



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Public Space Renewal Project West Wing, Package III
14th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW | Washington, DC | 20560

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT Preliminary and Final Design Proposal

OFEO PROJECT NO. 0803109E
EWINGCOLE PROJECT NUMBER: 20090498E

May 20, 2011

Part 1 – Project Information

1.0 Introduction

This Environmental Assessment (EA) is in support of the Preliminary and Final design proposal for the Smithsonian's West Window project to create a new window in the west façade on Level 1 at the National Museum of American History *Kenneth E. Behring Center* for the July 7, 2011 National Capital Planning Commission meeting, and the proposed future Calder Sculpture and reflecting pool re-establishment.

This EA has been prepared by EwingCole in accordance with Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and NCPC guidelines and will be placed on the NCPC website concurrent with the project submission for public comment. A National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 (36 CFR 800.2(d)(3)) process has been conducted. NCPC will be the Lead Responsible Federal Agency for the NEPA compliance effort.

The following persons may be contacted for additional information or to make comments concerning this EA:

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1.1 Project Information

Project Title:

Window on Level 1 West (1W), part of the Public Space Renewal Project- West Wing, Package III (PSRP III) for the National Museum of American History, *Kenneth E. Behring Center* (NMAH)

SI Project Number: 0803109

Location:

14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC



NMAH Site Plan: 1-Location of Proposed 1W Window, 2-Current Location of Calder Stable, 3-Proposed/Original Location of Calder Stable and Reflecting Pool

Project Staff:

- Patrick Ladden, Renovation Program Director, NMAH
- Pedro I. Colón, Project Executive for NMAH, Office of Planning and Project Management, Office of Facilities Engineering and Operations (OFEO)
- Maria DeIsasi, AIA, LEED AP, Design Manager, OFEO, Office of Engineering, Design, and Construction (OEDC)

Preliminary Construction Budget:

- PSRP III – approx. \$50 million of which approx. \$175,000 is allocated for the 1W window
- Calder Sculpture Relocation and reflecting pool- TBD

Schedule

Construction of PSRP III is expected to start in early 2012 and be completed by early 2014.

1.2 Summary

This report proposes three alterations to the Museum: a new window at level 1 on the west façade in order to provide daylight to the Museum’s largest public program space, the addition of a second door to the existing outdoor terrace at level 2, and the relocation of the Calder stabile “Gwenfritz” to its original location and the re-establishment of the reflecting pool.

The SI considered a reasonable range of alternatives for the window including the use of skylights in lieu of a window as a means of introducing light into the primary public program space in the building, and an alternative of no action. Additionally, various window configurations were studied for their aesthetic impact on the fabric of the building. Four window designs, identified as Alternatives 1.A, 1.AA, 1.B, and 1.C were presented first to members of the Smithsonian Institution, then to the NCPC Commission at its meeting on October 7, 2010, and to the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts on September 16, 2010. Based on the Commissions’ recommendations and consultation with agency staff and the DC Historic Preservation Office, the selected Alternative 1.B was further developed and is analyzed in this report as Alternative 1.

Per Section 106 regulations, the Smithsonian and the DC Historic Preservation Office have determined that the window would have an adverse effect on the character of the building and have developed a Memorandum of Agreement for mitigation that calls for re-establishment of the Calder stabile “Gwenfritz” and reflecting pool in their original location during PSRP III construction.



Alternate 1.A



Alternate 1.AA



PREFERRED Alternate 1.B



Alternate 1.C

Window Designs presented to CFA on September 16, 2010

1.3 Background

The Public Space Renewal Program (PSRP) is a multi-year, multi-phase revitalization of the NMAH that began in 2003. Projects I and II have been completed as follows:

- PSRP I: Phase I was a prototype phase limited to the lobby, corridor and restroom areas of the third floor east and implemented as part of a major exhibition gallery installation entitled *The Price of Freedom: Americans at War*.
- PSRP II: This phase modernized three public floors of the Museum's Central Core, comprising of approximately 120,000 square feet. After closing the Museum for two years, PSRP II redefined the visitors' experience, modernized and clarified circulation and amenities including ADA compliance, and upgraded the Museum's infrastructure. During this phase, the *Star-Spangled Banner* was returned to a gallery space at the heart of the Museum which had been designed to provide greater access to the flag and preserve it for generations to come.

