from Arlington Ridge Park.

Alternative B: Three Land-Based Pavilions

Because of distances and sightlines, the pavilions under Alternative B would not be visible from the park and therefore would have no adverse effect on views from Arlington Ridge Park or its contributing features. (See Figure 18.)

Alternative C1: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with At-Grade Crossing

Because of distances and sightlines, the pavilions under Alternative C1 would not be visible from the park and therefore would have no adverse effect on views from Arlington Ridge Park or its contributing features. (See Figure 18.)

**Alternative C2: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with Bridge Crossing**

Because of distances and sightlines, the pavilions under Alternative C2 would not be visible from the park and therefore would have no adverse effect on views from Arlington Ridge Park or its contributing resources. (See Figure 18.)

**East and West Potomac Parks Historic District**

Contributing features of the East and West Potomac Parks Historic District within the APE include the Lincoln Memorial, the Lincoln Memorial Grounds, the Arlington Memorial Bridge, and the Stone Seawalls. Also among the defining elements of the East and West Potomac Parks Historic District are the vast unimpeded vistas that connect the broad greensward, the distant monuments, the Potomac River, and the low skyline of the city.

**Alternative A: No Action**

Alternative A would have no effect on the overall integrity or on the character-defining features of the East and West Potomac Parks Historic District.

**Alternative B: Three Land-Based Pavilions**

The impacts of Alternative B on the Lincoln Memorial, the Lincoln Memorial Grounds, and the Arlington Memorial Bridge are covered in other sections of text related directly to each resource. Due to their location south of the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Bridge, Alternative B would have no impact on the Stone Seawalls. Due to sightlines and the location and relative scale and massing of the pavilions, Alternative B would only be minimally visible from locations within the historic district and therefore would have no adverse effect on views from the East and West Potomac Parks Historic District. (See Figure 19.)



Figure 19: View towards the Kennedy Center from the Lincoln Memorial and East and West Potomac Parks Historic District.

#### Alternative C1: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with At-Grade Crossing

The impacts of Alternative C1 on the Lincoln Memorial, the Lincoln Memorial Grounds, and the Arlington Memorial Bridge are covered in other sections of text related directly to each resource. Due to their location south of the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Bridge, Alternative C1 would have no impact on the Stone Seawalls. Due to sightlines and the location and relative scale and massing of the pavilions, Alternative C1 would only be minimally visible from locations within the historic district and therefore would have no adverse effect on the resource. (See Figure 19.)

#### Alternative C2: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with Bridge Crossing

The impacts of Alternative C2 on the Lincoln Memorial, the Lincoln Memorial Grounds, and the Arlington Memorial Bridge are covered in other sections of text related directly to each resource. Due to their location south of the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Bridge, Alternative C2 would have no impact on the Stone Seawalls. Due to sightlines and the location and relative scale and massing of the pavilions, Alternative C2 would only be minimally visible from locations within the historic district and therefore would have no adverse effect on the resource. (See Figure 19.)

### George Washington Memorial Parkway

The landscape values of the George Washington Memorial Parkway are associated with the preservation of the scenic and aesthetic qualities of the Potomac River valley. Hilltop vistas provide glimpses of Washington's monumental core and were a central purpose for the establishment of the parkway and its continuing protection. One significant aspect of the George Washington Memorial Parkway is its function as a designed entryway into the National Capital. As such, it provides a picturesque approach to Washington with views of the Potomac River, the monuments, and the federal city beyond.

#### Alternative A: No Action

Alternative A would have no effect on the overall integrity or on the character-defining features of the George Washington Memorial Parkway.

#### Alternative B: Three Land-Based Pavilions

Due to distances and the scale and massing of the proposed pavilions, Alternative B would only be minimally visible from locations within the George Washington Memorial Parkway and would have no adverse effect on existing views from the resource. (See Figure 20.)



Figure 20: View toward the Kennedy Center from the George Washington Memorial Parkway and Lady Bird Johnson Park.

Alternative C1: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with At-Grade Crossing

Due to distances and the scale and massing of the proposed pavilions, Alternative C1 would only be minimally visible from locations within the George Washington Memorial Parkway and therefore would have no adverse effect on existing views from the resource. (See Figure 20.)

Alternative C2: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with Bridge Crossing

Due to distances and the scale and massing of the proposed pavilions, Alternative C2 would only be minimally visible from locations within the George Washington Memorial Parkway and therefore would have no adverse effect on existing views from the resource. (See Figure 20.)

Georgetown Historic District

Although contributing views and vistas of the Potomac River from the Georgetown Historic District are not specifically identified, Georgetown has been tied to its waterfront location from its eighteenth-century beginnings as a tobacco port and shipping center through its early twentieth-century industrialization.

Alternative A: No Action

Alternative A would have no effect on the overall integrity or on the character-defining features of the Georgetown Historic District.

Alternative B: Three Land-Based Pavilions

Alternative B would be minimally visible from the historic district and therefore would have no adverse effect on the resource. (See Figure 21.)





Figure 21: View toward the Kennedy Center from the Georgetown Historic District.

