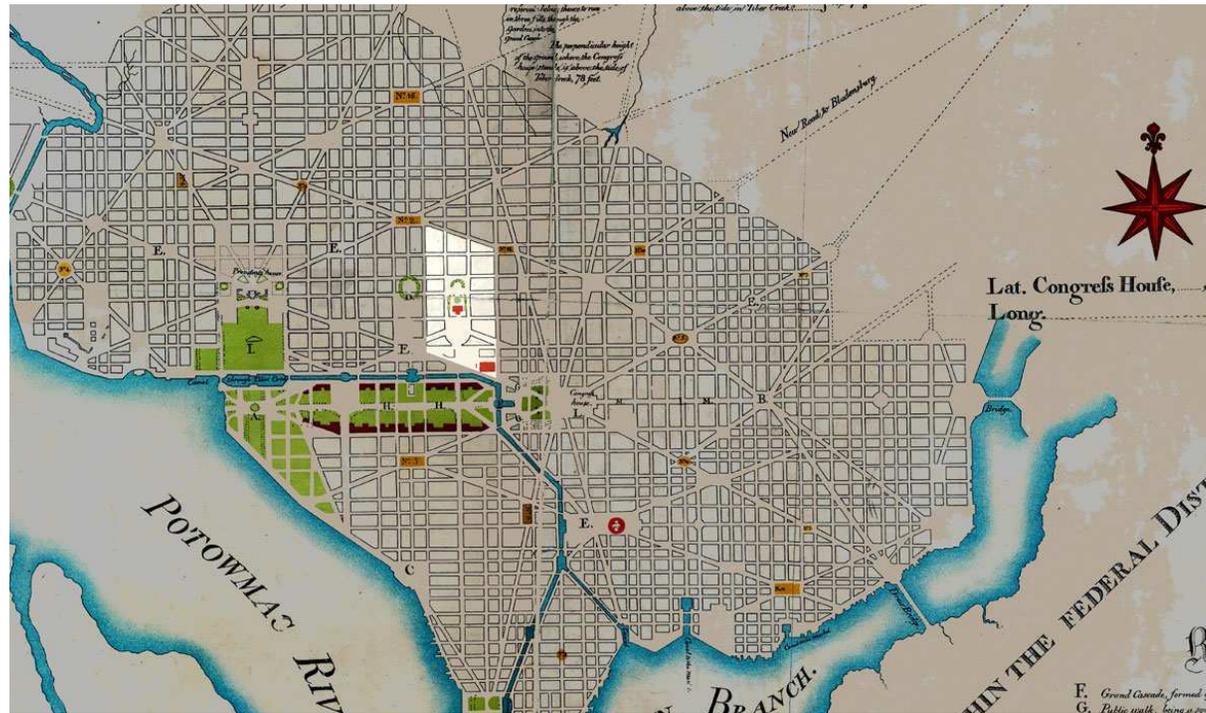


THE NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT MUSEUM
Urban Design Analysis Report - Judiciary Square



THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION
February 6, 2003

DAVIS BUCKLEY ARCHITECTS AND PLANNERS

TABLE OF CONTENTS . . .

INTRODUCTION..... 1

I. OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS & ISSUES..... 2

- A. The National Law Enforcement Museum Act 2
- B. History of the Development of Judiciary Square..... 3
- C. Ordering Geometries in Judiciary Square..... 23
- D. Volumetrics.....25
- E. Pragmatics.....27
- F. Cultural / Symbolic.....39

II. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION..... 42

- A. Conclusions.....42
- B. Recommended Design Guidelines..... 42

APPENDIX ONE

- A. Discussion of Placing Musuem Entries within the Memorial
- B. National Law Enforcement Museum Act
Public Law 106-492-November 9, 2000
- C. The Commission of Fine Arts Letter dated, August 5, 2002

BACKGROUND:

The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund will create the National Law Enforcement Museum as a stand alone companion to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial located in Judiciary Square in Washington, D.C. Public Law 106-492 allows the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, Inc to construction of a National Law Enforcement Museum on Federal Property, bounded generally by the Old City Hall on the south, The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial on the North and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces and Court Building C on the west and east respectively.

PURPOSE:

The Purpose of this report is to present the findings of an Urban Design Analysis that was performed on the site and the surrounding area, Judiciary Square. This Urban Design Analysis will be used as a guide for the design of the Museum, with respect to the elements of the immediate environs.

SCOPE:

This report presents a history of the physical development of Judiciary Square: the issues, opportunities and constraints that were addressed in the analysis; and the initial preliminary design guidelines derived from the study.



Public Law 106-492, as enacted by the One Hundred Sixth Congress of the United States of America and signed into law by President William J. Clinton, grants to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, Inc. the right to construct a National Law Enforcement Museum on Federal land located on United States Reservation #7 on the site bounded by the National Law Enforcement Officer's Memorial on the north; the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces on the west; Court Building C on the east; and Old City Hall on the south. The Memorial Fund is also permitted to construct part of the Museum underground below E Street, NW.

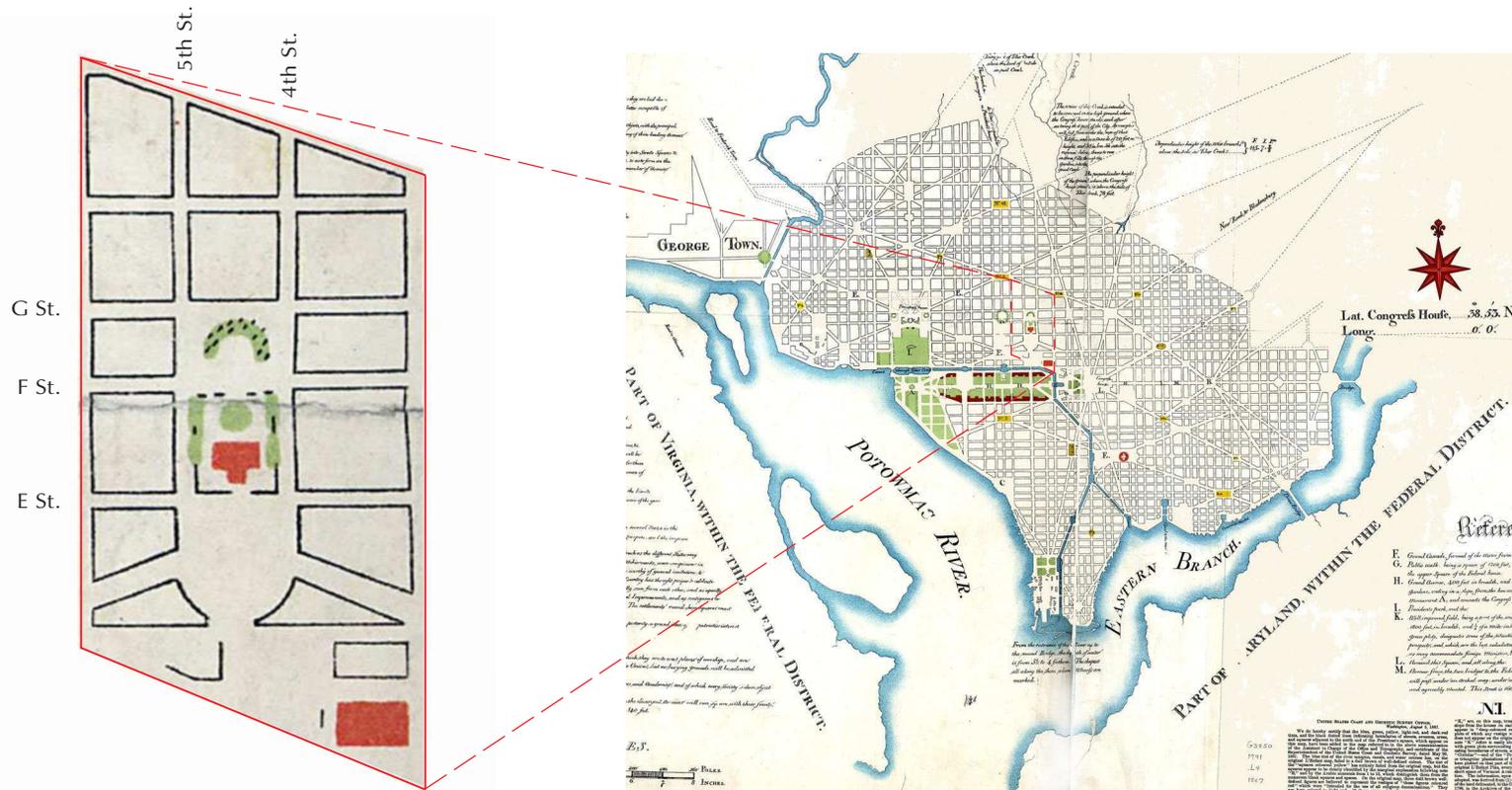
The Act stipulates the following requirements on the design of the Museum: "...Design Requirements - The Museum shall be designed so that-