The PSRP III project renovates 119,000 SF of space in the West Wing on levels 1, 2, and 3, and includes the replacement of all building systems, new replacement windows (monumental and vertical ribbon), and related interior finishes. Programmatically, PSRP III renews internal landmark zones, re-establishes clear public circulation areas, creates new exhibits, and establishes three major public spaces in the central areas of the West Wing:

- Level 1 – "Public Plaza" and Education Center
- Level 2 – "Civic Plaza"
- Level 3 – Music Hall

As the 3rd phase within the overall NMAH renewal program, PSRP III looks to the precedents established by prior phases and follows recommendations established in a Blue Ribbon Commission report and the guidelines of the NMAH Master Plan:

- Reconnect the museum to the Mall by reopening windows that have been blocked off to emphasize the Museum's location in the monumental core of the Nation's Capital.
- Add a window in 1W to connect the internal activities with the views to the Mall.

1.4 Purpose and Need

This proposal covers three changes to the exterior fabric of NMAH:

- Level 1W Window - The Level 1 West "Public Plaza", is the largest public program space in the Museum; this Level is also the largest floorplate in the building. Level 1 East wing has a large window into an exhibit space, but Level 1 West wing does not. The Smithsonian Institution feels this visual connection to the Mall on the west façade is critical to the visitor experience and deemed a high priority. In addition, NMAH intends to develop public programs and activities in the newly created west "Public Plaza" that integrate the views of the Mall.
- Level 2W Exit Door – The Level 2 "Civic Plaza" space opens onto the existing terrace which surrounds the building. Within the vertical ribbon window, on the north side of the central monumental window, is a single door opening onto the terrace. In order to expand access to the terrace, NMAH proposes to add a second door symmetrical to the existing, within the opposing vertical ribbon window. Access through the doors will be limited to special events, primarily in the evening.

- Calder Stabile “Gwenfritz” – This sculpture was created specifically for the west side of the Museum. The piece will be returned to this setting in order to mitigate the adverse effects due to the proposed changes to the west façade. NMAH proposes to restore the original reflecting pool to complete the artist’s vision for this iconic, civic work of art.

The proposed project follows the recommendations of the NMAH Comprehensive Facilities Development Plan (Master Plan) prepared by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, LLP, dated February 3, 2006, which in turn was guided by the Report of the Blue Ribbon Commission on the National Museum of American History, dated March 2002. The latter identifies several significant recommendations:

- To improve the architectural and aesthetic setting for exhibits
- To restore the museum’s access to natural light
- To improve visitors’ intuitive way-finding
- To assure appropriate balance in exhibit themes and content
- To increase the Museum’s reach

Level 1 is the largest public floor, and its connection to circulation patterns in the building makes it ideal for creating a space for public programming. This area on the west side (1W) is the largest non-exhibit public space in the museum. Opening this 6,600 SF space to daylight and views will create an attractive space and encourage visitors to stay longer and engage in a wide range of hands-on activities and performances in what is now being called the “Public Plaza”.

Interior Space Uses

The “Public Plaza” on 1W will be used by the Education Department in collaboration with Public Programs, multiple Curatorial departments and Special Events for a range of activities:

- Demonstrations (cooking, etc)
- Concert stage for musical and dance performance
- Improv theater
- Curatorial presentations
- The “Object Activity Area” , a hands-on area for semi-structured activities with objects from collections
- Special Events for historic anniversaries and milestones, ceremonies, and exhibition openings.

This rich mix of activities will create one of the most important and active spaces in the Museum. The Smithsonian feels that access to views and vistas of the National Mall will contribute to the visitor experience and orientation.

Part 2 – Proposed Action

This section identifies the proposed action and describes the action alternative which is the Smithsonian's preferred alternative and the no-action alternative.