#### Alternative C1: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with At-Grade Crossing

The pavilions under Alternative C1 would be minimally visible from the historic district and therefore would have no adverse effect on the resource. (See Figure 21.)

#### Alternative C2: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with Bridge Crossing

The pavilions under Alternative C2 would be minimally visible from the historic district and therefore would have no adverse effect on the resource. (See Figure 21.)

#### John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

Character-defining features of the Kennedy Center include intangible attributes of the building's aesthetic composition such as its bilateral symmetry; long, low horizontality; hierarchical facades; and clear, geometric form. Exterior contributing features include the thin-clad marble curtain walls; the size and location of the plaza-level glass curtain walls on the west facade; the roof overhang and marble-paneled fascia; the exterior columns (including the Roof Terrace columns); the stage access doors; the bronze wall signage; the engraved quotations on the west facade; the West Terrace footprint and cantilevered structure; the marble panels of the north, west, and south fascia of the West Terrace overhang; the shape and location of the planting boxes and water features of the West Terrace; the West Terrace perimeter wall plantings; the vertical paired openings on the north, south, and center bays of the east facade; the size and location of the Entrance Plaza water features; the Entrance Plaza public



art including *Don Quixote*, *From Columbia to John F. Kennedy*, and *America and War and Peace*; and the size and location of the glass curtain walls, the louvered vents, and the penthouse roof overhang including the marble-paneled fascia of the Roof Terrace. Due to extensive alterations made during a 2005 garage expansion and site improvement project, there are no contributing features of the North Terrace, the Upper South Terrace, and the Lower South Terrace.

#### Alternative A: No Action

Alternative A would have no effect on the overall integrity or on the character-defining features of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

#### Alternative B: Three Land-Based Pavilions

Under Alternative B, the Kennedy Center, a NRHP-eligible property, would be directly impacted. Under Alternative B, the Kennedy Center's South Terrace would be redesigned, involving the removal of a section of the concrete perimeter wall surrounding the terrace, among other items. Additionally, the Lower South Terrace and the parking area and circulation drives south of the existing facility would be demolished for new construction. No contributing features of the Kennedy Center would be impacted due to these changes. Below-grade connections between the expansion and the existing facility would also have no adverse effect on the Kennedy Center's contributing features.

Alternative B would require the removal of a small section (approximately 2 square feet) of the existing curtain wall to provide an opening for a projector window in the south facade. (See Figure 22.) The thin-clad marble curtain walls are a contributing feature that would be impacted due to this change. Also under Alternative B, a walkway covered by a glass canopy (approximately 10 feet high) would provide a terrace-level connection between the existing building and the expansion. (See Figures 23-24.) Although panoramic views from the terraces of the Kennedy Center are not identified as character-defining features, the proposed glass canopy would interrupt existing panoramic views from the South and West Terraces. Additionally, the proposed land pavilions under Alternative B would also interrupt existing panoramic views from the South and West Terraces, and, from certain locations, block views of the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument. (See Figures 25-26.) Existing views from the Roof Terrace would not be impacted. (See Figures 27-28.) Because the River Pavilion would not be implemented under this alternative, there would be no impact on existing views toward the river from the Kennedy Center. Overall, Alternative B would have an adverse effect on the Kennedy Center.

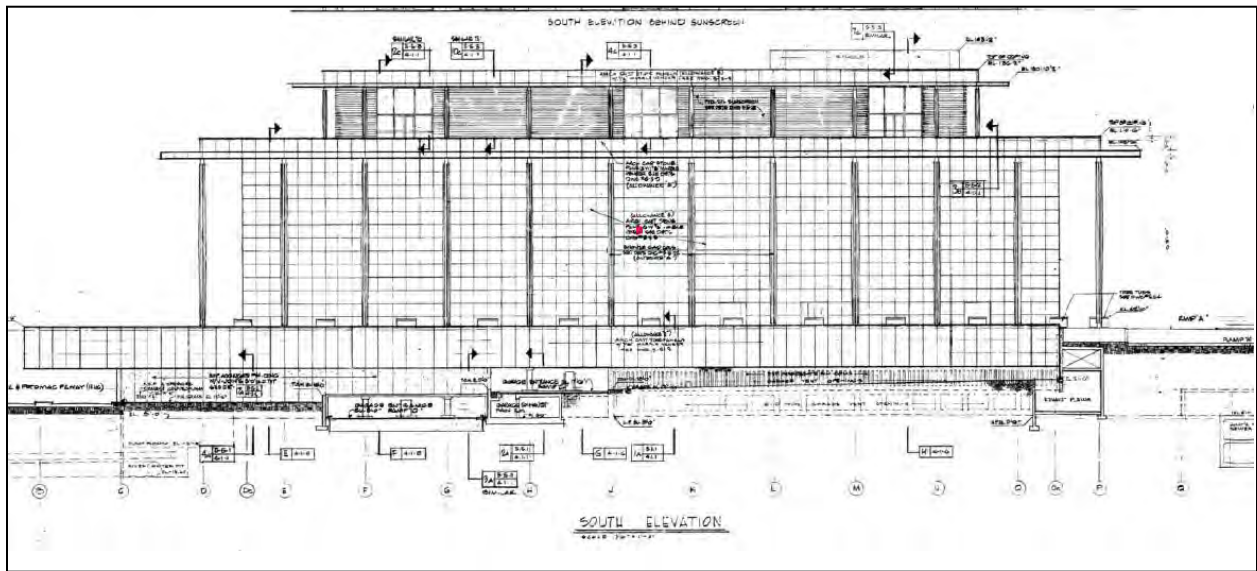


Figure 22: South facade of the Kennedy Center illustrating (in red) the approximate location of the proposed projector window that would require removing a small section of the existing curtain wall.



