



**DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
MEMORIAL COMMISSION**

Site Selection Report

Submitted to:
National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission
November 8, 2005



DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Site Selection Report

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November 8, 2005

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Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this report is to document the Eisenhower Memorial Commission's (EMC) Site Selection Process for submission to the National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission (NCMAC). At the conclusion of what is hoped will be a successful consultation process, the Secretary of the Interior or the Administrator of General Services, as appropriate, will submit the EMC's preferred site at the intersection of Maryland and Independence Avenues, SW, between 4th and 6th Streets (Site #3 on the National Capital Planning Commission's *Memorials and Museums Master Plan*) to the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission for their approval.

Site Selection History

Creation of the Commission:

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission was created on October 25, 1999 as a result of legislation sponsored by Senator Ted Stevens (R/Alaska), joined by Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D/Hawaii) and approved by President William J. Clinton. The Commission is charged with memorializing Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe (1942-1945), the first Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) military forces in Europe (1950-1952), and the 34th President of the United States (1953-1961).

Commission Members:

Rocco C. Siciliano <i>Chairman</i>	Rep. Jerry Moran <i>R/Kansas</i>
Sen. Daniel K. Inouye <i>D/Hawaii</i> <i>Vice Chairman</i>	Sen. Jack Reed <i>D/Rhode Island</i>
Rep. Leonard L. Boswell <i>D/Iowa</i>	Sen. Pat Roberts <i>R/Kansas</i>
D. David Eisenhower Alfred Geduldig	Sen. Ted Stevens <i>R/Alaska</i>
Susan Banes Harris	Rep. Mac Thornberry <i>R/Texas</i>
Rep. Dennis Moore <i>D/Kansas</i>	

The National Memorialization of Dwight D. Eisenhower:

Dwight D. Eisenhower (October 14, 1890-March 28, 1969) served as the 34th President of the United States and ranks as one of the preeminent figures in the global history of the twentieth century. Eisenhower was a central figure in the victorious resolution of World War II but his lasting significance in the historical legacy lies in his deep commitment to freedom, the Constitution and democracy, and his contributions to defining and sustaining an international peace for which many Americans died.

Purpose of the Memorial:

The National Eisenhower Memorial will reflect his unique contributions to America as patriot and hero; lifelong public servant; outstanding military officer; and beloved president. The world regards him as a hero for his brilliant generalship in World War II. His achievements in establishing the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and implementing the National Interstate Highway system are well-known. His fierce integrity, warm smile, and unselfish service to the country and the world made him one of the most popular public figures of all time. But a complete assessment of Eisenhower's legacy reveals that it is more comprehensive than these preliminary distinctions. In the field of international relations, Eisenhower's presidency was one of the most successful in protecting America's national security and preventing nuclear war during the difficult years of the Cold War. Domestically,

he was an incredibly effective president whose appreciation of the roles of Congress and the Supreme Court earned him respect from both political parties. The National Eisenhower Memorial will honor the many achievements and contributions of the president and general, but beyond that, it will inspire remembrance of the qualities that made him an exceptional leader, hero, and American icon. A historical summary of his achievements follows.

Eisenhower and World War II:

A serving officer in World War I, Eisenhower's unusual abilities led to accelerated promotions at the outset of World War II and his selection in December 1943 as Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces. For this position he was appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and endorsed by General George C. Marshall. He commanded the largest and most complex amphibious assault in world history. In this historic role, although he asked many Americans to sacrifice their lives, he became one of the most popular political figures in America and one of the most beloved military leaders in American history. Toward the end of the war, Eisenhower was promoted to the rank of five-star general by President Roosevelt and approved by Congress.

General Eisenhower after World War II:

As the second presiding officer of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, replacing General Marshall in December 1945, he oversaw the peacetime demobilization of American military forces, recommended the continuation of universal military training and strongly advocated the unification of the armed forces. Upon retiring from military service, he actively served as President of Columbia University from October 1948 to January 1951. While in that position, President Truman

sought his advice and counsel and then recalled him to active duty, appointing him in December 1950 as the first commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) military forces in Europe.

President Eisenhower and Foreign Affairs:

As Eisenhower's two-term presidency began, American democratic values and national security were threatened by powerful adversaries. Passionately devoted to national security through alliances with other nations, President Eisenhower began his first administration when the Cold War's global challenges had gone beyond Europe. Convinced that a long-term strategy would be necessary to win this war, President Eisenhower sought to contain the Soviet Union militarily while advocating a prosperous economy. He understood the political economy of warfare better than most of his contemporaries and realized that heavy military expenditures could undermine American Democracy. Knowing that nuclear war was un-winnable and a threat to civilization, President Eisenhower promoted the peaceful uses of atomic energy, while willingly deploying the most advanced electronic and photographic technologies available to ensure American security. He inaugurated the policies that guided the nation for the next three decades, leading to the peaceful end of the Cold War in 1989.

President Eisenhower and Domestic Policy:

While undertaking strategic Cold War measures, President Eisenhower assiduously pursued balanced budgets with remarkable fiscal responsibility. He introduced lasting innovations to the institution of the presidency, creating the first White House chief of staff, the first congressional relations office, the first presidential assistant for national

security affairs and the first presidential science advisor. He dramatically improved the transportation infrastructure of the country with construction of the interstate highway system and the St. Lawrence Seaway. The territory of the United States was expanded with the addition of the new states of Alaska (January 3, 1959) and Hawaii (August 21, 1959). To address the increasing complexity of citizens' social needs, he created the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in 1953, expanded Social Security by placing an additional ten million Americans in the Social Security system and increasing benefits, dispensed free polio vaccines and, in 1957, signed the first civil rights legislation since Reconstruction.

Conclusion:

The extraordinary accomplishments of Dwight D. Eisenhower as president and military leader are enhanced in a series of memorable addresses and speeches including—Walden Hall Address (London, 1945), Chance for Peace (Washington, 1953), Atoms for Peace (United Nations, 1953), Open Skies (Geneva Summit, 1956) and the Farewell Address (1961). Similar to Washington, Eisenhower became president and commander in chief after leading his country to military victory. His preeminent historical and national significance is assured. The challenge in our national memorialization of Dwight D. Eisenhower will be to honor all facets of his extraordinary career of life-long public service in a distinct, unique and enduring manner.

Our Enabling Legislation:

Public Law 106-79, Section 8162 (October 25, 1999), as amended by Public Law 107-117, Section 8120 (January

10, 2002), authorized the Eisenhower Memorial Commission (EMC) to establish a memorial to Eisenhower in the District of Columbia pursuant to the Commemorative Works Act, Public Law 99-652 (1986), as amended. The law states that "an appropriate permanent memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower should be created to perpetuate his memory and his contributions to the United States," and further directs that the "Commission shall consider and formulate plans for such a permanent memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower, including its nature, construction and location." (See Appendices 1-3)

Evaluation of Potential Sites:

Comparisons were conducted of the locations, physical characteristics, and surroundings of the potential sites. The leading candidates were evaluated by the Commission Chairman and selected Commissioners based on a variety of criteria. Prominence, in terms of placement in the district and proximity to well-visited destinations, especially the National Mall, was among the most important factors in the Commission's decisions. The Commission remains committed to memorializing Eisenhower's legacy in a prominent setting.

The Commission considered the accessibility of each site to be very important as well, judging access and prominence to be linked. Accessibility and availability were also a part of the Commission's desire to be near to the National Mall, since so many tourists visit this area. The EMC studied each site's accessibility to transportation, and although pedestrian access and parking were factors in the evaluation, proximity to public transportation was the Commission's greatest accessibility concern.

Beyond establishing prominence and accessibility, a site's surroundings and its thematic appropriateness and linkages to Eisenhower were extremely influential in the Commission's evaluations. Strong thematic adjacencies were highly desirable in a site. Surrounding institutions or landmarks related to Eisenhower as both a general and a president were positive, influential factors. The distinctiveness of his life-long public service necessitates attention to his military service, as well as his two-term presidency. His many achievements as president brought the Commission's attention to surroundings related to the presidency, such as government programs, departments, and agencies in which he was heavily involved. Proximity to the White House, the Capitol, and other presidential memorials were additional considerations.

Another contributing factor in the site review and selection process was the physical makeup of a site and the feasibility of building on it. Some sites were already partially or totally occupied and others had significant physical constraints which reduced feasibility. In addition, the Commission wished to avoid controversial sites that might unduly delay or impede the construction of the memorial. Overall, this was a dynamic process, fully cognizant of the public and governmental discussions surrounding the World War II Memorial and the debates leading to resolution of its location and design.

Consideration of Sites in Area I:

The Eisenhower Memorial Commission (EMC) has considered sites for this memorial both within Area I, the central Monumental Core of the District of Columbia as defined in the Commemorative Works Act, and Area II,

outside the central core. On March 1, 2002, EMC Chairman Rocco C. Siciliano presented the Commission's request for Area I designation at a hearing of the National Capital Memorial Commission (NCMC). Unanimously, NCMC voted to recommend Area I designation for the National Eisenhower Memorial. The Secretary of the Interior consulted with the NCMC, and on September 12, 2002 the Secretary sent a letter to Congress finding the national Eisenhower Memorial to be of "pre-eminent historical and lasting significance to the Nation" and recommending Area I designation. The EMC was therefore encouraged to consider sites in Area I, and chose a preferred site that is partially within its boundaries. (See Appendices 4 & 5)

Subsequently, in 2003, Congress created an area along the axis of the National Mall called the Reserve. Future memorials are prohibited from building in this area. The area of the Reserve as established by Congress is larger than the Reserve identified in NCMC's *Memorials and Museums Master Plan*. A number of previously identified sites (EMC sites 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8) are within the borders of the congressionally defined Reserve. None of these sites was selected as the Commission's preferred site.

Acronyms & Definitions

EMC: Eisenhower Memorial Commission

NPS: National Park Service

NPS/NCR: NPS/National Capital Region

MMMP: Memorials and Museums Master Plan

NCPC: National Capital Planning Commission

NCMAC: National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission
(formerly the National Capital Memorial Commission –
NCMC)

USIP: United States Institute of Peace

EI: Eisenhower Institute

Area I: An area of the Capital reserved for memorial subjects of “pre-eminent historical and lasting significance to the Nation.” It is close to the White House, National Mall, Capitol, and the Tidal Basin.

Area II: The area outside of Area I. Less prominent memorials can be placed here.

The Reserve: An area within Area I reserved by the Commemorative Works Act as off-limits to all future memorials. It includes the National Mall and the Tidal Basin.

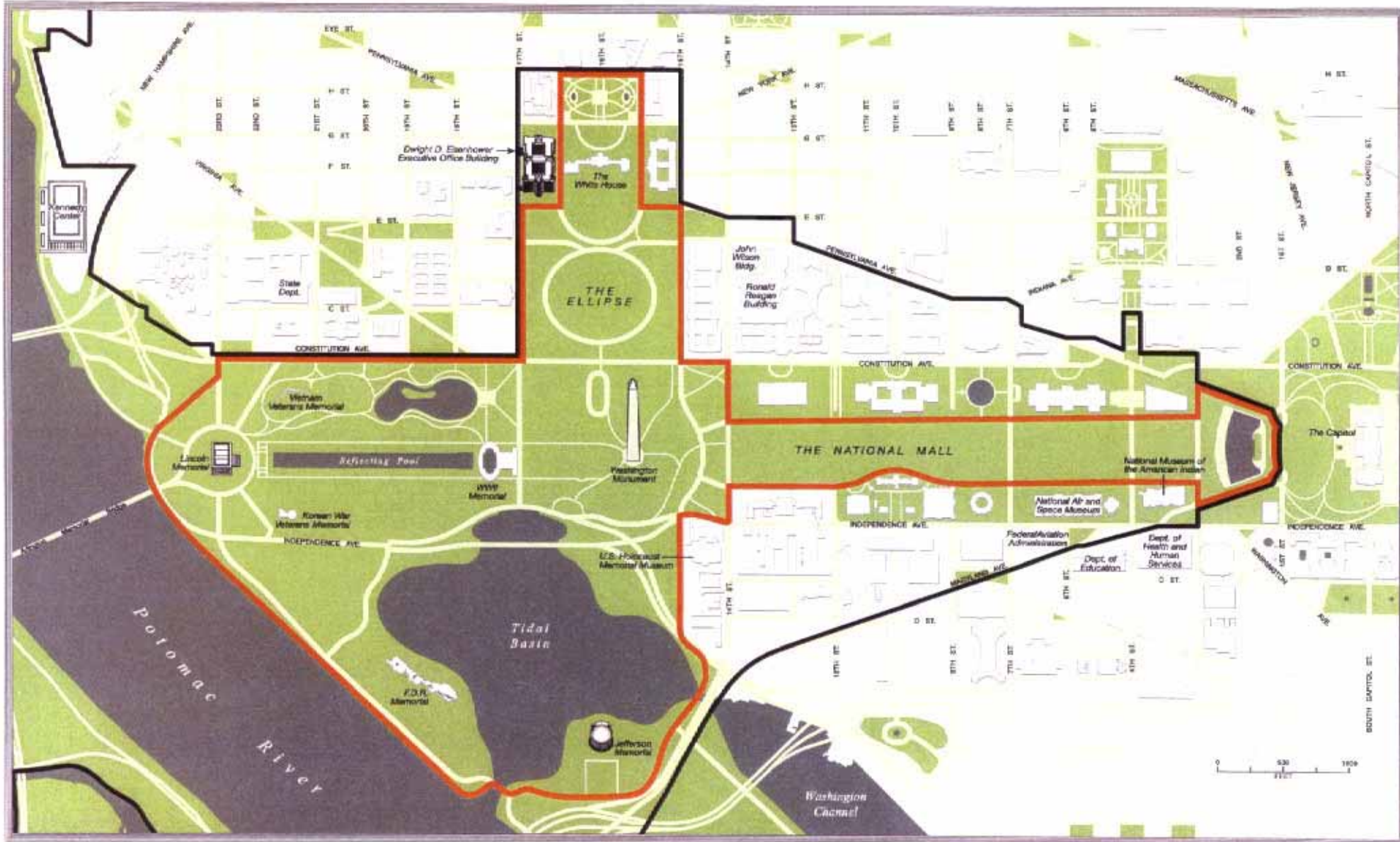
Architect of the Capitol: The office responsible for the maintenance, operation, development, and preservation of the United States Capitol Complex.

Eisenhower Institute: A policy institute founded in 1983, based in Washington, D.C., with a mission to advance Eisenhower's intellectual and leadership legacies in foreign and domestic policy while promoting justice and international peace.

EMC Executive Committee: A committee created by the Commission to exercise the powers and duties of the Commission between meetings. The Executive Committee is made up of Chairman Rocco C. Siciliano and Commissioners Senator Ted Stevens (Alaska/R), Vice Chairman Senator Daniel K. Inouye (Hawaii/D), and Representative Dennis Moore (Kansas/D), and it is the interim decision-making body in the absence of a meeting of the full Commission.

EMC Eisenhower Legacy Committee: A committee made up of leading experts and scholars that produced a report identifying Eisenhower's military achievements, presidential contributions, and role as a public figure epitomizing American values. The committee is chaired by Professor Louis Galambos, co-editor of *The Papers of Dwight David Eisenhower*.

Area I & the Reserve



- **RESERVE**
New memorial exclusion zone
- **AREA I**
Reserved for major memorials only

Dwight D. Eisenhower
Memorial Commission

Summary of Site Selection Process

A total of 26 sites were identified to the Eisenhower Memorial Commission (EMC) and reviewed during its three-year site selection process. The criteria for choosing a site for the memorial include:

- 1) Prominence, public access, and availability.
- 2) Thematic appropriateness to Eisenhower's memory.
- 3) Feasibility of use and avoidance of undue controversy.

The following is a summary of events leading to the Commission's request for approval of the Site Selection Report's Site #1 at Maryland Avenue as its preferred site. A timeline of events follows this written summary and provides a general guide to the Commission's review process.

Throughout 2001 and 2002, the EMC worked in informal collaboration with the National Park Service, National Capital Region (NPS/NCR) to identify 24 potential sites for consideration by the EMC for the location of the National Eisenhower Memorial. These potential 24 sites were in both Areas I and II, and most are listed in the National Capital Planning Commission's *Memorials and Museums Master Plan* as site candidates. By April 2002, the 24 sites were presented to the EMC, and as a result of a systematic review process, including visits by the Chairman to all of the sites and visits by some Commissioners to many of them, eight sites were recommended as most appropriate.

During the same period (from February 2002-December 2002), the Commission also considered a proposal by the Eisenhower Institute to house this memorial in the

Auditors Building (Sidney R. Yates Federal Building) at 201 14th Street, SW. The Auditors building was studied but no Commission action was taken.

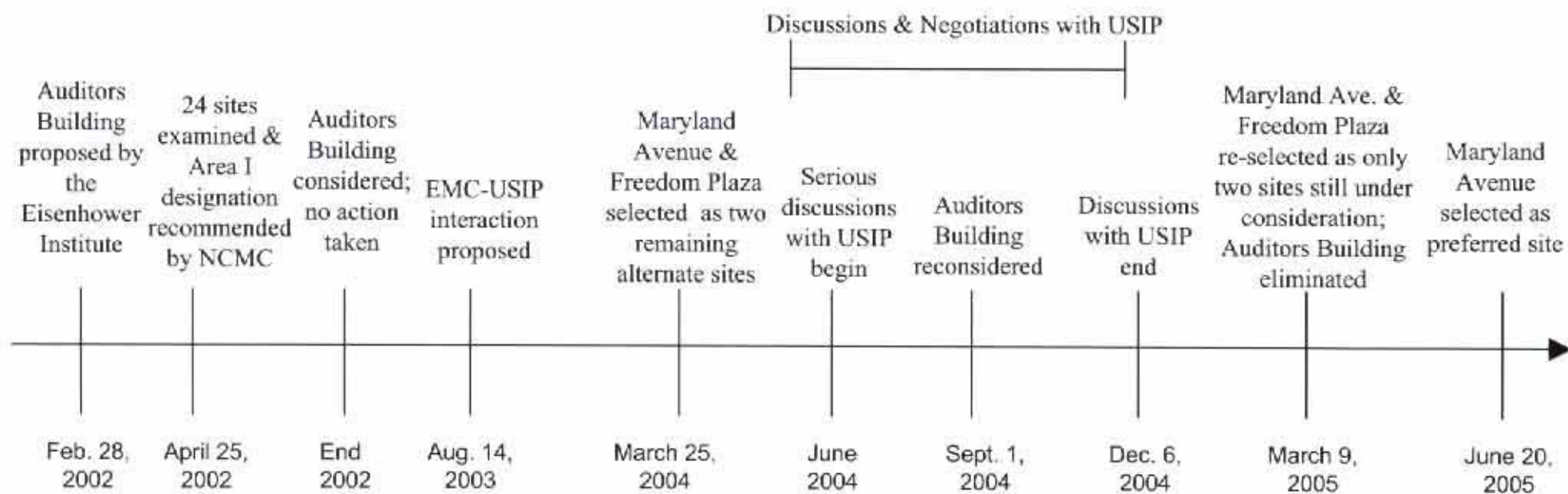
In June 2004, Chairman Siciliano and Senators Inouye and Stevens met with the United States Institute of Peace (USIP) to discuss possible collaboration in memorializing President Eisenhower. Serious discussions and negotiations regarding co-location continued until December 2004, when co-location was eliminated as a possibility.

Before serious discussions with USIP commenced, the Commission had narrowed its list of potential sites from eight to two. Site #1 was the Maryland Avenue site in front of the Department of Education (*Memorials and Museums Master Plan* Site #3). Site #2 was the Freedom Plaza site on Pennsylvania Avenue between 13th and 14th Streets (*Memorials and Museums Master Plan* Site #5). In February 2005, after negotiations with USIP were terminated, an interim site selection report was prepared to review and synopsize information about the remaining site possibilities. It included studies of the two remaining sites, along with the Auditors Building which was re-proposed in September 2004. The report was presented at the EMC meeting in March 2005 where the Commission eliminated the Auditors Building from further consideration and re-approved the Maryland Avenue and Freedom Plaza sites as its top two possibilities.

In evaluating the two remaining sites at Maryland Avenue and Freedom Plaza, the Commission studied the sites

in more detail and also added new criteria for evaluation. A Site Evaluation Report was prepared that compared various factors of each site to the Commission's original criteria and some additional considerations. The report was presented at the EMC meeting in June 2005 when the Commission chose Site #1 at Maryland Avenue as its preferred site. (See Preferred Site tab)

Timeline of Site Selection Process



Key:

NCMC – National Capital Memorial Commission

USIP – United States Institute of Peace

EMC – Eisenhower Memorial Commission

Sites Reviewed for National Eisenhower Memorial

<u>EMC Site #</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>MMMP #</u>	<u>Opportunity Sites**</u>
1.	Maryland and Independence Aves., 4 th and 6 th Sts., SW	Site 3	
2.	Freedom Plaza, Pennsylvania Ave. between 13 th and 14 th Sts., NW	Site 5	
3.	Constitution Gardens, axis on 20 th St., NW	Site 10	
4.	South of Ash Road, off Independence Ave., SW (US Park Police Stables)	Site 18	
5.	23 rd St. and Constitution Ave. at Rock Creek Parkway, NW	Site 6	
6.	1 st and 3 rd Sts., Pennsylvania and Constitution Aves., NW	---	•
7.	Constitution Gardens, Constitution Ave. at 17 th St., NW	---	•
8.	Inlet Bridge at West Potomac Park, SW	---	•
9.	10 th Street Overlook at the end of L'Enfant Promenade, SW	Site 9	
10.	New Jersey and Massachusetts Aves., 1 st and G Sts., NW	Site 98a*	
11.	New Jersey and Massachusetts Aves., 1 st and H Sts., NW	Site 98b*	
12.	New Jersey Ave., 1 st and E Sts., NW	Site 98c*	
13.	Walt Whitman Park – E St. between 19 th and 20 th Sts., NW	Site 11	
14.	James Monroe Park – Pennsylvania Ave., 20 th and 21 st Sts., NW	Site 44	
15.	Franklin Square – Eye and K, 13 th and 14 th Sts., NW	Site 45	
16.	M St. and Pennsylvania Ave. at 26 th St., NW	Site 46	
17.	Georgetown Waterfront Park, NW	Site 57	
18.	Tidal Basin on Maine Ave. and 14 th St., SW	Site 12	
19.	Maryland and Virginia Aves., 7 th and 9 th Sts., SW	Site 19	
20.	Maryland Ave., 12 th and 14 th Sts., SW	Site 41	
21.	Virginia Ave. and Rock Creek Pkwy. (Thompson Boathouse), NW	Site 56	
22.	Massachusetts Ave., North Capitol and E Sts., NE	---	•
23.	Tidal Basin off Maine Ave., SW (Paddle Boat Site)	---	•
24.	D St. between 2 nd and 3 rd Sts., SE (Page School Site)	---	•

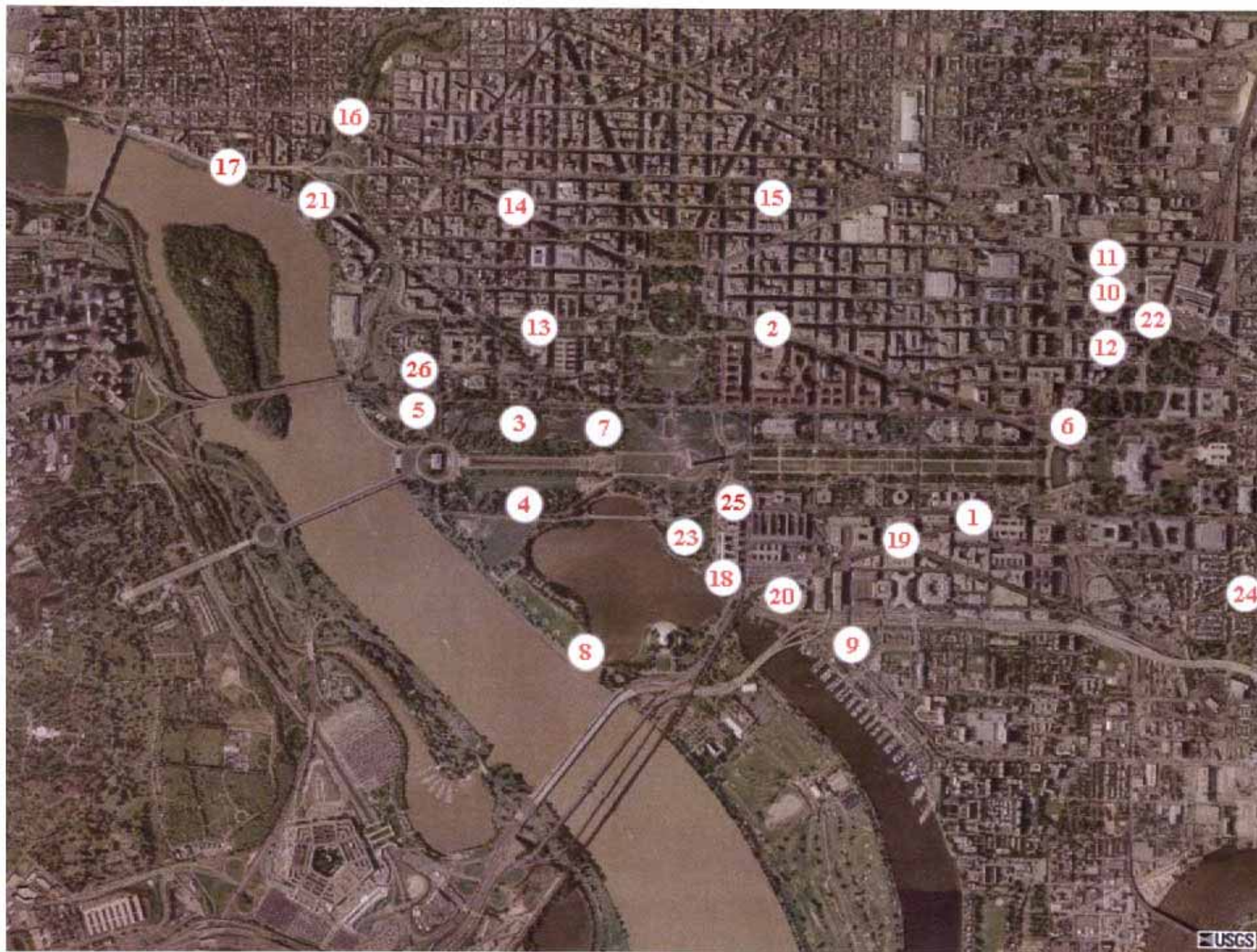
*NCPC's Site #98 was divided into three separately considered sites for this list.

** Opportunity sites are sites considered by the EMC, but not in NCPC's *Memorials and Museums Master Plan (MMMP)*.

Additional Sites Reviewed

25. Auditors Building Complex (The Sidney R. Yates Federal Building)
Independence Ave. and 14th St., SW
26. United States Institute of Peace (USIP)
Planned new headquarters building (co-location)
Constitution Ave. and 23rd St., NW

Comprehensive Map of All Sites Reviewed



Remarks on Sites 9-24

Location and Overview:

Sites 9-24 are located primarily in Area II and are farther from the National Mall than Sites 1-8. At the March 25, 2002 Eisenhower Memorial Commission (EMC) meeting, the recommendation to remove these 16 sites from further consideration was approved. They were initially part of a list of 24 potential sites created by Dr. Michael Richman, a consultant to the Commission.

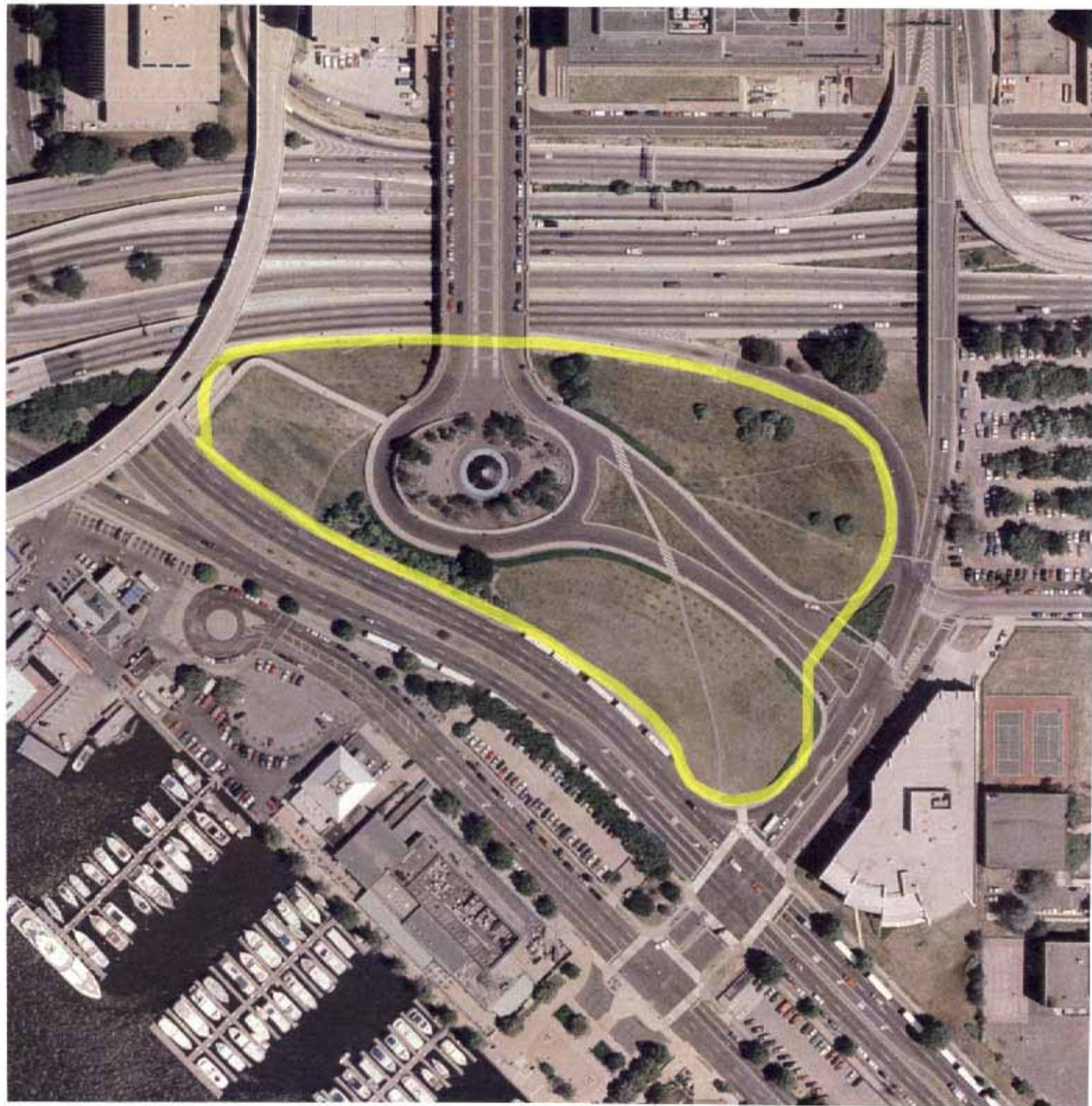
Area I Consideration:

Also during the March 2002 meeting, EMC Chairman, Rocco C. Siciliano, related the results of his presentation to the National Capital Memorial Commission (NCMC) requesting their recommendation of Area I designation for the Eisenhower Memorial. The NCMC had voted unanimously to recommend this memorial for location within Area I, deeming it to be of "pre-eminent historical and lasting significance." The Commission was encouraged by this recommendation to consider sites within Area I.

First Evaluation:

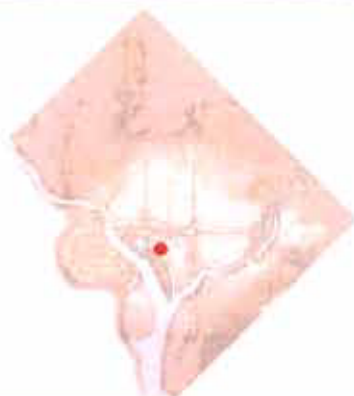
With the desire to respect the significance of Eisenhower's legacy, especially as developed by the Eisenhower Legacy Committee, the EMC considered Sites 1-8 from the original list, all of which are located in Area I and are considered by the Commission to be more prominent and accessible, therefore meeting key site selection criteria. Sites 9-24 were removed from further consideration based on their lack of prominence and ready public access.