- (A) there is available for underground planned use by the courts of the District of Columbia for renovation and expansion of Old City Hall-
 - (i) an area extending to a line that is at least 57 feet, 6 inches north of the northernmost facade of Old City Hall and parallel to that facade; plus
 - (ii) an area extending beyond that line and comprising a part of a circle with a radius of 40 feet measured from a point that is 59 feet, 9 inches, from the center of that facade;
- (B) the underground portion of the Museum has a footprint of not less than 23,665 square feet;
- (C) above ground, there is a no-build zone of 90 feet out from the northernmost face of the north portico of the existing Old City Hall running east to west parallel to Old City Hall;
- (D) the aboveground portion of the Museum consists of 2 entrance pavilions totaling a maximum of 10,000 square feet, neither of which shall exceed 6,000 square feet and the height of neither of which shall exceed 25 feet, as measured from the curb of the westernmost pavilion; and
- (E) no portion of the aboveground portion of the Museum is located within the 100-foot-wide area centered on the north

Judiciary Square was conceived by Pierre Charles L'Enfant as part of his plan for the then new federal city of Washington, D.C.. L'Enfant's plan for the city envisioned a separate precinct for the Judicial Branch of the Federal Government located between the Capitol building (the legislative branch of the government) and the President's Mansion (symbolizing the executive branch of the government.) The following is a series of iterations of the plan of Washington and the Judiciary Square area that document the evolution of Judiciary Square from its inception to the present day:

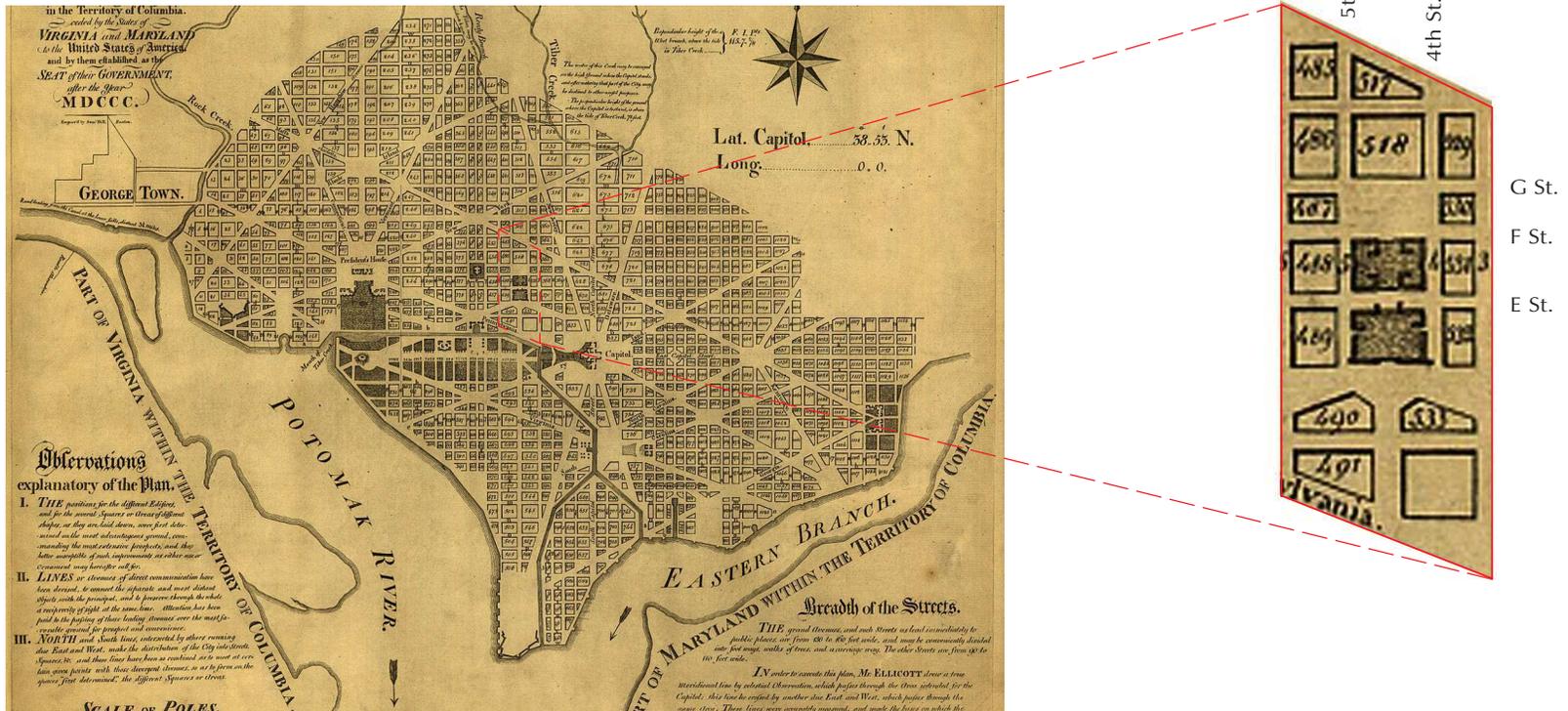
THE L'ENFANT PLAN (1791):

A facsimile of the original hand drawn map for the plan of Washington by L'Enfant, the inset detail of Judiciary Square shows L'Enfant's scheme for the square with a large open space south of what would become E street; a T shaped mark indicating a major public building (presumably the Supreme Court) between E and F streets and between 4th and 5th streets; and, a semi circular mark with dots indicating a hemi-cycle of trees between F and G streets and 4th and 5th streets.