Figure 23: View looking south from the West Terrace of the Kennedy Center illustrating existing conditions. (Note: A temporary tent was in place at the time of this photo.)



Figure 24: Rendering of the West Terrace illustrating the proposed glass canopy connection (at center) between the terrace of the existing building and the proposed expansion.



Figure 25: View looking southeast from the northwest corner of the Kennedy Center's South Terrace showing existing conditions.





Figure 26: Rendering of the proposed land pavilions under Alternative B illustrating effects on views looking southeast from the northwest corner of the Kennedy Center's South Terrace.



Figure 27: View looking southeast from the Kennedy Center's Roof Terrace showing existing conditions.



Figure 28: Rendering of the proposed land pavilions under Alternative B illustrating effects on views looking southeast from the Kennedy Center's Roof Terrace.

#### Alternative C1: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with At-Grade Crossing

Under Alternative C1, the Kennedy Center, a NRHP-eligible property, would be directly impacted. Under Alternative C1, the Kennedy Center's South Terrace would be redesigned, involving the removal of a section of the concrete perimeter wall surrounding the terrace, among other items. Additionally, the Lower South Terrace and the parking area and circulation drives south of the existing facility would be demolished for new construction. No contributing features of the Kennedy Center would be impacted due to these changes. Below-grade connections between the expansion and the existing facility would also have no adverse effect on the Kennedy Center's contributing features.

Alternative C1 would require the removal of a small section (approximately 2 square feet) of the existing curtain wall to provide an opening for a projector window in the south facade. (See Figure 22.) The thin-clad marble curtain walls are a contributing feature that would be impacted due to this change. Also under Alternative C1, a walkway covered by a glass canopy (approximately 10 feet high) would provide a terrace-level connection between the existing building and the expansion. (See Figures 23-24.) Although panoramic views from the terraces of the Kennedy Center are not identified as character-defining features, the proposed glass canopy would interrupt existing panoramic views from the South and West



Terraces. Additionally, the proposed land pavilions and the River Pavilion would also interrupt existing panoramic views from the South and West Terraces, and, from certain locations, block views of the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument. (See Figures 25 and 29 and Figures 30-31.) Existing views from the Roof Terrace would not be impacted. (See Figures 27 and 32 and Figures 33-34.) Overall, Alternative C1 would have an adverse effect on the Kennedy Center.

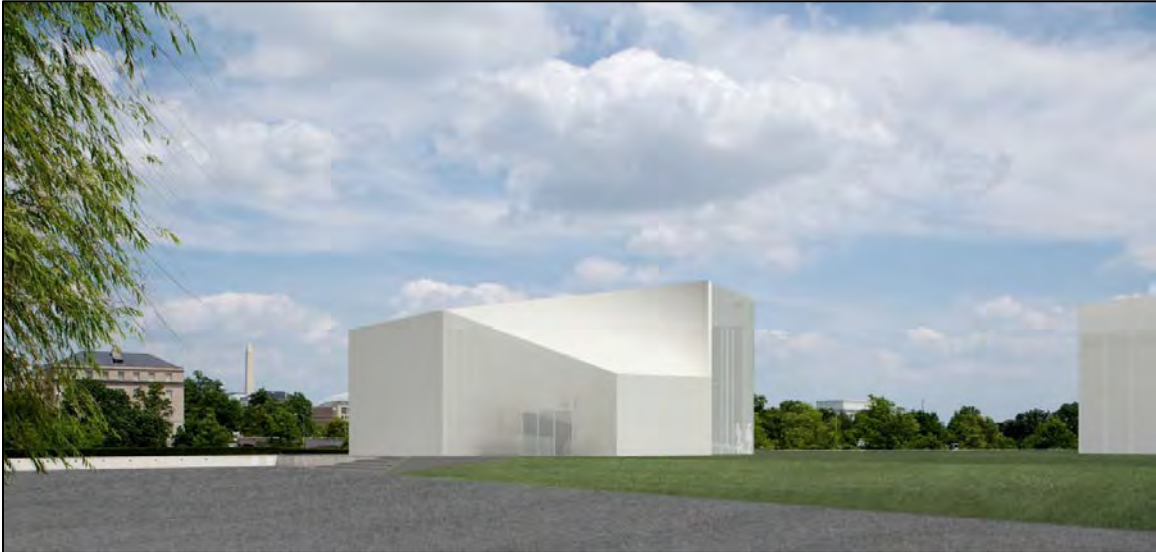


Figure 29: Rendering of the proposed land pavilions under Alternative C1 illustrating effects on views looking southeast from the northwest corner of the Kennedy Center's South Terrace.