Site #9
10th Street Overlook
L'Enfant Promenade, SW
(not to scale)



Update: This site is currently being considered by the National Museum of African American History and Culture

Location:



Framework Context:



Vicinity:



Site Description Summary

This potential site is located at the terminus of the 10th Street promenade, immediately to the south of L'Enfant Plaza, SW. This four-acre site currently includes a small plaza and surrounding hillside, referred to as Benjamin Banneker Park. It connects via a bridge over the Southwest Freeway to a pedestrian promenade to L'Enfant Plaza, with a possible connection to Maine Avenue. The elliptical-shaped site location is in an open urban setting with hardscape, a fountain, benches, lights, and a few trees. Surrounding land uses include offices, hotel, roadways, and surface parking.

Urban Design Conditions

The site is highly visible on a crest above the Washington Channel and the Southwest waterfront. The site, which has been designated a Special Place, is historically important as the southern terminus of 10th Street and the L'Enfant Promenade. The location has a direct visual relationship with and is within walking distance of many federal elements, including the Jefferson Memorial. The site also is immediately adjacent to L'Enfant Plaza, which has a strong identity with numerous office, commercial, and institutional uses, as well as a Metrorail station. The site location at a topographic high point affords 360-degree views of the city, including a prominent view of the Washington Channel. This site location offers the opportunity to create a federal focal memorial that can reconnect the National Mall and L'Enfant Plaza to Maine Avenue and the water.

Economic Conditions

A museum or memorial at the 10th Street Overlook site would create new visitor traffic, both pedestrian and automotive. A significant potential exists for increased use of the L'Enfant Plaza underground amenities and shops. A commemorative feature or museum on this site, properly executed, could also build an economic link from the Mall to Water and G Streets in Southwest. Currently, these areas do not benefit greatly from tourism and visitor traffic to Washington D.C. This link, along with the possibility of drawing water taxi traffic heading for the Washington Mall, would help to develop the neighborhoods economically.

Transportation Conditions

This site has an excellent supporting transportation system. The closest Metrorail station is L'Enfant Plaza (approximately 1,500-feet away), through which the Yellow, Blue, Orange and Green lines run. It is expected that a significant percentage of visitors to a memorial/museum at this location would use Metrorail because of the number of lines connecting at L'Enfant Plaza and the synergy created from the surrounding attractions. Likewise, public transportation use would increase with the implementation of the Circulator system and the water transportation system. The Circulator system has the potential of connecting to both L'Enfant Plaza and the water transportation system, whose dock would be less than 1,000 feet from the site. There are excellent pedestrian facilities along the L'Enfant Promenade. The transportation characteristics demonstrate that it would be possible to accommodate a high volume of visitors at a future memorial/museum on the site.

Environmental Conditions

The open, urban setting of this site location features hardscaping, with design features to support the existing fountain and parkland. However, the surrounding hillside features a mix of roadway and natural resources associated with the site. The steeply sloped hillside has a lawn area. The site receives a low to moderate level of noise and some adverse air quality from airplanes in the National Airport flight path and from automobile traffic on the Southeast/Southwest Freeway (I-395). However, there is minimal adverse air quality from the automobile and airplane traffic. There is no evidence of previous industrial uses or environmental contamination on the site.

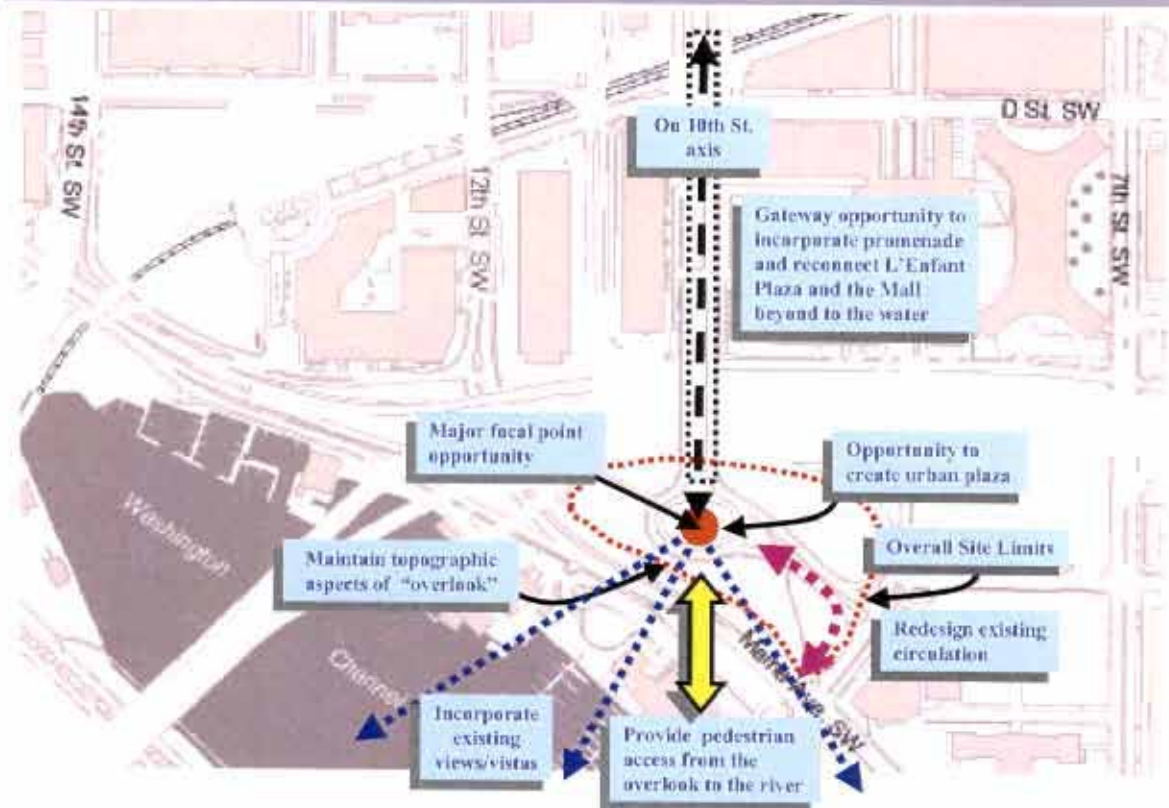
Commemorative Opportunity:**Jurisdiction: Federal – National Park Service**

Memorial development at this location could draw visitors down the 10th Street promenade from the Smithsonian museums to the Washington Channel through both direct physical connections and amenities that could be provided within the corridor.

Future connection to a Legacy-proposed pedestrian footbridge over Washington Channel would be crucial to create a seamless experience from the National Mall to the Washington Channel and to Hains Point, and beyond.

In order to take advantage of the waterfront position, the path from the overlook to the waterfront needs to be improved with a wayfinding system. Memorial development should also enhance the views afforded by this scenic overlook.

Since the slope conditions are generally steep, future memorial construction could require moderate grading and slope stabilization. Potential redesign of the circulation system around the overlook, as well as possible construction of pedestrian access to the waterfront, may require further environmental assessment and remediation activities.

Design Considerations:

The view is looking south to the terminus of the L'Enfant Promenade (10th Street), overlooking Maine Avenue, SW, and toward the fountain currently located at the overlook.

1. The site is appropriate for a major memorial and/or museum at this terminus of 10th Street, a Special Street. The memorial should serve as a focal point on the 10th Street promenade and should provide reciprocal views to and from the waterfront.

2. The site is a significant scenic overlook and any future memorial and/or museum should respect and enhance these existing views.

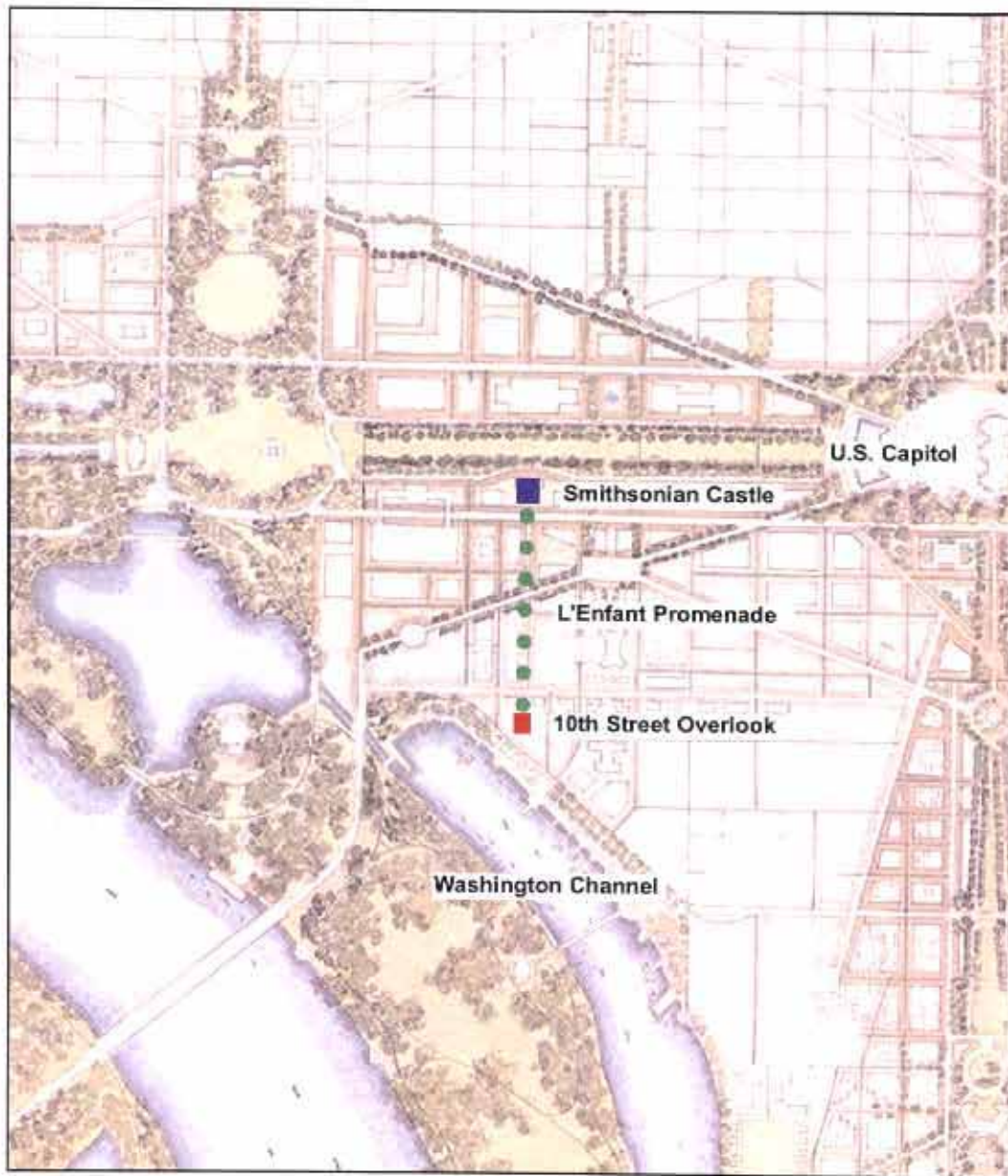
3. Future reciprocal views could include the Jefferson Memorial (which is currently obscured by Interstate 395) and the Smithsonian Institution Building ("the Castle") on Independence Avenue (which would be visible if the Forrestal Building were removed sometime in the future).

4. In the L'Enfant Plan, 10th Street connects with the Washington Channel. Development of this site should physically connect 10th Street and the waterfront areas. Safe pedestrian access should be provided through the memorial site.

5. This could be an important pedestrian connection to the water. The memorial should provide amenities to draw pedestrians from L'Enfant Plaza and the surrounding federal enclave to the overlook and the waterfront beyond.

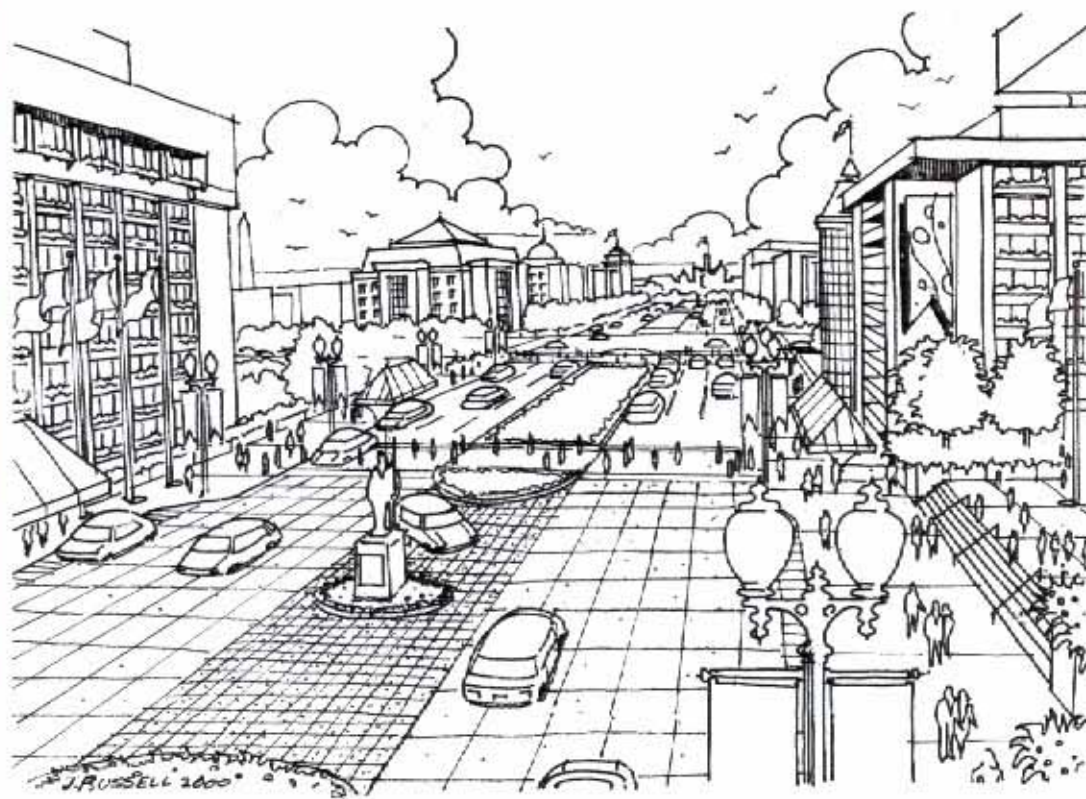
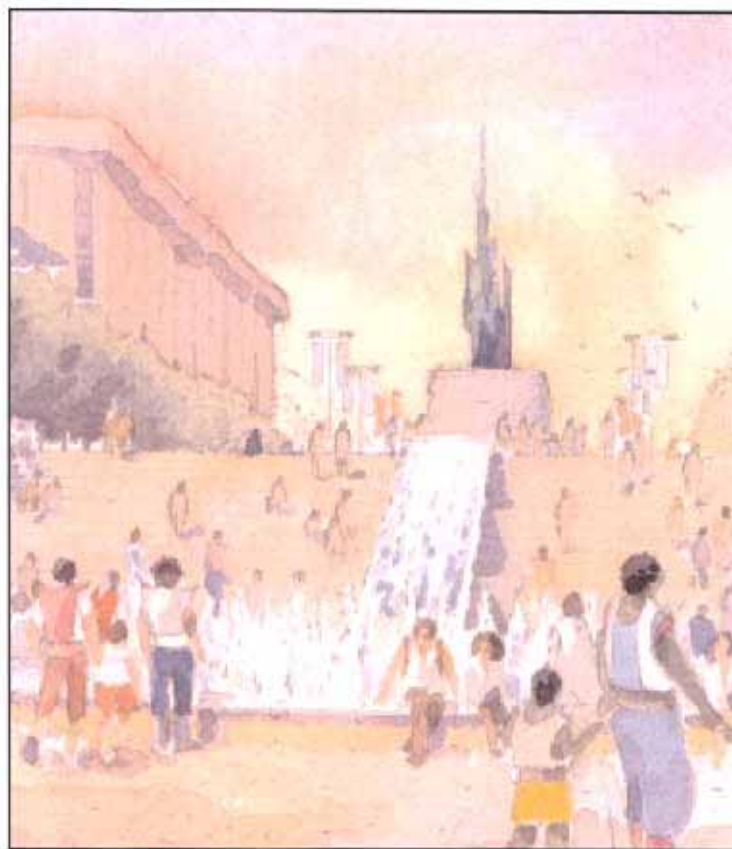
6. A proposed memorial to Benjamin Banneker has been sited along the promenade between this site and Independence Avenue on axis with L'Enfant Plaza.

Design Considerations:



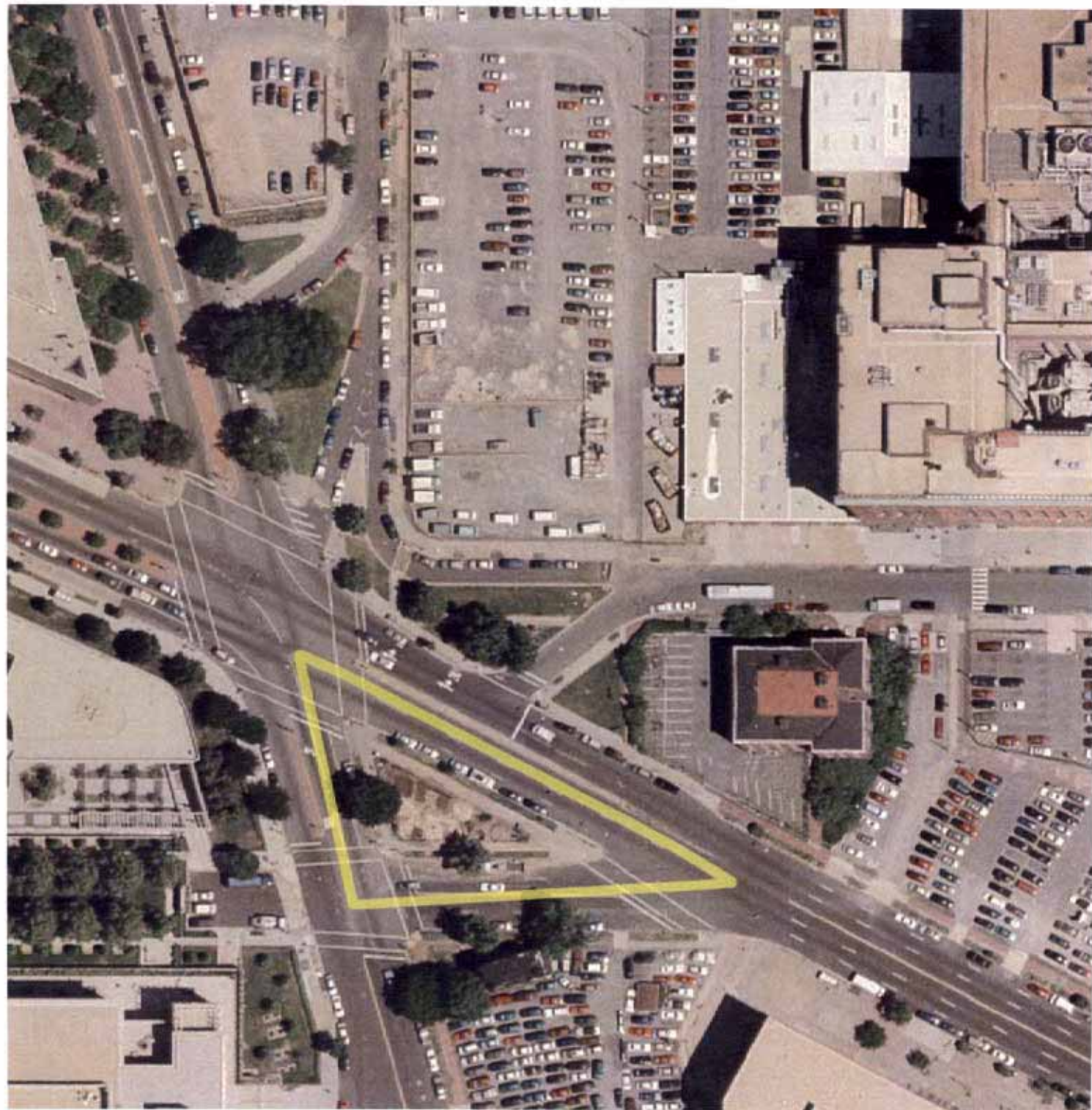
Existing conditions within the L'Enfant Promenade, looking north to the Forrestal Building beyond which the Smithsonian Institution Building is located. Revitalization and redefinition of this area could be complemented by future improvements and the potential introduction of commemorative elements within the Promenade and Overlook.

Design Proposals:



Concepts for revitalizing the L'Enfant Promenade with improvements that redefine the 10th Street Overlook while reshaping the existing setting of the Promenade. Views from within the Promenade to the Smithsonian Institution Building could be re-established, providing improved linkage between the National Mall and the Washington Channel area.

Site #10
New Jersey &
Massachusetts Aves.
At 1st & G Sts. NW
(not to scale)



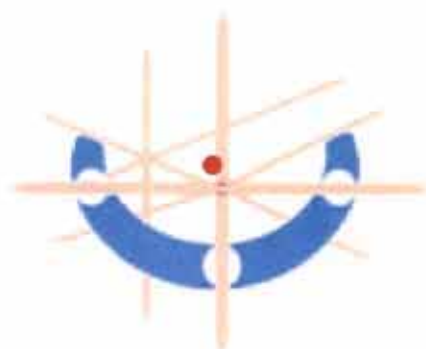
Update: This site
was approved in
March 2005 for the
Victims of
Communism
Memorial

Near Union Station

Location:



Framework Context:



Vicinity:



Site Description Summary:

Situated within two blocks of Union Station, this location is comprised of a small triangular park at the intersection of Massachusetts and New Jersey Avenues. This location represents a node within the corridor where views of the U.S. Capitol and landscape amenities provide a prominent setting. In addition, the redevelopment of vacant parcels in this area continues to redefine the vicinity. Georgetown University Law School is located nearby as are office buildings and surface parking lots.

Physical Characteristics:

Location:	Northwest
Acreage:	0.25 - 0.5
Configuration:	Triangular
Overall Character:	Open, landscaped
Terrain:	Flat
Adjoining Uses:	Office, Institutional, Parking

Urban Design Framework:

Relative Prominence:	Federal Elements
Comp. Plan Element:	Special Street
Framework Element:	Monumental Corridor
Plan Compatibility:	Consistent
Memorial Proximity:	Walk
Potential Identity:	Yes

Site Access:

Vehicular Corridor:	No
Metro-rail Proximity:	Fair- Union Station
Metrobus Proximity:	Very Good
Pedestrian Access:	Good
Parking Availability:	Good
Intermodal Station Proximity:	Yes- Metro
Circulator Node Proximity:	Yes
Water Access:	No

Profile:

Development Term:	Present
Ownership:	NPS
ANC:	8C
Current Development Project:	NA
NPS Reservation:	77A/77B
NPS Park Name:	TBD
NPS Total Park Acreage:	TBD

Commemorative Opportunity:

An opportunity exists to incorporate a small scale memorial within this triangular park. With good visibility from Massachusetts Avenue and New Jersey Avenue, this site could accommodate a new memorial within the context of an emerging office district. Good views of the U.S. Capitol from this location provide an excellent opportunity for commemoration. The size and setting of the parcel lend themselves to an understated commemorative element at this location.

Visual Quality:

Prominent Views:	Federal, District Elements
Vistas:	Federal, District Elements
Existing Setting:	Special Street Node
Potential Setting:	Same
Gateway Corridor:	Yes

Historic & Cultural Resources:

Historic Resources:	Landmark, Special Street
Cultural Resources:	Building, Street, Landscape
Historic District:	NA
Arts/Entertainment District:	NA
Embassy Proximity:	NA
Memorial Zone:	2
Museum Proximity:	Walk

Site Image



Direct view of Capitol from these triangular park areas, which offer prominent settings for appropriately scaled memorial features

Site #11
New Jersey &
Massachusetts Aves.
1st & H Sts. NW
(not to scale)



Near Union Station

Location:



Site Description Summary:

Situated within two blocks of Union Station, this location is comprised of a small triangular park at the intersection of Massachusetts and New Jersey Avenues. This location represents a node within the corridor where views of the U.S. Capitol and landscape amenities provide a prominent setting. In addition, the redevelopment of vacant parcels in this area continues to redefine the vicinity. Georgetown University Law School is located nearby as are office buildings and surface parking lots.

Commemorative Opportunity:

An opportunity exists to incorporate a small scale memorial within this triangular park. With good visibility from Massachusetts Avenue and New Jersey Avenue, this site could accommodate a new memorial within the context of an emerging office district. Good views of the U.S. Capitol from this location provide an excellent opportunity for commemoration. The size and setting of the parcel lend themselves to an understated commemorative element at this location.

Framework Context:



Physical Characteristics:

Location:	Northwest
Acreage:	0.25 - 0.5
Configuration:	Triangular
Overall Character:	Open, landscaped
Terrain:	Flat
Adjoining Uses:	Office, Institutional, Parking

Visual Quality:

Prominent Views:	Federal, District Elements
Vistas:	Federal, District Elements
Existing Setting:	Special Street Node
Potential Setting:	Same
Gateway Corridor:	Yes

Urban Design Framework:

Relative Prominence:	Federal Elements
Comp. Plan Element:	Special Street
Framework Element:	Monumental Corridor
Plan Compatibility:	Consistent
Memorial Proximity:	Walk
Potential Identity:	Yes

Historic & Cultural Resources:

Historic Resources:	Landmark, Special Street
Cultural Resources:	Building, Street, Landscape
Historic District:	NA
Arts/Entertainment District:	NA
Embassy Proximity:	NA
Memorial Zone:	2
Museum Proximity:	Walk

Vicinity:



Site Access:

Vehicular Corridor:	No
Metro-rail Proximity:	Fair- Union Station
Metrobus Proximity:	Very Good
Pedestrian Access:	Good
Parking Availability:	Good
Intermodal Station Proximity:	Yes- Metro
Circulator Node Proximity:	Yes
Water Access:	No

Site Image

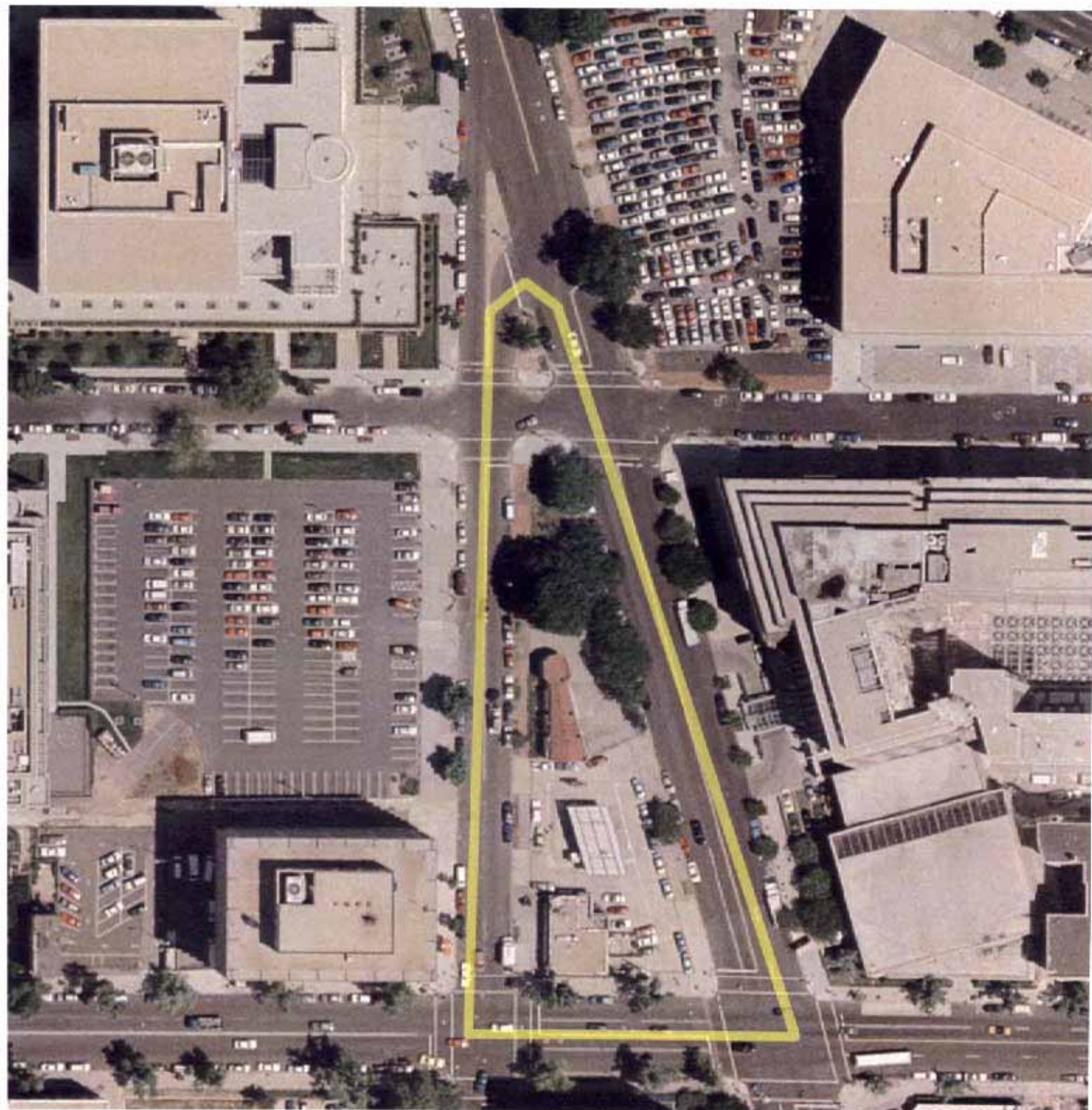


Direct view of Capitol from these triangular park areas, which offer prominent settings for appropriately scaled memorial features

Profile:

Development Term:	Present
Ownership:	NPS
ANC:	BC
Current Development Project:	NA
NPS Reservation:	77A/77B
NPS Park Name:	TBD
NPS Total Park Acreage:	TBD

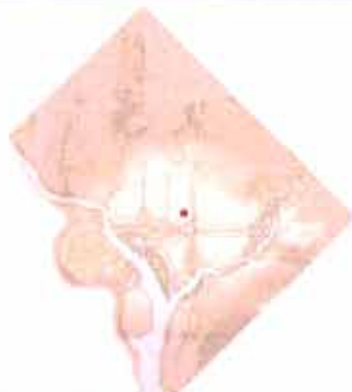
Site #12
New Jersey Ave.
At 1st & E Sts. NW
(not to scale)



Update: The majority of this site is now the home of the National Association of Realtors headquarters building. Only an unacceptably small land parcel remains available.

Near Union Station

Location:



Site Description Summary:

Situated within two blocks of Union Station, this location is comprised of a small triangular park at the intersection of Massachusetts and New Jersey Avenues. This location represents a node within the corridor where views of the U.S. Capitol and landscape amenities provide a prominent setting. In addition, the redevelopment of vacant parcels in this area continues to redefine the vicinity. Georgetown University Law School is located nearby as are office buildings and surface parking lots.

Commemorative Opportunity:

An opportunity exists to incorporate a small scale memorial within this triangular park. With good visibility from Massachusetts Avenue and New Jersey Avenue, this site could accommodate a new memorial within the context of an emerging office district. Good views of the U.S. Capitol from this location provide an excellent opportunity for commemoration. The size and setting of the parcel lend themselves to an understated commemorative element at this location.