2.0 Alternative 1

The design proposes a window at 1W allowing views from the Public Plaza to the west. The glazing system proposed for the central West Wing window above the plinth will be used on this window as well. This will entail the following:

- Removal of marble panels and backup wall of pre-cast concrete
- Installation of new steel lintel system over the opening
- Installation of a new blast resistant reinforced aluminum window wall system with stainless steel mullion covers
- Installation of new insulated glazing units with an exterior lite to match the original glass (PPG Greylite, also known as museum glass for its low light transmittance properties) with an internal laminated glazing layer and film for blast, UV, and light control.
- Relocation of the Calder stabile "Gwenfritz" to its original location and the reconstruction of its reflecting pool.

Many Alternatives have been studied leading up to the final Alternative for consideration. Each of the Alternatives studied follows the same guidelines:

Exterior

- The openings are visually connected with the Lower Level window into the cafeteria by using spandrel glass to create a monolithic appearance between the two levels of windows. This follows the precedent of the monumental windows on levels 2-5 at the east and west ends of the building.
- The exterior window system has been sized to follow the joints of the marble panels consistent with the other windows in the building.
- The dark glass is nearly identical to the original building glass (manufacturing technique has changed, color remains the same).

Interior

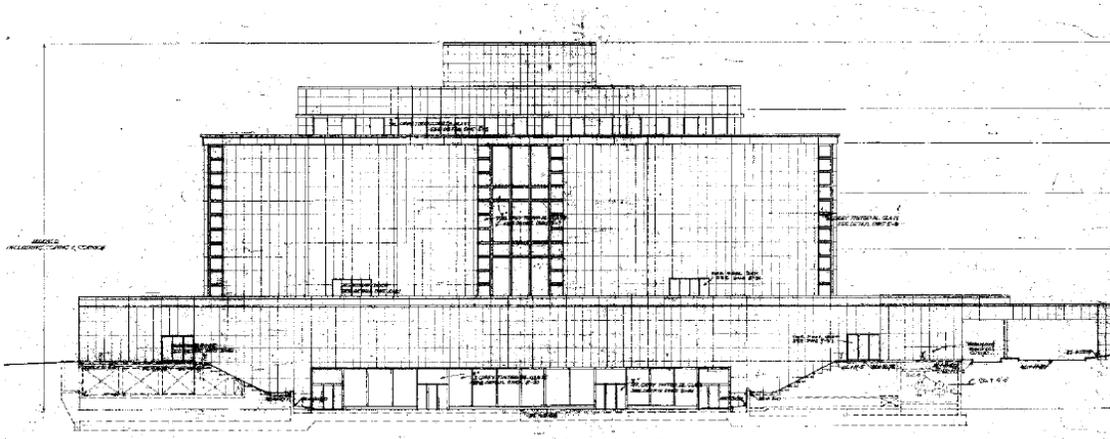
- The interior effect of the new window is to create a consistent experience for visitors at both ends of the building: a monumental window with a view to the National Mall. This gesture is particularly significant on the west side of the building due to the view towards the Washington Monument. Since most of these spaces involve self directed tours, the opportunity to pause and connect to the larger experience of the National Mall is considered by the Museum as a key part of the museum experience.
- The 1W program will not include collection materials which are sensitive to daylight.

Description

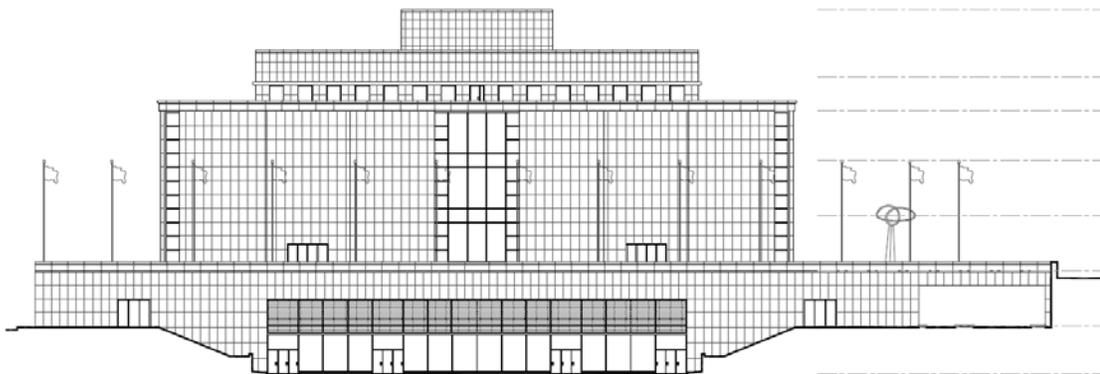
As noted above, Alternative 1 is based on Option 1.B presented to CFA on September 16, 2010 and to NCPC on October 7, 2010. This alternative consists of a new window assembly at 1W which aligns with the width of the existing Lower Level Cafeteria window below. The vertical mullions of the new window align with the vertical mullions of the existing window. The overall size of the window is 1695 SF: 580 SF of vision glass at the center (3) bays and 1,115 SF of spandrel glass to either side of and below the vision