Figure 30: View looking south from the Kennedy Center's West Terrace showing existing conditions.





Figure 31: Rendering of the proposed River Pavilion under Alternative C1 illustrating effects on views looking south from the Kennedy Center's West Terrace.



Figure 32: Rendering of the proposed land pavilions under Alternative C1 illustrating effects on views looking southeast from the Kennedy Center's Roof Terrace.



Figure 33: View looking south from the Kennedy Center's Roof Terrace showing existing conditions.



Figure 34: Rendering of the proposed land pavilions under Alternative C1 illustrating effects on views looking south from the Kennedy Center's Roof Terrace.



**Alternative C2: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with Bridge Crossing**

Under Alternative C2, the Kennedy Center, a NRHP-eligible property, would be directly impacted. The effects of Alternative C2 would be the same as Alternative C1. Under Alternative C2, a small section of the existing thin-clad curtain wall, a contributing feature of the Kennedy Center, would be removed to provide an opening for a projector window in the south facade. Also, although panoramic views from the terraces of the Kennedy Center are not identified as character-defining features, the pavilions and the glass canopy under Alternative C2 would interrupt existing panoramic views from the South and West Terraces and, from certain locations, block views of the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument. (See Figures 23-24 and Figures 25 and 35.) Additionally, views from the West Terrace looking south and southwest toward the river would be interrupted by the River Pavilion and access bridge. (See Figures 30 and 36.) Existing views from the Roof Terrace would not be impacted. (See Figures 27 and 37 and Figures 33 and 38.) Overall, Alternative C2 would have an adverse effect on the Kennedy Center.

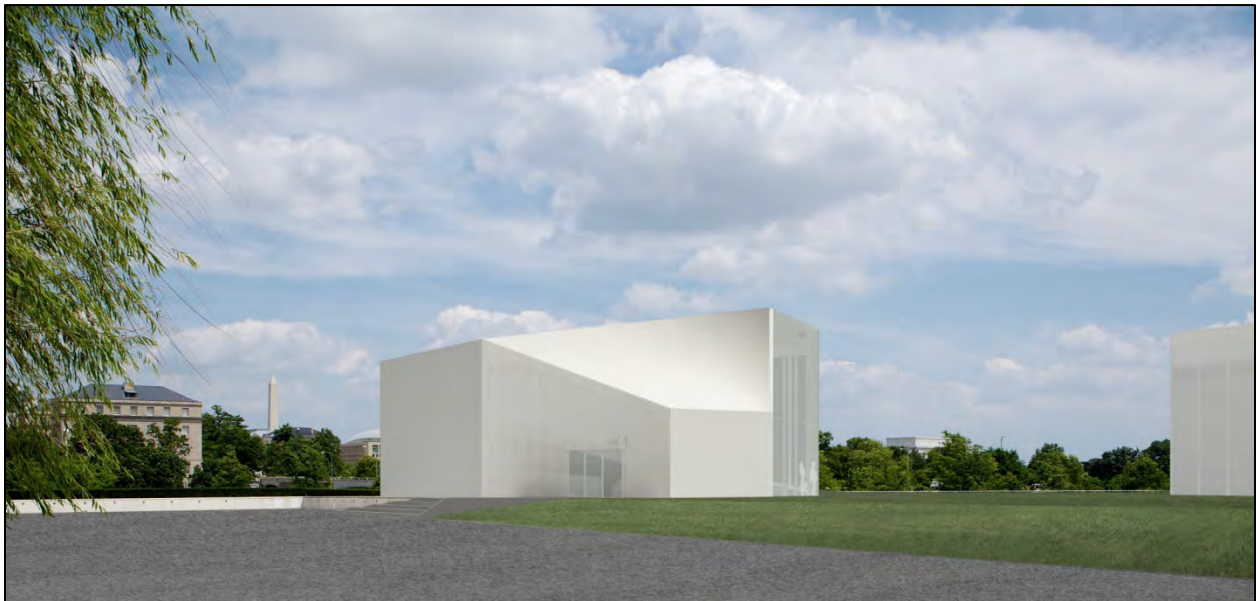


Figure 35: Rendering of the proposed land pavilions under Alternative C2 illustrating effects on views looking southeast from the northwest corner of the Kennedy Center's South Terrace.



Figure 36: Rendering of the proposed River Pavilion and bridge crossing under Alternative C2 illustrating effects on views looking south from the Kennedy Center's West Terrace.



Figure 37: Rendering of the proposed land pavilions under Alternative C2 illustrating effects on views looking southeast from the Kennedy Center's Roof Terrace.



Figure 38: Rendering of the proposed land pavilions under Alternative C2 illustrating effects on views looking south from the Kennedy Center's Roof Terrace.

#### Lady Bird Johnson Park

Contributing views and vistas of Lady Bird Johnson Park within the APE include views from the Mount Vernon Trail and northbound George Washington Memorial Parkway to the Kennedy Center.

#### Alternative A: No Action

Alternative A would have no effect on the overall integrity or on the character-defining features of Lady Bird Johnson Park.

