

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

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NCPC File No. 6887



FORT DUPONT PARK

TRANSFER OF JURISDICTION OF CERTAIN NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PROPERTIES TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT

Washington, D.C.

Submitted by the National Park Service

December 31, 2008

Abstract

The National Park Service proposes to transfer jurisdiction of approximately 15 acres of Fort Dupont Park in Washington, D.C. to the District of Columbia to facilitate the District's proposed construction of a youth baseball academy and an expansion of the existing ice rink. The area proposed for jurisdictional transfer is situated in the northern portion of Fort Dupont Park, bounded by Ely Place SE to the north, Minnesota Avenue SE to the west, and Ridge Road SE to the east. The underlying land will remain titled to the United States.

Commission Action Requested by Applicant

Approval of transfer of jurisdiction, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 8124(a).

Executive Director's Recommendation

The Commission:

Approves the transfer of jurisdiction of approximately 15 acres of Fort Dupont Park to the District of Columbia Government as shown on NCPC Map File No. 81.00(63.00)42652, contingent upon the conditions set forth below that are required as mitigation in the Executive Director's Finding of No Significant Impact:

- a. The project site will be used for: 1) the current recreational purposes, and 2) for the specific recreational purposes of either or both of those specific uses identified as Alternative 2, the “Preferred Alternative”, in the Environmental Assessment prepared by the NPS dated October 2008. The uses in Alternative 2 are to improve the Fort Dupont Ice Arena and to construct a Youth Baseball Academy.
- b. The project site and all existing and future facilities located on the project site, as well as recreational programs conducted in or associated with the existing or future facilities located on the project site, are to remain available to the public.
- c. Public access will be maintained through the project site to the adjacent NPS property.
- d. Existing parking and any additional parking to be developed on the project site will be available to the public.
- e. New facilities developed in conjunction with the proposed Youth Baseball Academy (including ball fields and the Youth Baseball Academy building) and the expanded ice rink will comply with the provisions of the DC Green Building Act, including provisions for storm water management and lighting, regarding the new construction of District government facilities whether or not these are in fact District government facilities, and any new and/or modified facilities erected on the project site will be developed in such a manner as to minimize negative environmental impacts on the adjoining NPS property.

Notes that:

- a. The NPS has executed a Finding of No Significant Impact with mitigation wherein the environmentally preferred alternative of transferring a portion of Fort Dupont Park to the District to effect the expansion and improvement of recreational opportunities on public park land in the District was selected and was further determined not to constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined by NEPA so long as the specified mitigation is carried out.
- b. All plans for the development of any new building, site or structure or the modification of any existing building, site or structure are required to be submitted to the National Capital Planning Commission for review prior to the construction of such new or modified building, site or structure.

Recommends that the District strongly consider a site plan and programming option that retains a publicly accessible multi-purpose sports field on the project site.

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Site

The National Park Service (NPS) proposes to transfer jurisdiction of approximately 15 acres of Fort Dupont Park in Washington, D.C. to the District of Columbia to facilitate the District's proposed construction of a youth baseball academy and an expansion of the existing ice rink. Only administrative jurisdiction of the project site is proposed to be transferred; the underlying land will remain titled to the United States. The area proposed for jurisdictional transfer (the project area) is situated in the northern portion of the park, bounded by Ely Place SE to the north, Minnesota Avenue SE to the west, and Ridge Road SE to the east. Sousa Middle School is located on Ely Place SE across from the project area; Kimball Elementary School is located directly west of the project area. NPS maintenance facilities and U.S. Park Police stables are within Fort Dupont Park immediately south of the site. The project area includes the existing Fort Dupont Ice Arena, two baseball fields, a multi-purpose field, tennis and basketball courts, and associated parking that are under the administration of the NPS. These facilities are open for use by the general public. The existing tennis and basketball courts are to be retained in their existing configuration following the transfer.



Project Area

Proposal

NPS proposes to transfer jurisdiction of the project area to facilitate development of the proposed expansion of the existing ice rink and construction of a youth baseball academy. Once transferred, the project area will no longer be managed or administered by the NPS as part of Fort Dupont Park; the District will place the project area under the administration of the District's Department of Parks and Recreation. The District, however, expects to enter into leases with not-for-profit organizations which will be responsible for the development and management of the expanded and improved recreational facilities and programs that are planned for the project area.