glazing. The sill of the vision glass is located approximately 1'-10" above the finish floor level, and extends to a height of approximately 9'-8" above the finish floor level. The result is the appearance of a single, monumental opening within the stone wall surface in keeping with the scale and proportions of the original building.

This alternative provides a fitting backdrop for the Calder stabile "Gwenfritz." This sculpture will be placed within a restored reflecting pool in its original location on the west side of the Museum.



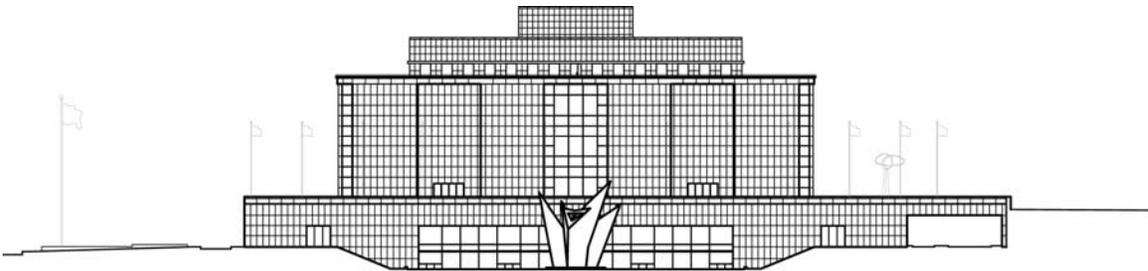
Existing West Elevation



Proposed Alternative 1 West Elevation – Shaded area represents proposed 1W window.



Alternative 1 Rendering Showing Calder Stabile “Gwenfritz” and Reflecting Pool



Alternative 1 West Elevation Showing Calder Stabile “Gwenfritz”

2.1 Alternative 2: No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, the window would not be constructed. The largest public program space in the museum would have no natural light and no connection to the context of this Museum. The Calder sculpture would remain in its current location, and the reflecting pool would not be reconstructed.

Part 3 - Environmental Analysis of Alternatives

3.0 Analysis of Alternative 1 (Action Alternative 1B)

Site Impact

The new window proposed as part of the PSRP III project has no natural or environmental impact on the site. Increasing the connection between the inside and the outside and restoring the Calder sculpture to its original location will improve the visitor experience.

The relocation of the Calder sculpture and the re-establishment of the reflecting pool require the pruning of trees and vegetation, and repairs to ground cover.

Air Quality

Short Term: This work will occur concurrently with other demolition and construction work as part of the larger PSRP III project and involves the same trades and activities. Areas of concern for the larger project include the following:

- Emission and dust from construction equipment and from vehicles hauling construction material to the site and demolished materials away from the site
- Emission from vehicles driven by construction personnel
- Fugitive dust from demolition.

Mitigation measures shall include the implementation of appropriate best management practices during construction to minimize, or eliminate construction vehicle emission and dust migration. In addition, the following measures, important for preventing air quality impacts, shall be required by the project specifications:

- Electric power for construction should be provided by available commercial power instead of portable generators, wherever feasible
- Water should be used on active excavation areas, exposed soil, and material stockpiles to eliminate wind erosion during high wind conditions.