#### Alternative B: Three Land-Based Pavilions

The impacts of Alternative B on the cultural landscapes within the APE are limited to views and vistas. Due to distances and the relative scale and massing of the pavilions, Alternative B would only be minimally visible from Lady Bird Johnson Park and therefore would have no adverse effect on the resource. (See Figure 20.)

#### Alternative C1: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with At-Grade Crossing

The impacts of Alternative C1 on the cultural landscapes within the APE are limited to views and vistas. Due to distances and the relative scale and massing of the pavilions, Alternative C1 would only be minimally visible from Lady Bird Johnson Park and therefore would have no adverse effect on views from the resource. (See Figure 20.)



**Alternative C2: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with Bridge Crossing**

The impacts of Alternative C2 on the cultural landscapes within the APE are limited to views and vistas. Due to distances and the relative scale and massing of the pavilions, Alternative C2 would only be minimally visible from Lady Bird Johnson Park and therefore would have no adverse effect on views from the resource. (See Figure 20.)

**Lincoln Memorial**

The Lincoln Memorial rests on an elaborate landscaped and terraced base near the east bank of the Potomac River. Its location established the formal terminus of the Senate Park (McMillan) Commission's plan for an extended Mall, and the memorial has served as the setting for major Civil Rights events of the twentieth century.

**Alternative A: No Action**

Alternative A would have no effect on the overall integrity or on the character-defining features of the Lincoln Memorial.

**Alternative B: Three Land-Based Pavilions**

Due to sightlines and the relative scale and massing of the pavilions, Alternative B would only be minimally visible from the memorial and therefore would have no adverse effect on the resource. (See Figure 19.)

**Alternative C1: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with At-Grade Crossing**

Due to sightlines and the scale and massing of the pavilions, Alternative C1 would only be minimally visible from the memorial and therefore would have no adverse effect on views from the resource. (See Figure 19.)

**Alternative C2: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with Bridge Crossing**

Due to sightlines and the scale and massing of the pavilions, Alternative C2 would only be minimally visible from the memorial and therefore would have no adverse effect on views from the resource. (See Figure 19.)

**Lincoln Memorial Grounds**

The most important designed vista of the Lincoln Memorial grounds aligns with the National Mall axis east to the Washington Monument and the U.S. Capitol and west across the Watergate steps to the Virginia shoreline.

**Alternative A: No Action**

Alternative A would have no effect on the overall integrity or on the character-defining features of the Lincoln Memorial Grounds.



**Alternative B: Three Land-Based Pavilions**

The impacts of Alternative B on the cultural landscapes within the APE are limited to views and vistas. Because of the angle of sightlines and the scale and massing of the pavilions, Alternative B would have no adverse effect on contributing Lincoln Memorial grounds views and vistas within the APE. (See Figure 19.)

**Alternative C1: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with At-Grade Crossing**

The impacts of Alternative C1 on the cultural landscapes within the APE are limited to views and vistas. Because of the angle of sightlines and the scale and massing of the pavilions, Alternative C1 would have no adverse effect on contributing Lincoln Memorial grounds views and vistas within the APE. (See Figure 19.)

**Alternative C2: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with Bridge Crossing**

The impacts of Alternative C2 on the cultural landscapes within the APE are limited to views and vistas. Because of the angle of sightlines and the scale and massing of the pavilions, Alternative C2 would have no adverse effect on contributing Lincoln Memorial grounds views and vistas within the APE. (See Figure 19.)

**Memorial Avenue Corridor**

Contributing Memorial Avenue corridor views and vistas within the APE include views of the green parkland along both sides of the Potomac from the Arlington Memorial Bridge and views of the river from Memorial Circle.

**Alternative A: No Action**

Alternative A would have no effect on the overall integrity or on the character-defining features of the Memorial Avenue Corridor.

**Alternative B: Three Land-Based Pavilions**

The impacts of Alternative B on the cultural landscapes within the APE are limited to views and vistas. Due to the location and the relative scale and massing of the pavilions, Alternative B would have no adverse effect on views from the Memorial Avenue corridor. (See Figures 16-17.)

**Alternative C1: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with At-Grade Crossing**

The impacts of Alternative C1 on the cultural landscapes within the APE are limited to views and vistas. Due to the relative scale and massing of the pavilions, Alternative C1 would only be minimally visible from the Memorial Avenue Corridor and therefore would have no adverse effect on views from the resource. (See Figures 16-17.)

**Alternative C2: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with Bridge Crossing**

The impacts of Alternative C2 on the cultural landscapes within the APE are limited to views and vistas. Due to the relative scale and massing of the pavilions, Alternative C2 would only be minimally visible from the Memorial Avenue Corridor and therefore would have no adverse effect on views from the resource. (See Figures 16-17.)

#### Old Naval Observatory

The Old Naval Observatory is located within the Potomac Annex Historic District on a prominent hill overlooking the Potomac River in Foggy Bottom. Historic views west and southwest from the Old Naval Observatory have been substantially compromised over the years due to extensive freeway and roadway construction.

##### Alternative A: No Action

Alternative A would have no effect on the overall integrity or on the character-defining features of the Old Naval Observatory.