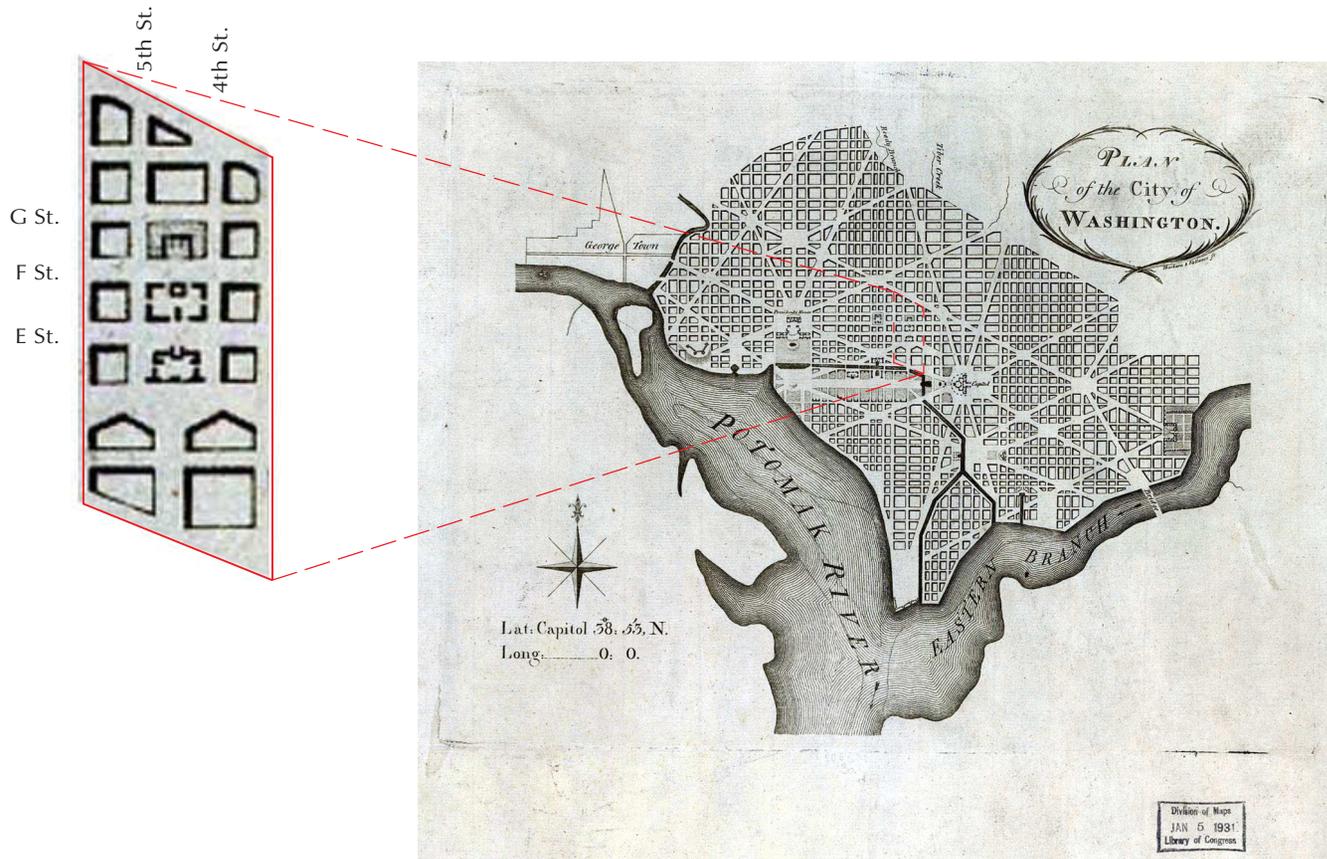
THE ANDREW ELLICOTT VERSION OF THE L'ENFANT PLAN (1792):

Mr. Ellicott's version introduces significant changes to L'Enfant's plan. The inset detail of the Judiciary Square area shows two large complexes of buildings in the square. The southern building has been pulled southward into what was open space in L'Enfant's Plan. The suggested building forms indicate a desire to hold a "street wall" line for the external building facades and the creation of internal courtyards. The second, or northern building is shown similarly to the southern building as a full block building complex bounded by E and F streets and 4th and 5th streets. The block north of the northern building is shown as open space.



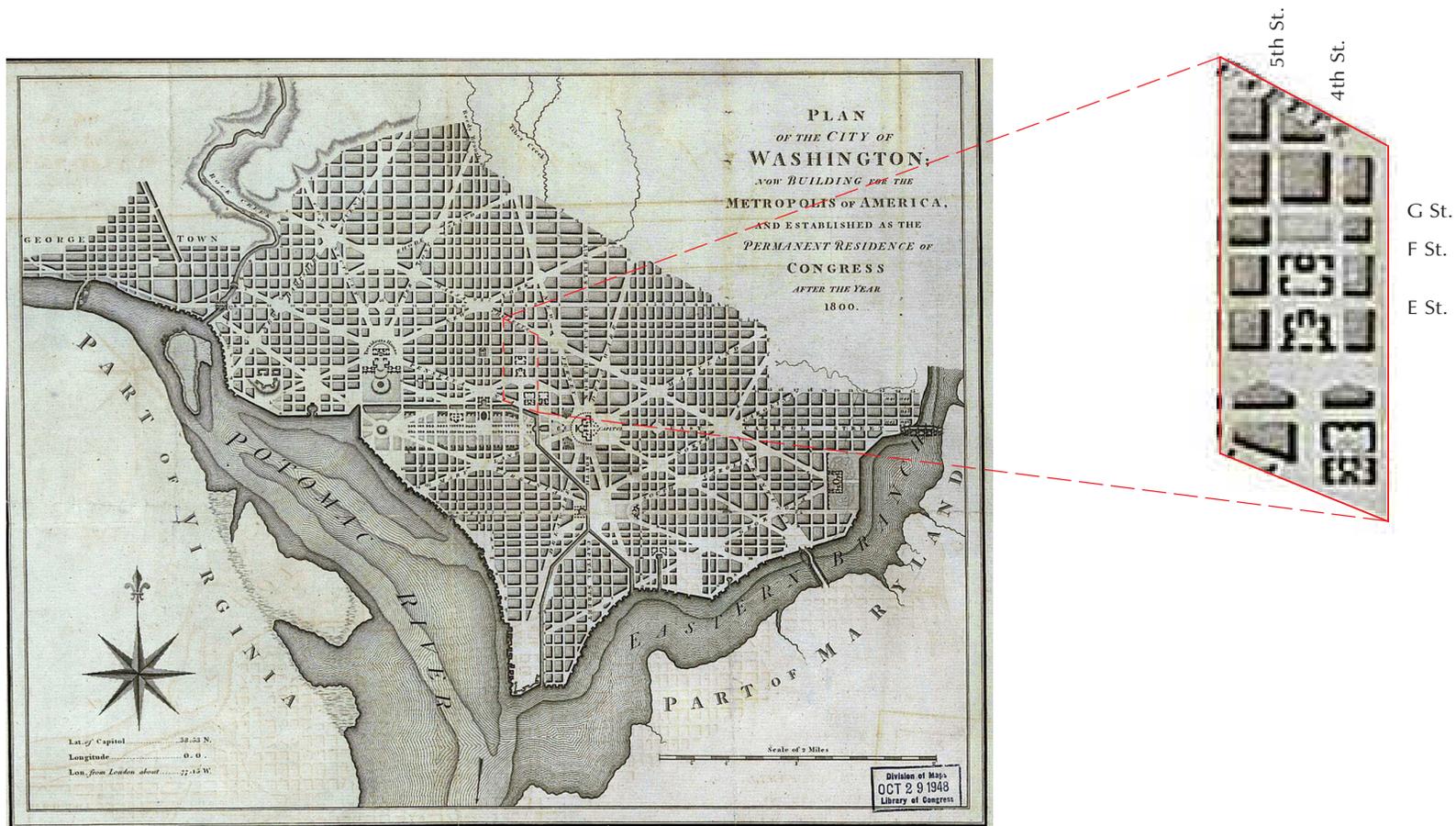
A VERSION OF THE L'ENFANT PLAN BY THACKARA & VALLANCE (1792):