The proposed improvements and expansion of the recreational facilities within the project area address the growing need and sentiment within the city to provide organized recreational opportunities for the adjacent communities in Ward 7 of the District and the city as a whole. The proposed improvements include expanding the Fort Dupont Ice Arena (FDIA) and replacing the existing baseball and multi-purpose fields with the necessary facilities to support the programming requirements of the Washington National's Youth Baseball Academy described below and consisting of an administrative building and three ball fields. Conceptual site plan options have been developed to study the layout of these proposed facilities on the project area, however, a final decision on a site plan has not been made. One site option studied considers maintaining a multi-purpose sports field within the project; all site options retain the existing tennis and basketball courts.

Fort Dupont Ice Arena

The Fort Dupont Ice Arena is the only public indoor ice arena located within the District. It is owned by the NPS, but leased to the Friends of Fort Dupont Ice Arena, a not-for-profit 501(c)3 formed in 1996 in response to the then pending closure of the rink by the NPS. The organization partners with public and private schools, summer camps, churches and local community organizations to promote and deliver the arena's many programs such as Kids on Ice, which provides free figure skating, and hockey and speed skating lessons to economically disadvantaged children. In addition, the arena maintains a public skating schedule that allows for all in the community to use the facility.

In the past 12 years, the FDIA has revitalized the facility through major repairs, including a new addition to house offices and an educational meeting room, a refurbished lobby and concession stand, and an expanded skate shop. The FDIA effectively functions as a safe community center for the surrounding neighborhood. The FDIA has been planning to expand its facilities over the past several years to include a second rink and amenities in order to meet the high and growing demand for its services.

Under the proposal, the FDIA would be expanded to approximately twice its current size in order to meet the increased demand and to improve the aging infrastructure of the current facility. The expanded facility would provide: a second pad of ice; additional locker rooms; additional office,

concessions, and maintenance space; and an increased number of multi-purpose rooms. The FDIA would maintain a public skating schedule when the proposed expansion is complete.

Following approval of the transfer of jurisdiction, the existing lease is to be assigned by the NPS to the District and the District will become the lessor of the ice arena to the Friends of Fort Dupont Ice Arena.

Youth Baseball Academy

In January of 2006, the District of Columbia signed a lease agreement with the Washington Nationals major league baseball team that included a community benefit to fund a youth baseball academy for District school children. As part of this agreement, the Nationals and the District committed to a partnership to build the Washington Nationals Youth Baseball Academy to teach the fundamentals of baseball and provide after-school educational programs for children in the Washington metro region. The Nationals and the District government collaborated on a preliminary action plan, which identified Fort Dupont Park as a potential venue for the baseball academy. The proposed project site was selected for several reasons, including: the amount of land available; the accessibility of the site to roads and adjacent parking and public transportation; its location east of the Anacostia River and in proximity to three public schools; and its location in a residential area with a large concentration of youth currently underserved by educational and recreational enrichment programs and facilities.

The program and facilities proposed for the baseball academy are modeled after the Reviving Baseball in Inner Cities (RBI) program operated by Major League Baseball (MLB) and located in the East Harlem neighborhood of New York City, and MLB's Urban Youth Academy in Compton, California. Like these successful programs, it is envisioned that the academy will use baseball and softball to provide District youth (ages 7-18) with a year-round opportunity to learn athletic and life skills and gain experience in playing these sports as part of a team. The academy will also provide the opportunity for youth to learn educational and vocational skills and to experience jobs and activities related to these sports, such as umpiring, coaching, sports medicine, sports broadcasting, journalism, and groundskeeping. In addition, the academy will offer youth mentoring, counseling, and academic tutoring programs.

To accommodate the baseball academy's program on the project area, an administration building, a regulation-sized hardball field, and two softball fields are required. The administration building will contain staff offices, classrooms, a lunchroom, and training areas. It is proposed to be a two-story facility, placed in the center of the project area, and be between 12,000-16,000 gross square feet. The regulation hardball field will have dimensions comparable to a high school field (with dimensions from home plate to the foul line typically 350 feet, and the distance from home plate to the center field wall typically 375 feet). The two softball fields will accommodate youth baseball as well as softball (these typically have dimensions from home plate to the foul line of 190 feet, and from home plate to the center field wall of 220 feet).