##### Alternative B: Three Land-Based Pavilions

Due to the scale and location of the pavilions, Alternative B would have no adverse effect on views and vistas from the Old Naval Observatory. (See Figure 39.)

##### Alternative C1: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with At-Grade Crossing

Due to the scale and location of the pavilions, Alternative C1 would have no adverse effect on views and vistas from the Old Naval Observatory. (See Figure 39.)

##### Alternative C2: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with Bridge Crossing

Due to the scale and location of the pavilions, Alternative C2 would have no adverse effect on views and vistas from the Old Naval Observatory. (See Figure 39.)

#### Potomac Annex Historic District

The Potomac Annex Historic District is located on a prominent hill overlooking the Potomac River in Foggy Bottom. Historic views west and southwest from the Potomac Annex Historic District have been substantially compromised over the years due to extensive freeway and roadway construction.

##### Alternative A: No Action

Alternative A would have no effect on the overall integrity or on the character-defining features of the Potomac Annex Historic District.

##### Alternative B: Three Land-Based Pavilions

Due to the scale and location of the pavilions, Alternative B would have no adverse effect on views and vistas from the Potomac Annex Historic District. (See Figure 39.)

## Alternative C1: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with At-Grade Crossing

Due to the scale and location of the pavilions, Alternative C1 would have no adverse effect on views and vistas from the Potomac Annex Historic District. (See Figure 39.)



Figure 39: Aerial photograph of the Potomac Annex Historic District (in red) and the Old Naval Observatory (red arrow) illustrating the existing buildings and extensive freeway and roadway construction between the resources and the project site.

## Alternative C2: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with Bridge Crossing

Due to the scale and location of the pavilions, Alternative C2 would have no adverse effect on views and vistas from the Potomac Annex Historic District. (See Figure 39.)

### Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway

The RCPP features twenty-eight contributing resources, eight of which are located within the APE. These include *The Arts of Peace*, the Millet Lamp posts, the Stone Seawalls, Rock Creek, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the Sycamore Allee, the Roadway, and the Network of Trails.<sup>19</sup> Significant views from the RCPP include panoramic views of the Potomac River and of Theodore Roosevelt Island.

#### Alternative A: No Action

Alternative A would have no effect on the overall integrity or on the character-defining features of the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway.

#### Alternative B: Three Land-Based Pavilions

Under Alternative B, there would be no changes to the RCPP or its character-defining features. Because the pavilions under Alternative B would be located within the existing grounds of the Kennedy Center and because the River Pavilion would not be implemented, Alternative B would have no adverse effect on the RCPP or its contributing features. (See Figures 40-42.)



Figure 40: View looking north along the RCPP Trail toward the project site showing existing conditions.

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<sup>19</sup> A line of trees, including the Sycamore Allee called out as a contributing resource of the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, lines the parkway as it courses along the river from the Roosevelt Bridge to the intersection with Virginia Avenue. The Sycamore Allee is only present in the section of the tree line in front of the Watergate building; therefore, the design of the River Pavilion would not impact trees within the allee. Additionally the design of the River Pavilion would be developed to avoid impacting the line of trees along parkway in front of the Kennedy Center.





Figure 41: View looking north from the RCPP showing existing conditions.



Figure 42: View looking south from the RCPP showing existing conditions.



**Alternative C1: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with At-Grade Crossing**

Under Alternative C1, elements of the RCPP would be directly impacted by the construction of the River Pavilion. Because of the location of the expansion project, Alternative C1 would have no impact on the following contributing resources: *The Arts of Peace*, Millet Lamp posts, Stone Seawalls, Rock Creek, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Sycamore Allee. Alternative C1 would, however, impact the following resources: the Roadway and the Network of Trails. Under Alternative C1, the River Pavilion would block panoramic views of the Potomac River and Theodore Roosevelt Island from sections of the RCPP Roadway and Trail. Also under Alternative C1, a trail spur would connect the existing RCPP Trail with the lower level of the River Pavilion. This would impact the perceived width and character of the trail within the project area and would alter design elements such as the paving materials and landscaping. Alternative C1 would have an adverse effect on the RCPP. (See Figures 43-44.)



Figure 43: Rendering of the proposed river pavilion under Alternative C1 illustrating effects on views looking north from the RCPP.



Figure 44: Rendering of the proposed river pavilion under Alternative C1 illustrating effects on views looking south from the RCPP.

#### Alternative C2: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with Bridge Crossing

Under Alternative C2, elements of the RCPP would be directly impacted by the construction of the River Pavilion. Because of the location of the expansion project, Alternative C2 would have no impact on the following contributing resources: *The Arts of Peace*, Millet Lamp posts, Stone Seawalls, Rock Creek, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Sycamore Allee. Alternative C2 would, however, impact the following contributing resources: the Roadway and the Network of Trails. Under Alternative C2, the River Pavilion – and to a lesser extent the access bridge – would block panoramic views of the Potomac River and Theodore Roosevelt Island from sections of the RCPP Roadway and Trail. In addition, the access bridge would extend across the northbound and southbound lanes of the Roadway and across the Trail and be a visual distraction from intended views from sections of the Roadway and Trail. Also under Alternative C2, a trail spur would connect the existing RCPP Trail with the lower level of the River Pavilion. This would impact the perceived width and character of the trail within the project area and would alter design elements such as the paving materials and landscaping. Alternative C2 would have an adverse effect on the RCPP. (See Figures 45-46.)