Framework Context:



Physical Characteristics:

Location:	Northwest
Acreage:	0.25 - 0.5
Configuration:	Triangular
Overall Character:	Open, landscaped
Terrain:	Flat
Adjoining Uses:	Office, Institutional, Parking

Visual Quality:

Prominent Views:	Federal, District Elements
Vistas:	Federal, District Elements
Existing Setting:	Special Street Node
Potential Setting:	Same
Gateway Corridor:	Yes

Urban Design Framework:

Relative Prominence:	Federal Elements
Comp. Plan Element:	Special Street
Framework Element:	Monumental Corridor
Plan Compatibility:	Consistent
Memorial Proximity:	Walk
Potential Identity:	Yes

Historic & Cultural Resources:

Historic Resources:	Landmark, Special Street
Cultural Resources:	Building, Street, Landscape
Historic District:	NA
Arts/Entertainment District:	NA
Embassy Proximity:	NA
Memorial Zone:	2
Museum Proximity:	Walk

Vicinity:



Site Access:

Vehicular Corridor:	No
Metro-rail Proximity:	Fair- Union Station
Metrobus Proximity:	Very Good
Pedestrian Access:	Good
Parking Availability:	Good
Intermodal Station Proximity:	Yes- Metro
Circulator Node Proximity:	Yes
Water Access:	No

Profile:

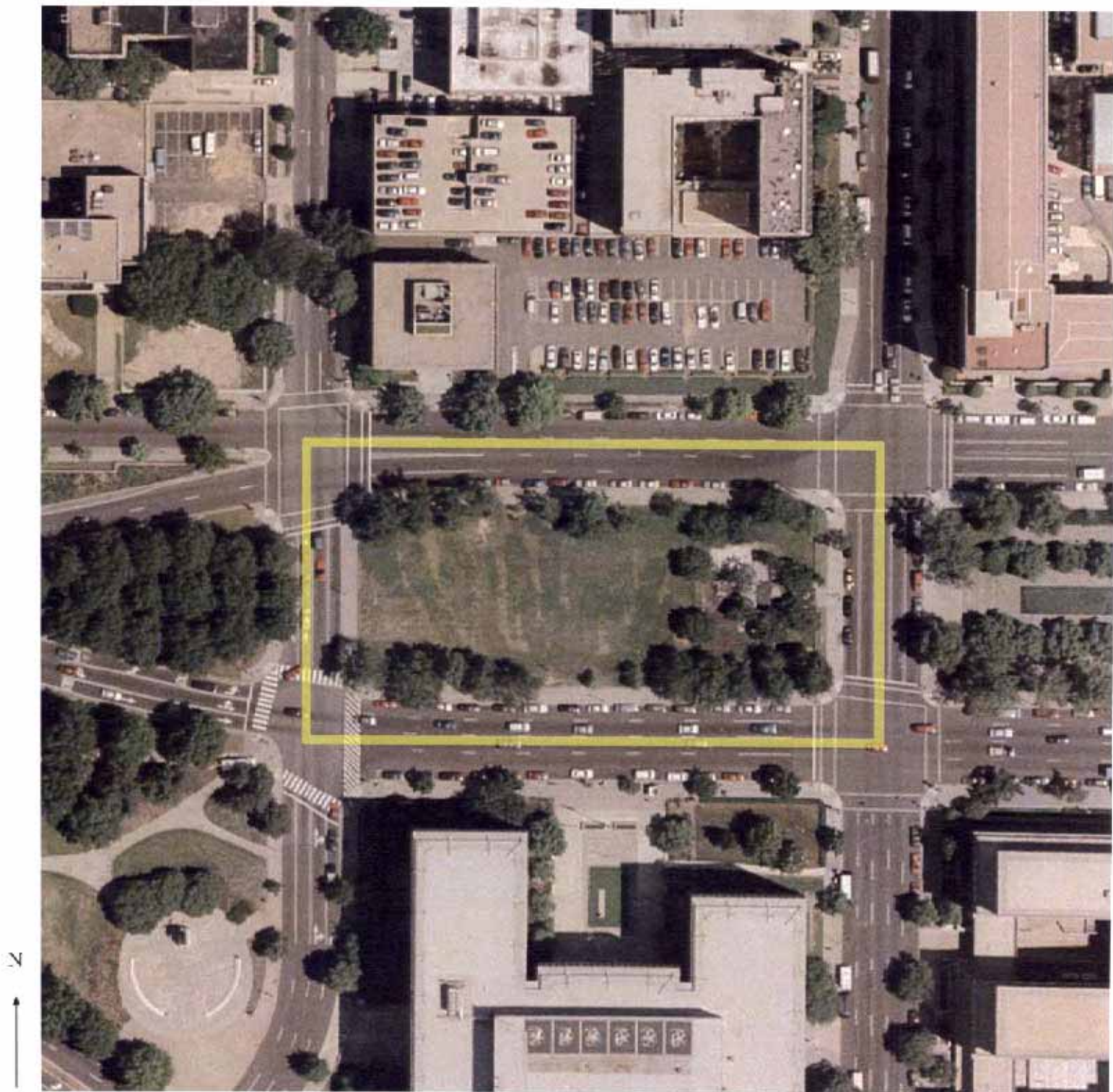
Development Term:	Present
Ownership:	NPS
ANC:	8C
Current Development Project:	NA
NPS Reservation:	77A/77B
NPS Park Name:	TBD
NPS Total Park Acreage:	TBD

Site Image



Direct view of Capitol from these triangular park areas, which offer prominent settings for appropriately scaled memorial features

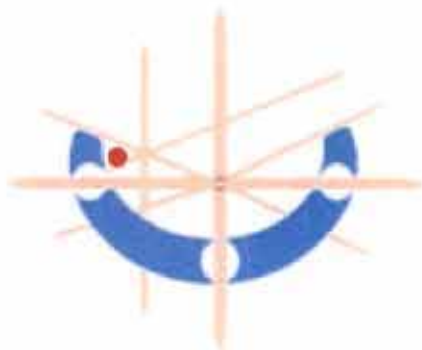
Site #13
Walt Whitman Park
E St. between 19th &
20th Sts. NW
(not to scale)



Location:



Framework Context:



Vicinity:



Site Description Summary

This site location, along E Street between 19th and 20th Streets, NW, is in the Foggy Bottom area west of the White House. The site location is along the E Street corridor at the point where the expressway emerges from its tunnel. The two-acre site has a slightly rolling topography and is primarily green with an open, urban feel. Known as Walt Whitman Park, the eastern quarter of this rectangular site is a playground, while the remainder is a landscaped lawn surrounded by a tree buffer.

Urban Design Conditions

Located at a designated Special Place at the intersection of Special Streets, this site location reinforces the Monumental Corridors component of the Urban Design Framework. The east end of the site has an indirect axial relationship with the White House via New York Avenue. Just west of the site is Virginia Avenue, which provides a direct relationship with the Washington Monument. The site location is within walking distance of other historic and cultural resources, including the Kennedy Center and architecturally significant federal office buildings, such as the historic Department of the Interior and the General Services Administration buildings.

Economic Conditions

The Walt Whitman Park site location offers the potential to accommodate a feature that attracts high visitor traffic, such as a major memorial. However, the economic nature of the area, with existing office and State Department buildings, creates questions about how and where new economic activities would occur. With proper incentives and public/private investment, this site would be highly suitable for a commemorative feature, possibly in partnership with George Washington University. The office buildings presently provide daytime economic activity; the challenge would be to bring new economic benefits north of Virginia Avenue on evenings and weekends.

Transportation Conditions

This site has better passenger vehicle access than public transportation access. The park is located one block away from Virginia Avenue, a major vehicular corridor with nearby public parking facilities including both on-street and garage parking. There is poor Metrorail access with the closest station being Farragut West, located approximately 2,500 feet from the site, Metrobus is directly available. There is a possibility that the Circulator might be routed near the park if the demand is high, however, it is more likely that the route will be closer to the Mall.

Environmental Conditions

The site location features slightly rolling topography consisting of an open lawn area, with ornamental trees on the edges. There are no water resources near the site, and no adverse noise or air quality conditions are present. There also is no evidence of contamination on or near the site.

Commemorative Opportunity:**Jurisdiction: Federal – National Park Service**

This location presents the opportunity to locate one or more small memorials in an existing urban park setting. The park area is approximately one acre in size. The E Street site to the west of 20th Street could also be developed as either a federal memorial location or as a District commemorative site, giving the precinct an attractive pedestrian-oriented park character.

Memorial development would enhance the current open, passive parkland setting of the site in addition to helping transform the E Street corridor into a memorial boulevard space. The transportation characteristics of this site are most compatible with a memorial that will generate a low to moderate number of visitors. A large number of visitors to this location would warrant the provision of additional public transportation facilities such as the Circulator.

Due to the topography, location, and surrounding uses in the area of the site, memorial development would likely require only minor site alterations, including limited grading and no stabilization or utility improvements.

Any future memorial in this location should incorporate some form of interpretive resources related to the life and work of Walt Whitman.

Design Considerations:

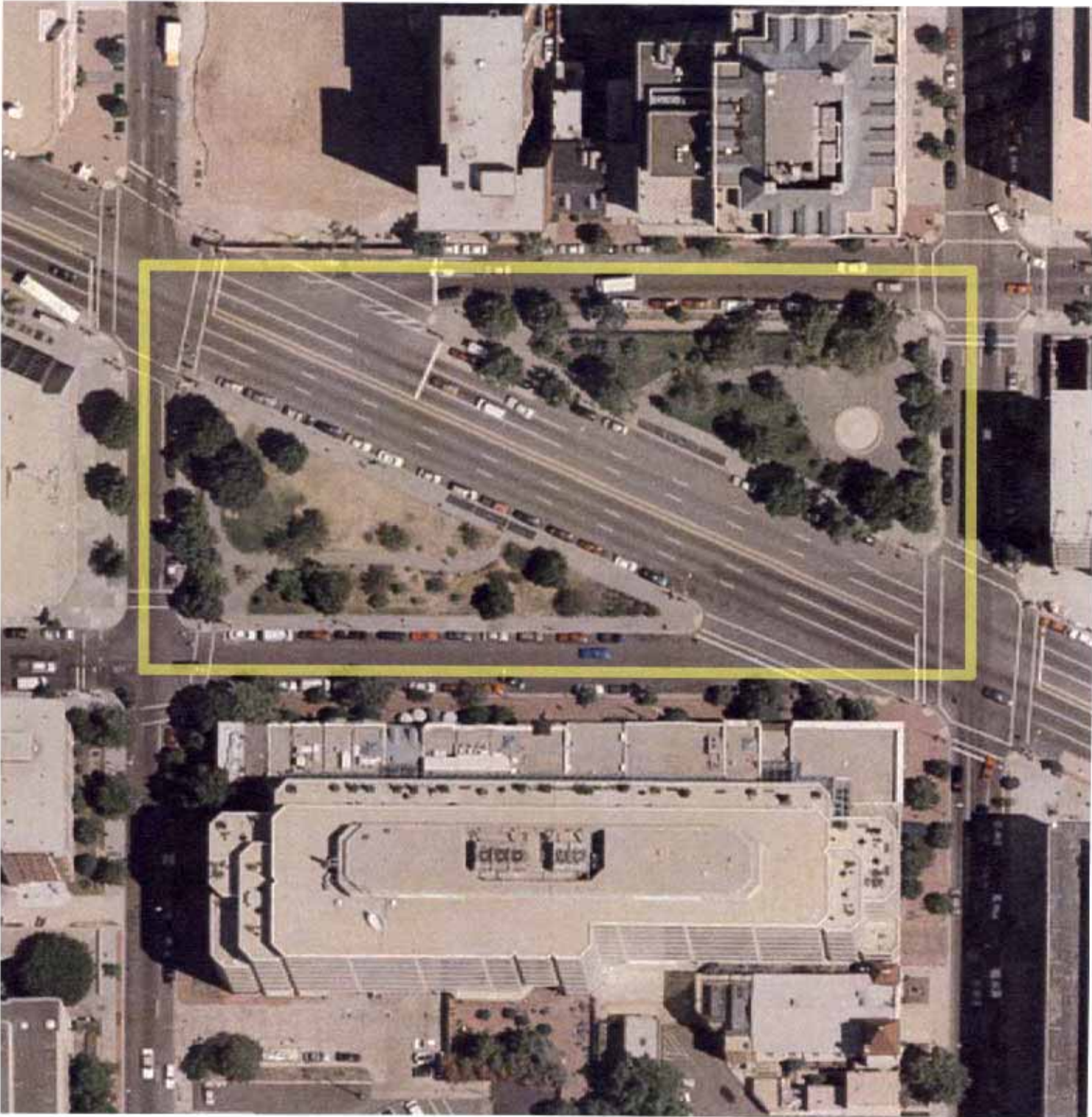
This site is located within an established public parkland area that is defined by a perimeter of prominent federal and institutional office uses.



The image above depicts a view looking east from Walt Whitman Park.

1. This location on a major transportation corridor is a gateway to Downtown and is near the White House and President's Park.
2. The E Street corridor has the potential to become a thematic memorial boulevard. This primary location could accommodate a major memorial on the boulevard.
3. The existing urban park is near an enclave of federal office buildings and a memorial could complement these uses. A memorial park would also provide relief to pedestrians and office workers in the area.
4. Memorial design and development in this location should retain and enhance the current urban park setting and open space character, and should respect the urban scale of the park and the surrounding buildings.
5. The opportunity exists to develop a pedestrian-oriented destination memorial at this location.
6. The design should complement the design of nearby Rawlins Park.
7. The site is located where the E Street tunnel rises to grade to become a wide boulevard. The opportunity exists to create a major feature at this point of arrival in the city.

Site #14
James Monroe Park
Pennsylvania Ave.
At 26th Street NW
(not to scale)



On Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Location:



Framework Context:



Vicinity:



Site Description Summary:

These existing public spaces provide similar passive recreational and interpretive opportunities for residents, employees, and tourists. Their triangular parcels are presently defined by open landscaped spaces that contrast with nearby higher density office and commercial uses. Their location within the highly visible Pennsylvania Avenue corridor makes these parks appropriate for future memorials. Existing conditions include landscaped terraces with seating and generally level terrain. These parcels represent nodes within this prominent corridor from the White House to Washington Circle.

Physical Characteristics:

Location:	Northwest
Acreage:	0.25 - 1.0
Configuration:	Triangular
Overall Character:	Open / Landscaped
Terrain:	Flat
Adjoining Uses:	Mixed Use

Urban Design Framework:

Relative Prominence:	District / Federal
Comp. Plan Element:	Special Street
Framework Element:	Monumental Corridor
Plan Compatibility:	Consistent
Memorial Proximity:	Walk
Potential Identity:	Yes

Site Access:

Vehicular Corridor:	Yes - Pennsylvania Ave.
Metro-rail Proximity:	Good - Foggy Bottom/Farragut West
Metrobus Proximity:	Good
Pedestrian Access:	Good
Parking Availability:	Good
Intermodal Station Proximity:	Yes - Metro/Circulator
Circulator Node Proximity:	No
Water Access:	No

Profile:

Development Term:	Present
Ownership:	NPS
ANC:	2A
Current Development Project:	NA
NPS Reservations:	028/C/30
NPS Park Name:	Triangle
NPS Total Park Acreage:	1.35

Commemorative Opportunity:

Several opportunities exist to incorporate future commemorative features within these public parks. New memorials within these parcels could include both understated elements that would maintain present conditions or dramatic features that would reshape the character of these sites. This range of potential commemorative actions is possible due to the relative absence of highly visible memorials within this section of Pennsylvania Avenue. This corridor would benefit from greater definition of these existing public spaces. Any memorial planned for Monroe or Morrow Parks should contain ancillary interpretive media on the lives of these historic figures.

Visual Quality:

Prominent Views:	District / Federal Elements
Vistas:	District / Federal Elements
Existing Setting:	Special Street / Parkland
Potential Setting:	same
Gateway Corridor:	Yes

Historic & Cultural Resources:

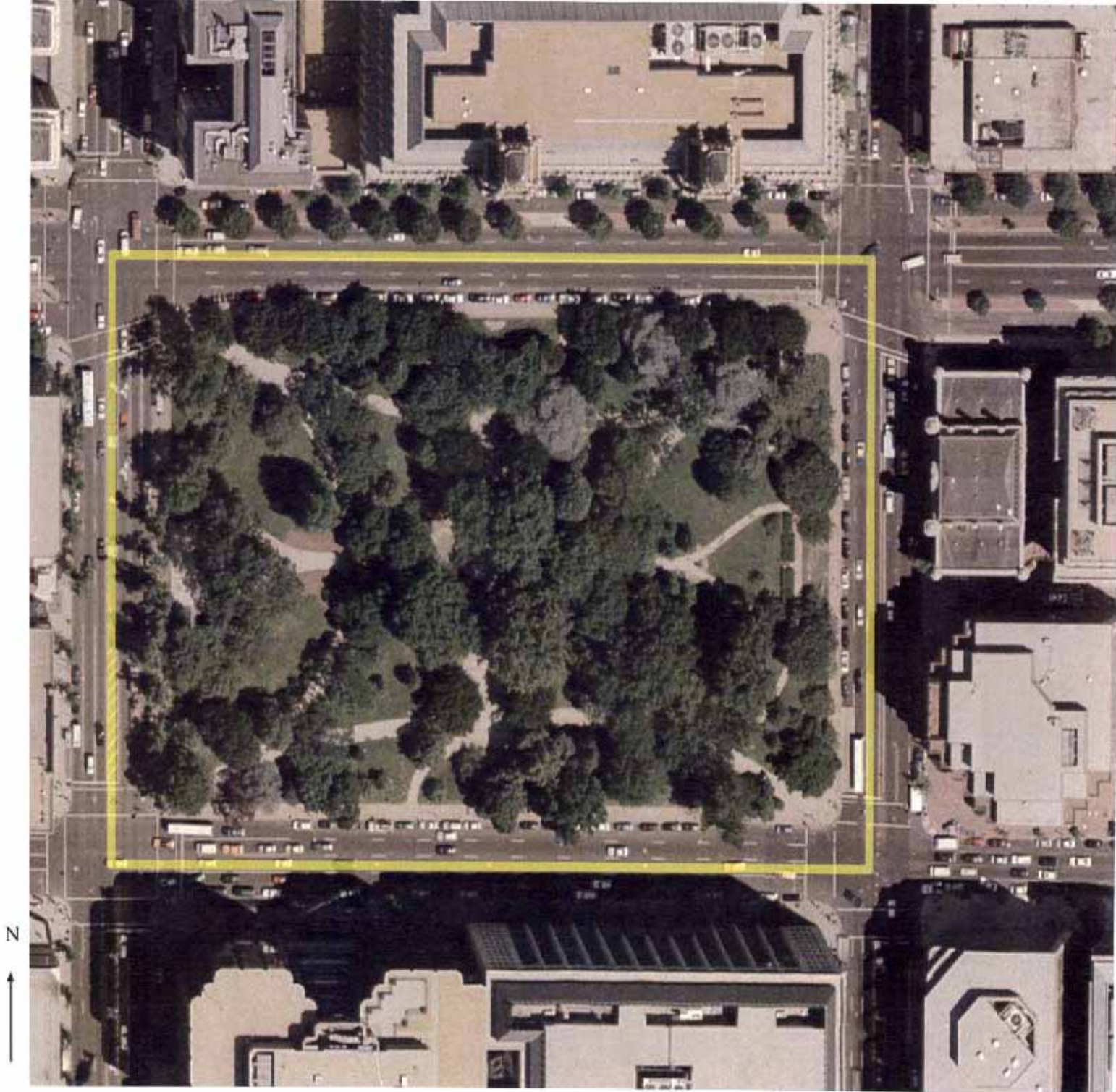
Historic Resources:	Landmark, Special Street
Cultural Resources:	Building, Street, Landscape
Historic District:	NA
Arts/Entertainment District:	Yes
Embassy Proximity:	Yes
Memorial Zone:	2
Museum Proximity:	Walk

Site Image



View of park on Pennsylvania Avenue between 18th & 19th Streets that could accommodate a small scale memorial feature within the established setting of this prominent corridor.

Site #15
Franklin Square
Eye & K Sts.
13th & 14th Sts. NW
(not to scale)



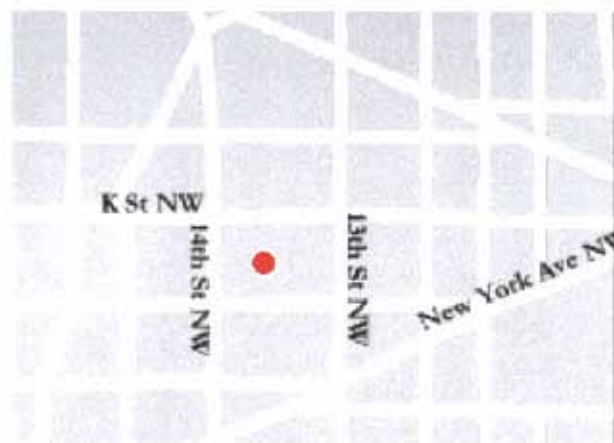
Location:



Framework Context:



Vicinity:



Site Description Summary:

Located within the prominent urban corridor between Washington Circle and Mt. Vernon Square, this five-acre park is one of several public squares in the vicinity that feature prominent commemorative elements. Farragut, McPherson, and Lafayette Squares are located nearby. Within the western limits of Franklin Square is an existing memorial to Commodore Barry. The site features wooded and open lawn areas with an existing fountain feature that defines the central axis of the park. A well-designed fabric of pathways and terrace areas adorns the park. Adjoining uses include prominent historic structures and contemporary office and retail uses. The McPherson Square Station provides direct Metro access to the park.

Physical Characteristics:

Location:	Northwest
Acreage:	0.25-1.0
Configuration:	Rectangular
Overall Character:	Open / Landscaped
Terrain:	Flat
Adjoining Uses:	Mixed Use

Urban Design Framework:

Relative Prominence:	District / Federal
Comp. Plan Element:	Special Street
Framework Element:	Monumental Corridor
Plan Compatibility:	Consistent
Memorial Proximity:	Walk
Potential Identity:	Yes

Site Access:

Vehicular Corridor:	Yes - K Street, NW
Metro/rail Proximity:	Good - McPherson Square
Metrobus Proximity:	Very Good
Pedestrian Access:	Good
Parking Availability:	Good
Intermodal Station Proximity:	Yes - Metro/Circulator
Circulator Node Proximity:	Yes
Water Access:	No

Profile:

Development Term:	Present
Ownership:	NPS
ANC:	2C
Current Development Project:	NA
NPS Reservation:	9
NPS Park Name:	Franklin Square
NPS Total Park Acreage:	4.79

Commemorative Opportunity:

With several existing commemorative features and museums located nearby, this site provides several opportunities for locating a small scale memorial that would complement existing park features. The established scale and character of the park provide several appropriate landscape settings for commemorative features of a small size. The vicinity of Franklin Square will become increasingly more prominent within the city as a visitor destination once the District of Columbia convention center and the city museum at nearby Mt. Vernon Square are opened. The National Museum of Women in the Arts is also located within one block.

Visual Quality:

Prominent Views:	District / Federal Elements
Vistas:	District / Federal Elements
Existing Setting:	Special Street / Parkland
Potential Setting:	Same
Gateway Corridor:	NA

Historic & Cultural Resources:

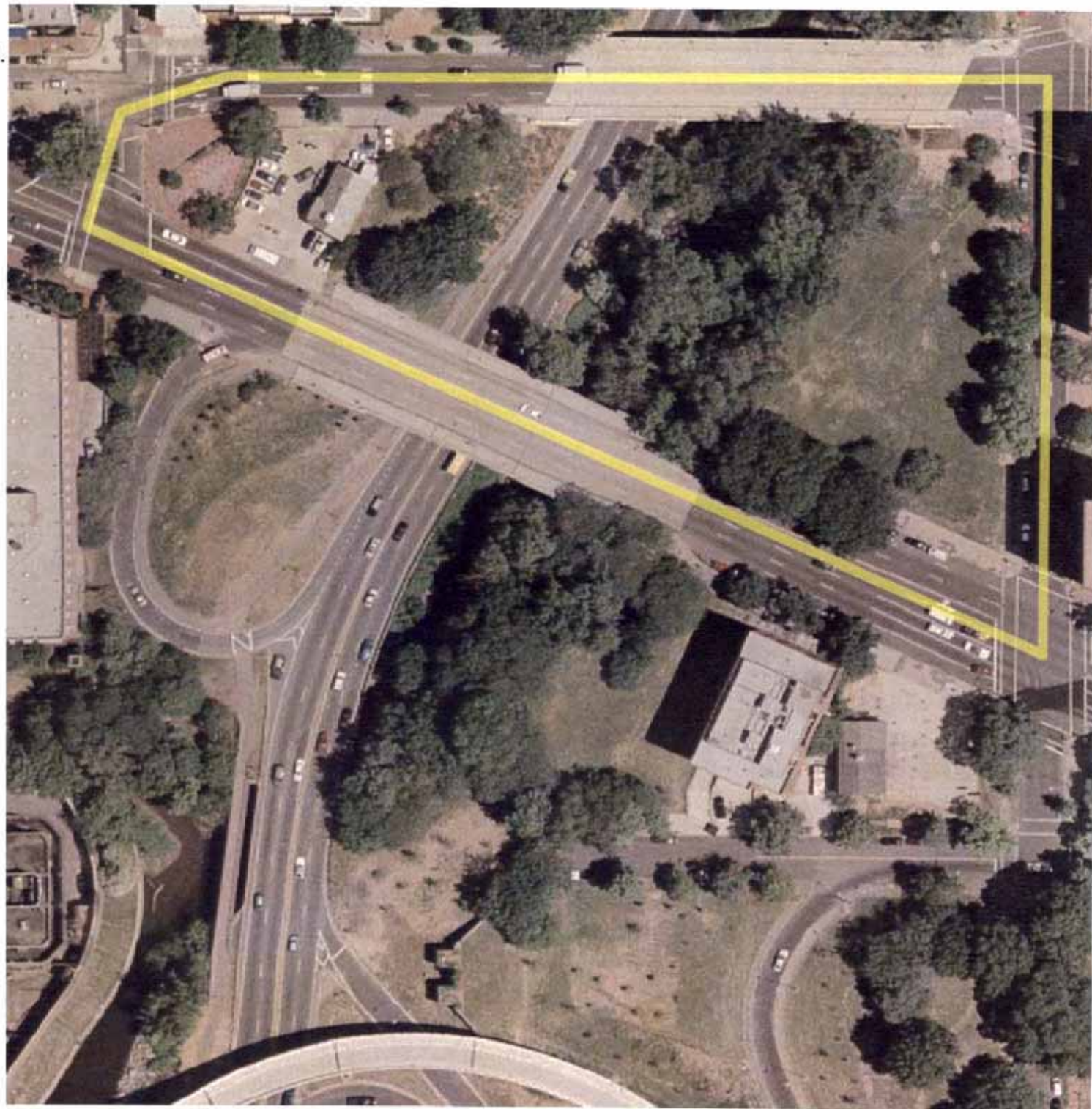
Historic Resources:	Landmark, Special Street
Cultural Resources:	Building, Street, Landscape
Historic District:	NA
Arts/Entertainment District:	NA
Embassy Proximity:	NA
Memorial Zone:	2
Museum Proximity:	Walk

Site Image



Internal view of Franklin Square taken from western limits of park near 14th Street. Existing fountain depicts the central portion of the park. A future small scale memorial could complement existing park features.

Site #16
M St. & Pennsylvania Ave.
At 26th Street NW
(not to scale)



Location:



Site Description Summary:

Located within the Rock Creek Park open space corridor, this prominent site represents a physical node along Pennsylvania Avenue and M Street between Georgetown and Foggy Bottom. Portions of the site are wooded with steep slopes, while much of the site is open lawn area. The site's park setting and bridge crossings help define the transition between historic Georgetown and the L'Enfant City. This unique location is characterized by its placement within Rock Creek Park. The informal park setting affords opportunities for passive and active recreation. Adjoining uses include mixed density residential and commercial.

Commemorative Opportunity:

The site's size, location, and landscape features provide specific opportunities for a range of commemorative features. Its symbolic setting framing Rock Creek Park provides opportunities for enhancing the existing gateway into Georgetown from Pennsylvania Avenue and M Street. The existing open lawn could serve as a focal point for commemorative elements that could be appreciated by neighboring residents, park visitors, and commuters. The scale of potential features at this site could range from small to large and would benefit from the landscape and woodland buffers that characterize the parcels.

Framework Context:



Physical Characteristics:

Location:	Northwest
Acreage:	0.5
Configuration:	Irregular
Overall Character:	Wooded / Open
Terrain:	Generally Level
Adjoining Uses:	Open Space, Mixed Use

Visual Quality:

Prominent Views:	Neighborhood and Open Space
Vistas:	Indirect
Existing Setting:	Neighborhood Park
Potential Setting:	Same
Gateway Corridor:	NA

Urban Design Framework:

Relative Prominence:	Neighborhood
Comp. Plan Element:	Special Street
Framework Element:	Yes
Plan Compatibility:	Yes
Memorial Proximity:	Walk
Potential Identity:	Yes

Historic & Cultural Resources:

Historic Resources:	Site, Special Street
Cultural Resources:	Landscape, Street
Historic District:	Yes
Arts/Entertainment District:	NA
Embassy Proximity:	Walk
Memorial Zone:	2
Museum Proximity:	Walk

Vicinity:



Site Access:

Vehicular Corridor:	Yes- M and PA Ave
Metrorail Proximity:	Poor- Foggy Bottom
Metrobus Proximity:	Fair
Pedestrian Access:	Good
Parking Availability:	Good
Intermodal Station Proximity:	No
Circulator Node Proximity:	No
Water Access:	No

Site Image



View of the neighborhood park located within Rock Creek Park and within the context of a prominent bridge crossing into Georgetown from Pennsylvania Avenue

Profile:

Development Term:	Present
Ownership:	NPS
ANC:	2A
Current Development Project:	NA
NPS Reservation:	350
NPS Park Name:	Rock Creek / Potomac Parkway
NPS Total Park Acreage:	134.7

Site #17
Georgetown
Waterfront Park
(not to scale)

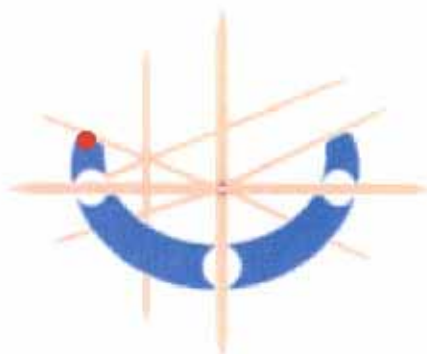


Within Georgetown Waterfront Park

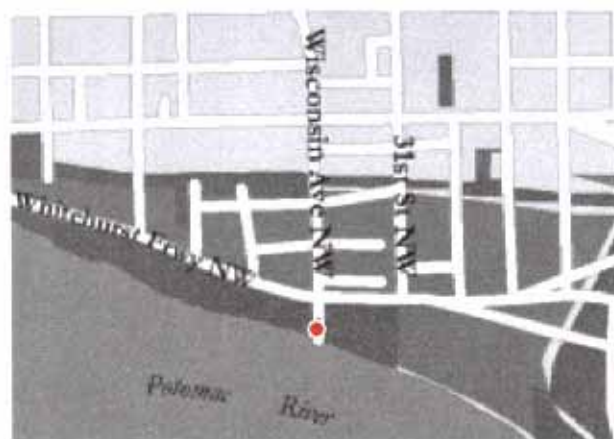
Location:



Framework Context:



Vicinity:



Site Description Summary:

Located within a prominent new waterfront park, this site offers an established public space setting with exceptional views of the Potomac River and good pedestrian access. The existing features include large lawn areas with undulating terrain, pedestrian circulation, and landscape plantings. Adjoining land uses along K Street include commercial office, residential, and retail. Expansion of existing park areas associated with the site is planned to extend the landscaped waterfront areas to Key Bridge. This extension would provide a continuous waterfront park from the Georgetown waterfront area to the Washington Channel.

Physical Characteristics:

Location:	Northwest
Acreage:	0.125 - 0.25
Configuration:	Rectangular
Overall Character:	Open, landscaped
Terrain:	Flat
Adjoining Uses:	Recreation, Mixed uses

Urban Design Framework:

Relative Prominence:	Federal, District
Comp. Plan Element:	Open Space
Framework Element:	Waterfront Crescent
Plan Compatibility:	Consistent
Memorial Proximity:	Walk
Potential Identity:	Yes

Site Access:

Vehicular Corridor:	Yes- Wisconsin
Metro-rail Proximity:	Poor- Foggy Bottom
Metrobus Proximity:	Fair
Pedestrian Access:	Good
Parking Availability:	Good
Intermodal Station Proximity:	Yes-Waller
Circulator Node Proximity:	Yes
Water Access:	Yes

Profile:

Development Term:	Future
Ownership:	NPS
ANC:	2E
Current Development Project:	NA
NPS Reservation:	404
NPS Park Name:	Georgetown Waterfront Park
NPS Total Park Acreage:	9.1

Commemorative Opportunity:

Potential opportunities for new memorial features include a new element within Georgetown Waterfront Park or at the foot of Wisconsin Avenue. The physical and urban design significance of this site is based on its location at the end of Wisconsin Avenue and on the Potomac River waterfront. The park setting is expected to increase in prominence as river-based tourism and commuter transport systems develop landing areas in the vicinity. The scale of a potential feature should be relatively small in order to maintain the vista along Wisconsin Avenue to the river. Any future element should be in keeping with the approved Georgetown Waterfront Plan and not impede planned park development.