Subsequent Federal Actions Required

The subject of this review is the transfer of jurisdiction of the project area from the NPS to the District. Upon approval of this transfer by the Commission and by the Council of the District of

Columbia, and upon the completion of all transfer documents and agreements by the NPS and the District, the project can begin. District authorities will be responsible for reporting this transfer of jurisdiction to Congress in accordance with 40 U.S.C. § 8124(b). Subsequent actions that the District government may take to expand and improve the sports related recreational facilities on the project area will require further NCPC review pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 8722. The District will also have to obtain the express authority of Congress to erect any building or structure on the project area, as required under the provisions of 40 U.S.C. Sec. 8106.

Prior to the consummation of any short-term or long-term lease of any portion of the project area or structure located upon the project area, the District will submit the lease to the NPS for review and concurrence. NPS's sole purpose of reviewing the lease is to acknowledging that the proposed use of the project area as specified within the lease complies with the uses allowed within the area transferred to the District by NPS.

PROJECT ANALYSIS

Executive Summary

In accordance with 40 U.S.C. § 8124(a), federal and District authorities that administer properties within the District of Columbia that are owned by either the federal government or by the District may transfer jurisdiction over any part of the property, among or between themselves, and for purposes of administration and maintenance under agreed-upon conditions by all parties. In October of 2008, the NPS completed an Environmental Assessment (EA) of the proposed transfer and determined that, with mitigation in terms of covenants to be recorded upon the deed to the property, no significant impacts to resources would occur as a result of the proposal. The NPS, therefore, determined that an Environmental Impact Statement would not be required. On December 15, 2008, NPS executed a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) wherein the environmentally preferred alternative of transferring administrative jurisdiction of the project site to the District was selected and with mitigation was further determined not to constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined by NEPA.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act, the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations (40 CFR, Parts 1500-1508), and NCPC's Environmental and Historic Preservation Policies and Procedures, the Executive Director of NCPC evaluated the EA provided by the NPS and on January 2, 2009 issued a FONSI for the transfer of jurisdiction containing mitigation measures described below:

- a. The project site will be used for: 1) the current recreational purposes, and 2) for the specific recreational purposes of either or both of those specific uses identified as Alternative 2, the "Preferred Alternative", in the Environmental Assessment prepared by the NPS dated October 2008. The uses in Alternative 2 are to improve the Fort Dupont Ice Arena and to construct a Youth Baseball Academy.
- b. The project site and all existing and future facilities located on the project site, as well as recreational programs conducted in or associated with the existing or future facilities located on the project site, are to remain available to the public.

- c. Public access will be maintained through the project site to the adjacent NPS property.
- d. Existing parking and any additional parking to be developed on the project site will be available to the public.
- e. New facilities developed in conjunction with the proposed Youth Baseball Academy (including ball fields and the Youth Baseball Academy building) and the expanded ice rink will comply with the provisions of the DC Green Building Act, including provisions for storm water management and lighting, regarding the new construction of District government facilities whether or not these are in fact District government facilities, and any new and/or modified facilities erected on the project site will be developed in such a manner as to minimize negative environmental impacts on the adjoining NPS property.

Significance of Fort Dupont Park and Federal Support of Recreational Opportunities

Authorized by Congress in 1912, Fort Dupont Park is one of the Fort Circle Parks, a corridor of parks created when several former Civil War fortifications that circled the city of Washington were linked. The actual earthen Fort Dupont, located on strategically important high ground near the eastern-most corner of the Park, was completed in January 1862 on private farm land. The earthwork remains of Fort Dupont are mostly covered with vegetation, however, they are still visible today.

The Fort Circle grew from the plan to improve the park system of the District of Columbia described in the McMillan Commission Report of 1902. The lands that make up Fort Dupont Park were acquired partially by donation as part of the comprehensive development of parkland for the nation's capital. This donation fulfilled the comprehensive plan's mandate to preserve the forests and natural scenery in and about the District and to prevent pollution of the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers, as stated in authorizing legislation.