Figure 45: Rendering of the proposed river pavilion under Alternative C2 illustrating effects on views looking north from the RCPP.



Figure 46: Rendering of the proposed river pavilion under Alternative C2 illustrating effects on views looking south from the RCPP.



### Theodore Roosevelt Island

Measuring approximately 90 acres, Theodore Roosevelt Island is located in the Potomac River, across the Georgetown Channel from the Kennedy Center. There are no significant historic views on the northern part of the island, and views to the various commercial and residential structures and roads along the Georgetown waterfront are not contributing. An “Outlook Plateau” once planned for the southern end of the island’s upland plateau was to provide a vantage point for visitors to view the Lincoln Memorial, the western end of the Mall, the Potomac River, and other points east. Plans for the Outlook, however, were never carried out, and virtually all views south are blocked by the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Bridge and by overgrown vegetation. There are no significant historic views looking east across the Potomac toward the project area. Contributing views and vistas are limited to the views within and across the plaza of the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial.

#### Alternative A: No Action

Alternative A would have no effect on the overall integrity or on the character-defining features of Theodore Roosevelt Island.

#### Alternative B: Three Land-Based Pavilions

Alternative B would have no adverse effect on contributing views and vistas of Theodore Roosevelt Island. (See Figure 47.)



Figure 47: View from Theodore Roosevelt Island toward the Kennedy Center.

Alternative C1: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with At-Grade Crossing

The impacts of Alternative C1 on the cultural landscapes within the APE are limited to views and vistas. Alternative C1 would have no adverse effect on contributing views and vistas of Theodore Roosevelt Island. (See Figure 47.)

Alternative C2: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with Bridge Crossing

The impacts of Alternative C2 on the cultural landscapes within the APE are limited to views and vistas. Alternative C2 would have no adverse effect on contributing views and vistas of Theodore Roosevelt Island. (See Figure 47.)

Watergate

The design of the Watergate was carefully planned to complement its location on a site directly adjacent to the RCPP and the riverfront and to take full advantage of the views of the Potomac.

Alternative A: No Action

Alternative A would have no effect on the overall integrity or on the character-defining features of the Watergate.

Alternative B: Three Land-Based Pavilions

Due to the location of the pavilions set back behind the existing Kennedy Center facility, the pavilions under Alternative B would not be visible from the Watergate and therefore would have no adverse effect on the resource. (See Figure 48.)





Figure 48: View from Watergate toward the Kennedy Center.

**Alternative C1: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with At-Grade Crossing**

Due to the location of the River Pavilion south of the Kennedy Center's West Terrace, Alternative C1 would only be minimally visible from the Watergate and therefore would have no adverse effect on the resource. (See Figure 48.)

**Alternative C2: Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with Bridge Crossing**

Due to the location of the River Pavilion and bridge south of the Kennedy Center's West Terrace, Alternative C2 would only be minimally visible from the Watergate and therefore would have no adverse effect on the resource. (See Figure 48.)

#### 4.0 CONCLUSION

The Kennedy Center Expansion Project would provide dedicated facilities to serve the Kennedy Center's existing and expanding programs. Approval of the project by NCPC under the National Capital Planning Act and any necessary permitting or jurisdictional transfers conducted by NPS constitute federal undertakings that require compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Following the Section 106 process defined in 36 CFR 800, this report defines the APE for the proposed undertaking, identifies historic properties within the APE, and analyzes the potential for the proposed alternatives to affect these historic resources.

The application of the criteria of adverse effects revealed that Alternative A: No Action would have no effect on the historic properties within the APE.

Alternative B: Three Land-Based Pavilions would have no adverse effect on the following historic properties within the APE: Arlington Memorial Bridge and Related Structures, Arlington Ridge Park, East and West Potomac Parks Historic District, George Washington Memorial Parkway, Georgetown Historic District, Lady Bird Johnson Park, Lincoln Memorial, Lincoln Memorial grounds, Memorial Avenue corridor, Old Naval Observatory, Potomac Annex Historic District, Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, Theodore Roosevelt Island, and the Watergate. Alternative B would have an adverse effect on the Kennedy Center.

Alternative C (Option 1): Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with At-Grade Crossing would have no adverse effect on the following historic properties within the APE: Arlington Memorial Bridge and Related Structures, Arlington Ridge Park, East and West Potomac Parks Historic District, George Washington Memorial Parkway, Georgetown Historic District, Lady Bird Johnson Park, Lincoln Memorial, Lincoln Memorial grounds, Memorial Avenue corridor, Old Naval Observatory, Potomac Annex Historic District, Theodore Roosevelt Island, and the Watergate. Alternative C1 would have an adverse effect on the Kennedy Center and the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway.