Visual Quality:

Prominent Views:	Federal, District Elements
Vistas:	Federal, District Elements
Existing Setting:	Waterfront Park
Potential Setting:	Same
Gateway Corridor:	Yes, River Corridor

Historic & Cultural Resources:

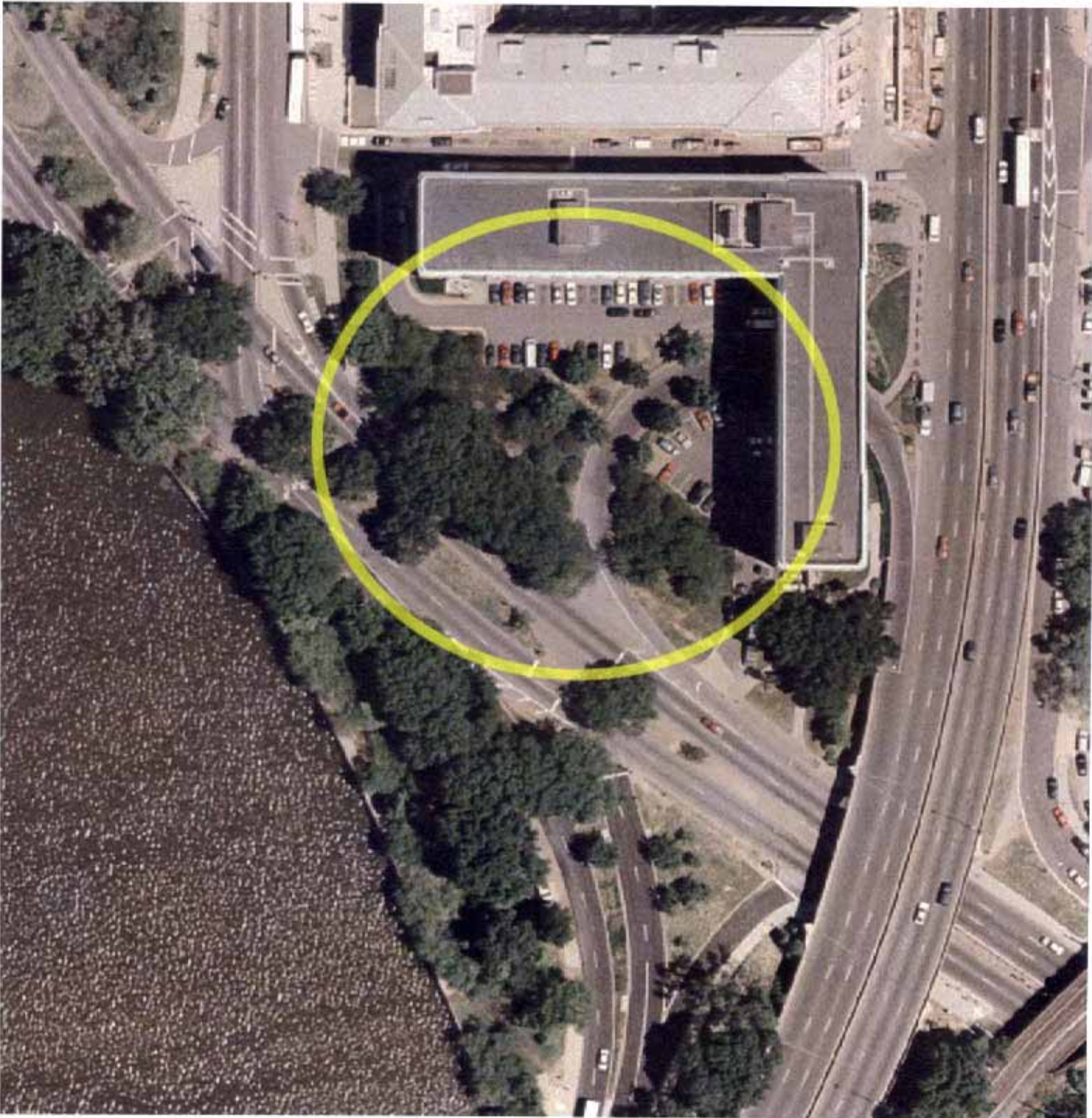
Historic Resources:	Special Street, Special Place
Cultural Resources:	Building, Landscape
Historic District:	Yes
Arts/Entertainment District:	NA
Embassy Proximity:	NA
Memorial Zone:	2
Museum Proximity:	Walk

Site Image



Located within a highly prominent setting in Georgetown, this site provides Potomac River views and a waterfront park setting that would be suitable for potential commemorative features

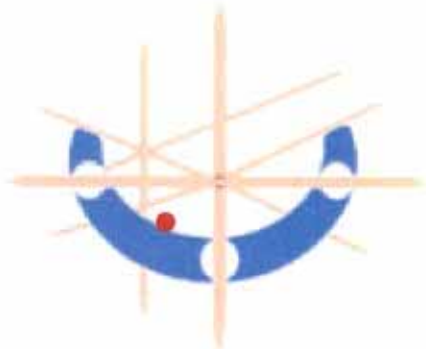
Site #18
Tidal Basin
Maine Ave. & 14th St., SW
(not to scale)



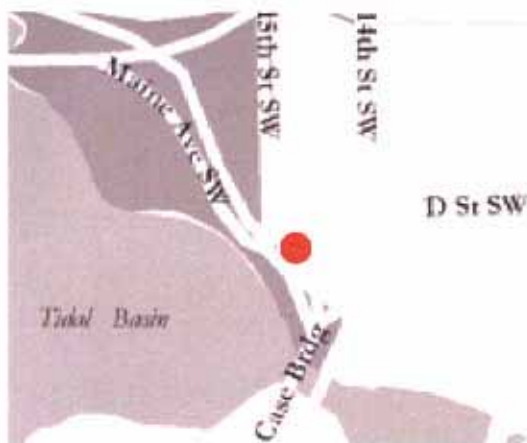
Location:



Framework Context:



Vicinity:



Site Description Summary

This site location on the eastern edge of the Tidal Basin is within the National Mall Environs. The site location is prominently situated near the Jefferson Memorial and heavily traveled roadways. Site opportunities exist on the current site of the Liberty Loan Building, or in a location to be determined in conjunction with the realignment of the 14th Street Bridge (as proposed in the Legacy Plan).

Urban Design Conditions

The site location reinforces both the Monumental Corridors and Waterfront Crescent portions of the framework. Its historic landscape setting on the Tidal Basin in close proximity to other memorials within the National Mall Environs provides a strong cultural and design context. The location offers an opportunity to incorporate relationships and prominent views to other important memorials, such as the Jefferson Memorial and the Washington Monument, as well as the possibility of strengthening an axial relationship between the Jefferson Memorial and the U.S. Capitol (on Maryland Avenue extended). The waterfront location offers the potential for a prominent memorial or memorial/museum at a significant gateway to the L'Enfant City from Virginia.

Economic Conditions

The Maine Avenue and Tidal Basin sites offer interesting potential for linking visitor traffic on the Washington Mall to the Southwest Waterfront and fish markets. In directions other than southeast from the site, however, physical constraints, built environment, and parkland make opportunities for economic development very limited. The strongest possibility for economic development, towards the Southwest Waterfront, would require a reconfiguration that would draw visitors across what is today an intimidating 14th Street Bridge terminus and underpass.

Transportation Conditions

This site is located near the 14th Street Bridge and, therefore, has good regional access by passenger vehicle. Both the on-street parking and nearby parking garages offer limited parking opportunities. Although access by passenger vehicles is difficult, visitors can access this site by walking from the Smithsonian Metrorail Station. In the future, a water transportation system or the Circulator could provide supplemental transportation services.

Environmental Conditions

The site location is a combination of roadway network and natural areas. Topography ranges from flat, to rolling. This area is subject to moderate to high noise levels, as well as some adverse air quality impacts, from traffic on Maine Avenue and the 14th Street Bridge and from airplanes in the flight path over the Potomac River. There is no evidence of former industrial uses or environmental contamination at the location.

Commemorative Opportunity:

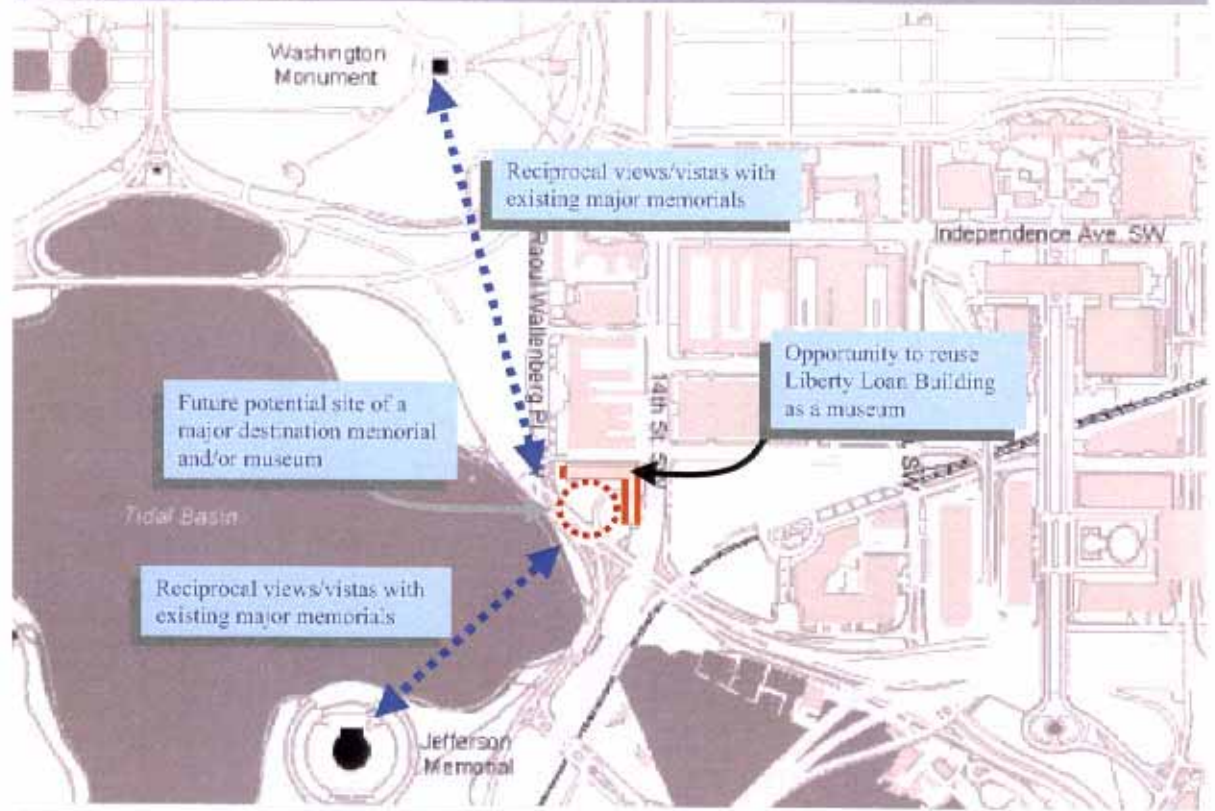
Jurisdiction: Federal – General Services Admin.

A large future memorial/museum site could include land currently occupied by the Liberty Loan Building and/or adjacent lands that could be made available with realignment of the 14th Street Bridge, as envisioned in NCPC's *Extending the Legacy*.

Memorial development could take advantage of the proximity to the Tidal Basin and to other memorials by incorporating major views to these features. Economic opportunities at the Southwest Waterfront are substantial; the area is ripe for new investment and development should visitor and commercial access challenges be addressed.

In terms of transportation improvements, a clear pedestrian route between the site and the waterfront should be developed during the planning of any future memorial or museum at this location. Likewise, development would require a wayfinding system to better guide pedestrians to various transportation modes. Depending on memorial configuration and specific location, development could require some filling and slope stabilization.

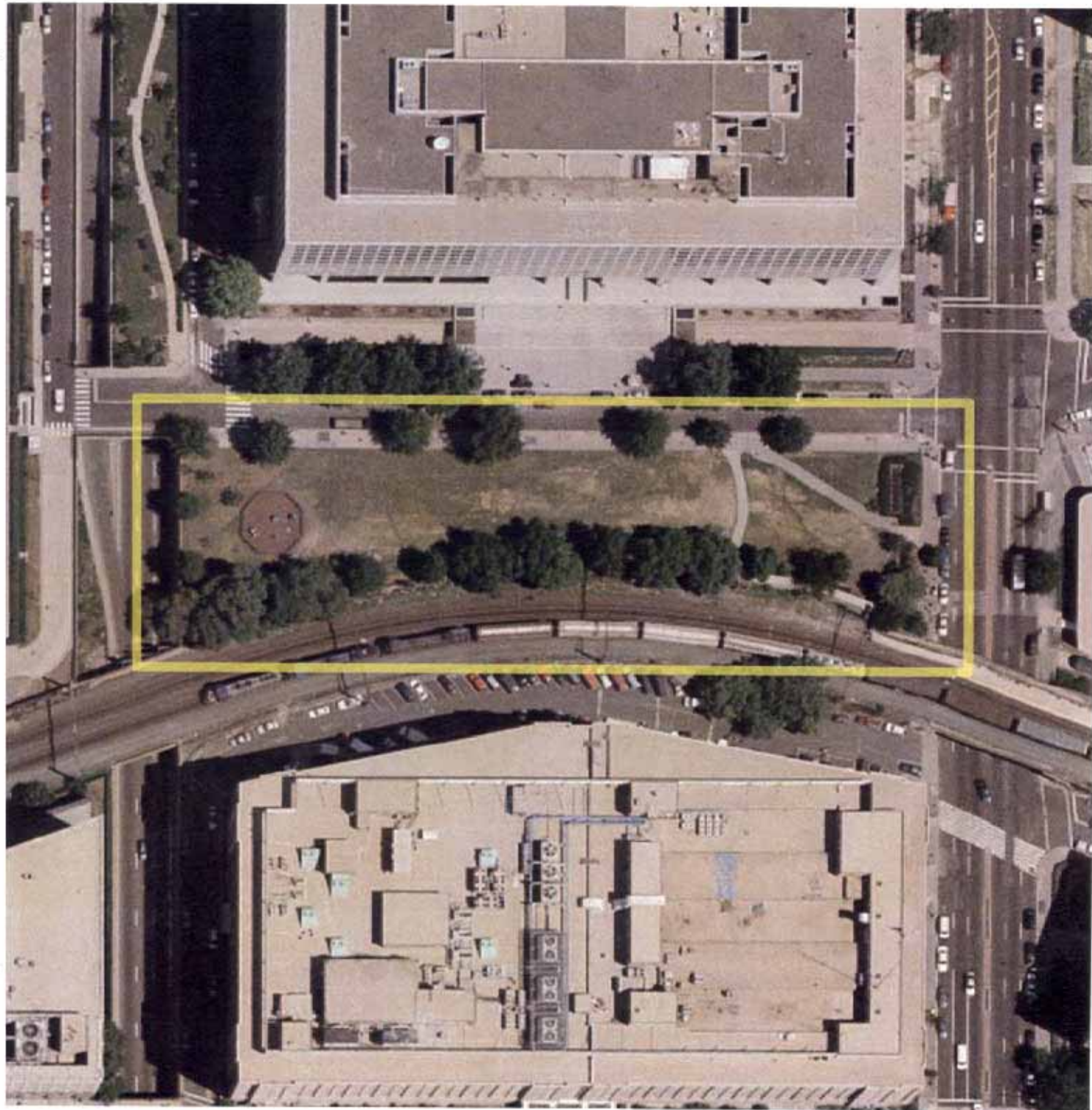
Design Considerations:



The view shown above is looking southeast along Maine Avenue, SW toward the 14th Street Bridge, with the Tidal Basin and Jefferson Memorial located beyond at right.

1. A memorial at this location could provide pedestrian interest. A future opportunity exists for a destination memorial and/or museum.
2. Should the Liberty Loan site become available, it should be considered for reuse or replacement as a museum and an associated memorial.
3. Any future memorial and/or museum should respect the existing natural and historic landscape setting of the Tidal Basin and Jefferson Memorial.
4. A memorial located at this site should take advantage of the existing open vistas across the Tidal Basin and the proximity to distant landmarks, such as the Washington Monument and the Jefferson, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and planned Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorials.
5. The design of any future memorial or museum in this location should not compete visually with the Jefferson Memorial.
6. A memorial and/or museum in this location could provide visitor services and enhanced amenities.

Site #19
Maryland & Virginia Aves.
At 7th & 9th Sts. SW
(not to scale)



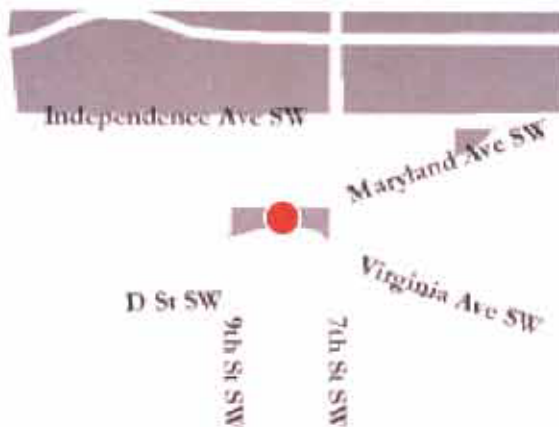
Location:



Framework Context:



Vicinity:



Site Description Summary

This site location is south of the National Mall, in the Southwest Federal Center area near L'Enfant Plaza. The site boundaries are C, 7th, and 9th Streets, and the rail lines to the south. The site is surrounded by federal office uses and is within walking distance of the Capitol.

Urban Design Conditions

This site strongly reinforces the framework, located at the intersection of two Special Streets (Maryland and Virginia Avenues). The location is at a potential urban square prominently featured in the L'Enfant Plan as a mirror image of Market Square on Pennsylvania Avenue (where the Navy Memorial is located). The site offers a dramatic view and direct axial relationship to the U.S. Capitol. The site is also on the 8th Street axis, highlighted in the Legacy Plan as a prominent corridor. Furthermore, the site is strategically located near L'Enfant Plaza and the Mall, two areas that offer numerous cultural resources and amenities. Memorial development on this site has the potential to not only enhance the site but also to showcase this square as a significant element in future plans for the city.

Economic Conditions

The intersection of Maryland and Virginia Avenues is located in a mixed-use area, with institutional, commercial (primarily office), tourism, and residential uses nearby. This mix of uses, and the potential for upgrading the food service and retail offerings at street level and underground at L'Enfant Plaza, gives the site a high suitability for locating a museum or memorial.

Transportation Conditions

This site has an excellent supporting transportation system that has the potential of capitalizing on multiple modes of transportation. The L'Enfant Plaza Metrorail Station has an entrance on the site, through which the Yellow, Blue, Orange and Green lines can be accessed. The Virginia Railway Express has a stop at this location, which may be relocated to the Metrorail because of the number of lines connecting at L'Enfant Plaza, the number of secondary Metrorail stations in the vicinity and the synergy created from the surrounding attractions. The transportation characteristics surrounding this site demonstrate that it would be possible to accommodate a large volume of visitors.

Environmental Conditions

The site is rectangular and flat, but has an irregular edge and slope where it abuts the rail line. The site currently features an expansive lawn and a buffer of trees by the rail line. There are no wetlands or other water resources on the site. While the vegetation and topsoil offer a favorable setting, the railroad presents some concerns. The railroad generates noise and air quality impacts and presents possible environmental contamination constraints.

Commemorative Opportunity:

Jurisdiction: Federal – National Park Service

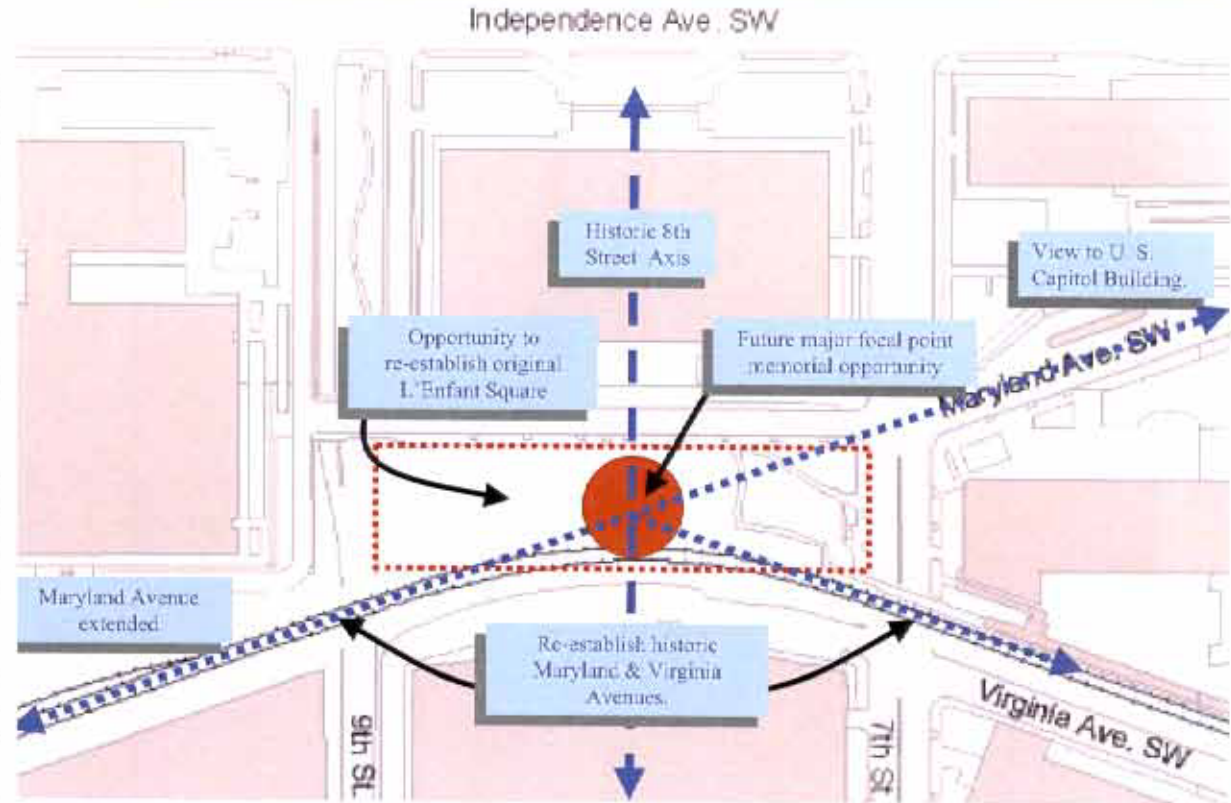
The size of the currently available parcel is less than one acre; however, this area could be increased by the future inclusion of the railroad rights-of-way. Memorial development could create an important civic space at this Special Place and complement museums and other cultural resources on the Mall. Development could take advantage of the view and axial relationship to the Capitol and 8th Street, as well as pedestrian access to the National Mall.

Memorial development in conjunction with the implementation of the Circulator system (which could connect at L'Enfant Plaza to create an Intermodal Station) would increase use of public transportation.

Although enactment of the Legacy proposal to remove the rail lines would improve the environmental quality of the site, environmental assessment and possible remediation would be required for memorial development. Memorial development would likely require limited filling/grading and utility improvements.

The site is identified in the L'Enfant plan as a significant urban square, a mirror image of the square at the intersection of Pennsylvania Avenue and the 8th Street axis (site of the Navy Memorial).

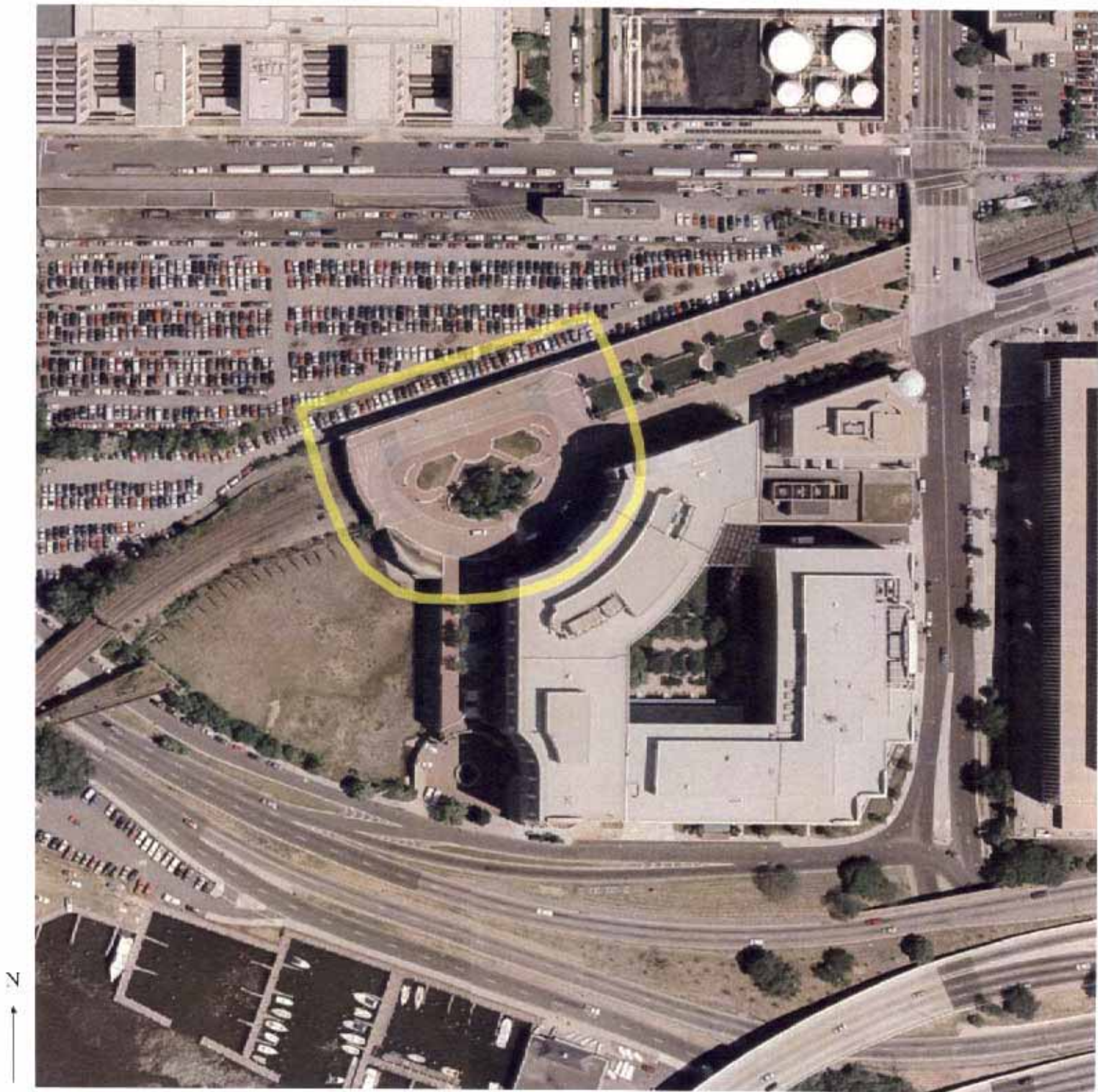
Design Considerations:



The image above depicts a northeast view along Maryland Avenue to the U.S. Capitol. This prominent Monumental Corridor provides an established setting that is suitable for future commemorative elements.

1. The design principles embodied in the L'Enfant Plan can be enhanced through the appropriate placement and design of a memorial at this location.
2. An opportunity exists to create an important civic place at the intersection of Maryland and Virginia Avenues, SW. The placement of a memorial at this location could serve to support the location's Special Place qualities.
3. A future memorial should both respect and incorporate the reciprocal vistas that can be established along the Maryland Avenue and Virginia Avenue view corridors. Axial relationships along Virginia Avenue and Maryland Avenue should be enhanced in all directions. The 8th Street cross axis, a key feature of the L'Enfant Plan, should be recognized in a memorial design.
5. Proximity to museums on the Mall is an important feature and attraction of this location; a memorial at this location could complement nearby museums.
6. Any future memorial should be pedestrian-oriented. A memorial at this location can encourage activity and enhance the visitor's experience. Visitor services could also be located in conjunction with a memorial here.
7. A memorial at this location will have excellent accessibility by alternative modes of transportation including the L'Enfant Plaza Metrorail Station.
8. Future memorial designs should include green landscaped area, given the passive nature of the existing site and the prevalence of paved areas in the immediate vicinity.

Site #20
Maryland Avenue
12th & 14th Sts. SW
(not to scale)

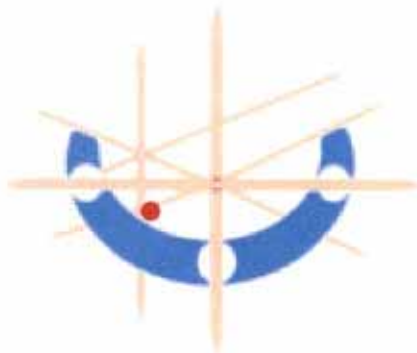


Within the Portals project

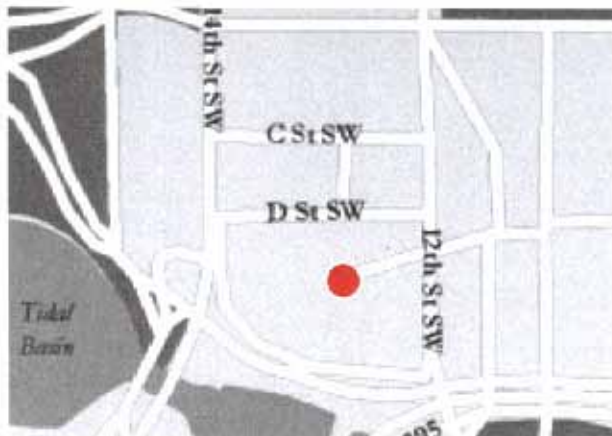
Location:



Framework Context:



Vicinity:



Site Description Summary:

Located on the Maryland Avenue Monumental Corridor, this site is within an existing development known as the Portals. This mixed use development surrounds a newly created prominent public space within an elevated court. The plaza's raised elevation offers vistas to the U.S. Capitol and the Potomac River along the extension of the Maryland Avenue alignment. This location is defined primarily by site circulation elements that result in a circular public space. The site is two blocks from the Mall and the Smithsonian Metro Station. It overlooks the northern end of the Washington Channel and the Tidal Basin.

Physical Characteristics:

Location:	Southwest
Acreage:	0.5
Configuration:	Circular
Overall Character:	Open
Terrain:	Generally Level
Adjoining Uses:	Office, Mixed Uses

Urban Design Framework:

Relative Prominence:	Federal
Comp. Plan Element:	Special Street
Framework Element:	Monumental Corridor
Plan Compatibility:	Centerpiece
Memorial Proximity:	Walk
Potential Identity:	Yes

Site Access:

Vehicular Corridor:	Yes- I-395/16th
Metrorail Proximity:	Fair- L'Enfant/Smithson.
Metrobus Proximity:	Fair
Pedestrian Access:	Good
Parking Availability:	Good-Limited Street Parking
Intermodal Station Proximity:	Yes-Metro
Circulator Node Proximity:	Yes
Water Access:	Yes

Profile:

Development Term:	Present
Ownership:	Private
ANC:	2D
Current Development Project:	Yes
NPS Reservation:	NA
NPS Park Name:	NA
NPS Total Park Acreage:	NA

Commemorative Opportunity:

A potential commemorative feature in this location could be placed within the existing and planned public spaces that are defined by the Portals' central entrance and circulation features. Considerations include the development guidelines that have been established for this large mixed use development. A major portion of the Portals project has yet to be completed. Coordination with the property owner and these ongoing development efforts is necessary in order to provide a suitable context for a future memorial. Depending on the established setting, a memorial could be a small pedestrian-oriented feature or a significant element of the public space.

Visual Quality:

Prominent Views:	Federal Elements
Vistas:	Federal Elements
Existing Setting:	Mixed Use Development
Potential Setting:	Urban Plaza
Gateway Corridor:	Yes

Historic & Cultural Resources:

Historic Resources:	Landmark, Special Street
Cultural Resources:	Building, Street, Landscape
Historic District:	NA
Arts/Entertainment District:	NA
Embassy Proximity:	NA
Memorial Zone:	2
Museum Proximity:	Walk

Site Image



Established physical setting of the Portals development provides an appropriate public space context for locating potential memorial features with direct views to the U.S. Capitol.