Today the 376-acre Fort Dupont Park is a significant open space and recreational resource within the District. The Parks and Open Space Element of the Federal Elements of the Comprehensive Plan observes that the federal government has placed a high value on the environmental benefits, recreational use, and scenic beauty provided by the monumental, natural and cultural landscapes of the National Capital Region and that the federal government has, over the years, amassed a significant inventory of natural and historic parks to complement the more formal open space settings for the national capital's monuments and memorials. The Element includes the policy: "The federal government should preserve the important scenic, historic, and natural elements of the Fort Circle Parks." Further, the Element provides the following: "Development and enhancement of the Fort Circle Parks should protect their cultural resources and be compatible with their important natural landscape features, which are visible from the monumental core. Community-oriented recreational opportunities, interpretation of fort sites, and a well-delineated connecting trail in a park-like setting - utilizing the McMillan Plan connections - should be provided throughout the system."

While the federal government maintains parks and open space that serve the everyday recreational needs of residents and visitors to the region, many of these parks and open spaces

are increasingly threatened by adjacent development pressures, or the conversion of the park space itself to another use. Since it remains in the federal government's interest to preserve the important scenic, historic, and natural elements of the Fort Circle Parks, the project site should only be used for the expansion and improvement of the sports related recreational facilities identified in this transfer of jurisdiction proposal. In addition, all existing and future facilities located on the project site and all recreational programs conducted in or associated with the existing or future facilities located on the project site should remain available to the public. Likewise, public access through the project site, connecting Fort Dupont Park and the adjoining neighborhoods, should be maintained and existing parking, and any additional parking to be developed on the project site, should remain available to the public.

To further the federal government's interest in protecting the scenic, historic and natural characteristics of Fort Dupont Park, planning, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of any buildings and their surrounding landscapes developed on the project site should be in accordance with green building standards and other laws and regulations. In particular, the levels and orientation of any future lighting on the project site should not negatively impact the scenic, historic, and environmental resources of Fort Dupont Park.

In addition, NCPC has partnered with the NPS and the District on the CapitalSpace initiative, which is a current collaborative effort to promote, protect, enhance, and grow the District's parks and open space system. Some of the broad objectives of Capitalspace include addressing the shortage of outdoor regulation-sized playing fields accessible to District residents and attracting scarce resources to maintain and operate facilities at a high standard. A CapitalSpace analysis of access to park and open space within the District finds that: Fort Dupont Park is extremely important in providing park services to Ward 7 within the city; that this area of the city has one of the greatest concentrations of children; and that many areas in this neighborhood have comparatively less access to park and active recreational resources than the rest of the city. This analysis also found that many of the active recreational resources in this area are in need of enhancement.

The proposed transfer of jurisdiction of the project area from NPS to the District for recreational purposes would also preserve the existing land uses and be consistent with the designated management zones delineated in the NPS 2004 *Fort Circle Parks Final Management Plan* (FMP). Within the FMP, the project area is within both a Recreational Zone (the location of the existing fields and courts) and a Special Use Zone (containing the ice rink).

The FMP identifies the Recreation Zone as an area that contains recreational facilities that have been developed or that have been designated appropriate (such as picnic areas, community gardens, or baseball, basketball, or softball/soccer fields). These areas are to be relatively small nodes of intense activity in portions of the Fort Circle Parks that are not associated with the Civil War defenses and that do not contain earthworks or other historic or archeological resources. Recreational Zones include heavily manicured lawns and well-maintained vegetation and structures and these zones are areas designed to encompass intense activity where large groups of people actively use the facilities or passively watch the activities of others. Within the Recreation Zones there is to be a high tolerance for noise and activity around ball fields and other recreational activities. Per the FMP, most of the visitation in Recreation Zones will be local or regional, with national visitors passing through on designated trails. Organized and informal

recreational activities are to be the primary use of the Recreation Zones, and facilities are to be highly specialized and designed for high use. Parking and restroom facilities are appropriate in Recreation Zones.

Special Use Zones encompass the areas of the Fort Circle Parks that are given over to facilities or uses not fully under the control of the NPS. Examples are the water reservoirs at Forts Reno and Stanton, schools and playgrounds, the Anacostia Museum, and recreational centers operated by the District. To the extent possible, facilities within Special Use Zones are to be designed to be compatible with surrounding park landscape and historic and natural features. Appropriate activities within Special Use Zones are those that are already permitted.