A simplified version of the plan that appeared in a Philadelphia magazine, the inset detail of this plan shows a configuration for Judiciary Square that appears to be modeled after the Ellicott version but with a regularization of the street grid and somewhat different configuration for the buildings. Also shown in the northernmost block of the square is an indication of landscaped open space and public buildings.



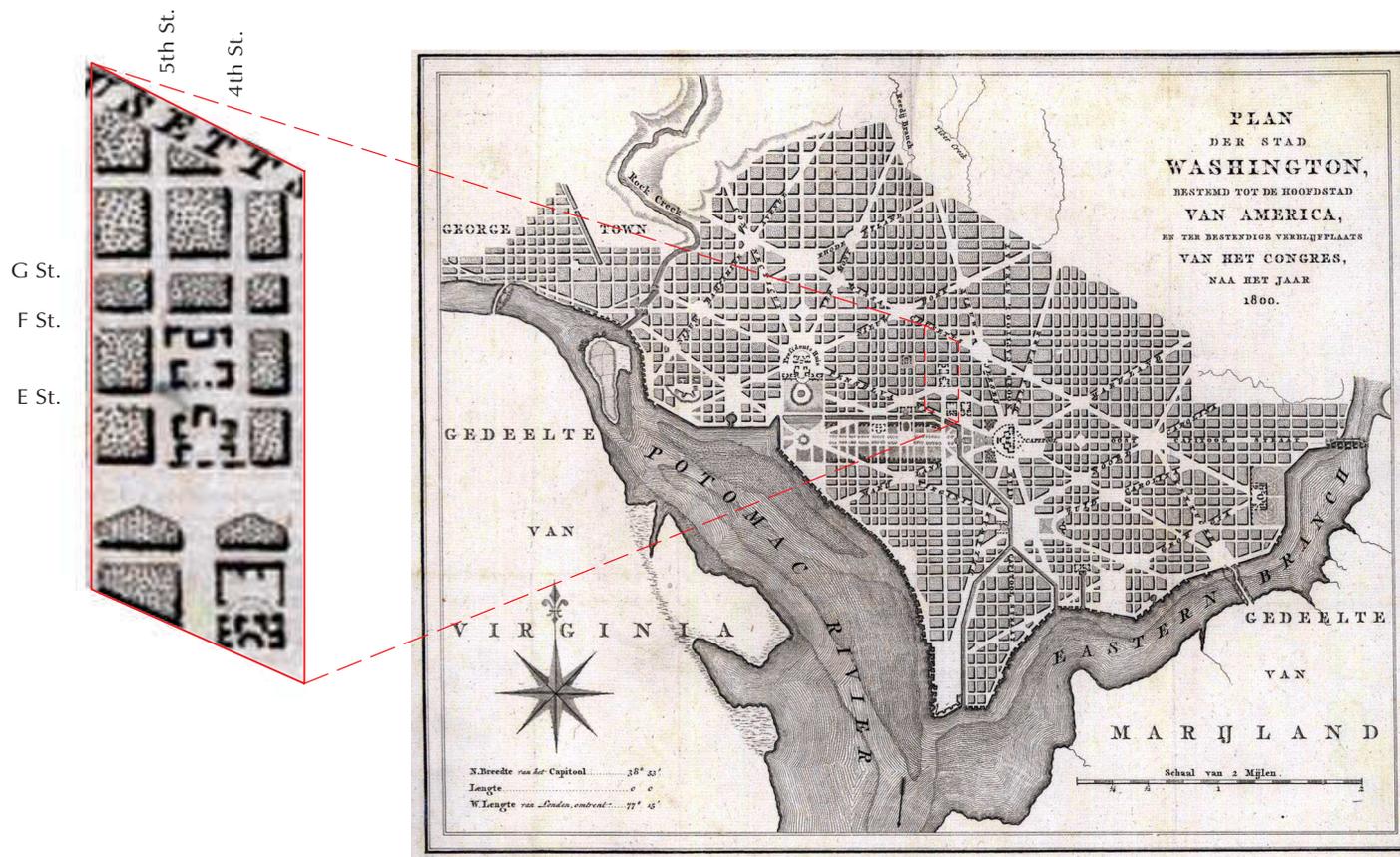
A VERSION OF THE L'ENFANT PLAN BY W. BENT (1793):

Similar to the Ellicott plan of 1792, this plan shows a northernmost block in Judiciary Square that is defined as open space (see inset plan of Judiciary Square area). Also similar to Ellicott are the two building complexes in the middle and southernmost blocks of the square.



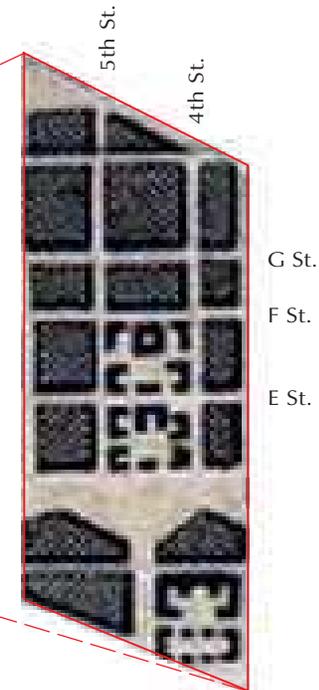
VERSIONS OF THE L'ENFANT PLAN BY A. VAN DER KROE (1793) & W.H. LIZARS (1819):

The van der Kroe version appears to be based on the Ellicott version of the Plan. However, whether intentionally or by mistake, the northernmost of the three large blocks that make up Judiciary Square has been filled in rather than left as open space as in previous versions. The filled-in, northernmost block appears again in the Lizars ca. 1819 version (see insets of Judiciary Square area).