Site #21
Thompson Boathouse
At Viginia Ave. &
Rock Creek Pkwy. NW
(not to scale)



At the west end of Virginia Avenue, NW

Location:



Framework Context:



Vicinity:



Site Description Summary:

This location is characterized by a Potomac River waterfront setting at the terminus of Virginia Avenue, NW. Within the Thompson Boat Center, this site contains wooded conditions associated with Rock Creek and the Potomac River. The site provides a visual buffer between Foggy Bottom and the Georgetown waterfront. Parking facilities for the Thompson Boat Center are associated with the site. Adjoining land uses include the Watergate and Washington Harbor complexes in addition to the open space features of Rock Creek Park. The site is located at the confluence of Rock Creek and the Potomac River.

Physical Characteristics:

Location:	Northwest
Acreage:	0.5 - 2.0
Configuration:	To be determined
Overall Character:	Waterfront, Park
Terrain:	Sloping
Adjoining Uses:	Recreation, Park, Roadway

Urban Design Framework:

Relative Prominence:	Neighborhood
Comp. Plan Element:	Park, Open Space
Framework Element:	Waterfront Crescent
Plan Compatibility:	Consistent
Memorial Proximity:	Walk
Potential Identity:	Yes

Site Access:

Vehicular Corridor:	Yes-Potomac Parkway
Metrorail Proximity:	Fair- Foggy Bottom
Metrobus Proximity:	Fair
Pedestrian Access:	Good
Parking Availability:	Good
Intermodal Station Proximity:	No
Circulator Node Proximity:	No
Water Access:	Yes

Profile:

Development Term:	Present
Ownership:	NPS
ANC:	2A
Current Development Project:	NA
NPS Reservation:	36C
NPS Park Name:	Rock Creek & Potomac Parkway
NPS Total Park Acreage:	2

Commemorative Opportunity:

A potential memorial site within this location could serve as a focal point at the western terminus of Virginia Avenue, while representing a new visual element at the eastern limits of the Georgetown waterfront. A potential commemorative feature could be incorporated within the existing park areas. Potential memorial scale could range from an understated interpretive feature within the wooded site to a major element that would be a significant new visual feature. The urban design context of this site could be heightened by a future memorial that would help establish this public space as a prominent node between the L'Enfant City and Georgetown.

Visual Quality:

Prominent Views:	Open Space, Waterfront
Vistas:	Indirect
Existing Setting:	Waterfront Park
Potential Setting:	Same
Gateway Corridor:	Yes, Waterfront Corridor

Historic & Cultural Resources:

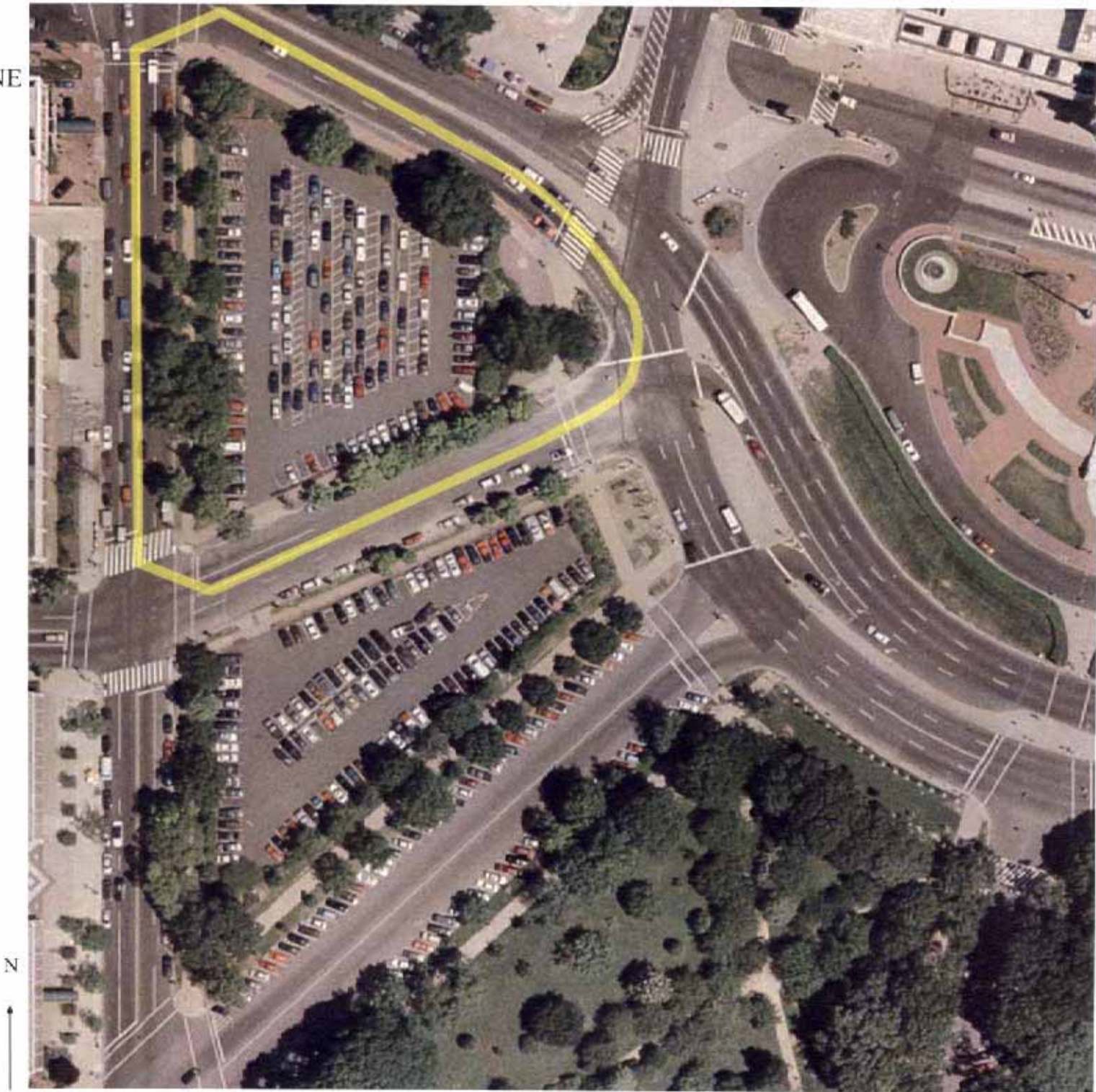
Historic Resources:	Site, Special Place
Cultural Resources:	Landscape
Historic District:	Yes - Rock Creek Park
Arts/Entertainment District:	NA
Embassy Proximity:	NA
Memorial Zone:	1
Museum Proximity:	Drive

Site Image



Waterfront setting on the Potomac River and Rock Creek shown in the distance provides opportunities for a future prominent commemorative feature that could be located on axis with Virginia Avenue

Site #22
Massachusetts Ave.
North Capitol & E Sts. NE
(not to scale)



Site #23
Tidal Basin
Off Maine Ave. SW
Paddle Boat Site
(not to scale)



Site #24
D St. SE
between 2nd & 3rd Sts.
Page School Site
(not to scale)



Remarks on the Auditors Building Complex

Location:

The Auditors Building complex (the Sidney R. Yates Federal Building) is located on Independence Avenue, between Raoul Wallenberg Place and 15th Street, SW. The site was first proposed to the Eisenhower Memorial Commission (EMC) in 2002 by the Eisenhower Institute in conjunction with its proposal to create a “living memorial” along with the traditional “physical memorial.”

Initial Evaluation:

The building was thought to provide easy public access and is prominent not only with regard to its proximity to the Mall and major museums, but also as an important historical building. The site also has relevant thematic associations, including proximity to the Holocaust Museum and the World War II Memorial.

Further Evaluation:

Upon further study, the site was deemed by the Commission not to be appropriate for its purposes for the following reasons:

- 1) A fully active federal agency is already using all the space in the building. Housing the Memorial here

would require the 300-400 employees of the United States Forest Service to relocate.

- 2) The building is already a memorial. Pursuant to Public Law 105-277, Section 360 (October 21, 1998), the building was dedicated in honor of Sidney R. Yates on January 7, 1999 in a ceremony attended by Representative Yates’ family and other distinguished guests. Yates was the second-longest serving member of the U.S. House of Representatives, and he was instrumental in the development of the Holocaust Museum, which is adjacent to the Auditors Building.

- 3) It is an existing historic building listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A memorial could only be within its interior. There is no precedent for this type of aesthetic decision for a presidential memorial.

Re-Evaluation:

It was reconsidered in March 2005 after negotiations with the United States Institute of Peace (USIP) were terminated. The reasons for eliminating the site from consideration in 2002 were reaffirmed, and the building was deleted from the list of possible locations.

Site #25
The Auditors Building
(Yates Federal Building)
Independence Ave. &
14th St., SW



USDA photos by: Ken Hammond





Remarks on the United States Institute of Peace (USIP) Site

USIP Site Location:

The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) is an independent, nonpartisan federal institution created by Congress to promote the prevention, management, and peaceful resolution of international conflicts. By an act of Congress, USIP has secured a site in Washington, DC for its permanent headquarters. Located at the northwest corner of the National Mall at the intersection of Constitution Avenue and 23rd Street, NW, the site faces the Lincoln Memorial and is adjacent to the Korean War and Vietnam Veterans Memorials.

Co-Location with USIP:

Serious discussions and negotiations with USIP began in June 2004 at an Executive Committee meeting. (The Executive Committee is made up of EMC Chairman Rocco C. Siciliano, Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Senator Ted Stevens, and Representative Dennis Moore).

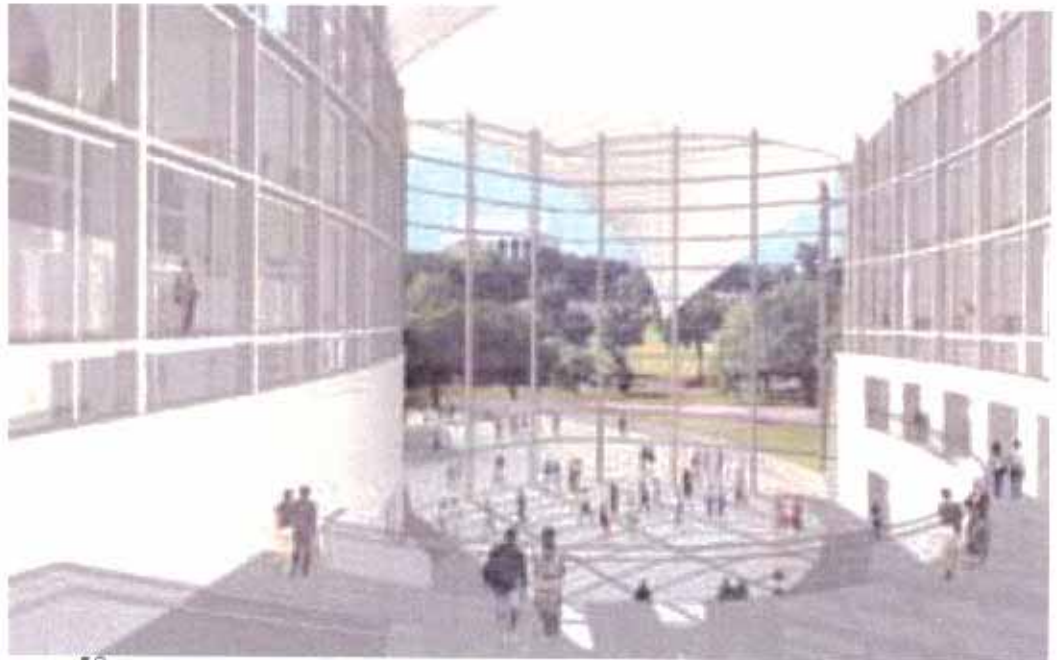
The Commission's Executive Committee met with the leadership and staff of the USIP headquarters. Initial conversations with USIP led to intense activity over a period of 7 months, from June – December 2004.

During this time, the parties engaged in hundreds of hours of discussions and meetings, including a meeting between the Commission and USIP's architect, Moshe Safdie, and its exhibit designer, Ralph Applebaum. This meeting resulted in concept sketches for envisioning how the two institutions could collaborate on use of the site. USIP was supportive of the effort, and its President, Richard Solomon, Board Chairman J. Robinson West, and their staff met with EMC Chairman Rocco C. Siciliano in both Washington, DC and in Los Angeles. These efforts resulted in a draft memorandum of understanding.

Evaluation:

After seven months of intense negotiations, conversations were terminated because USIP was funded to proceed independently.

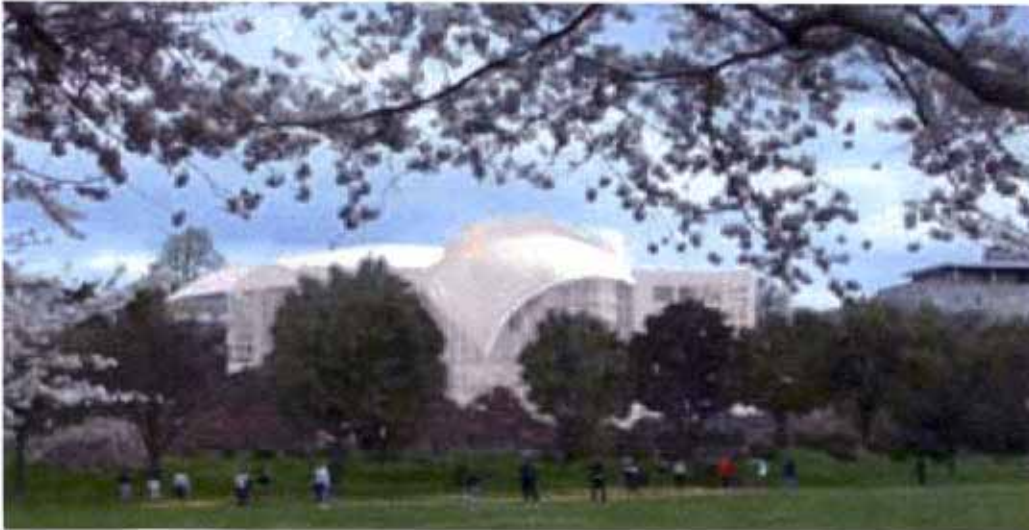
Site #26
United States Institute of Peace
(USIP)
Constitution Ave. & 23rd St., NW



Photos from USIP website:
www.usip.org/building/pressphotos.html



Location of USIP headquarter's site.



Photos from USIP website:
www.usip.org/building/pressphotos.html

Remarks on Sites 3-8

Sites 3-8 are all within the boundaries of Area I and are in close proximity to the National Mall and to existing major memorials. They were appealing for a variety of reasons and were considered strong possibilities by the Eisenhower Memorial Commission (EMC). At least one Commissioner visited each of these sites, and each site was addressed at an EMC meeting. However, these six sites were deleted from further consideration at the March 25, 2004 EMC meeting.

Although these sites are all appropriately prominent for the National Eisenhower Memorial, they were deemed by the Commission to lack either accessibility or feasibility. Furthermore, the remaining two sites more fully satisfied the selection criteria.

Remarks on Site #3

Location and Thematic Strengths:

Site #3 (Site #10 in NCPC's *Memorials and Museums Master Plan*) is located in Constitution Gardens, west of Constitution Gardens Pond and near the corner of 20th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW. It is next to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial and close to the Lincoln and World War II Memorials. The National Eisenhower Memorial's closest thematic link at this site would be the World War II Memorial and nearby Lincoln Memorial.

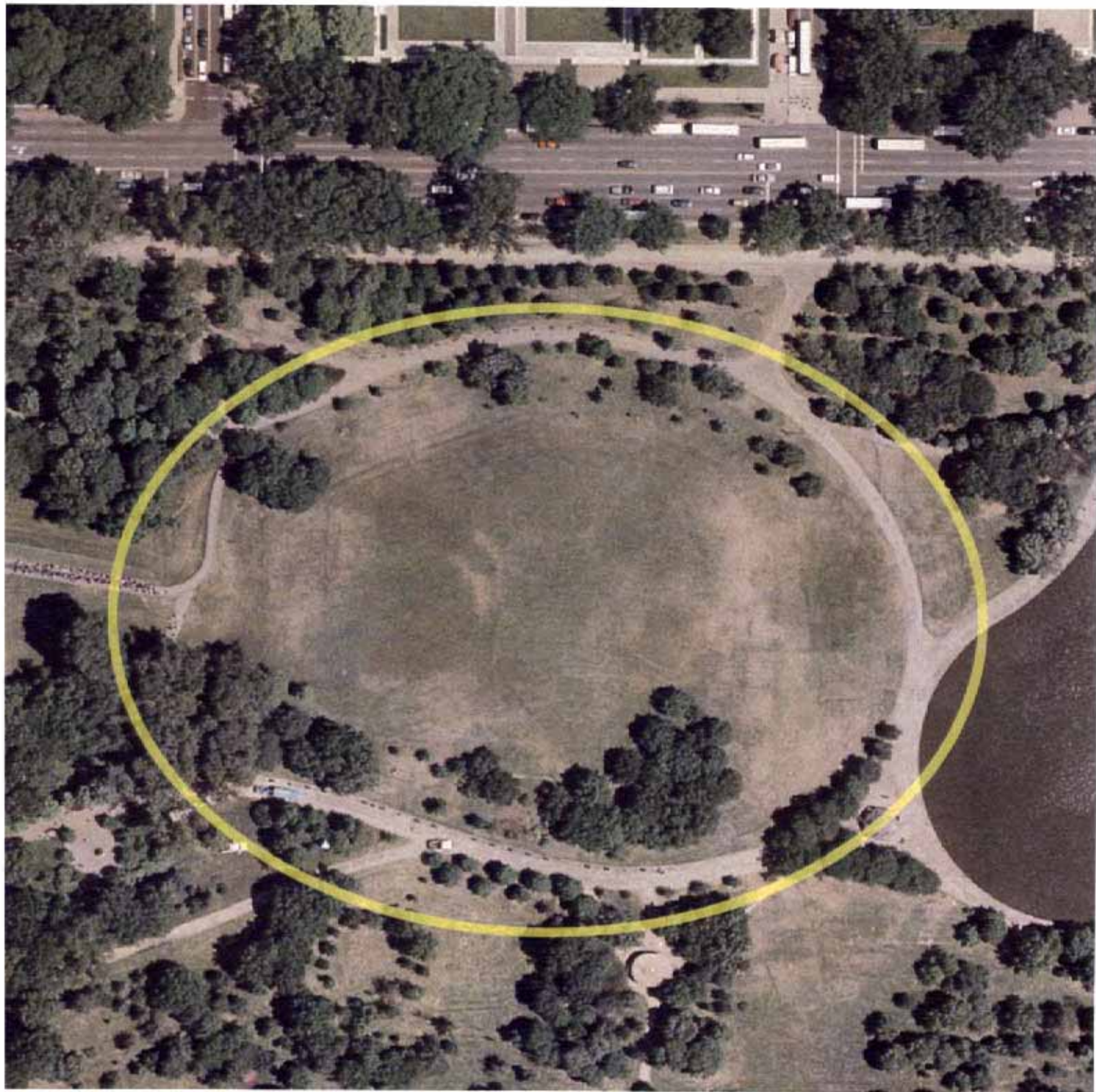
Size and Access:

The site sits in an open park area of about 2 acres. Pedestrian access is excellent and the site lies on a major tourist walkway along the Reflecting Pool and to and from the Vietnam Memorial. The site is appropriately prominent for the National Eisenhower Memorial. However, the site offers very little parking and there is no Metrorail station near the area.

Reasons for Elimination:

The Commission determined that the site lacked the ready public access desired for the National Eisenhower Memorial and felt that the site presented a weak thematic context for Eisenhower as president and commander in chief. In addition, on November 17, 2003, Congress established the boundaries for the new memorial exclusion zone, the Reserve, and included this site within them. Site #3 was eliminated from further consideration at the March 25, 2004 Eisenhower Memorial Commission meeting.

Site #3
Constitution Gardens
At 20th Street NW
(not to scale)



Location:



Framework Context:



Vicinity:



Site Description Summary

This site location is in the western portion of Constitution Gardens, just south of Constitution Avenue, north of the Reflecting Pool, and between the Lincoln Memorial and Washington Monument Grounds west of the National Mall. Although the entire area of Constitution Gardens was considered for memorial development, the western end is the most viable location. This site location between the crest of the hill and the west shore of the lake is generally semi-circular in shape, is bounded by the existing paths and the zone of influence of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial to the west. The overall character of the site is open and natural and the site is currently used as passive park and recreation space.

Urban Design Conditions

This site is located within the National Mall Environs and is part of the Monumental Corridors component of the Urban Design Framework. The site is within a Special Place (West Potomac Park) and is adjacent to a Special Street (Constitution Avenue). The site location is within walking distance of the Lincoln Reflecting Pool, Rainbow Pool, and several smaller memorials, including the 56 Signers Memorial, the Vietnam Women's Memorial, the approved Black Revolutionary War Patriots Memorial, and the approved World War II Memorial. From the site, prominent views are possible to the Washington Monument. Because of Constitution Garden's strategic location along the National Mall extension, close to various other significant historic and cultural resources, opportunities exist for developing several important and visible memorials in this area.

Economic Conditions

The economic benefits of siting a memorial within Constitution Gardens would be diffuse, rather than concentrated in any specific neighborhood or area. The area around Constitution Gardens is a combination of institutional and parkland and offers little opportunity to accommodate new economic entities or neighborhood development. A memorial would add to the critical mass of attractions in the National Capital Region and help increase the length of stay for area visitation. However, economic benefits would neither occur primarily at the site nor would they assist with the creation of new businesses in revitalizing neighborhoods.

Transportation Conditions

The areas surrounding Constitution Gardens currently attract a large number of visitors. The transportation characteristics surrounding the site appear to favor vehicular access rather than public transportation; however, a large number of visitors utilize the Metrorail system to the Mall area and then walk to each attraction. In addition, the parking availability is limited to on-street spaces. Since there is already a synergy between attractions in the area of Constitution Gardens, it is likely that it will be extended to any future memorial on this site. Transportation mode choices will be consistent with the patterns currently present in the area. In the future, this site may be near the Circulator system route, which would greatly improve access to this location.

Environmental Conditions

The topography of the site varies from rolling to steep slopes, depending on the direction of approach. The site features an open lawn with a few trees near the southern slope. The site's topsoil, foliage, and adjacent lake offer habitat for animals, including squirrels, birds, and ducks. Although the site location receives noise disturbance from airplanes in the flight path over the Potomac River, the site does not suffer from any other adverse air quality characteristics.

Commemorative Opportunity:

Jurisdiction:
Federal – National Park Service

One primary memorial and several smaller memorial site opportunities may exist within Constitution Gardens (to the north of the Reflecting Pool and between the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument Grounds). A major site potential is located at the west end of the lake. This site, preliminarily determined to be between the crest of the hill and the west end of the lake, is limited by the "zone of influence" of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. The recommended potential primary site should be within two acres in size and be of limited height.

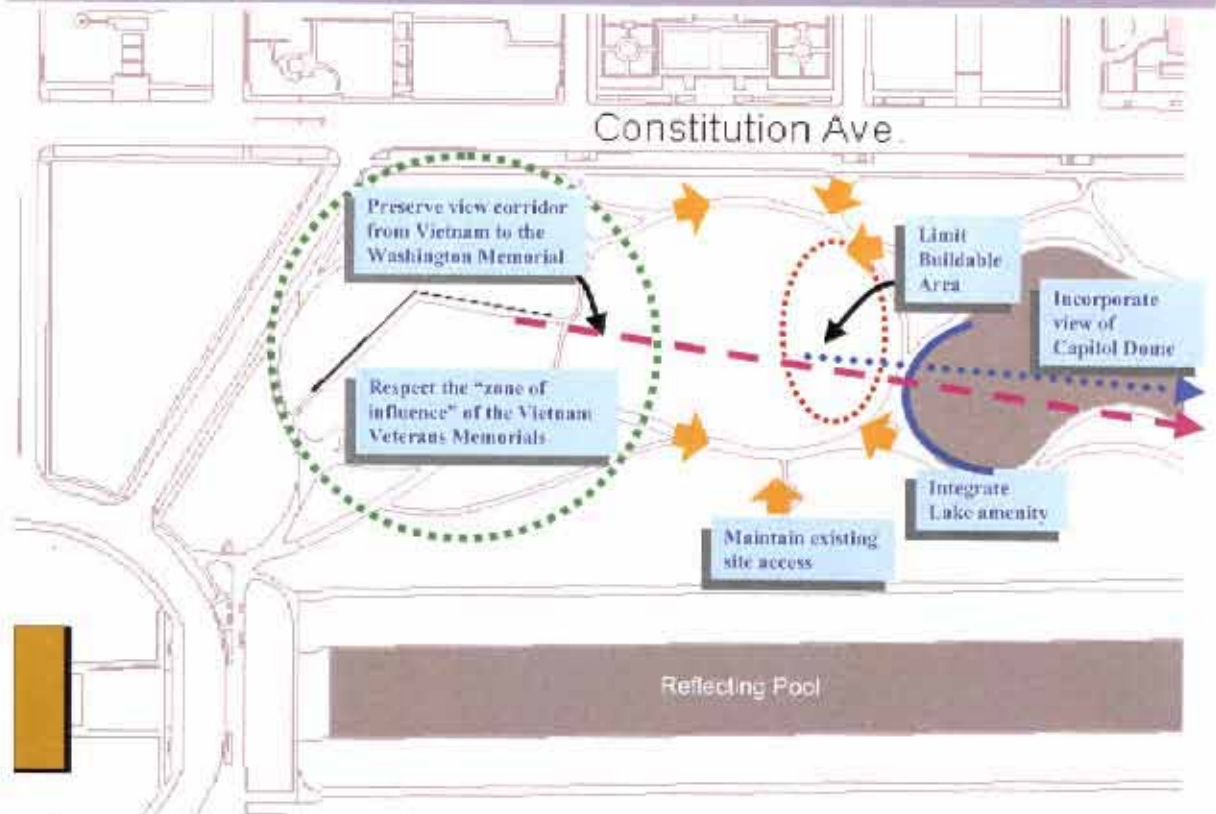
Memorial development affords the ability to incorporate views of federal elements, such as Constitution Lake and the Washington Monument. Memorial development that respects the zone of influence and settings of the surrounding memorials can enhance the finished landscape of Constitution Gardens. Memorial development could incorporate existing infrastructure and amenities in the area.

The opportunity exists to reinforce the existing quality of Constitution Gardens as a finished landscape. The paved area to the east of the lake, north of the World War II Memorial, is not considered to be a future memorial site.



This view is looking east from the crest of the hill toward Constitution Lake and the Washington Monument. The Vietnam Veterans Memorial is located to the west, on the other side of the hill, and the Reflecting Pool is to the south.

Design Considerations:



1. Potential future memorials sited within Constitution Gardens must respect the existing landscape setting of West Potomac Park and, more specifically, the informal landscape character of Constitution Gardens. Development of one site opportunity may preclude another.
2. Many sites, including the primary site, are highly visible from Constitution Avenue and from various locations across the lake. They are also visible from one another. A future memorial should be of modest height and scale in order to maintain existing views and view corridors. New memorials should take advantage of existing opportunities for enhancing visual connections between existing and proposed memorials.
3. Future development must respect existing adjacent memorials by limiting the number and size of available

- sites and the scale and extent of memorial-related development. The future memorials should reflect appropriate limitations on massing and height. Memorials should not encroach upon or compete with one another. Memorials should be primarily "green" with paved areas limited to circulation elements. The opportunity exists to integrate water into the design of the primary memorial site.
4. Future memorials should take advantage of existing infrastructure although the pathways and edge of the lake could be altered at the west end. They should integrate existing circulation elements into the design and incorporate the open space, water, and woodlands amenities currently present in the area. Parking and vehicular access to these sites is limited to that which is currently available.

Remarks on Site #4

Location and Thematic Strengths:

Site #4 (Site #18 in NCPC's *Memorials and Museums Master Plan*) is located off of Independence Avenue, SW, south of Ash Road. It lies south of the Reflecting Pool between the World War I Memorial and the Korean War Veterans Memorial. The World War II Memorial is also close to the site, providing a strong thematic link to Eisenhower's military legacy. The U.S. Park Police Stables currently reside there.

Size and Access:

The site sits in a wooded area of 1-2 acres. Pedestrian access is good and the site falls on a tourist route to and from the Lincoln Memorial. The site is appropriately prominent for the National Eisenhower Memorial. However, there is little parking in the area, and it is quite far from any Metrorail station. Also, the wooded nature of the site makes it less accessible to pedestrians than a more open site.

Reasons for Elimination:

The site offers limited access, and the stables that currently occupy the site would have to be relocated. Thematically, the site lacks a contextual link to Eisenhower's presidential legacy. This site also lies within the boundaries of the Reserve as established November 17, 2003. Site #4 was eliminated from further consideration at the March 25, 2004 Eisenhower Memorial Commission meeting.

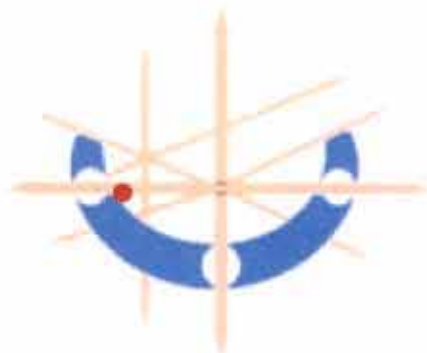
Site #4
South of Ash Road
off Independence Ave. SW
U.S. Park Police Stables
(not to scale)



Location:



Framework Context:



Vicinity:



Site Description Summary

This prime opportunity area is located within the National Mall Environs on Ash Road, just north of Independence Avenue. The area is situated between the zones of influence of the Korean War Veterans and D.C. World War I Memorials. The site currently is used as the horse stables for the U.S. Park Police and is surrounded by open space and recreation uses.

Urban Design Conditions

This site location is consistent with the Monumental Corridor and Waterfront Crescent component of the Urban Design Framework. The site is located in close proximity to numerous memorials and cultural resources. It is strategically located within the historic context of the Mall, adjacent to Independence Avenue a Special Street, and near the cultural landscape of West Potomac Park. These strong urban design factors, as well as the site's location in an area with a strong symbolic and visual identity, offer the potential for the site to accommodate a significant memorial.

Economic Conditions

The economic benefits of siting a memorial near Constitution Gardens would be diffuse, rather than concentrated in any specific neighborhood or area. The area around Ash Road is a combination of institutional and parkland uses and offers no opportunity to accommodate new economic entities or neighborhood development. A memorial would add to the critical mass of attractions in the National Capital Region and help increase the length of stay for area visitation. However, economic benefits would neither occur primarily at the site nor would they assist with the creation of new businesses in revitalizing neighborhoods.

Transportation Conditions

This site has limited available public transportation and parking opportunities. It is located near Independence Avenue, which is a major vehicular corridor, so it has good regional accessibility. However, there are few parking opportunities within a reasonable distance of the site with the exception of limited on-street parking. A potential water transportation dock could provide water access within approximately 1,000 feet (which could be connected to the Circulator system at an Intermodal Station). The Circulator system would most likely be routed along Independence Avenue, adjacent to the site and would provide an excellent public transportation access route. The area surrounding this site currently accommodates a large volume of visitors who would access this site by foot.

Environmental Conditions

The site location features dense vegetation surrounding its edges, which offers habitat for animal species. There are no water resources immediately adjacent to the site location. The site is not affected by significant noise or air pollution. Likewise, there is no evidence of previous industrial uses or environmental contamination on or near the site.

Commemorative Opportunity:

Jurisdiction: National Park Service

A potential primary site opportunity exists on the current location of the National Park Service (NPS) stables facility (approximately equidistant between the Korean War Veterans Memorial and the District of Columbia's World War I Memorial pavilion). The site setting is less than one acre. The site has the potential to accommodate a memorial of limited size and visibility.