Because of circumstances unique to this parcel of land, its location in an area of the District underserved by park and recreation space, its capacity for use to promote expanded and improved recreational opportunities on public park land within the District, and the commitment by the District to improve the Fort Dupont Ice Arena and construct a Youth Baseball Academy, **staff recommends that the Commission approve the transfer of jurisdiction, contingent upon the applicant meeting the mitigation measures that are part of the Executive Director's Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the proposal.**



**Project Area - looking west
(from Fort Dupont Ice Arena parking lot toward existing ball fields)**

Design Considerations

Under the proposal, the NPS will transfer jurisdiction of the Project Area to the District. Within the terms of the jurisdictional transfer, all NPS managerial responsibilities of the project area, including that of the Fort Dupont Ice Arena, will be transferred to the District and the project area will no longer be managed as part of Fort Dupont Park.

In assessing this proposed transfer of jurisdiction, staff considered the District's general plan to expand and improve the sports-related recreational facilities to the extent these details are presently known and presented within the EA prepared by the NPS to assess the environmental impact of the transfer. Site plans presented in the EA were conceptual and did not represent any final decisions on the facilities layout within the project area. These conceptual site plan options, however, were used as a means of determining the feasibility of the program on the project site (i.e., requirements of the Youth Baseball Academy and FDIA, the size of the athletic fields, administrative building, and parking), the physical constraints of the site (i.e., the Natural Resource Zone south of the site as identified in the FMP, NPS maintenance buildings, Kimball Elementary School fields, and the existing tennis/basketball courts), and the proposal's potential impacts. Detailed design drawings of the new facilities will be developed by the District after the transfer. The impact analysis in the EA does, however, take into account a reasonable range of options to serve as the program elements of the Youth Baseball Academy and FDIA. Staff has taken this information into account in its analysis of the proposed transfer of jurisdiction.

The EA presented four site plan options being considered by the District to expand the FDIA to approximately twice its current size. All these options would retain the expanded facility within the footprint of the existing facility and parking lot. Parking for each of these options ranged from 123 to 168 spaces. The configuration of the ice rink expansion avoids impacts to the forested area located directly adjacent to the southern edge of the facility, designated as a Natural Resource Zone in the FMP. This Natural Resource Zone will remain a part of Fort Dupont Park and is not being transferred to the District.

The EA presented three options being considered by the District to establish the Youth Baseball Academy within the center of the project area, immediately west of the existing ice rink parking lot. One of the options maintains a multi-purpose sports field within the project area. Two of the options presented in the EA would require the U.S. Park Police horse lunge area to be relocated approximately 100 feet from its current location to the south. Parking for each of these options ranged from 76 to 160 spaces. To help address the shortage of outdoor regulation-sized playing fields accessible to District residents, staff recommends that the Commission **recommend** that the District strongly consider a site plan and programming option that retains a publicly-accessible multi-purpose sports field on the project site.



**Project Area – looking east
(toward Fort Dupont Ice Arena, the forested area is not a part of the project area)**

In addition to the expansion of the Fort Dupont Ice Arena and the establishment of a Youth Baseball Academy, the project area would include the existing basketball and tennis courts. In accordance with the EA, no physical changes will occur to the current configuration of these facilities.

The EA also states that no significant impacts are expected for physiographic resources, such as topography and soils; visitor use and experience; socioeconomics; and park operations and management as a result of the proposed transfer of jurisdiction and the subsequent development proposed by the District. In addition, no wetlands, prime farmlands, wild and scenic rivers, ecologically critical areas, sites sacred to American Indians, or other significant ethnographic resources that occur within or adjacent to the project area are expected to be impacted by the proposed improvements and expansion of the recreational facilities on the project area.