Alternative C (Option 2): Two Land-Based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with Bridge Crossing would have no adverse effect on the following historic properties within the APE: Arlington Memorial Bridge and Related Structures, Arlington Ridge Park, East and West Potomac Parks Historic District, George Washington Memorial Parkway, Georgetown Historic District, Lady Bird Johnson Park, Lincoln Memorial, Lincoln Memorial grounds, Memorial Avenue corridor, Old Naval Observatory, Potomac Annex Historic District, Theodore Roosevelt Island, and the Watergate. Alternative C2 would have an adverse effect on the Kennedy Center and the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway.

In conclusion, the effects analysis revealed that of the proposed action alternatives for the Kennedy Center Expansion Project, Alternative C would have the greatest adverse effect on historic properties. The adverse effects would include modifications to the thin-clad marble curtain walls, a character-defining feature of the Kennedy Center, the interruption of views from the South and West Terraces of the Kennedy Center, and impacts to the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Roadway and Network of Trails. Under Alternative C, Option 1 and Option 2 would have similar effects; however, because of the

bridge component, Option 2 would have a greater adverse effect on the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway. Alternative B, without the River Pavilion, would have less adverse effect than Alternative C because there would be no impacts to the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway. The adverse effects of Alternative B include modifications to the thin-clad marble curtain walls, a character-defining feature of the Kennedy Center, and the interruption of views from the South and West Terraces of the Kennedy Center. The assessment of adverse effects is summarized in Table 1 (Appendix A).

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**APPENDIX**

**Table 1: Kennedy Center Expansion Project  
Summary of Adverse Effect Determination**

	<b>Alternative A: No Action</b>	<b>Alternative B: Three Land-based Pavilions</b>	<b>Alternative C1: Two Land-based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with At-Grade Crossing</b>	<b>Alternative C2: Two Land-based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with Bridge Crossing</b>
<b>Resource</b>				
Arlington Memorial Bridge and Related Structures	No adverse effect	No adverse effect	No adverse effect	No adverse effect
Arlington Ridge Park	No adverse effect	No adverse effect	No adverse effect	No adverse effect
East and West Potomac Parks Historic District	No adverse effect	No adverse effect	No adverse effect	No adverse effect
George Washington Memorial Parkway	No adverse effect	No adverse effect	No adverse effect	No adverse effect
Georgetown Historic District	No adverse effect	No adverse effect	No adverse effect	No adverse effect
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	No adverse effect	<b>Adverse Effect</b> <i>-Removal of small section of curtain wall for projector window</i> <i>-Panoramic views from the South and West Terrace and views of the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial would be interrupted by the land pavilions and the glass canopy</i>	<b>Adverse Effect</b> <i>-Removal of small section of curtain wall for projector window</i> <i>-Panoramic views from the South and West Terrace and views of the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial would be interrupted by the land pavilions and the glass canopy</i> <i>-Views from the West Terrace looking south and southwest towards the river would be interrupted by the River Pavilion</i>	<b>Adverse Effect</b> <i>-Removal of small section of curtain wall for projector window</i> <i>-Panoramic views from the South and West Terrace and views of the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial would be interrupted by the land pavilions and the glass canopy</i> <i>-Views from the West Terrace looking south and southwest towards the river would be interrupted by the River Pavilion</i>

**Table 1: Kennedy Center Expansion Project  
Summary of Adverse Effect Determination (cont.)**

	<b>Alternative A: No Action</b>	<b>Alternative B: Three Land-based Pavilions</b>	<b>Alternative C1: Two Land-based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with At-Grade Crossing</b>	<b>Alternative C2: Two Land-based Pavilions Plus River Pavilion with Bridge Crossing</b>
<b>Resource</b>				
Lady Bird Johnson Park	No adverse effect	No adverse effect	No adverse effect	No adverse effect
Lincoln Memorial	No adverse effect	No adverse effect	No adverse effect	No adverse effect
Lincoln Memorial grounds	No adverse effect	No adverse effect	No adverse effect	No adverse effect
Memorial Avenue corridor	No adverse effect	No adverse effect	No adverse effect	No adverse effect
Old Naval Observatory	No adverse effect	No adverse effect	No adverse effect	No adverse effect
Potomac Annex Historic District	No adverse effect	No adverse effect	No adverse effect	No adverse effect
Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway	No adverse effect	No adverse effect	<b>Adverse Effect</b> <i>- Views of the Potomac River and Theodore Roosevelt Island from sections of the RCPP Roadway and Trail would be blocked by the River Pavilion</i> <i>- Trail spur would impact the perceived width and character of the RCPP Trail and would alter paving and landscaping</i>	<b>Adverse Effect</b> <i>- Views of the Potomac River and Theodore Roosevelt Island from sections of the RCPP Roadway and Trail would be blocked by the River Pavilion</i> <i>- Access bridge would extend across northbound and southbound lanes of RCPP Roadway and Trail and be a visual distraction from intended views of the Potomac River and Theodore Roosevelt Island</i> <i>- Trail spur would impact the perceived width and character of the RCPP Trail and would alter paving and landscaping</i>
Theodore Roosevelt Island	No adverse effect	No adverse effect	No adverse effect	No adverse effect
Watergate	No adverse effect	No adverse effect	No adverse effect	No adverse effect