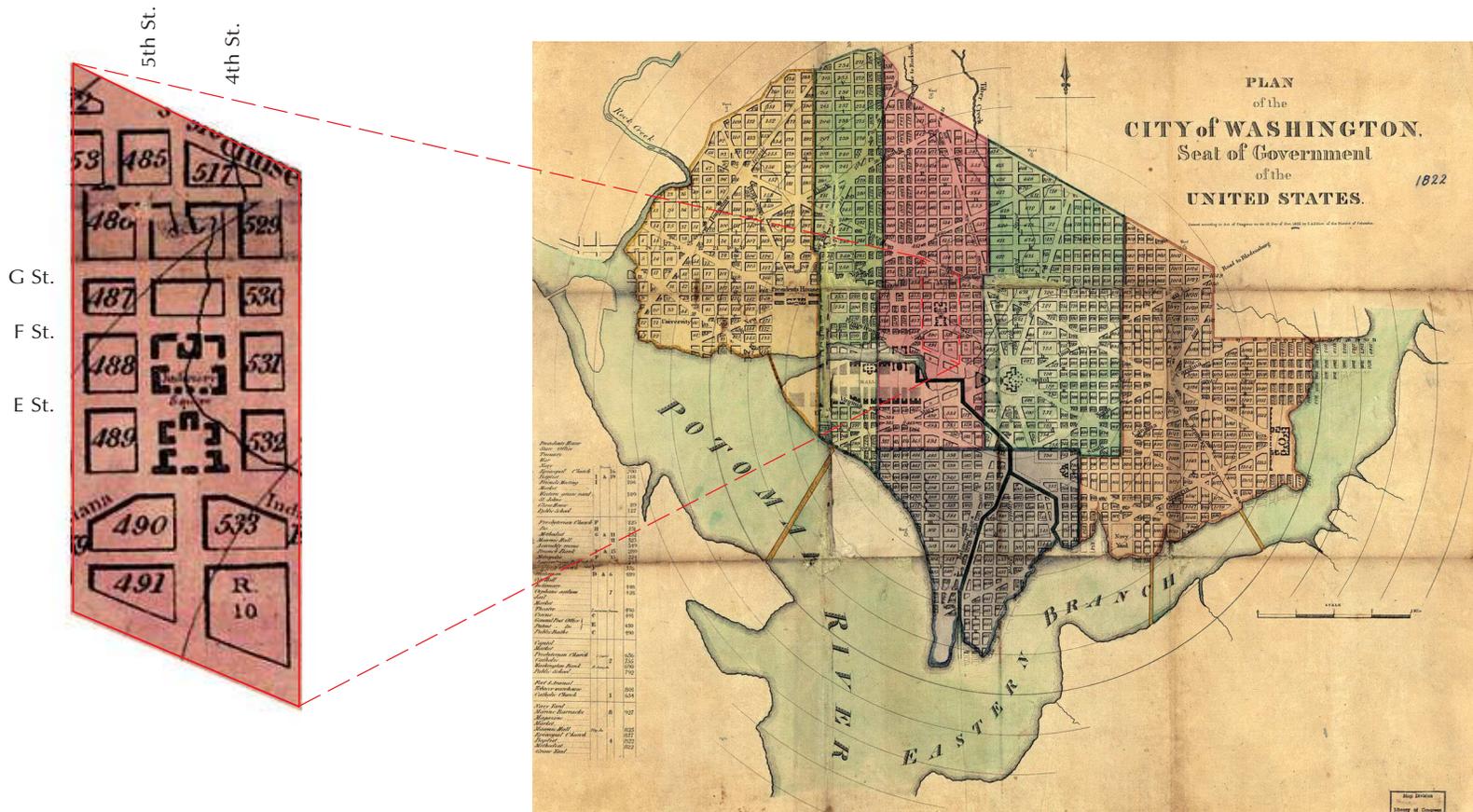
A. VAN DER KROE (1793)

W.H. LIZARS (1819)



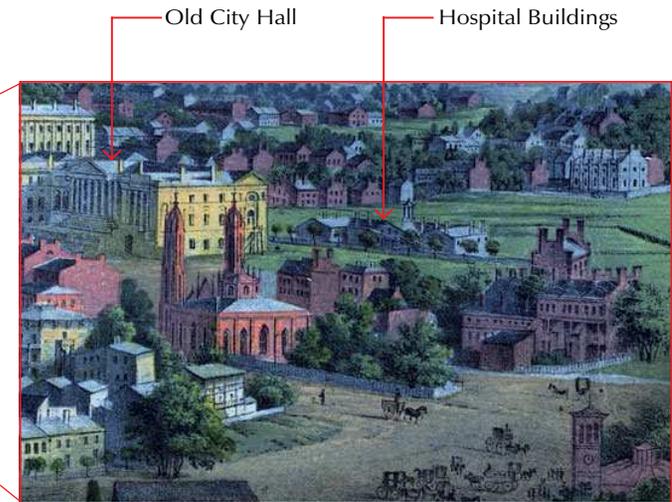
A VERSION OF THE L'ENFANT PLAN BY WILLIAM ELLIOT (1835):

Again the infill of the northernmost block of Judiciary Square persists in this version which is labeled “...drawn from the original plan adopted and signed by J.Adams, president of the U.S., by W. Elliot.” What is interesting about this plan, which appears to be based on the Ellicott version of the plan with the aforementioned changes by van der Kroe and Lizars, is that the District of Columbia Old/City Hall building, on which construction commenced August 22, 1820, was not shown in favor of the Judiciary Buildings from the Bent version of the plan from 1793 with slight variations (See inset plan of the Judiciary square area.)



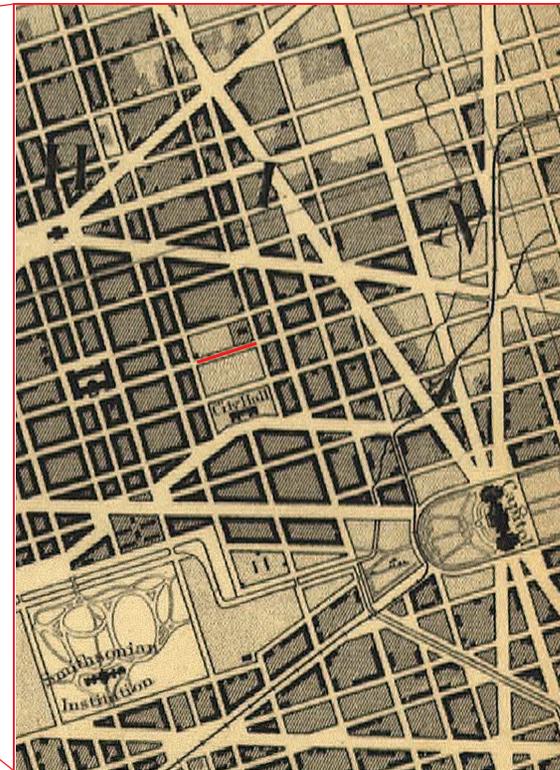
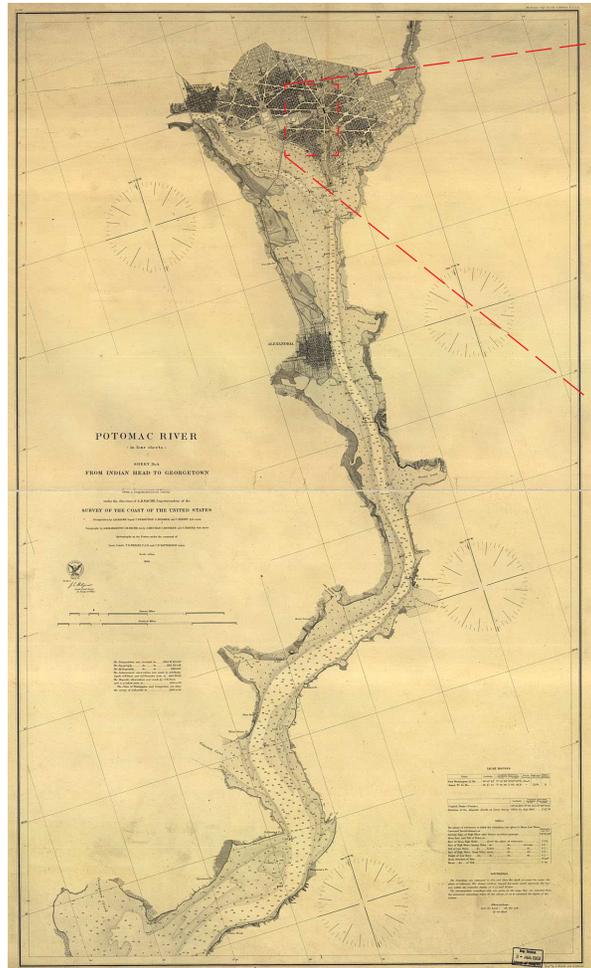
AERIAL VIEW OF WASHINGTON, 1852:

This aerial view looking over the U.S. Capitol shows the Old City Hall (1820-26) and Hospital (circa 1799) illustrates the open character of Judiciary Square at that time.



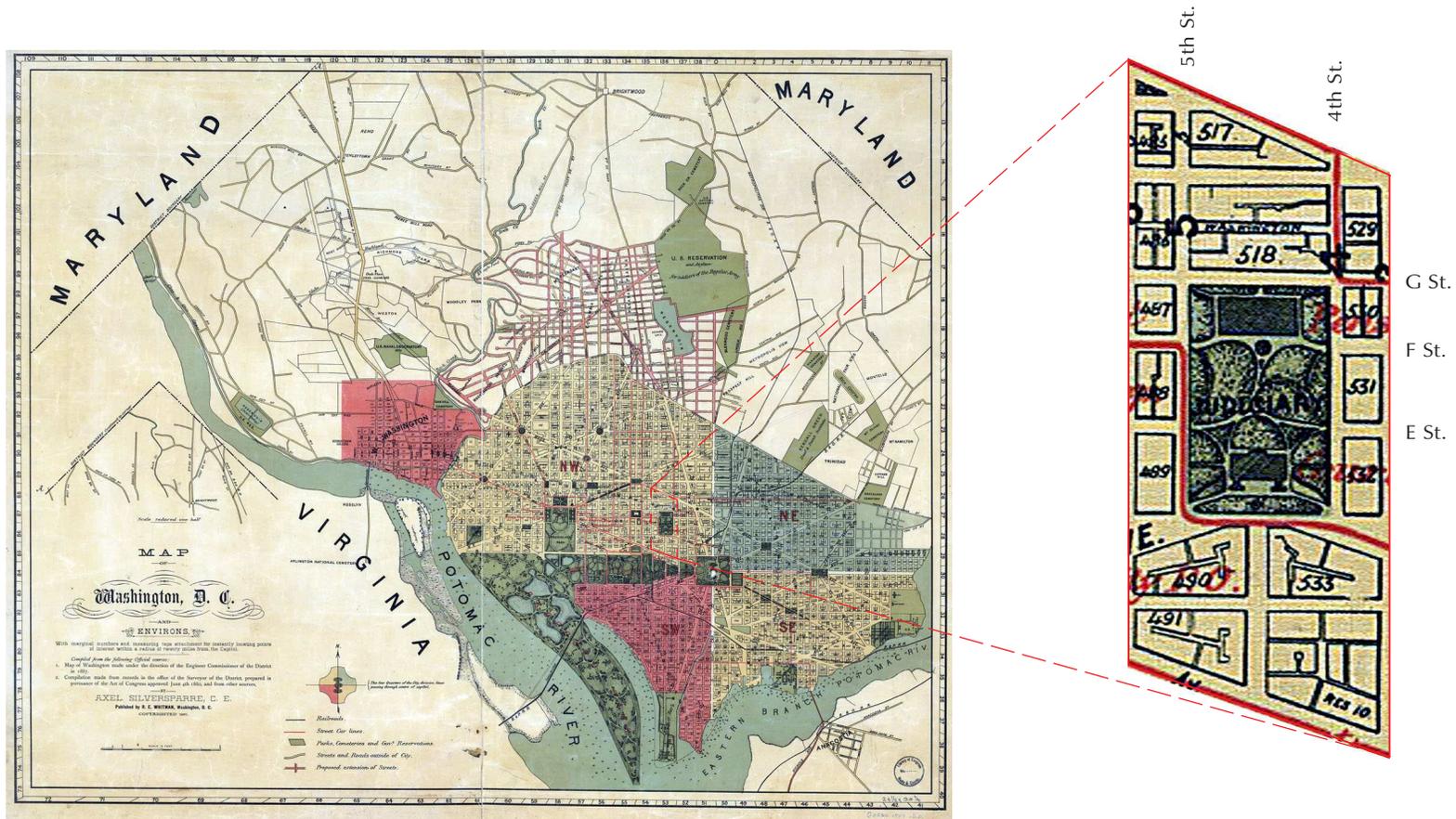
A VERSION OF THE L'ENFANT PLAN BY THE U.S. COAST SURVEY (1864):

This version of the plan, produced during the Civil War, shows the two northernmost blocks of Judiciary Square separated by a re-opening of F Street. The plan also shows the jail remaining on the east side of the northern block as well as the absence of the Hospital on the middle block.