Project Area
(existing multi-purpose play field and basketball/tennis courts)

CONFORMANCE

Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital

Staff has determined that the proposed transfer of jurisdiction is not inconsistent with the *Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital: Federal Elements*. The proposal is particularly consistent with the Parks and Open Space Element which recognizes that the federal government has placed a high value on the environmental benefits, recreational use, and scenic beauty provided by the monumental, natural and cultural landscapes of the National Capital Region and that the federal government has, over the years, amassed a significant inventory of natural and historic parks to complement the more formal open space settings for the national capital's monuments and memorials. The Element includes the policy: "The federal government should preserve the important scenic, historic, and natural elements of the Fort Circle Parks." Further, the Element provides the following: "Development and enhancement of the Fort Circle Parks should protect their cultural resources and be compatible with their important natural landscape features, which are visible from the monumental core. Community-oriented recreational opportunities, interpretation of fort sites, and a well-delineated connecting trail in a park-like setting - utilizing the McMillan Plan connections - should be provided throughout the system."

Relevant Federal Facility Master Plan

The proposed transfer of jurisdiction of the project area from NPS to the District for recreational purposes would preserve the existing land uses and would be consistent with the designated management zones delineated in the NPS 2004 *Fort Circle Parks Final Management Plan*. However, the project area would no longer be managed by NPS and no longer be managed as a part of Fort Dupont Park. Because the NPS did not anticipate the transfer of jurisdiction at the time of its writing, the 2004 *Fort Circle Parks Final Management Plan* would need to be amended to reflect the change in management. However, due to the relatively small size of the project area (less than 15 acres) and the fact that the existing land uses would be preserved, the amendment would consist of appending the management plan with the relative NPS Environmental Assessment and transfer documents.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

In October 2008, the National Park Service released an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed transfer of jurisdiction. The EA examined in detail two alternatives: the no action alternative (Alternative 1) and the proposed action to transfer jurisdiction of the project area to the District (Alternative 2). The EA was made available for a 30-day public comment period ending on November 17, 2008. On December 15, 2008, NPS executed a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) wherein the environmentally preferred alternative of transferring administrative jurisdiction of the project site to the District was selected and with mitigation was further determined not to constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined by NEPA.

On January 2, 2009, the Executive Director of NCPC issued a FONSI for the transfer of jurisdiction containing mitigation measures described below:

- a. The project site will be used for: 1) the current recreational purposes, and 2) for the specific recreational purposes of either or both of those specific uses identified as Alternative 2, the "Preferred Alternative", in the Environmental Assessment prepared by the NPS dated October 2008. The uses in Alternative 2 are to improve the Fort Dupont Ice Arena and to construct a Youth Baseball Academy.
- b. The project site and all existing and future facilities located on the project site, as well as recreational programs conducted in or associated with the existing or future facilities located on the project site, are to remain available to the public.
- c. Public access will be maintained through the project site to the adjacent NPS property.
- d. Existing parking and any additional parking to be developed on the project site will be available to the public.
- e. New facilities developed in conjunction with the proposed Youth Baseball Academy (including ball fields and the Youth Baseball Academy building) and the expanded ice rink will comply with the provisions of the DC Green Building Act, including provisions for storm water management and lighting, regarding the new construction of District government facilities whether or not these are in fact District government facilities, and any new and/or modified facilities erected on the project site will be developed in such a manner as to minimize negative environmental impacts on the adjoining NPS property.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

Consultation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (36 CFR 800) was conducted in conjunction with the EA process performed by NPS for the proposed transfer of jurisdiction. In a letter dated July 15, 2008, the District of Columbia Historic Preservation Office (DCHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation were notified that the NPS has determined that there are no historic properties affected by the action and were provided documentation of this determination. The DCHPO responded on November 7, 2008, and stated that while the actual transfer of jurisdiction will constitute "no adverse effect," the requirements of 36 CFR 800 would remain applicable to the District's proposed improvement and expansion of the sports-related recreational facilities that are currently located on the parcel and to all future actions proposed for the project area. The NPS would participate in any such compliance as the adjacent land manager with potentially affected resources.

CONSULTATION

Coordinating Committee

The Coordinating Committee reviewed the proposal on December 17, 2008, and forwarded the proposal to the Commission with the statement that the project has been coordinated with all agencies represented. The participating agencies were: NCPC, the National Park Service; the District Department of Transportation; the District Department of Housing and Community Development; the District Fire and Emergency Medical Services; the General Services Administration; and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.