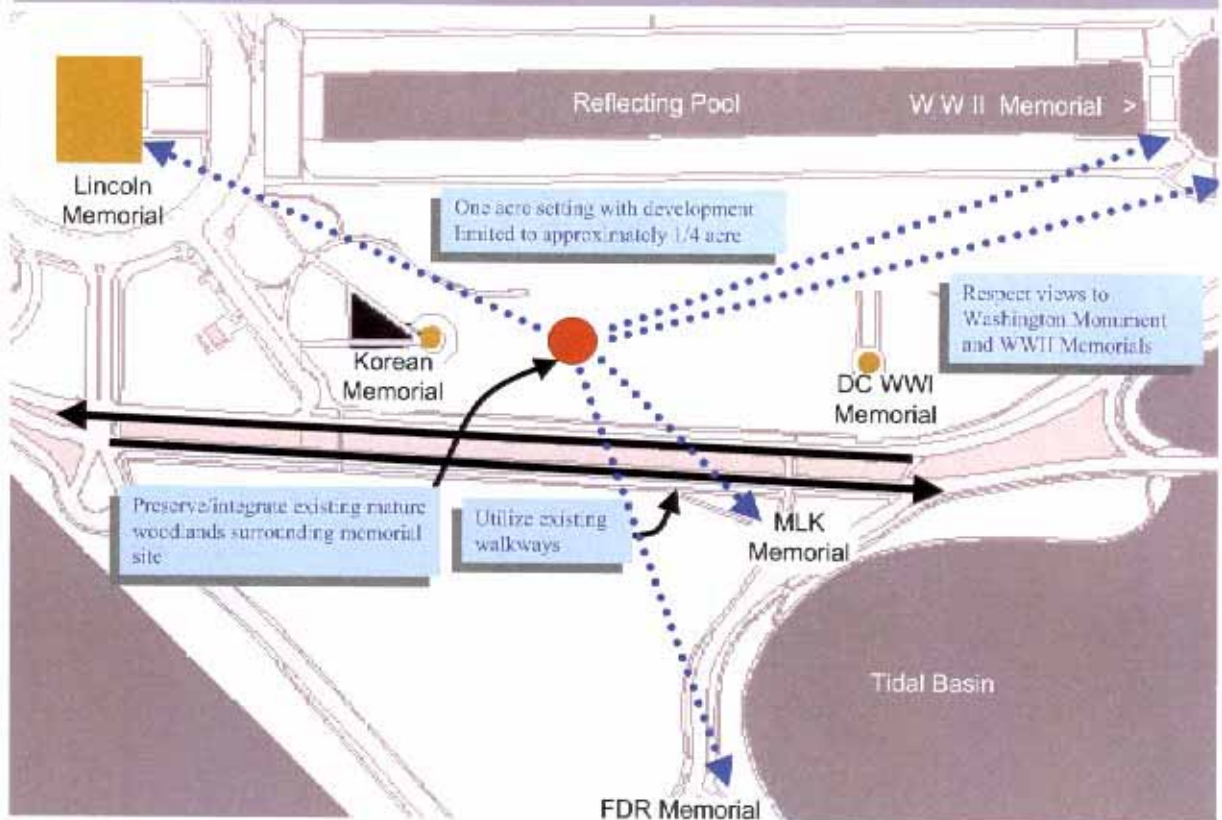
The historic context of the Mall, the Special Street status of Independence Avenue, and the natural landscape in West Potomac Park must be preserved in any future redevelopment of this site location for memorial use. Memorial development on the site could support the design objectives of the L'Enfant and McMillan Plans while enhancing the landscape of West Potomac Park.

From an access and transportation perspective, a memorial at this location would complement the existing attractions and add to the existing synergy. In terms of environmental factors, memorial development would not likely require grading, filling, or slope stabilization. However, memorial development would require the removal of the existing stables and could require various utility improvements.



View looking southeast to the National Park Service Stables in the southern section of the Mall. The proximity of other prominent memorials in the vicinity provides a unique commemorative opportunity that must consider the relationship of adjoining uses as any potential memorial plan is developed.

Design Considerations:



1. The design principles of the historic L'Enfant and McMillan Plans may be enhanced through the appropriate placement and design of a memorial at this location.
2. As the site is within the historic context of the Mall and West Potomac Park, a future memorial should respect and complement the historic landscape setting.
3. Future memorial development must respect adjacent memorials. The relatively small size of the site and its proximity to two other prominent nearby memorials suggest a memorial of limited scale and extent with assumed limitations on massing and height. Memorial development is restricted to an area equivalent to that of the adjacent District of Columbia World War I Memorial.
4. Consideration should be given to the axial relationship of the site with 20th Street to the north. The memorial might also be placed on the axis of the planned to-be-relocated West Basin Drive (immediately to the west of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial).
5. The future memorial should take advantage of existing infrastructure. It should respect and preserve the adjacent existing amenities of parkland and woodlands, and should integrate existing circulation elements. The existing trees (except for the white pines) should be incorporated into the memorial's siting and design.
6. Access to the memorial site would be limited to that available to adjacent sites; no additional parking will be provided in the development of this memorial.

Remarks on Site #5

Location and Thematic Strengths:

Site #5 (Site #6 in NCPC's *Memorials and Museums Master Plan*) is located at 23rd Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, along Rock Creek Parkway and south of the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge. It is close to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the Lincoln Memorial, and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, and it lies just north of the National Mall.

Size and Access:

The site sits in an open, natural area with some trees along the outskirts and totaling one quarter acre to 2 acres. It has decent pedestrian access since it is reasonably close to major existing memorials, and there is some parking in the area. However, it is not close to any Metrorail stations.

Reasons for Elimination:

This site was secured by the United States Institute of Peace in 2004, and was therefore unavailable for the National Eisenhower Memorial. This site also lies partially in the Reserve. Site #5 was eliminated from further consideration at the March 25, 2004 Eisenhower Memorial Commission meeting.

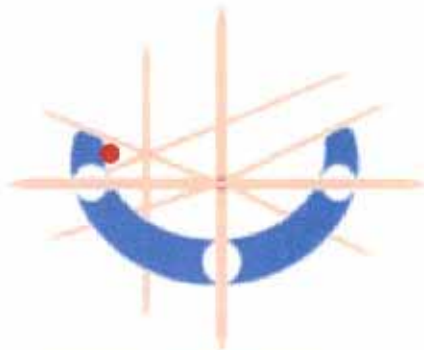
Site #5
23rd Street,
Constitution Avenue &
Rock Creek Pkwy. NW
(not to scale)



Location:



Framework Context:



Vicinity:



Site Description Summary

This multiple site location is along Rock Creek Parkway, northwest of the Lincoln Memorial and in the National Mall environs. The primary site location is located on the Potomac River Waterfront between the Theodore Roosevelt and Arlington Memorial Bridges. Other potential sites include those located near the Constitution Avenue axis, the "belvedere" site at the terminus of Constitution Avenue on the Potomac, and a focal point site at the northeast terminus of the Roosevelt Bridge. The belvedere and parkway drive to the Lincoln Memorial are part of the design of Memorial Bridge and the related watergate steps.

Urban Design Conditions

This site location is consistent with the Commemorative Focus Area at the western edge of the Waterfront Crescent element of the Memorial Framework. The site location is situated between the Theodore Roosevelt and Arlington Memorial Bridges along Rock Creek Parkway and the Potomac River. It also is located along both sides of Constitution Avenue extended between the National Mall and the Kennedy Center. This location offers sweeping views of the Potomac River and Lincoln Memorial.

The sites at the eastern terminus of the Roosevelt Bridge offers a primary gateway opportunity, as does the belvedere site at the implied western end of the Constitution Avenue axis. The site's strategic location near many historic, cultural, and environmental resources offers the potential for both a major destination memorial and several smaller memorial opportunities. Most of these sites should be considered after the Roosevelt Bridge approach ramps are reconstructed in the future. These actions will potentially extend the alignment of Constitution Avenue to the Potomac River.

Economic Conditions

As parkland and open space, the Potomac River Waterfront sites offer little on-site economic development potential. The economic value of these sites is to aggregate with other waterfront attractions to create a critical mass of small contributing memorials to support greater capital area tourism and amenities. Few commercial or residential areas stand to gain directly by the addition of a single memorial on the Potomac River Waterfront sites.

Transportation Conditions

The transportation modes that would facilitate access to and from this site are passenger vehicles, the water transportation system, and the Circulator system. Parking is limited to on-street spaces. In order to encourage use of the water transportation system, wayfinding signs should be provided between the dock and the site. With limited pedestrian and parking facilities in the vicinity, the site may be suitable for a smaller, non-destination memorial. With potential future redesigned circulation systems, the access system for the site could be improved to accommodate a moderate scale memorial.

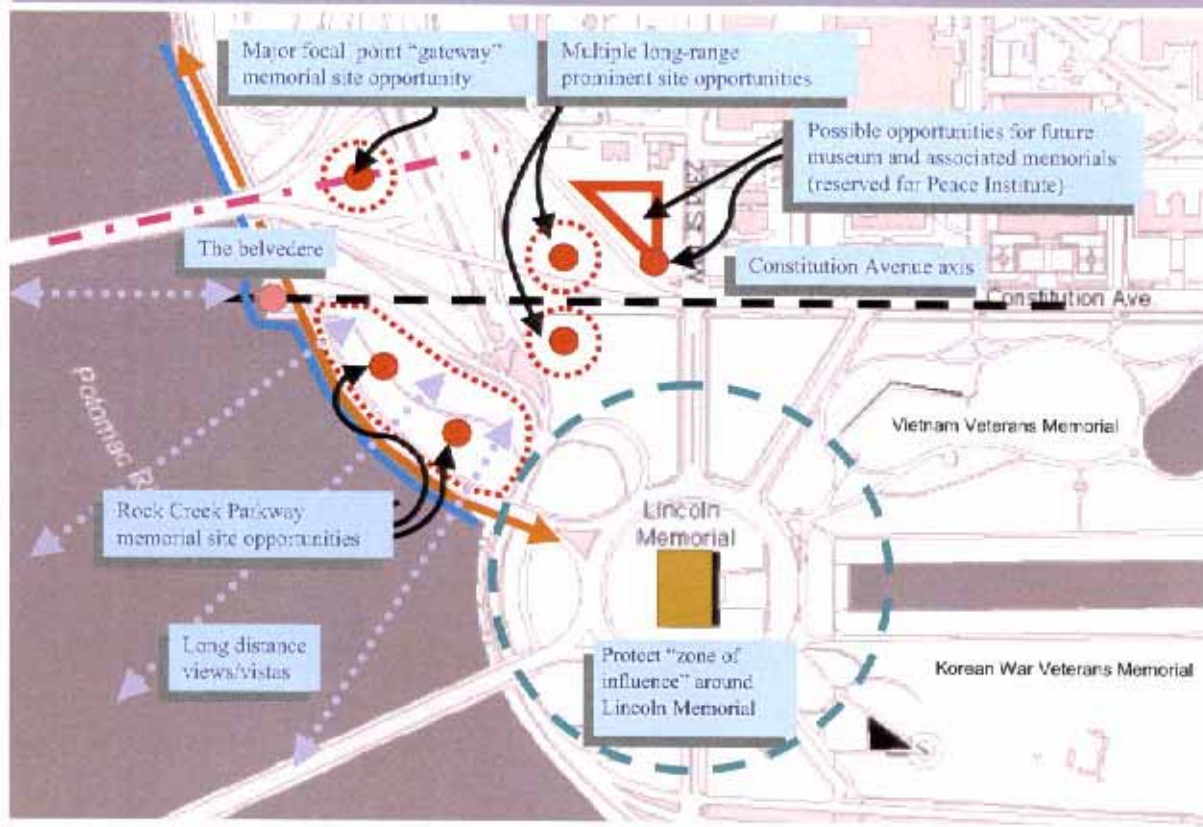
Environmental Conditions

The site location is a combination of an open, natural land area and roadway network. Specifically, the rolling lawns and tree groves along the Potomac River Waterfront merges with the roadway network of the Rock Creek Parkway and the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge. The traffic associated with this roadway creates some environmental impacts on the site, in the form of noise, noxious fumes, and adverse air quality.

Commemorative Opportunity:**Jurisdiction: Federal – National Park Service**

This location includes both current and future site opportunities of varying size in and around the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge ramps, including the existing "belvedere" at the visual terminus of Constitution Avenue at the Potomac River. The area around these sites includes developed parkland and informal multi-purpose recreational uses. Memorial site opportunities approximate ¼ acre; the belvedere site is less than ¼ acre. Due to close proximity of potential sites, the development of one site may preclude the future development of other adjoining sites.

Memorial development offers the potential to enhance this gateway entrance into the L'Enfant City from the Roosevelt Bridge, while respecting the zone of influence around the Lincoln Memorial. Development should enhance the surrounding natural and historic features and incorporate existing recreation areas. Development should also incorporate existing long-distance views across the Potomac River, as well as offer public access from the water to the site, possibly as a future water taxi stop. Depending on the specific placement, memorial development could necessitate limited grading/filling operations and utility improvements on the sites. If the sites were to be developed as destination memorials, a pedestrian crossing across the Rock Creek Parkway and an adequate sidewalk system would be necessary.

Design Considerations:

The view above depicts a vantage point looking northeast from Memorial Bridge to the Lincoln Memorial and the Rock Creek Parkway. Memorial site opportunities exist along the Rock Creek Parkway, as well as at the belvedere site, immediately west of the area depicted.

1. The existing belvedere is an appropriate site for memorial statuary or a sculptural element, such as a major fountain. Other future sites might accommodate a major landscape solution and, on one site, a possible memorial or museum building, as suggested in Legacy. These sites offer significant waterfront opportunities. Memorial design should preserve the passive and informal qualities of the waterfront, the open vistas across the Potomac River to Virginia and, the natural environment of Rock Creek and West Potomac Parks.

2. Memorial design and development should not compromise the public's use of parkland and open space, eliminate multi-purpose recreational fields, or encroach upon or compete with the Lincoln or Vietnam Veterans Memorials. A future memorial presents the opportunity to identify the gateway entrance from the Theodore

Roosevelt Bridge to the L'Enfant City and the Monumental Core.

3. Memorials should provide civic enhancement and complement the character of the waterfront parkland and Rock Creek Parkway. Waterfront memorials provide vistas across the river. Memorials here would take advantage of the water taxi at the Kennedy Center. Memorials should incorporate pedestrian-oriented amenities for casual gathering, as well as opportunities for viewing from nearby roadways. There are existing opportunities for pedestrian amenities and limited services for tourists at this end of West Potomac Park.

4. Existing buildings in this vicinity including the Naval Observatory, might provide opportunities for related educational or museum facilities.

Remarks on Site #6

Location and Thematic Strengths:

Site #6 is located on Capitol Hill at the intersection of Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues and 1st and 3rd Streets, NW. It lies just north of the Capitol Reflecting Pool and east of the National Gallery of Art's East Gallery. Two other presidential memorials lie in the same area at the foot of Capitol Hill, one to President Grant and one to President Garfield.

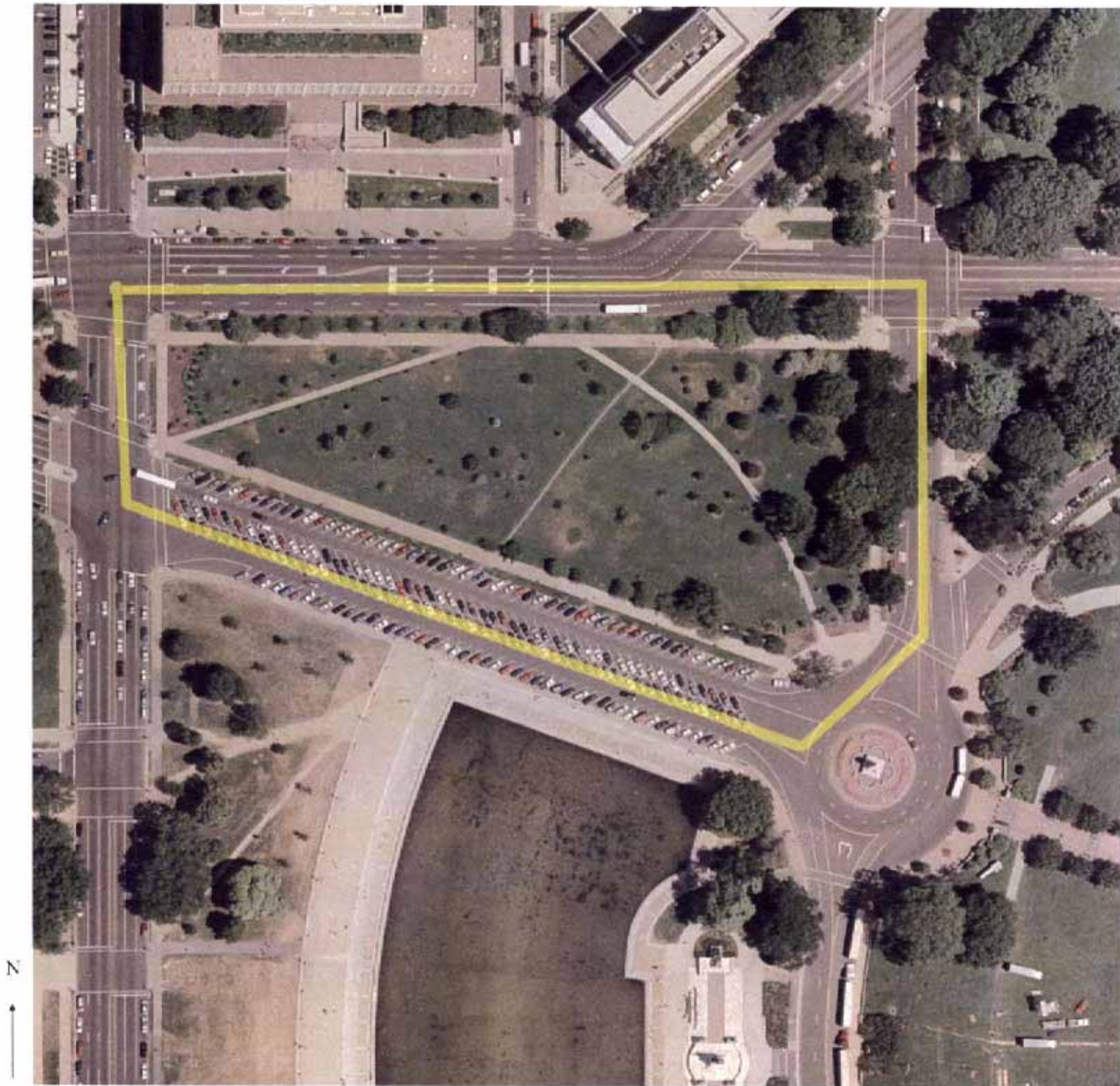
Size and Access:

The site sits in an open park area with few trees and totals 2-3 acres. It can be easily accessed by pedestrians walking to and from the Capitol. It is somewhat close to two Metrorail stations, but is inaccessible to automobiles. The site is very prominent and is a link between the National Mall and the Capitol.

Reasons for Elimination:

However, the Commission learned that there is a moratorium on erecting memorials on Capitol Hill, and this site is under the jurisdiction of Congress and the Architect of the Capitol. These restrictions create special difficulties in obtaining approval for the site, and could contribute to making it controversial. Site #6 was eliminated from further consideration at the March 25, 2004 Eisenhower Memorial Commission meeting.

Site #6
Pennsylvania &
Constitution Aves.
1st & 3rd Sts. NW
(not to scale)



Remarks on Site #7

Location and Thematic Strengths:

Site #7 is located at the northwest corner of Constitution Gardens, at 17th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW. It is a part of the National Mall and lies just north of the World War II Memorial and across the Pond from the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. It also lies in close proximity to the Ellipse and the White House.

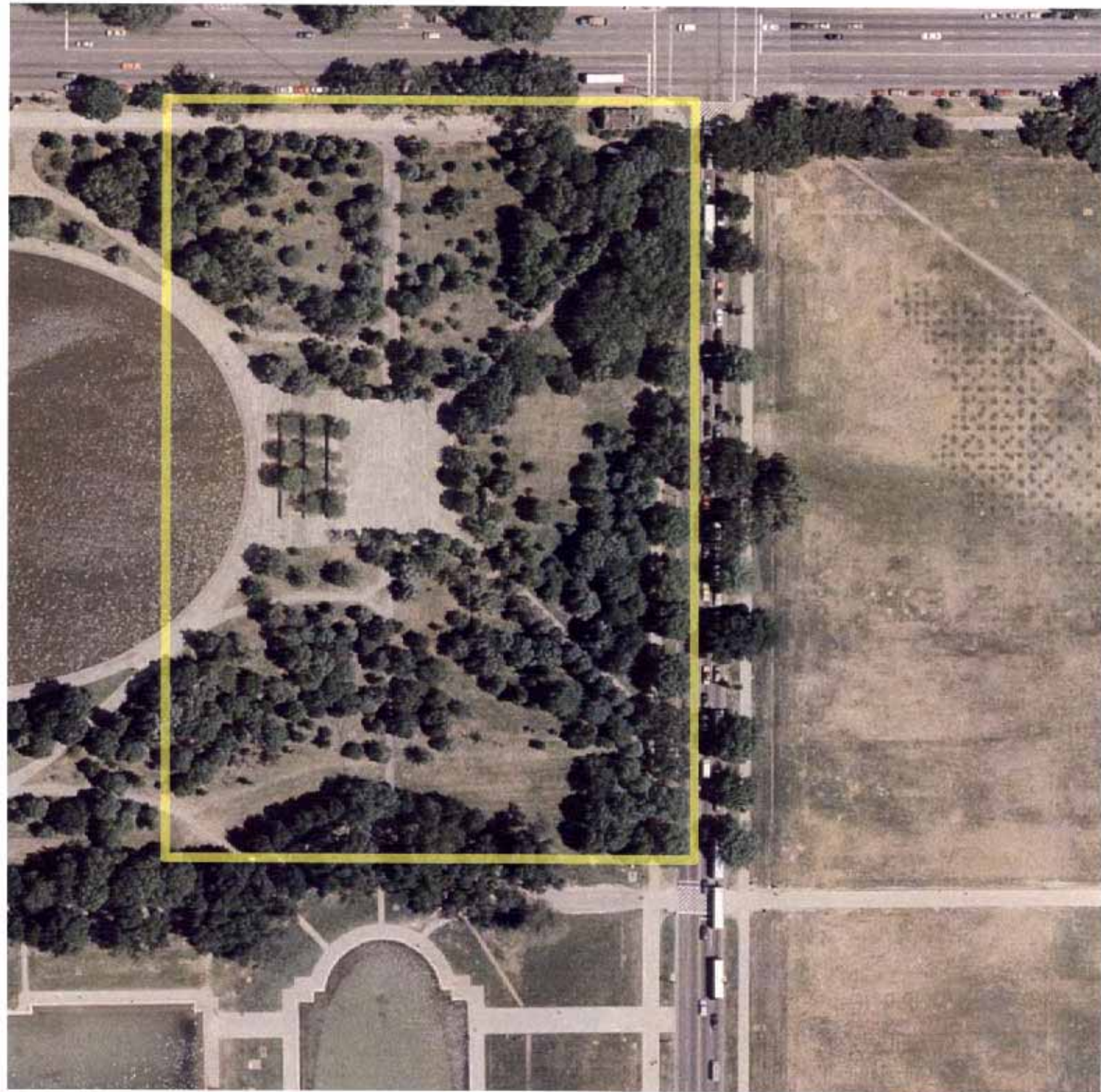
Size and Access:

This site sits in a partially wooded area and offers 1-1.5 acres of usable space. It can be easily accessed by pedestrians walking along the Mall, but is not close to any Metrorail stations or parking areas. The site is quite prominent and has been considered as a prime choice for other memorials.

Reasons for Elimination:

The EMC was advised by the Commission on Fine Arts (CFA) that this site is not considered a future memorial site, and lies in the Reserve as defined by Congress in 2003. Site #7 was eliminated from further consideration at the March 25, 2004 Eisenhower Memorial Commission meeting.

Site #7
Constitution Gardens
Constitution Ave.
At 17th Street NW
(not to scale)



Remarks on Site #8

Location and Thematic Strengths:

Site #8 is located at the northwest entrance of Inlet Bridge on West Potomac Park, off of Ohio Drive, SW. It lies across the bridge from the Jefferson Memorial and in close proximity to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial. The Lincoln Memorial, the Washington Monument, the Capitol Dome, and the Pentagon are all within view of the site.

Size and Access:

The site sits on the Tidal Basin and Potomac River and is a spacious, open area of approximately 2 acres. It can be accessed by automobile, or on foot, and is along a major tourist route. The closest Metrorail stations are at Foggy Bottom or Smithsonian, both of which are far from the site.

Reasons for Elimination:

The site is a long walk from the National Mall, and is not close to any Metrorail station. The Commission determined that the site lacked the public access desired for the National Eisenhower Memorial. Site #8 was eliminated from further consideration at the March 25, 2004 Eisenhower Memorial Commission meeting.

Site #8
Inlet Bridge
West Potomac Park, SW
(not to scale)



Overview of the Final Review

Additional Site Evaluation Factors:

Sites 1 & 2 are both large, prominent sites partially located in Area I. They lie in close proximity to major monuments and memorials, as well as the National Mall, and are easily visible to pedestrians. Both sites were visited by Commissioners and the Commission's Architectural Committee. In evaluating these two sites, the Eisenhower Memorial Commission (EMC) considered some additional factors.

- **3 Memorial Scenarios**

The Commission did not select a memorial designer or preferred memorial design prior to embarking on the site selection process. Therefore, a site that offered more flexibility for design scenarios was preferable. The three basic scenarios considered were as follows:

- 1) Plaza or Garden
- 2) Plaza with Pavilion that accesses underground space
- 3) Building with Garden Plaza.

An overview of these design scenarios follows this discussion.

- **Physical and Living Memorial**

In 2004, the Commission adopted a resolution stating its desire to create a memorial with two components – physical and living. The physical memorial would include a permanent structure, and the living memorial could contain programmatic elements. Opportunity for co-location or location of these two memorial components in proximity was considered in evaluating the two remaining sites. (Appendix 6)

Evaluation and Selection of Preferred Site:

An in-depth evaluation and comparison of these two sites was conducted in Spring 2005, and although Site #2 is appropriately prominent, accessible, and does not impede multiple design scenarios, it was deemed by the Commission that Site #1 was more accessible, more open to various design scenarios, a more favorable for the location of the living memorial, and most importantly, more thematically appropriate to memorializing Eisenhower. At the June 20, 2005 meeting of the Eisenhower Memorial Commission (EMC), Site #1 was chosen as the Commission's preferred site.

Scenario 1

Plaza or Garden as a Memorial

This scenario assumes that the physical memorial is represented by outdoor public space. A living memorial could be located in a building nearby.

Examples of Large Memorials



Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial (8 acres) **1-A**



Law Enforcement Officer's Memorial (3 acres) **1-B**



World War II Memorial (7.4 acres) **1-C**

Characteristics of Memorial Plazas

- Open space with paving and landscaping.
- Other site furnishings may include statues, engravings, bas-relief, benches, walls, lighting, landscaping and lawn, fountains, pools and water features.

Large memorials: 3 - 8 acres

- Multiple spaces can present different themes and activities within the memorial
- Accommodates large groups of visitors

Examples of Small Memorials



Albert Einstein Memorial (0.01 acres / 500 SF) **1-D**



Signers of the Declaration of Independence Memorial (0.04 acres / 2,000 s.f.) **1-E**



General Pulaski Memorial (0.17 acres / 7,500 SF) **1-F**

Small memorials: Less than .25 acres

- Single space presents the theme
- Accommodates small groups of visitors

Scenario 2

Plaza with Pavilion (that accesses underground spaces)

This scenario assumes the physical memorial is an outdoor and underground space. The underground space is suited for visitor activities such as exhibits, theater, and visitor center. Additional office/administrative space could be located nearby.



Sackler Museum, Enid A. Haupt Garden (4.25 acres)



Navy Memorial (1.23 acres)



Pershing Park (1.19 acres)



Sackler Museum Pavilion (3,000 SF at grade)
3 levels below



Navy Memorial Visitor Center (24,000 SF below grade)
Entry at Grade level



Pershing Park Pavilion (550 SF per level)
1 level at grade, 1 level below

Characteristics of Plaza with Pavilion

- Open plaza includes a pavilion or small building with entry at ground level and connection to underground space
- Plaza space similar to Scenario 1 and may include statues, engravings, bas-relief, benches, walls, lighting, landscaping and lawn, fountains, pools and water features.
- Plazas: 1 - 4.5 acres
- Pavilion footprint: 550 – 3,000 SF
- Underground space – 1 to 3 levels below grade

Scenario 3
Building with a Garden Plaza

This scenario assumes the physical memorial is outdoor and building space. The building could accommodate the living memorial activities, including visitor activities and office/administrative space.



Cato Institute
(0.76 acres / 33,000 SF)
6 levels at grade & 3 levels
of parking below

3-A



Finnish Embassy
(24,000 SF)
3 levels at grade & 1 level
below

3-B



**City Museum of
Washington, D.C.**
(2.7 acres / 60,000 SF)
3 levels at grade

3-C



Newseum, DC
(3.5 acres / 746,000 SF)
6 levels at grade

3-D

Building with Entry Plaza/ Landscape:

- Building can be multiple levels above and below grade.
- Building height ranges 1 - 6 levels above grade and 1 - 3 levels below grade.
- Plaza, park, and landscape may provide limited opportunities for water, walls, statues to portray theme.

Remarks on Freedom Plaza

Location and Current Use:

Site #2 (Site #5 on NCPC's *Memorials and Museums Master Plan*) is located at Freedom Plaza, on Pennsylvania Avenue between 13th and 14th Streets, NW. Freedom Plaza, inlaid with parts of the L'Enfant Plan, was designed by Robert Venturi, architect, and George Patton, landscape architect, in 1980. Originally known as Western Plaza, it was renamed Freedom Plaza because Martin Luther King, Jr. worked on his "I have a Dream" speech in the Willard Hotel nearby. Quotes by famous people about Washington, DC are carved into the paving stones surrounding the L'Enfant Plan. The plaza is frequently used for festivals and special events. A time capsule, which contains the slain Civil Rights leader's robe, Bible, and other memorabilia, is buried here and is scheduled to be opened January 15, 2088. There is also a monument to Kasimir Pulaski, a Polish nobleman who fought in the American Revolution. It is a companion to Pershing Park, which honors General John Pershing, leader of the U.S. military forces in World War I.

Accessibility:

The site is an open, raised plaza of 2 acres under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service (NPS). Pedestrian access is excellent, and the site receives heavy walking traffic. However, much of the pedestrian traffic comes from local residents, since the site is in a business sector. It is about two blocks from the Federal Triangle and Metro Center Metrorail stations, which provide access to the Blue, Orange, and Red lines. In addition, multiple Metro Bus routes run

close to the site. Street parking in the area is poor, but there are parking garages nearby.

Surrounding Landmarks:

The site lies close to the National Mall and a few blocks from the White House and the Washington Monument, but it does not provide a good view of either one. It is adjacent to the Ronald Reagan Building, the Department of Commerce, and the National Theatre. It is also close to the National Aquarium, the National Museum of American History, and a number of other tourist sites, including the William Tecumseh Sherman Memorial, the Boy Scouts Memorial, and the Old Post Office.

Thematic Relationships:

A site on Pennsylvania Avenue, the Avenue of the Presidents, would bring a national spotlight to the memorial every four years. The location on an axis which extends from the Capitol to the White House (and beyond), and the proximity of the various federal agencies in the Federal Triangle, speak in a general way to Eisenhower's public service.