Long Term: Effects on air and water quality will be minimal as part of the larger project that is designed to achieve LEED-CI (Commercial Interiors) Silver certification.

Water Supply, Waste Water Treatment & Stormwater Runoff

Water use will be minimal for saw-cutting of masonry. The creation of additional wastewater or storm water runoff as a result of this work is not anticipated.

Sound Levels

The District of Columbia limits weekday construction and demolition noise to 80 dBA L_{eq} from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., unless granted a variance. The construction equipment that is anticipated to be used on-site under the proposed project is not expected to reach this noise level since no pile driving is required. Construction noise levels would be expected to be within the District limits due to the type of construction and equipment required and the planned time of day for construction. The Museum will remain opening during construction. Therefore, during the workday, pedestrians, motorists, office workers, and

visitors to NMAH will be subject to construction noise in the vicinity of the project. This area would be limited to the west end of the building (including the staging area for the entire PSRP III project). Visitors to the museum may be affected by demolition and construction of security measures. There are no other sensitive noise receptors on or adjacent to NMAH. Short-term construction-related noise will be minimized by controlling noise at its source through implementation of appropriate best management practices, as necessary, to meet the District noise standards.

The total additional movement of heavy trucks transporting construction materials compared to other PSRP III work scope is minimal. Trucks will utilize major traffic arterials and interstate highways; construction specifications will require the selection of truck routes that will minimize the potential for noise impacts to residences.

Energy Requirements and Conservation

The PSRP III project is being designed to achieve LEED-CI Silver Certification.

The proposed window will create 580 SF of additional window wall in a previously solid masonry exterior wall. In order to improve the performance of the building envelope, the design will:

- Increase the thermal performance of window glazing to exceed ASHRAE requirements
- Improve the thermal performance of the adjacent masonry building envelope to exceed ASHRAE requirements through the installation of new thermal and vapor barriers (installed from the interior of the building)

No additional future electrical demand will be created. Interior lighting will be connected to daylight sensors within this zone to reduce the amount of artificial light needed in the Public Plaza space creating added energy savings. A perimeter zone of hydronic heat or cooling will mitigate heat gain or loss seasonally as part of the larger perimeter heating and cooling system.

Solid Waste

Minimal solid waste will be created. It is expected that demolition waste, consisting of removed masonry back-up will be recycled as part of the LEED-CI Silver certification minimizing landfill impact. Mitigation involves the following measures:

- Removal and storage of materials including marble for possible future use to replace damaged materials if needed.
- Removal of backup structure (precast concrete) will be recycled according to the construction waste management plan.

Transportation

There will be no long term effect on transportation due to the project. As it represents a small portion of the larger PSRP III project, the overall short term impact on construction vehicle use on local roads due to the project will be minimal. With minimal onsite parking and proximity to 2 metro stops, construction worker transportation impact will be minimized.

Economic Resources

The project makes no changes to the commercial spaces within the Museum or the immediate vicinity and should have no adverse economic impact.

The project involves previously designated federal land and has no impact on property taxes.

Historic and Aesthetic Resources

Historic Plans for the Mall:

L'Enfant's Plan of Washington, DC, completed in 1791, and drafted by Benjamin Banneker and others, is the sole American example of a comprehensive baroque city plan with a coordinated system of radiating avenues, parks, and vistas overlaid upon an orthogonal grid of streets. The Plan defines the physical and symbolic character of the nation's capital city through its arrangement of buildings, structures, and views. The Plan also establishes a preliminary idea for an expanse of green space, primary axis, and cross axes to follow in the development of the National Mall. The indication of buildings along the perimeter of the central ground did not reflect today's scale and monumentality, which would be introduced in later plans.

By 1867, Andrew Jackson Downing proposed a much different "Method of Laying Out the Public Grounds at Washington," characterized by several distinct subgroups or garden "scenes" and naturalistic-style landscape of the "Picturesque landscape" period. Only the area adjacent to the Smithsonian Institution Building was actually developed according to Downing's Plan.