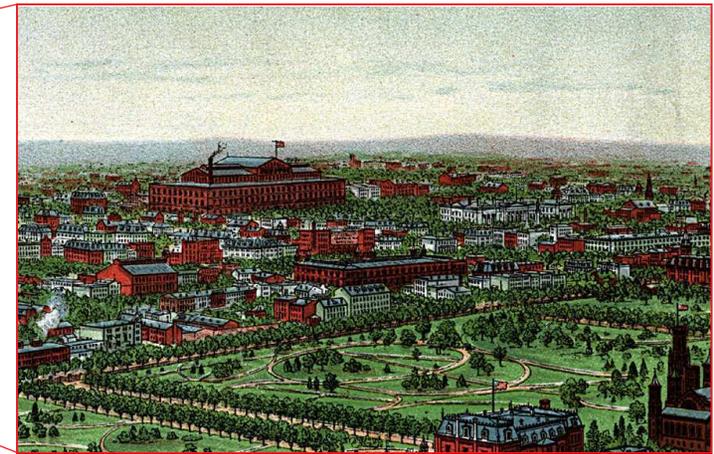
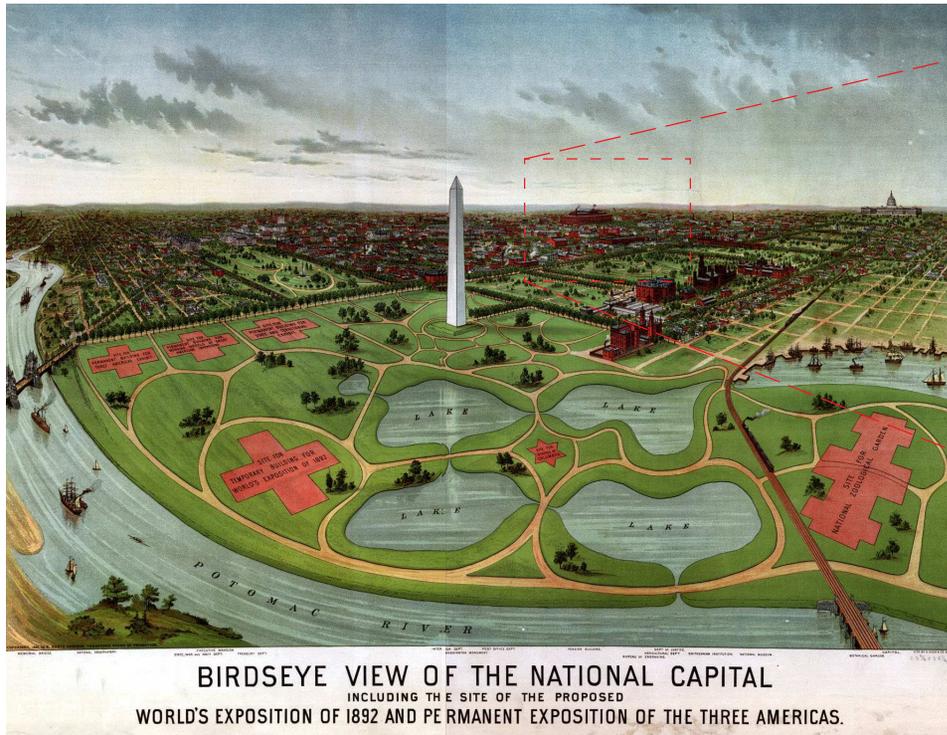
A VERSION OF THE L'ENFANT PLAN BY A. SILVERSPARRE (1887)

In this version, Judiciary Square (see inset plan) is shown as one large square by virtue of the closing of both E and F Streets. The plan also shows the then newly constructed Pension Building (now the National Building Museum). At this time, Judiciary Square was a fashionable residential area of the city.



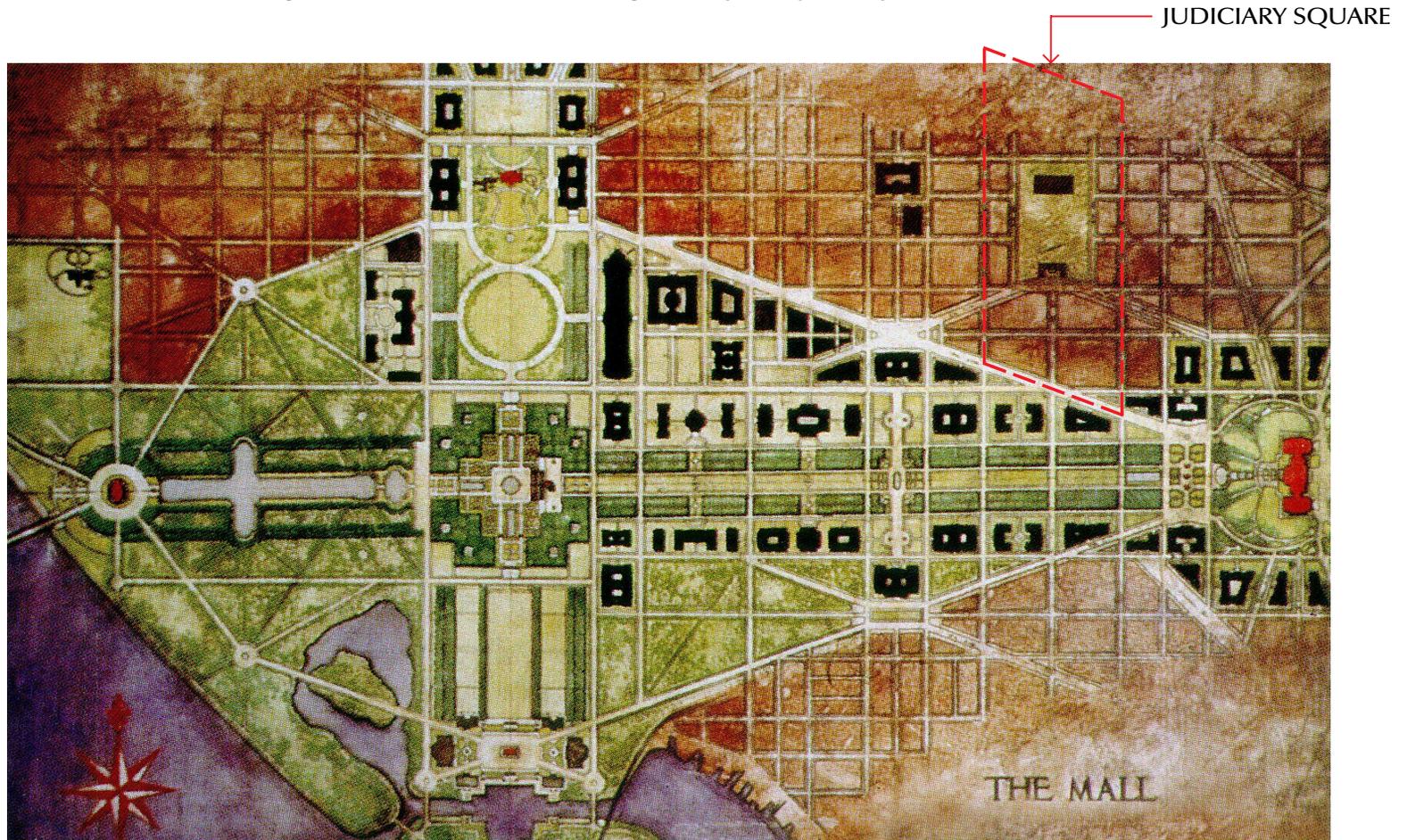
AERIAL VIEW BY E. KUNTZ JOHNSON 1888:

This aerial view shows the dominating scale of the then new Pension Building on the Washington skyline. Rivalled only by the Capitol, this massive brick structure clearly established Judiciary Square's presence in the Washington scene.