Reasons for Elimination:

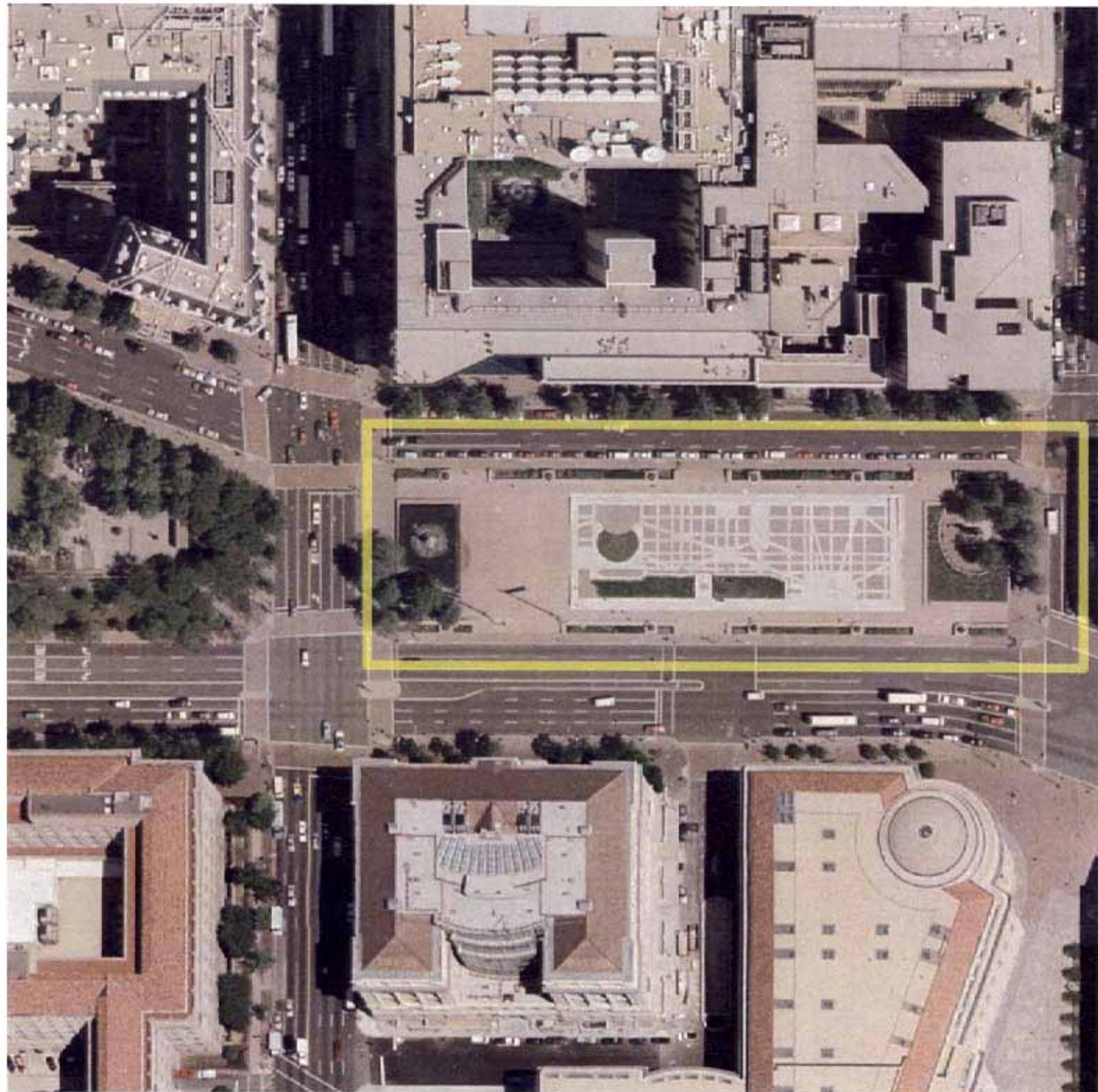
Numerous obstacles and difficulties would have to be overcome to build a memorial on this site. Relocation of the Pulaski Memorial and the time capsule would be necessary, but the most difficult issue would be relocating the many District of Columbia events that are regularly held at Freedom Plaza. The city's use of the plaza is appropriate

since the Mayor's office and other city government offices are housed at the adjacent Wilson Building. Although there is interest in re-designing the plaza, no consensus exists on how to re-design it or what to place in it.

Opportunities for housing living memorial components in this area are good, with commercial and federal lease options available. However, all buildings lie across bustling, heavily traveled city streets that make it difficult to

create a clear connection between the physical and living memorial components. Noisy streets and crowded sidewalks border the site on every side. The lack of quiet, tranquil space, even at the center of the plaza is one of the major drawbacks of the site. It does not enable contemplative reflection in a memorial setting in a manner promoting Eisenhower's legacy.

Site #2
Freedom Plaza
Pennsylvania Ave.
13th & 14th Sts., NW
(not to scale)



Site - Freedom Plaza



1



2



3



4



5



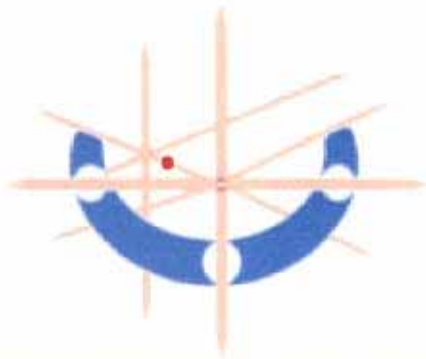
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1. Freedom Plaza, looking east
2. U.S. Capitol, looking east
3. General Pulaski Memorial
4. Freedom Plaza and Pershing Park, looking west
5. Ronald Reagan Building, looking south
6. Wilson Building, looking south

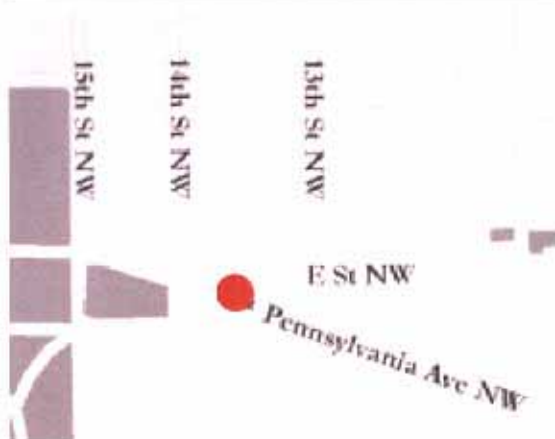
Location:



Framework Context:



Vicinity:



Site Description Summary

Freedom Plaza is located on Pennsylvania Avenue near the White House in the heart of the Downtown Core and Federal Triangle area. The site location is bounded generally by Pennsylvania Avenue, and 13th, 14th, and E Streets, NW. The proposed site, which is long and narrow, is currently developed as a formal plaza. The site has an existing scaled reproduction of the L'Enfant Plan for Washington. In addition, there is a fountain on the western edge of the site, a memorial statue of General Casimir Pulaski in the tree-lined, recessed, northeast corner, and a Martin Luther King, Jr. Day time capsule under the plaza. The site area is less than two acres.

Urban Design Conditions

This site location, along a Monumental Corridor, is a centerpiece of the Urban Design Framework. The site location is within walking distance of both the White House and the Capitol, as well as the National Mall. The site area also offers numerous cultural resources, including the National Theatre, the John Wilson Building (the District's City Hall), the Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, and the Old Post Office. The site location offers a direct axial view down Pennsylvania Avenue (a Special Street) to the Capitol. The site location has been designated a Special Place and was highlighted as an urban square in both the L'Enfant and the McMillan Plans.

Economic Conditions

The Freedom Plaza site is in an active business district that also draws a substantial number of tourists, due to the nearby retail activities, theaters, and hotels. Much of the area is already economically mature. A memorial would likely rely on existing visitor patterns and spending behaviors in the area and not generate economic impacts independent of its neighbors. Greater street-level retail opportunities do exist in the area, but the site's strongest economic potential is likely as a mixed-use redevelopment with commemorative and commercial activities integrated on-site. The Navy Memorial mixed-use development could serve as a model for economic planning at the Freedom Plaza site.

Transportation Conditions

This site has an excellent supporting transportation system. The closest Metrorail station is Metro Center (less than 1,000 feet), through which the Red, Blue and Orange lines can be accessed. The Federal Triangle Metrorail Station (approximately 1,000 feet from the site) and the McPherson Square Metrorail Station (approximately 2,000 feet from the site) both provide access to the Blue and Orange lines. There is also excellent vehicular access to this site complemented by numerous public parking garages and on-street parking opportunities. The Circulator might be routed near the plaza if demand dictates. Metrobus access is excellent.

Environmental Conditions

Due to the open, urban character of this location, there are few natural resources associated with the site. The hard-scaped plaza does not offer soil, water resources, or habitat for animal species. However, a few trees and planting beds line the northeastern edge of the plaza by the Pulaski statue. Although the site receives impacts from traffic along Pennsylvania Avenue, the site does not suffer from adverse air quality.

Commemorative Opportunity:

Jurisdiction: Federal – National Park Service

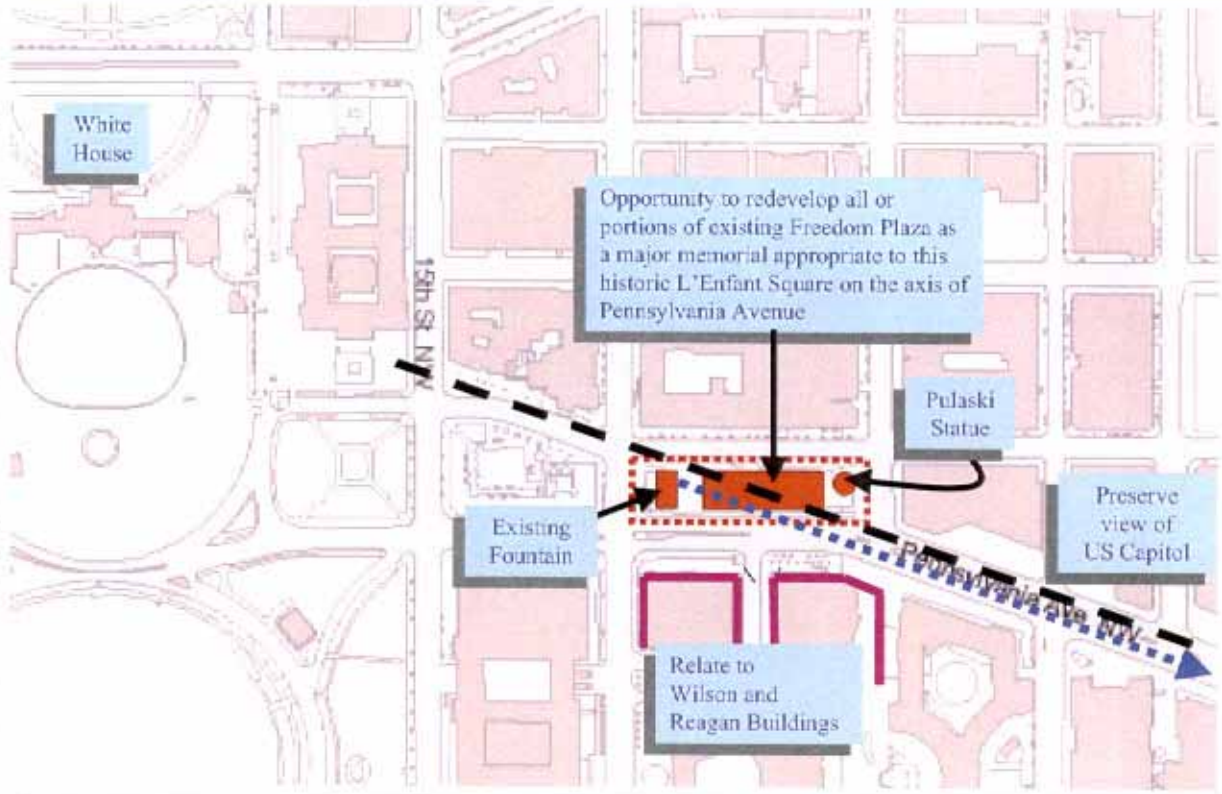
Opportunities exist to redevelop either portions of the plaza or the entire plaza in conjunction with a new primary memorial and/or potential associated memorials. Developing this site location as a destination-type memorial could enhance the axial relationship between the White House and the U.S. Capitol, provide space for commemorative events, and cater to the nearby tourist market. Ultimately, development could transform the site into an important gateway to the Downtown area. A memorial at this location would be able to accommodate a large volume of visitors because of the public transportation capacity of the three nearby Metrorail stations, numerous parking opportunities, and good regional roadway access.

Since the site is generally level, future memorial construction would not require major sitework other than removal of the existing plaza and lowering it to sidewalk level or below. However, developing the site for a higher use may require slight upgrades to utilities, especially lighting. The design principles of the L'Enfant Plan should be enhanced through the appropriate placement and design of a memorial at this location. The memorial should be oriented toward pedestrians and, if related in theme to nearby activities, could encourage additional activity.



The view shown above is looking east along the axis of Freedom Plaza. Although the site location has fulfilled historic design plans by being an urban plaza, this plaza has not achieved the vibrancy of public use that the early city planners envisioned.

Design Considerations:



1. Any future memorial should respect and relate to its location on Pennsylvania Avenue, and include a significant feature at this location. The original design concept for the plaza included two major pylons and sculpture representing the U.S. Capitol and the White House.

2. The opportunity exists to redevelop either portions of the plaza or the entire plaza in conjunction with a new memorial. The site could consist of a primary memorial, with associated and smaller memorials. Any future memorial should incorporate existing reciprocal vistas along Pennsylvania Avenue. The mass and scale should not change the primary axial relationships along Pennsylvania Avenue, and should not overshadow the importance of the Wilson Building.

3. The location is near the White House Visitors Center and other sites that draw tourists and visitors. A memo-

rial could draw visitors to the plaza and into Downtown through related museums or thematic connections.

4. The design of any future memorial should provide adequate space for commemorative ceremonies and casual gatherings. A memorial at this location could utilize a nearby building for a related museum. Any future memorial should utilize and take advantage of existing infrastructure, including existing street parking and Metrorail and Metrobus access.

5. This site is not appropriate for a building. Amenities such as parking and visitor services, i.e., restrooms, gift shops, and parking, should not be located at this site. Any design should recognize the importance of the Wilson Building as the District of Columbia City Hall.

Remarks on Maryland & Independence Avenues Site

Location & Current Use:

Site #1, the preferred site of the Eisenhower Memorial Commission is located on Maryland Avenue, between 4th and 6th Streets, SW, and bounded by Independence Avenue on the north side. It is designated Site #3 on NCPC's *Memorials and Museums Master Plan*. Currently, the site is primarily a spare, uninviting plaza with a sunken courtyard. Maryland Avenue bisects the site, separating the plaza from a small, triangular green space.

Accessibility:

The site is in an open, urban plaza of about 4 acres under the jurisdiction of three different agencies. General Services Administration (GSA) holds 1.5 acres, National Park Service (NPS) holds .24 acres, and the District of Columbia holds 2.76 acres. Pedestrian access is excellent, and the site would benefit from heavy walking traffic. Tour groups constantly arrive on buses at the National Air & Space Museum (NASM) across the street and this museum, as well as the National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI) draw tourists from the National Mall directly into the path of the preferred site. In 2004, NASM had 4.9 million visitors and NMAI had 1.7 million. If just 10 percent of those tourists cross the street to the National Eisenhower Memorial, it would have a huge tourist population.

In addition, the site is less than two blocks from both the Federal Center SW and L'Enfant Plaza Metrorail stations, which provide access to the Blue, Orange, Green, and Yellow Lines. Multiple Metro Bus routes run in this area, and the

Virginia Rail Express stops nearby. Street parking in the area is poor and there are few parking garages nearby.

Surrounding Landmarks:

The site lies just north of the Department of Education and west of the Voice of America buildings. The National Air & Space Museum (NASM) is across the street from the site, and the National Mall is on the other side of the museum. The site has a direct view of the Capitol and is adjacent to the Department of Transportation building that houses the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). The recently opened National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI) shares a corner with the site. Several of these institutions provide strong thematic links to Eisenhower's legacy.

Thematic Ties to Eisenhower:

Capitol of the United States

President Eisenhower had only one Congress controlled by his own Republican party, and even then by the slimmest of margins. Nevertheless, Eisenhower created and maintained close working relationships with the leadership of both parties. He never felt the need to enhance his own image or reputation, and his word could be taken seriously. He was always respectful of the Congress and its individual members. He never publicly engaged in personalities, refusing ever to mention Senator Joe McCarthy's name or to point out certain Senators who were creating a scare over a "missile gap" when they knew none existed. This trait and his unflappable personality helped Ike create a new level of

comity in the Capitol. Because they knew they could trust him, the nation's Senators and Representatives gave Eisenhower the support he needed to govern effectively.

United States Department of Education

President Eisenhower was a strong proponent of education, and created the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (predecessor to the Department of Education) in 1953. In addition, he offered education initiatives throughout the years of his presidency, but had little success until October 1957, when the Soviets launched Sputnik. In the next year, the administration proposed and assisted in the passage of laws such as the National Defense Education Act, which created the first federal grant and loan programs to students, as well as graduate fellowships and grants to improve public school instruction in mathematics, science, and modern foreign languages. In his memoirs Eisenhower remarked that Sputnik, "caused us to give increased attention to scientific education in this country and ultimately to all phases of education." While others used Sputnik to cause fear among the American public, Eisenhower used it to focus on and improve public education.

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

When President Eisenhower created the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (predecessor to HHS) in 1953, he appointed Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby as its first Secretary. Later Ike wrote of her, "You made the heart in Government a visible fact and an effective influence." Secretary Hobby was instrumental in getting Eisenhower's Social Security legislation passed in 1954, a measure which extended coverage to an additional 10.5 million Americans. This act constituted the largest single expansion of Social

Security in the program's history. Social Security is still one of the largest functions of that Department.

National Air and Space Museum (NASM)

Dwight Eisenhower strongly supported aviation development during his military career, and, when Chief of Staff of the Army, he led the way in the creation of the United States Air Force as an independent, co-equal branch of our military services. He also supported the development of the Air Force Academy and signed the legislation creating it. As President, he took a great interest in moving America into the space age. Despite military pressure, Eisenhower insisted that a civilian agency and not the military be responsible for space exploration because he did not want it to be seen as a weapon. He was the driving force in creating the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and was the first president to review photographs taken from earth-orbiting satellites.

United States Department of Transportation

President Eisenhower changed the face of America with innovation in transportation. He personally managed the creation of the Interstate Highway System we rely on today, and he also led the way to completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway, which opened the Midwest to global markets. Eisenhower pushed through several measures as part of a plan to consolidate air traffic and controls for military and civilian planes and on August 23, 1958 signed the final bill (PL 726) creating the Federal Aviation Agency. He actively promoted airport development and took a personal hand in selecting the site of the first international airport in the United States specifically designed for jet-propelled passenger and cargo

aircraft. Today, that facility is known as Washington Dulles International Airport.

Voice of America

In 1953, President Eisenhower established the United States Information Agency and made the Voice of America [VOA] its principal component. He worked hard to differentiate VOA from the propaganda organizations of other countries, especially those behind the Iron Curtain. He believed that the world should know that VOA broadcasts only the truth. During his presidency he proposed and shepherded to acceptance the VOA Charter, a draft of which was approved by the State Department in 1960. As expressed in this Charter, the VOA's mission is to be accurate, objective, balanced, comprehensive, and responsible.

Reasons for Preference:

The size of the Maryland Avenue site is more than twice that of the Freedom Plaza site, and therefore permits greater flexibility in design. Additionally, good opportunities exist for locating living memorial components in an adjacent federal office building. In addition, this site already has informal support from review agencies and stakeholders who support the National Eisenhower Memorial's ability to re-energize the plaza and create a new tourism destination.

A potential obstacle to building on this site is Maryland Avenue, which runs diagonally through the site, breaking it into two parcels. The site is being modestly refurbished as a maintenance project by the General Services Administration (GSA). The Commission has inquired into closing the street and has found that its closure would have minimal impact on traffic flow. The EMC would be required

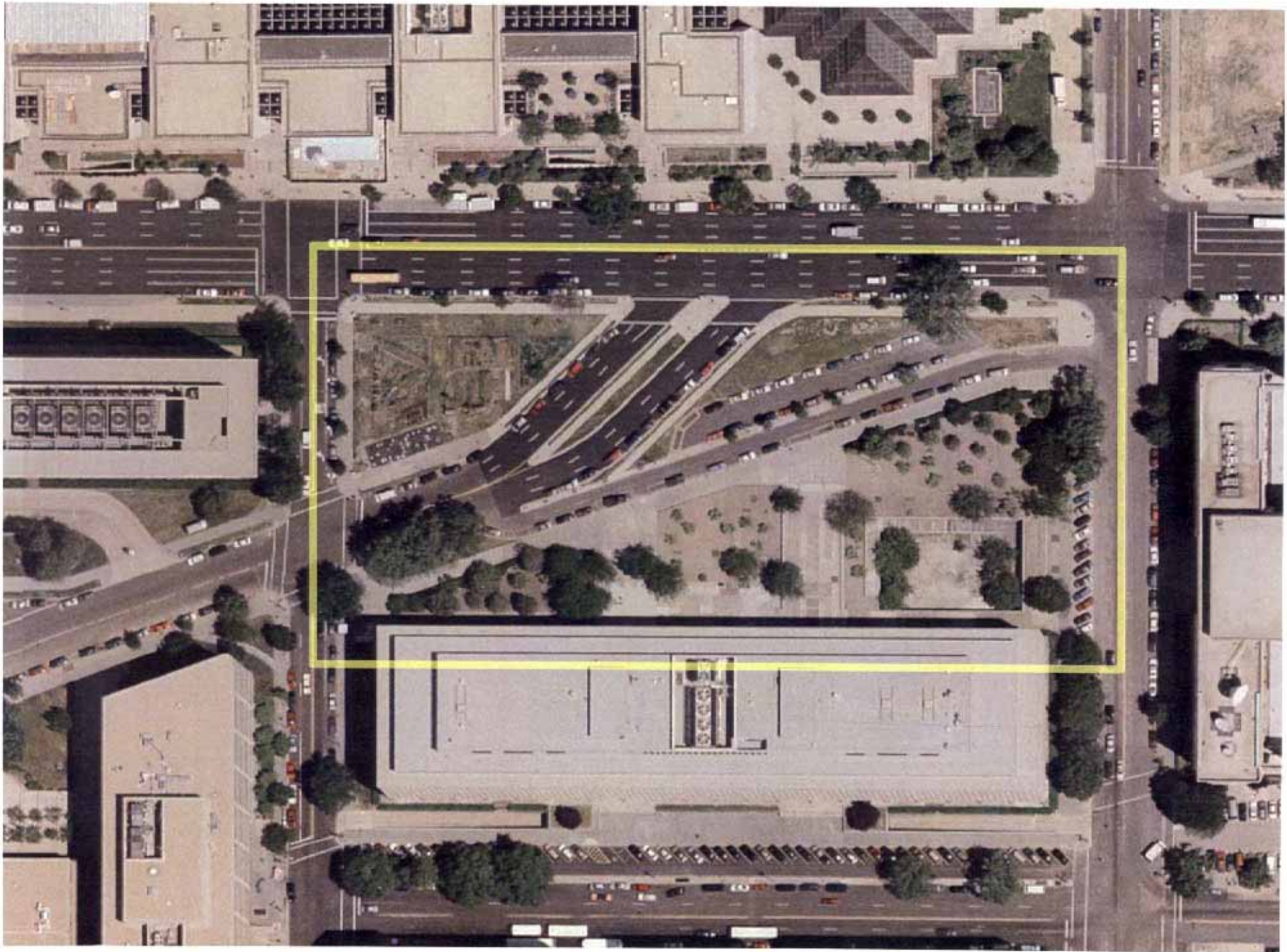
to make a one-time payment to the District of Columbia for loss of parking revenue from approximately sixty metered parking spaces currently on the street. Further, the EMC has pledged to respect the historic vista to the Capitol that is part of the L'Enfant Plan. Review agencies have been initially encouraging regarding the closing of Maryland Avenue. The closing of Maryland Avenue through the site and its rerouting toward the perimeter of the site is in conceptual consonance with the *Memorials and Museums Master Plan*.

The greatest benefit offered by the Maryland Avenue site is the thematic associations with its surroundings. These surrounding institutions provide a fitting context for the National Eisenhower Memorial, and the accomplishments of Eisenhower continue to live in these buildings. In many ways, he personally shaped the performance or the mission of each adjacent federal presence.

Conclusion:

Site #1 at Maryland Avenue fulfills all of the Commission's criteria. It is a very prominent site in close proximity to the National Mall and is partially in Area I. It is very accessible, especially for those riding Metro and for pedestrians. It lies on a major tourist route and is near two of the most visited museums in America. Memorial development on this site is not only feasible, but has been encouraged by various review agencies. Closing Maryland Avenue has also received positive informal support. In addition to these factors, the surrounding landmarks are the most thematically appropriate of all the sites reviewed, and give the Commission a fitting place in which to memorialize President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Site #1: Maryland and Independence Avenues, SW



Site - Maryland and Independence Avenues



1



2



3



4



5



6

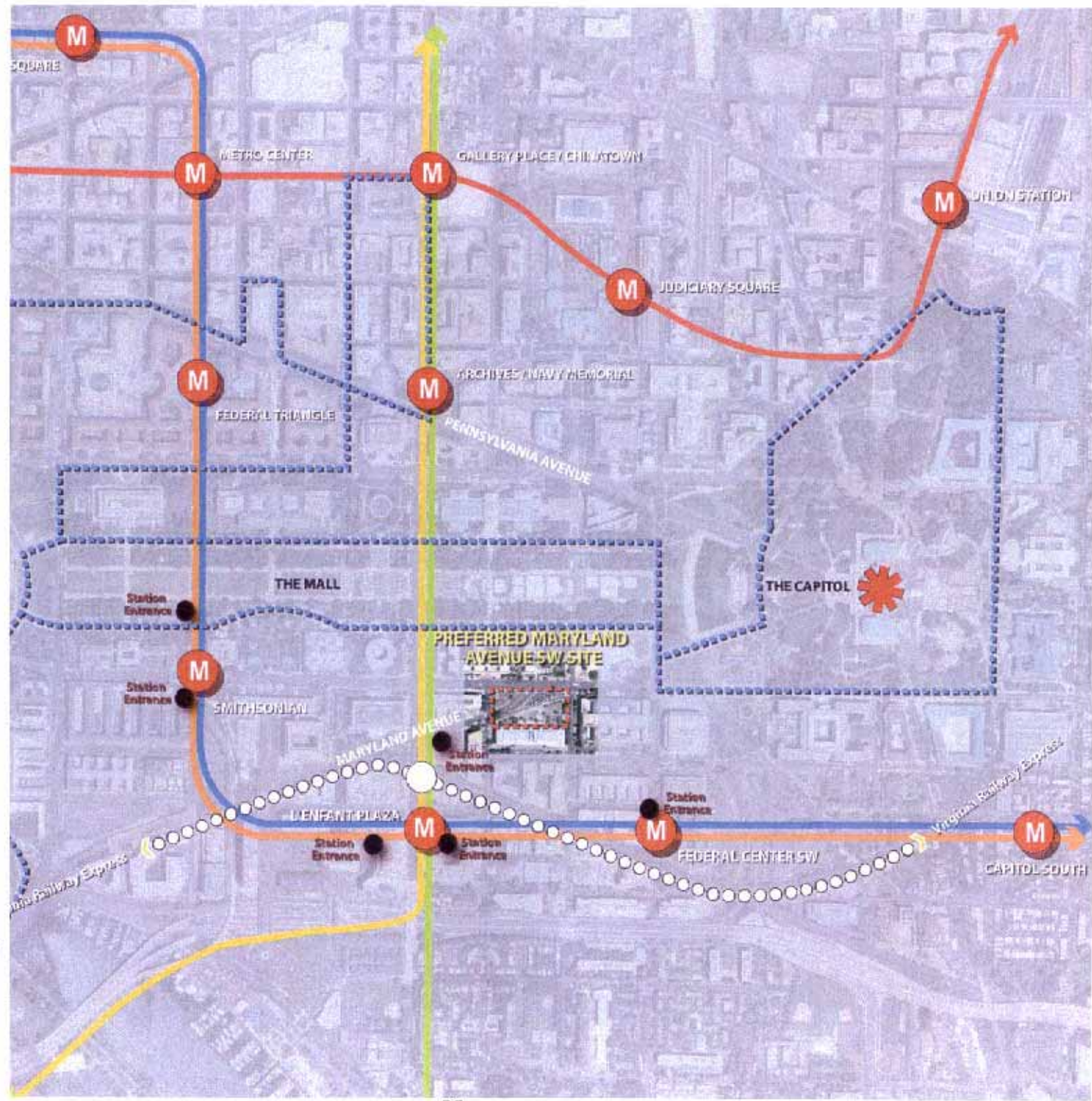
1. Department of Education building
2. National Air and Space Museum
3. Sunken Garden
4. Parking along Maryland Avenue
5. FAA and loading dock, looking west
6. U.S. Capitol, looking northeast along Maryland Avenue axis

Thematic Context of Preferred Site



Preferred Site Access and Public Transportation

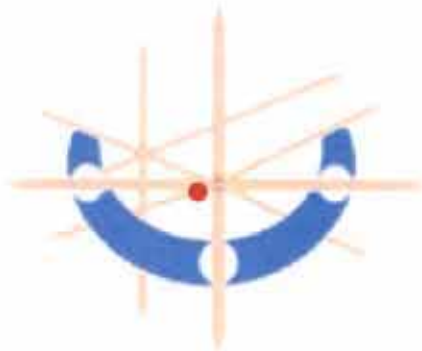
-  TOURMOBILE ROUTE
-  METRO STOP
-  Metro Station Entrance
-  VA RAILWAY EXPRESS



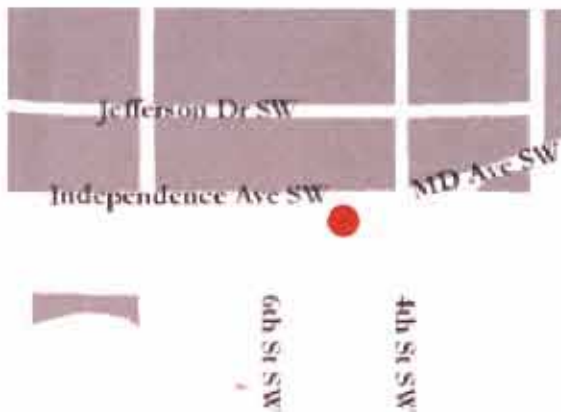
Location:



Framework Context:



Vicinity:



Site Description Summary

This site location is between Maryland and Independence Avenues and 4th and 6th Streets, SW. It is located south across Independence Avenue from the Smithsonian's Air and Space Museum on the National Mall and southwest of the Capitol Grounds. The generally rectangular site is currently a mix of paved streets under the jurisdiction of D.C; a triangular community garden under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, and the Department of Education (FOB-6) which borders the paved plaza to the south. FOB-6 is under the jurisdiction of the General Services Administration.

Urban Design Conditions

This site is prominently located at the intersection of two Special Streets and offers axial views along Maryland Avenue to the U.S. Capitol. The site location falls on the Monumental Corridor element of the Urban Design Framework. The site is within walking distance of the National Mall and the Capitol. The site location's prominent framework and design qualities offer a high potential for accommodating a major federal memorial. A primary memorial on this site could relate thematically to the Department of Education.

Economic Conditions

The site is adjacent to primary tourist destinations such as the National Air and Space Museum, as well as governmental installations such as NASA and the Departments of Education and Health and Human Services. The site offers little in terms of potential for neighborhood revitalization or economic development, but would increase the demand for visitor amenities in the immediate area. Conceivably, the site could provide these amenities and capitalize on existing visitor traffic. However, the potential to generate new economic activity for the region is not high.

Transportation Conditions

This site has an excellent supporting transportation system that has the potential of capitalizing on every mode of transportation evaluated with the exception of water transportation (i.e., highways, commuter trains, Metrobus, touring vehicles). The closest Metrorail station is L'Enfant Plaza (2 blocks), through which the Yellow, Blue, Orange and Green lines can be accessed. (The Federal Center Metrorail Station (4 blocks) and the Smithsonian Metrorail Station (5 blocks) provide access to the Blue and Orange lines.) It is expected that a significant percentage of visitors to a memorial/museum at this location would utilize the Metrorail because of the number of lines connecting at L'Enfant Plaza, the secondary Metrorail stations in the vicinity and the number of surrounding attractions. Public transportation use would increase with the implementation of the Circulator system, which could connect at L'Enfant Plaza to create an Intermodal Station. The transportation characteristics surrounding this site demonstrate that it would be possible to accommodate a large volume of visitors.

Environmental Conditions

The location's current mix of an urban plaza, roadway, and triangular garden area contains a variety of environmental features. The urban plaza has a section of tree groves and the garden area has a section of grasses. There are no water resources on the site. The site receives some noise impact from the tour buses and automobile traffic on Independence Avenue. However, there are no adverse air quality characteristics and no evidence of previous industrial uses or environmental contamination.