The Senate Park Commission of 1901, known as the McMillan Commission, expanded L'Enfant's plan to create the most elegant example of the "City Beautiful" tenets in the nation. The McMillan Plan reaffirmed L'Enfant's sense of unity with an uninterrupted "greensward" vista from the Capitol to the Washington Monument. Cross axes were strengthened and the picturesque and clustered tree plantings were replaced with the strong borders of straight lined trees sited between four parallel vehicular drives. Unlike the L'Enfant Plan, and more in keeping with the "City Beautiful" movement, the buildings along Constitution Avenue and Independence Avenues are grander and more formal.

Another development plan for the Mall was put forth in 1933 by Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Department of the Interior and Administrator of the Public Works Administration, to improve the water services, transportation flow, and design in accordance with the L'Enfant and McMillan Plans. This vision included an open vista between the Capitol and Washington Monument with the removal and replanting of trees, grading of the landscape, and a geometric organization of public buildings.

The Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill Plan of 1965/1974, as amended, is a further evolution of the McMillan Plan, effecting the conversion of Adams and Washington Drives into packed gravel pedestrian paths, forcing cross streets underground, and otherwise improving the landscape palette. The Comprehensive plan for Smithsonian Mall site Improvements, completed in 1994, is supportive of the L'Enfant/McMillan tradition, while introducing the concept of spatial zones surrounding each building and entrance.

The National Mall was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 as an historic site. The nomination was then updated in 1981. It lists "Landscape Architecture" as the Area of Significance, an acknowledgement of the formal rows, or allees, of mature elm trees that help define the open space, and mentions nine buildings, two sculpture

gardens, and five statues on or adjacent to the Mall. However, it states that the buildings are only mentioned for reference.

The NMAH, along the north edge of the Mall, sits within the heart of this historic site. The proposed project is respectful of the building's placement within the Mall, with no impacts to the outer edges of the Mall. Since the proposed action would be located within the previously developed area of the Museum, there would be no significant effect on the greensward and spatial definition of the Mall.

L'Enfant's plan for the City of Washington was listed on the National Register in 1997. The National Park Service has nominated the L'Enfant plan to be a National Historic Landmark. This nomination also recognizes components of the McMillan Plan that contribute to the plan of the historic city of Washington, DC. The nomination identifies historic streets, reservations, and appropriations, and historic vistas. L'Enfant's Plan was also preliminarily listed in the DC Inventory of Historic Sites in 1964.

Due to the location of the proposed project, there is no impact on open space and no impact on the historic character of L'Enfant's Plan.

Historic Buildings:

There are a number of sites and buildings in the immediate area that are listed or considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and/or the District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites, or are considered historic. Although not all of the SI buildings on the Mall are currently listed on the National Register or DC Inventory, the SI regards all of its major SI Mall buildings as contributing.

Distinguished as the first modern building constructed on the Mall, the National Museum of American History (originally called the Museum of History and Technology) was designed by McKim, Mead, and White and Steinman, Cain, and White in 1964. Described by the Smithsonian as "Contemporary Classic," the building was transitional in style and character. It was effectively a modern building derived closely from traditional architectural examples, such as the Lincoln Memorial and the Stripped Classicism of Paul Cret.

The proposed window is derived from the existing pattern and symmetry of the west façade. Visually, the design is an extension of the lower level fenestration: new vertical mullions align with those below, and the palette of materials is consistent with the existing. In addition, the scale of the new window is consistent with the monumentality of other openings of the building. The reintroduction of the Calder stabile "Gwenfritz" and its reflecting pool completes the original composition of the western portion of the site.

The Smithsonian and the DC Historic Preservation Office have determined that the window would have an adverse effect on the character of the building and have developed a Memorandum of Agreement for mitigation that calls for re-establishment of the Calder stabile "Gwenfritz" and reflecting pool in their original location during PSRP III construction. A National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 process was conducted.

Visual Resources

Since it is not on an entrance façade, the new window will not be visible to the vast majority of visitors to the Museum or the proposed National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC). However, the installation of glazing will change the appearance of the building's west façade. The proposed relocation of the Calder

sculpture and re-establishment of the reflecting pool provide an iconic foreground element which minimizes the visual impact of this window.