Commemorative Opportunity:

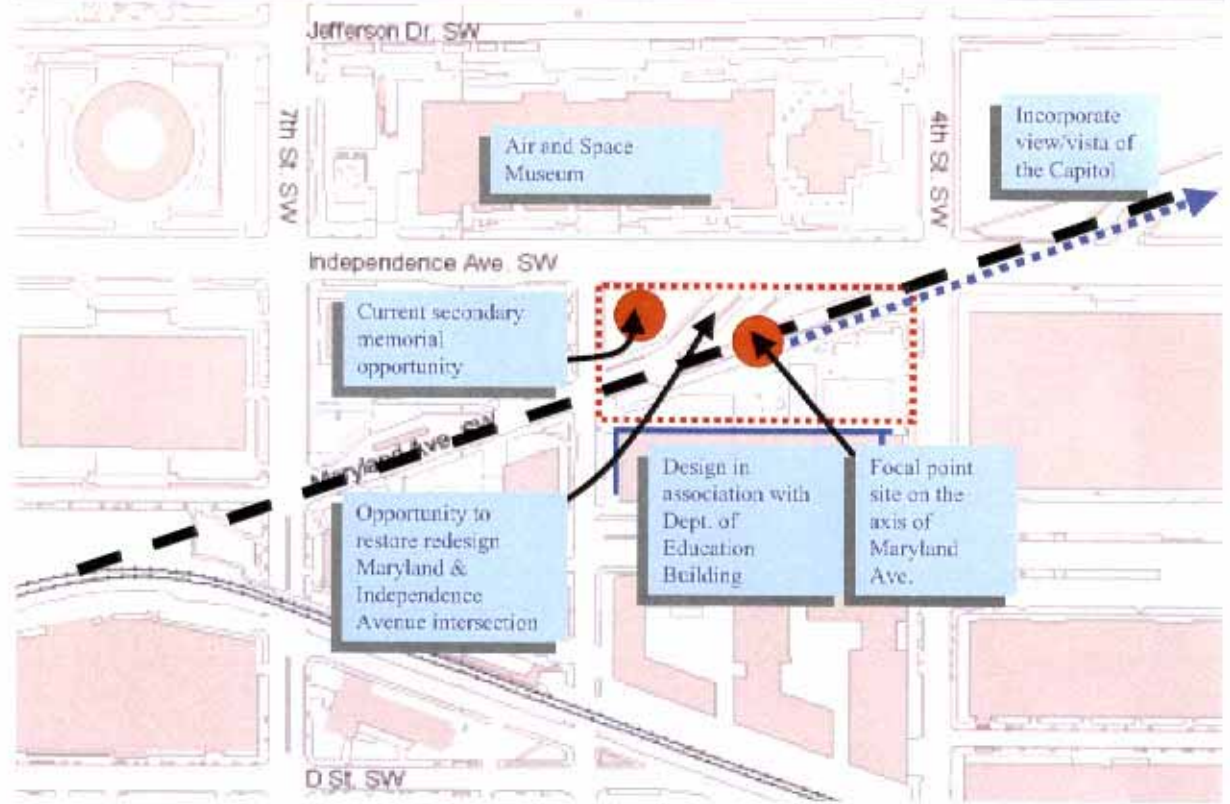
**Jurisdiction: Federal— General Services Administration and the National Park Service
District of Columbia, Department of Public Works**

The Maryland Avenue Monumental Corridor is one of several avenues identified in *Extending the Legacy* for major revitalization. Proposals have been made to redefine the previous alignment of Maryland Avenue between the Capitol and the Tidal Basin area. These actions would increase the prominence of the existing public plaza that is located north of the Department of Education building.

The visibility of the site is also shaped by its location facing the National Air and Space Museum. In the near future, this prominence will be heightened by the completion of the new Native American Museum that will adjoin the site on Independence Avenue and 4th Street, SW.

Memorial development should take advantage of the site's location on two Special Streets, as well as the direct axial vista to the Capitol. The significant scale of the existing plaza is similar to that of Freedom Plaza on Pennsylvania Avenue. Depending on specific location and configuration, memorial development could displace some current uses. Renovation and redesign of the existing plaza would complement adjoining federal government and visitor uses.

Design Considerations:



The Maryland Avenue Monumental Corridor as it appears today, above, with an existing park at the U.S. Department of Education. A revitalized alignment of this prominent Avenue would provide new opportunities for public space improvements and commemorative elements.

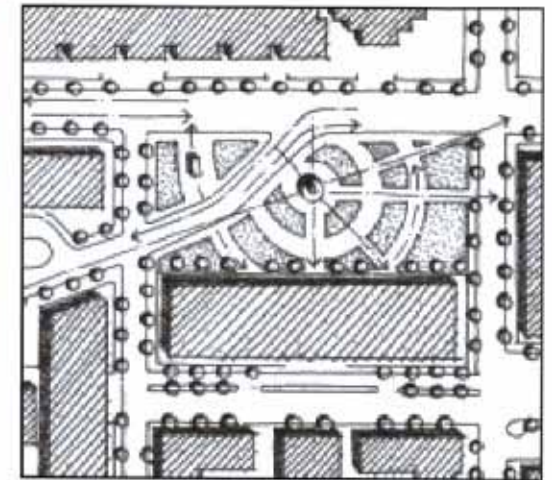
1. Any future memorial should respect and reinforce this location's prominence as a civic plaza at the intersection of two Special Streets, Maryland and Independence Avenues, and its association with the Dept. of Education.
2. The opportunity exists to redevelop either portions of or the entire plaza in conjunction with a new memorial. The site could consist of a primary memorial, with associated and smaller memorials.
3. Any future memorial should incorporate existing reciprocal vistas along Maryland Avenue. The mass and scale should not obstruct or obscure the primary axial relationships along the Avenue, and should not overshadow the Department of Education building.
4. The location is facing the National Air and Space Museum and will adjoin other important sites that draw tourists and visitors. A memorial could draw visitors to the plaza while advancing plans to revitalize and realign Maryland Avenue.
5. The design of any future memorial should allow for public gatherings while providing adequate space for commemorative reflection.
6. Any future memorial should utilize and take advantage of existing infrastructure, including existing street parking and Metrorail access.
7. Amenities such as parking and visitor services, i.e., restrooms, gift shops, and parking, should not be located at this site; nearby buildings should serve these uses. This site is not appropriate for a building.

Design Considerations:



A concept for re-establishing the alignment of Maryland Avenue is shown at left. The illustration depicts the potential future prominence of the Avenue, with visual linkages and new public spaces between the U.S. Capitol and the Tidal Basin.

Design Proposals:




In the future, the Maryland Avenue Monumental Corridor could provide increased vitality and accessibility to Southwest Washington. The image at left proposes a sequence of public space improvements within a reconfigured street alignment.

The concept plan above conveys one idea for redesigning the existing public plaza at the U. S. Department of Education, located on Maryland Avenue and facing the Air and Space Museum.

Appendices

1. Enabling Legislation
2. Commemorative Works Act of 1986
3. Commemorative Works Clarification and Revision Act of 2003
4. Letter from Secretary of the Interior,
September 12, 2002
5. Joint Resolution (resulting from Secretary's letter),
November 13, 2002
6. EMC Resolution on Physical and Living Memorial,
March 25, 2004



**Appendix 1:
Enabling Legislation**

Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000

H.R.2561

Making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes.

TITLE VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 8162. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL. (a) FINDINGS- Congress finds that-

- (1) the people of the United States feel a deep debt of gratitude to Dwight D. Eisenhower, who served as Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe in World War II and subsequently as 34th President of the United States; and
- (2) an appropriate permanent memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower should be created to perpetuate his memory and his contributions to the United States.

(b) COMMISSION- There is established a commission to be known as the 'Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission' (referred to in this section as the 'Commission').

(c) MEMBERSHIP- The Commission shall be composed of-

- (1) four persons appointed by the President, not more than two of whom may be members of the same political party;
- (2) four Members of the Senate appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate in consultation with the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the Senate, of which not more than two appointees may be members of the same political party; and
- (3) four Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives in consultation with the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, of which not more than two appointees may be members of the same political party.

(d) CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR- The members of the Commission shall select a Chair and Vice Chair of the Commission. The Chair and Vice Chair shall not be members of the same political party.

(e) VACANCIES- Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers if a quorum is present, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(f) MEETINGS-

- (1) INITIAL MEETING- Not later than 45 days after the date on which a majority of the members of the Commission have been appointed, the Commission shall hold its first meeting.
- (2) SUBSEQUENT MEETINGS- The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chair.

(g) QUORUM- A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

(h) NO COMPENSATION- A member of the Commission shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for expenses incurred in carrying out the duties of the Commission.

(i) DUTIES- The Commission shall consider and formulate plans for such a permanent memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower, including its nature, design, construction, and location.

(j) POWERS- The Commission may-

- (1) make such expenditures for services and materials for the purpose of carrying out this section as the Commission considers advisable from funds appropriated or received as gifts for that purpose;
- (2) accept gifts to be used in carrying out this section or to be used in connection with the construction or other expenses of the memorial; and
- (3) hold hearings, enter into contracts for personal services and otherwise, and do such other things as are necessary to carry out this section.

(k) REPORTS- The Commission shall-

- (1) report the plans under subsection (i), together with recommendations, to the President and the Congress at the earliest practicable date; and
- (2) in the interim, make annual reports on its progress to the President and the Congress.

(l) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAWS- The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Commission.

(m) APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS- In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, there is appropriated to the Commission \$300,000, to remain available until expended.

Public Law No: 107-67 (November 12, 2001)

Appropriations Bill FY2002, Treasury, Postal Service

H.R.2590

Making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

TITLE IV - INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

General Services Administration

POLICY AND OPERATIONS

For expenses authorized by law, not otherwise provided for, for Government-wide policy and oversight activities associated with asset management activities; utilization and donation of surplus personal property; transportation; procurement and supply; Government-wide responsibilities relating to automated data management, telecommunications, information resources management, and related technology activities; utilization survey, deed compliance inspection, appraisal, environmental and cultural analysis, and land use planning functions pertaining to excess and surplus real property; agency-wide policy direction; Board of Contract Appeals; accounting, records management, and other support services incident to adjudication of Indian Tribal Claims by the United States Court of Federal Claims; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and not to exceed \$7,500 for official reception and representation expenses, \$143,139,000, of which \$25,887,000 shall remain available until expended.

CONFERENCE REPORT to accompany H.R. 2590

Committee Report - H.R.107-253

GSA - Policy and Operations

The conferees agree to provide \$143,139,000 instead of \$137,947,000 as proposed by the House and \$145,749,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have included \$9,982,000 for the Federal computer incident response capability, \$3,822,000 for activities associated with the Lorton complex, \$8,582,000 for activities associated with Governor's Island, \$758,000 for non-pay inflation, an additional \$432,000 for the anticipated pay adjustment, \$250,000 for the virtual archive storage terminal, \$1,000,000 for digital learning technologies, \$750,000 for the government services rural outreach initiative, \$1,700,000 for a grant to the Oklahoma Centennial Commission, and \$1,750,000 for a one-time grant to the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission.

Public Law No: 107-117 (January 10, 2002)

Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2002

H.R.3338

Making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending
September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

TITLE VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 8120. (a) Section 8162 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000 (16 U.S.C. 431 note; Public Law 106-79) is amended-

- (1) by redesignating subsection (u) as subsection (o); and
- (2) by adding after subsection (l) the following:

(m) AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH MEMORIAL-

- (1) IN GENERAL- The Commission may establish a permanent memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower on land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior in the District of Columbia or its environs.
- (2) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS- The establishment of the memorial shall be in accordance with the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

(b) Section 8162 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000 (16 U.S.C. 431 note; Public Law 106-79) is amended-

- (1) in subsection (j)(2), by striking 'accept gifts' and inserting 'solicit and accept contributions'; and
- (2) by inserting after subsection (m) (as added by subsection (a)(2)) the following:

(n) MEMORIAL FUND-

- (1) ESTABLISHMENT- There is created in the Treasury a fund for the memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower that includes amounts contributed under subsection (j)(2).
- (2) USE OF FUND- The fund shall be used for the expenses of establishing the memorial.
- (3) INTEREST- The Secretary of the Treasury shall credit to the fund the interest on obligations held in the fund.

(c) In addition to the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available elsewhere in this Act for the Department of Defense, \$2,600,000, to remain available until expended is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense shall make a grant in the amount of \$2,600,000 to the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission for direct administrative support.

Appendix 2:
Commemorative Works Act of 1986

9. Commemorative Works Act

100 STAT. 3650

PUBLIC LAW 99-652—NOV. 14, 1986

Public Law 99-652
99th Congress

An Act

Nov. 14, 1986
[HR. 4378]

To provide standards for placement of commemorative works on certain Federal lands in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

PURPOSES

Public buildings
And grounds.
40 USC 1001.

SECTION 1. The purposes of this Act are as follows:

- (a) to preserve the integrity of the comprehensive design of the L'Enfant and McMillan plans for the Nation's Capital;
- (b) to ensure the continued public use and enjoyment of open space in the District of Columbia;
- (c) to preserve, protect and maintain the limited amount of open space available to residents of, and visitors to, the Nation's Capital; and
- (d) to ensure that future commemorative works in areas administered by the National Park Service and the General Services Administration in the District of Columbia and its environs (1) are appropriately designed, constructed, and located and (2) reflect a consensus of the lasting national significance of the subjects involved.

DEFINITIONS

40 USC 1002.

SEC. 2. As used in this Act—

- (a) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior;
- (b) the term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the General Services Administration;
- (c) the term "commemorative work" means any statue, monument, sculpture, memorial, or other structure or landscape feature, including a garden or memorial grove, designed to perpetuate in a permanent manner the memory of a person, group, event or other significant element of history. The term does not include any such item which is located within the interior of a structure or a structure which is primarily used for other purposes;
- (d) the term "person" means an individual, group or organization authorized by Congress to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs;
- (e) notwithstanding any other provision of law, the term "the District of Columbia and its environs" means those lands and properties administered by the National Park Service and the General Services Administration located in Areas I and II as depicted on the map numbered 869/86501, and dated May 1, 1986.

Armed Forces.

(b) AREA II.—Commemorative works of subjects of lasting historical significance may be located in Area II, subject to the following conditions:

(1) A military commemorative work may be established in Area II only to commemorate a war or similar major military conflict or to commemorate any branch of the Armed Forces. No commemorative work commemorating a lesser conflict or a unit of an Armed Force shall be permitted in Area II.

(2) A commemorative work commemorating an individual or group of individuals, other than a military commemorative work as described in subsection (b)(1) of this section, shall not be permitted in Area II until at least twenty-five years after the death of the individual or the last surviving member of the group.

(3) A commemorative work other than a work referred to in paragraph (1) or (2) may be constructed in Area II only to commemorate a subject of lasting historical significance.

40 USC 1007.

SITE AND DESIGN APPROVAL

SEC. 7. (a) Any person authorized by law to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs shall comply with each of the following requirements before commencing construction of the commemorative work:

(1) Such person shall consult with the National Capital Memorial Commission regarding the commemorative work. Such consultation shall include consideration of potential sites in the District of Columbia and its environs.

(2) Following consultation in accordance with paragraph (1), the Secretary or Administrator (as appropriate) shall submit, on behalf of such person, site and design proposals to the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission and the Secretary or Administrator (as appropriate) for their approval.

(b) In considering site and design proposals, the Commission of Fine Arts, the National Capital Planning Commission and the Secretary and Administrator shall be guided by the following criteria:

(1) to the maximum extent possible, a commemorative work shall be located in surroundings that are relevant to the subject of the commemorative work;

(2) a commemorative work shall be so located as to prevent interference with, or encroachment upon, any existing commemorative work and to protect, to the maximum extent practicable, open space and existing public use; and

(3) a commemorative work shall be constructed of durable material suitable to the outdoor environment. Landscape features of commemorative works shall be compatible with the climate.

40 USC 1008.

CRITERIA FOR ISSUANCE OF CONSTRUCTION PERMIT

SEC. 8. (a) Prior to issuing a permit for the construction of a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, the Secretary or Administrator (as appropriate) shall determine that:

(1) the site and design have been approved by the Secretary or Administrator (as appropriate), the National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts;

(2) knowledgeable persons qualified in the field of preservation and maintenance have been consulted to determine structural soundness and durability of the commemorative work, and to assure that the commemorative work meets high professional standards;

(3) the person authorized to construct the commemorative work has submitted contracts for construction and drawings of the commemorative work to the Secretary or Administrator (as appropriate); and

Contracts.

(4) the person authorized to construct the commemorative work has available sufficient funds to complete construction of the project.

(b) In addition to the foregoing criteria, no construction permit shall be issued unless the person authorized to construct the commemorative work has donated an amount equal to 10 per centum of the total estimated cost of construction to offset the costs of perpetual maintenance and preservation of the commemorative work: *Provided*, That the provisions of this subsection shall not apply in instances when the commemorative work is constructed by a Department or agency of the Federal Government and less than 50 per centum of the funding for such work is provided by private sources.

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all moneys provided by persons for maintenance pursuant to this subsection shall be credited to a separate account in the Treasury.

(2) Congress authorizes and directs that the Secretary of the Treasury shall make all or a portion of such moneys available to the Secretary or the Administrator at his request for maintenance of commemorative works. Under no circumstances may the Secretary or Administrator request funds from the separate account exceeding the total moneys deposited by persons establishing commemorative works in areas he administers. The Secretary and the Administrator shall maintain an inventory of funds available for such purposes: *Provided*, That such moneys shall not be subject to annual appropriations.

TEMPORARY SITE DESIGNATION

40 USC 1009.

SEC. 9. (a) If the Secretary, in consultation with the National Capital Memorial Commission, determines that a site where commemorative works may be displayed on a temporary basis is necessary in order to aid in the preservation of the limited amount of open space available to residents of, and visitors to, the Nation's Capital, he may designate such a site on lands administered by him in the District of Columbia. A designation may not be made under the preceding sentence unless, at least one hundred and twenty days before the designation, the Secretary, in consultation with the National Capital Memorial Commission, prepares and submits to the Congress a plan for the site. The plan shall include specifications for the location, construction, and administration of the site, and criteria for displaying commemorative works at the site.

(b) Any commemorative work displayed at the site shall be installed, maintained, and removed at the sole expense and risk of the person authorized to display the commemorative works. Such

person shall agree to indemnify the United States for any liability arising from the display of the commemorative work under this section.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

40 USC 1010.

SEC. 10. (a) Complete documentation of design and construction of each commemorative work located in the District of Columbia and its environs shall be provided to the Secretary or the Administrator (as appropriate) and shall be permanently maintained in the manner provided by law.

(b) Any legislative authority for a commemorative work shall expire at the end of the five-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of such authority, unless the Secretary or Administrator (as appropriate) has issued a construction permit for the commemorative work during that period.

(c) Upon completion of any commemorative work within the District of Columbia and its environs, the Secretary or Administrator (as appropriate) shall assume responsibility for the maintenance of such work.

Regulations,
Federal
Register,
publication.

(d) The Secretary and the Administrator shall promulgate appropriate regulations to carry out this Act. The regulations shall be published in the Federal Register within one hundred and twenty days after the enactment of this Act.

(e) This Act shall not apply to commemorative works authorized by a law enacted before the commencement of the Ninety-ninth Congress.

Approved November 14, 1986.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 4378:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 99-574 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 99-421 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 132 (1986):

May 5, considered and passed House.

Sept. 10, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Sept. 29, House concurred in Senate amendments with amendments.

Oct. 16, Senate concurred in House amendments.

Appendix 3:
Commemorative Works
Clarification and Revision Act of 2003

*One Hundred Eighth Congress
of the
United States of America
AT THE FIRST SESSION*

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday,
the seventh day of January, two thousand and three

An Act

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled,*

TITLE II--COMMEMORATIVE WORKS

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the 'Commemorative Works Clarification and Revision Act of 2003'.

SEC. 202. ESTABLISHMENT OF RESERVE.

(a) Findings- Congress finds that--

- (1) the great cross-axis of the Mall in the District of Columbia, which generally extends from the United States Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial, and from the White House to the Jefferson Memorial, is a substantially completed work of civic art; and
- (2) to preserve the integrity of the Mall, a reserve area should be designated within the core of the great cross-axis of the Mall where the siting of new commemorative works is prohibited.

(b) RESERVE- Section 8908 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

'(c) RESERVE- After the date of enactment of the Commemorative Works Clarification and Revision Act of 2003, no commemorative work or visitor center shall be located within the Reserve.'

SEC. 203. CLARIFYING AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) PURPOSES- Section 8901(2) of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking 'Columbia;' and inserting 'Columbia and its environs, and to encourage the location of commemorative works within the urban fabric of the District of Columbia;'

(b) DEFINITIONS- Section 8902 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

'(a) DEFINITIONS- In this chapter:

`(1) COMMEMORATIVE WORK- The term `commemorative work' means any statue, monument, sculpture, memorial, plaque, inscription, or other structure or landscape feature, including a garden or memorial grove, designed to perpetuate in a permanent manner the memory of an individual, group, event or other significant element of American history, except that the term does not include any such item which is located within the interior of a structure or a structure which is primarily used for other purposes.

`(2) THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND ITS ENVIRONS- The term `the District of Columbia and its environs' means those lands and properties administered by the National Park Service and the General Services Administration located in the Reserve, Area I, and Area II as depicted on the map entitled `Commemorative Areas Washington, DC and Environs', numbered 869/86501 B, and dated June 24, 2003.

`(3) RESERVE- The term `Reserve' means the great cross-axis of the Mall, which generally extends from the United States Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial, and from the White House to the Jefferson Memorial, as depicted on the map referenced in paragraph (2).

`(4) SPONSOR- The term `sponsor' means a public agency, or an individual, group or organization that is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code, and which is authorized by Congress to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs.'

(c) AUTHORIZATION- Section 8903 of title 40, United States Code, is amended--

(1) in subsection (b)--

(A) by striking `work commemorating a lesser conflict' and inserting `work solely commemorating a limited military engagement'; and

(B) by striking `the event' and inserting `such war or conflict';

(2) in subsection (d)--

(A) by striking `CONSULTATION WITH NATIONAL CAPITAL MEMORIAL COMMISSION-' and inserting `CONSULTATION WITH NATIONAL CAPITAL MEMORIAL ADVISORY COMMISSION- ';

(B) by striking `House Administration' and inserting `Resources'; and

(C) by inserting `Advisory' before `Commission'; and

(3) by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

`(e) EXPIRATION OF LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY- Any legislative authority for a commemorative work shall expire at the end of the seven-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of such authority, or at the end of the seven-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of legislative authority to locate the commemorative work within Area I, if such additional authority has been granted, unless--

`(1) the Secretary of the Interior or the Administrator of General Services (as appropriate) has issued a construction permit for the commemorative work during that period; or

(2) the Secretary or the Administrator (as appropriate), in consultation with the National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission, has made a determination that—

- (A) final design approvals have been obtained from the National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts; and
- (B) 75 percent of the amount estimated to be required to complete the commemorative work has been raised.

If these two conditions have been met, the Secretary or the Administrator (as appropriate) may extend the seven-year legislative authority for a period not to exceed three additional years. Upon expiration of the legislative authority, any previous site and design approvals shall also expire.

(d) NATIONAL CAPITAL MEMORIAL ADVISORY COMMISSION- Section 8904 of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

- (1) in the heading, by inserting 'Advisory' before 'Commission';
- (2) in subsection (a), by striking 'There is a National' and all that follows through 'consists of' and inserting the following: 'There is established the National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission, which shall be composed of';
- (3) in subsection (c)—
 - (A) by inserting 'Advisory' before 'Commission shall'; and
 - (B) by striking 'Services' and inserting 'Services (as appropriate)';and
- (4) in subsection (d) by inserting 'Advisory' before 'Commission'.

(e) SITE AND DESIGN APPROVAL- Section 8905 of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

- (1) in subsection (a)—
 - (A) by striking 'person' each place it appears and inserting 'sponsor';
 - and
 - (B) in paragraph (1)—
 - (i) by inserting 'Advisory' before 'Commission'; and
 - (ii) by striking 'designs' and inserting 'design concepts'; and
- (2) in subsection (b)—
 - (A) by striking 'Secretary, and Administrator' and inserting 'and the Secretary or Administrator (as appropriate)'; and
 - (B) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking, 'open space and existing public use.' and inserting 'open space, existing public use, and cultural and natural resources.'

(f) CRITERIA FOR ISSUANCE OF CONSTRUCTION PERMIT- Section 8906 of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

- (1) in subsection (a)(3) and (a)(4) by striking 'person' and inserting 'sponsor'; and
 - (2) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:
- (b) DONATION FOR PERPETUAL MAINTENANCE AND PRESERVATION-
- (1) In addition to the criteria described above in subsection (a), no construction permit shall be issued unless the sponsor authorized to construct the commemorative work has donated an amount equal to 10

percent of the total estimated cost of construction to offset the costs of perpetual maintenance and preservation of the commemorative work. All such amounts shall be available for those purposes pursuant to the provisions of this subsection. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply in instances when the commemorative work is constructed by a Department or agency of the Federal Government and less than 50 percent of the funding for such work is provided by private sources.

“(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, money on deposit in the Treasury on the date of enactment of the Commemorative Works Clarification and Revision Act of 2003 provided by a sponsor for maintenance pursuant to this subsection shall be credited to a separate account in the Treasury.

“(3) Money provided by a sponsor pursuant to the provisions of this subsection after the date of enactment of the Commemorative Works Clarification and Revision Act of 2003 shall be credited to a separate account with the National Park Foundation.

“(4) Upon request of the Secretary or Administrator (as appropriate), the Secretary of the Treasury or the National Park Foundation shall make all or a portion of such moneys available to the Secretary or the Administrator (as appropriate) for the maintenance of a commemorative work. Under no circumstances may the Secretary or Administrator request funds from a separate account exceeding the total money in the account established under paragraph (2) or (3). The Secretary and the Administrator shall maintain an inventory of funds available for such purposes. Funds provided under this paragraph shall be available without further appropriation and shall remain available until expended.”

- (g) AREAS I AND II Section 8908(a) of title 40, United States Code, is amended--
- (1) by striking “Secretary of the Interior and Administrator of General Services” and inserting “Secretary of the Interior or the Administrator of General Services (as appropriate)”; and
 - (2) by striking “numbered 869/86581, and dated May 1, 1986” and inserting “entitled ‘Commemorative Areas Washington, DC and Environs’, numbered 869/86501 B, and dated June 24, 2003”.

SEC. 204. SITE AND DESIGN CRITERIA.

Section 8905(b) of title 40, United States Code (as amended by section 203(c)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) MUSEUMS- No commemorative work primarily designed as a museum may be located on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary in Area I or in East Potomac Park as depicted on the map referenced in section 8902(2).

“(6) SITE-SPECIFIC GUIDELINES- The National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts may develop such criteria or guidelines specific to each site that are mutually agreed upon to ensure that the design of the commemorative work carries out the purposes of this chapter.

(7) DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS- Donor contributions to commemorative works shall not be acknowledged in any manner as part of the commemorative work or its site.

SEC. 205. NO EFFECT ON PREVIOUSLY APPROVED SITES.

Except for the provision in the amendment made by section 202(b) prohibiting a visitor center from being located in the Reserve (as defined in section 8902 of title 40, United States Code), nothing in this title shall apply to a commemorative work for which a site was approved in accordance with chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code, prior to the date of enactment of this title.

SEC. 206. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REPORTS.

Within 6 months after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts, shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate, and to the Committee on Resources of the United States House of Representatives reports setting forth plans for the following:

- (1) To relocate, as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the National Park Service's stable and maintenance facilities that are within the Reserve (as defined in section 8902 of title 40, United States Code).
- (2) To relocate, redesign or otherwise alter the concession facilities that are within the Reserve to the extent necessary to make them compatible with the Reserve's character.
- (3) To limit the sale or distribution of permitted merchandise to those areas where such activities are less intrusive upon the Reserve, and to relocate any existing sale or distribution structures that would otherwise be inconsistent with the plan.
- (4) To make other appropriate changes, if any, to protect the character of the Reserve.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Vice President of the United States and

President of the Senate.

END



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, D.C. 20240

SEP 12 2002

Honorable Richard B. Cheney
President of the Senate
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. President

Public Law 106-79, Section 8162, as amended by Public Law 107-117, Section 8120, authorized the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission to establish a memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower in the District of Columbia pursuant to the Commemorative Works Act, 40 U.S.C. §§ 1001-1010 (1994 & Supp. I 1995).

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission has requested that the memorial project be able to consider locations in Area I, the area comprising the central Monumental Core of the District of Columbia and its environs, which is defined in section 1002(e) of the Commemorative Works Act by a referenced map. Section 1006(a) of that Act provides that the Secretary of the Interior, after consultation with the National Capital Memorial Commission, may recommend locating a commemorative work in Area I only if the Secretary determines that the subject of the memorial is of preeminent historical and lasting significance to the Nation. If a determination of preeminence and lasting significance is made, this section further provides that the Secretary shall notify the Congress and recommend that the memorial be located in Area I.

Following its public meeting on March 1, 2002, the National Capital Memorial Commission advised me that Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe (1942-1945), the first Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) military forces in Europe, and the 34th President of the United States, has made extraordinary contributions in a lifetime of public service to his country and has had a profound effect on all Americans which will continue through history.

The Secretary has considered the advice and finds the subject to be of preeminent historical and lasting significance to the Nation. The Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission should be granted the authority to consider locations within Area I as potential sites for the memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In accordance with section 1006(a) of the Act, notice is hereby given that the Secretary has, through her designee, consulted with the National Capital Memorial Commission, and recommend that the memorial be authorized a location within Area I. Under section 1006(a) of that Act, the Secretary's recommendation to locate this memorial in Area I

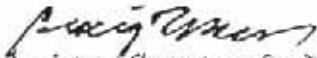
Honorable Richard B. Cheney

shall be deemed disapproved unless, not later than 150 days after this notification, the recommendation is approved by law.

No sites have been considered in advance of this recommendation. Enclosed is a draft of a joint resolution to authorize location of this memorial in Area I. We recommend that it be referred to the appropriate Committee for consideration.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the enactment of the enclosed draft joint resolution from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,


Assistant Secretary for Fish
and Wildlife and Parks

Enclosure

Identical letter to be sent to:

Honorable Dennis Hastert
Speaker of the House of Representatives
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

**Appendix 5:
Joint Resolution**

107th CONGRESS
2d Session
S. J. RES. 52

Approving the location of the commemorative work in the District of Columbia honoring Dwight D. Eisenhower.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

November 13, 2002

Mr. INOUYE introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

JOINT RESOLUTION

Approving the location of the commemorative work in the District of Columbia honoring Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Whereas section 8908 of title 40, United States Code, provides that the location of a commemorative work in the area described as Area I shall be deemed disapproved unless approved by law not later than 150 days after notification to Congress that the commemorative work should be located in Area I;

Whereas section 8162 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000 (113 Stat. 1274) established the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission to formulate plans for a permanent memorial to honor Dwight D. Eisenhower; and

Whereas the Secretary of the Interior has notified Congress of her determination that a memorial to honor Dwight D. Eisenhower should be located in Area I: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress approves the location for the commemorative work to honor Dwight D. Eisenhower, provided for under section 8162 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000 (113 Stat. 1274), within Area I as described in section 8908 of title 40, United States Code.

END

Appendix 6:
Eisenhower Memorial Commission
Resolution on Living Memorial

Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial

A Resolution

WHEREAS, the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission was authorized and constituted by the President of the United States to develop proposals for an appropriate memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower, the 34th President of the United States; and

WHEREAS, to further its mission, it is necessary for the Commission to establish the general aspects of the Memorial;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT

The Commission has determined that the Memorial should be composed of: (a) a *Physical Memorial* that may consist of, but need not be limited to, a permanent edifice, architecturally significant structure, statue, or other monument, **and** (b) a *Living Memorial* consisting of programmatic elements, including, but not limited to, sponsored historical or policy research, publications, public presentations, commemorations, and programs that will advance and perpetuate the legacy of Dwight D. Eisenhower and his contributions to the United States of America. These combined memorial elements should reflect Eisenhower's lifetime of service to the Nation and public values, and draw, in part, from the report of the Eisenhower Legacy Committee;

The Commission has further determined that the Memorial should be located in a highly accessible and prominent site within Area I of the National Capital, as designated by the National Capital Planning Commission pursuant to the Commemorative Works Act of 1986;

The Commission has further determined that the administration of the Memorial and the preservation of the legacy of Dwight D. Eisenhower, including the oversight of the living Memorial, should be vested in a Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Authority, with powers to raise private funds and direct public grants and other revenues towards its ongoing activities and those of existing organizations associated with Dwight D. Eisenhower that will be identified by the Authority as affiliated with the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial;

The Commission proposes that the Authority receive appropriations for this Memorial from the Congress for its purposes and be composed of outstanding individuals, who will reflect credit on the Memorial, as may be determined by the Congress and the President.

Approved by the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission March 25, 2004



DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION

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