The differentiation between new and existing building fabric is equally as important as the proportional integration of the proposed window. The architectural detailing is expected to follow the precedent of stainless steel mullion covers with some differentiation between the new and existing fabric. A continuous horizontal mullion will run along the underside of the proposed 1W window at the top of the existing Lower Level window head to differentiate between the new and existing windows. Due to varying structural conditions between 1W and the Lower Level, and blast design criteria, the new window mullions project approximately 3" to 4" from the depth of the existing Lower Level window mullions. An opportunity to align the two window assemblies may present itself when the Lower Level windows are eventually replaced and must conform to blast criteria.

Environmental Justice

The NMAH and its immediate surroundings do not contain sizeable residential populations. The Mall is located within Ward 2, in Census Tract 62.2. According to the 2000 Census, Tract 62.2 contains only twelve residents: five identified as Black or African American and seven identified as White. Therefore, there are no communities of concern with regard to environmental justice within the immediate area surrounding the proposed project.

In addition, the documents for the PSRP III project require the contractor to develop transportation and delivery routes that avoid noise and traffic disruptions to the surroundings through use of major arterial roadways to avoid disproportionately impacting any justice community.

3.1 Analysis of Alternative 2 (No-Action Alternative)

This alternative would complicate wayfinding and orientation in contrast to the recommendations of the Blue Ribbon Commission and internal programmatic goals.

Impacts: This No-Action Alternative affects the following:

- Interior wall thermal improvements would not be made.
- Interior daylight harvesting would not occur, requiring artificial lighting during all opening hours of the museum.

Part 4 – Other Alternatives Considered but Dismissed

Additional options and Alternatives were also discussed and presented in meetings with various members of the Smithsonian Institution, NCPC, CFA and the DC-HPO.

4.0 Other Options Considered – Alternative 1

Four window alternatives (1.A, 1.AA, 1.B and 1.C) were selected from a range of designs studied and discussed with NCPC/CFA/DC-SHPO staff in August and September 2010.

Alternative 1 variations eliminated from further consideration include:

- Marble strip at the floor line between the lower level opening and the new 1W opening in lieu of a spandrel glass solution. These designs did not

achieve the monumentality of the current windows in relation to the building mass.

- Marble 'screens' in front of smaller openings or in front of a single monumental opening. These designs did not achieve visual coherence or monumentality desired.
- Overall width of the window based on width of vision glazing only. These designs did not align with the width of the existing lower level window below, creating a "stepped" effect which is not in keeping with the character of openings in the original building.
- Higher window head height. These designs reduced the amount of stone between the window head and Terrace parapet, detracting from the monumentality of the stone plinth of the building.

4.1 Other Options Considered – Alternative 3: Skylights

Skylights in the terrace above Level One for daylighting were discussed in meetings with museum leadership beginning in January 2010. Locations were identified within the planters to bring light down 22 feet to the floor below.

This Alternative was rejected by NMAH leadership for the following reasons:

- Skylights provide no views to the Mall.
- The presence of daylight without a view to the exterior reduces the overall impact on the visitor experience.
- Low skylights on a public terrace pose a public safety and security risk.
- This alternative would have significant impact for visitors within the museum for orientation and comfort.
- NMAH would not fulfill strategic recommendations of the Blue Ribbon Commission and internal programmatic goals with this alternative.

This Alternative would have following impacts:

- Interior wall thermal improvements would not be made.
- Interior daylight harvesting will occur in more restricted scope.
- The removal of a significant portion of landscaping on the terrace has a negative impact on the overall original aesthetic of the building.

These alternatives and their variations were considered mutually unacceptable to the Smithsonian and to the staffs of NCPC, CFA or the DC SHPO when reviewed.

5.0 Agencies and Persons Consulted

The following agencies and persons were consulted over the course of the environmental analysis process for the proposed project:

- Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History (NMAH)
- Smithsonian Institution, Office of Facilities Engineering and Operations (OFEO)
- Smithsonian Institution, Architectural History and Historic Preservation Division (AHHP)
- National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC)
- U.S. Commission of Fine Arts (CFA)
- District of Columbia State Historic Preservation Office (DC HPO)