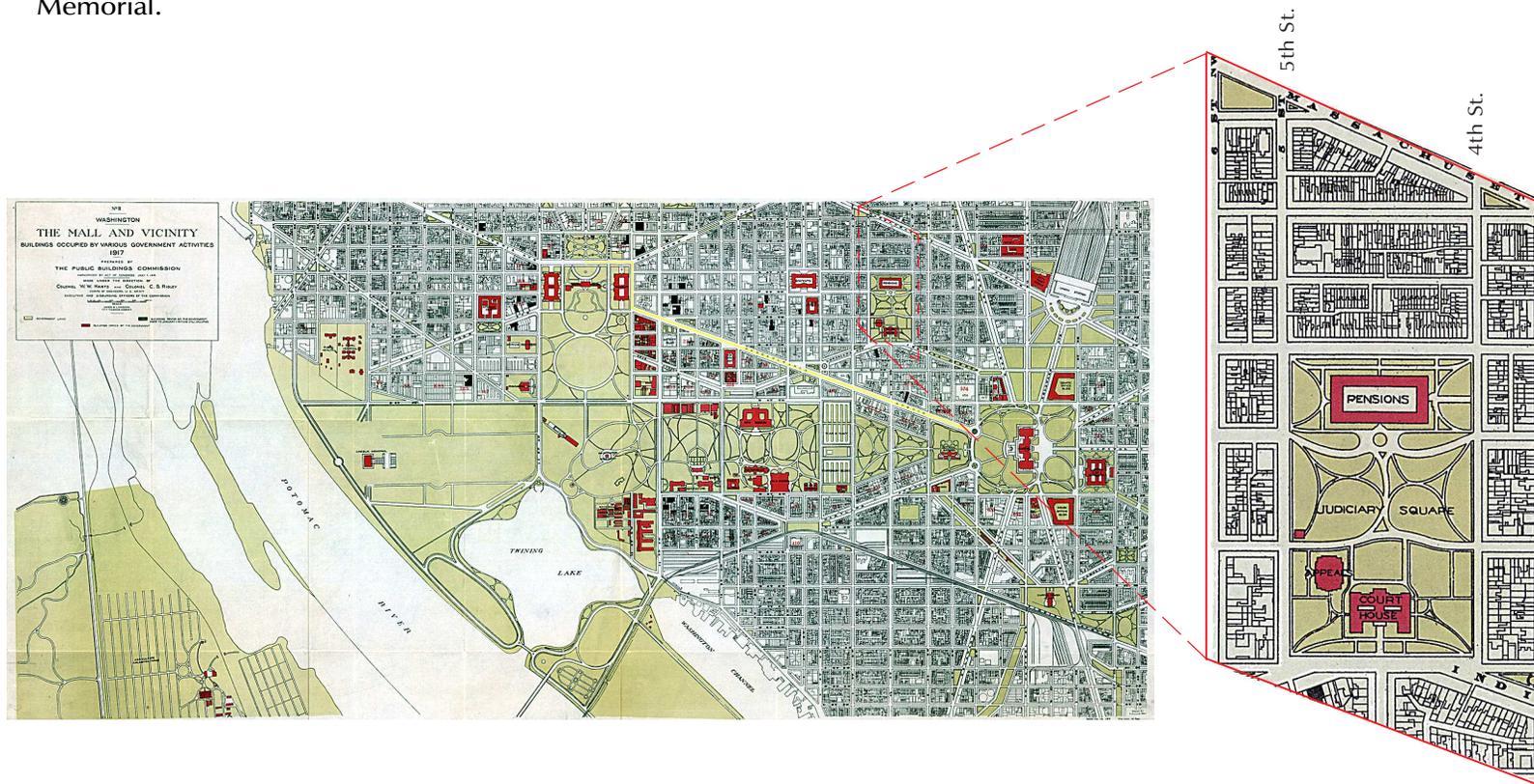
THE MCMILLAN COMMISSION PLAN OF 1901:

This Senate Park Commission’s plan focused on the “Monumental Core” of Washington in an effort to bring the city to the magnificence decreed in L’Enfant’s Plan. Judiciary Square is shown in the plan as a large urban quadrangle containing only the Old City Hall and Pension Building and with E and F streets being interrupted by the square.



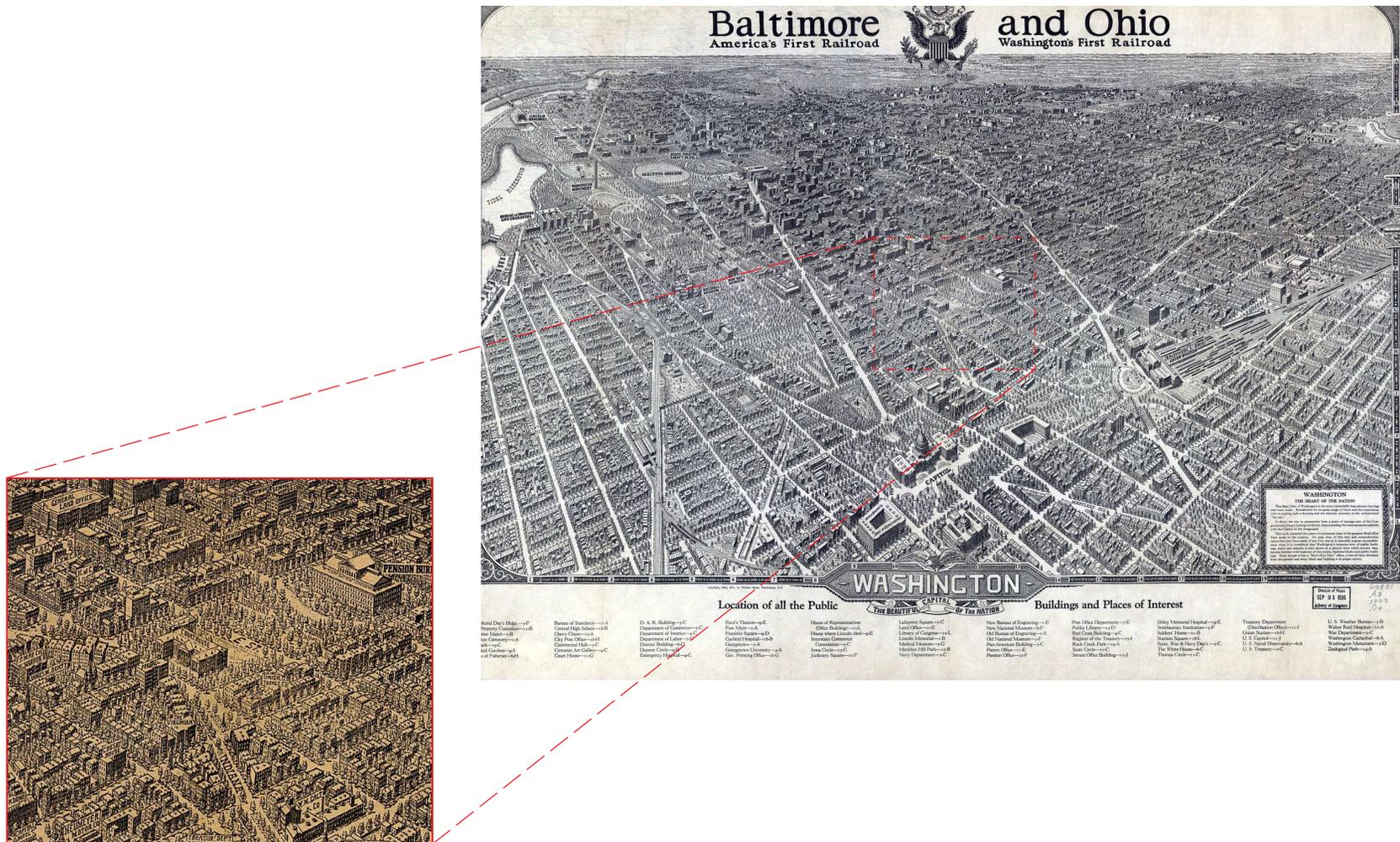
PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION PLAN OF (1917):

This version shows the Old City Hall used as a Court Building and the addition of the first of four additional Court buildings that would eventually define the center area of Judiciary Square we know today as the site of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial.



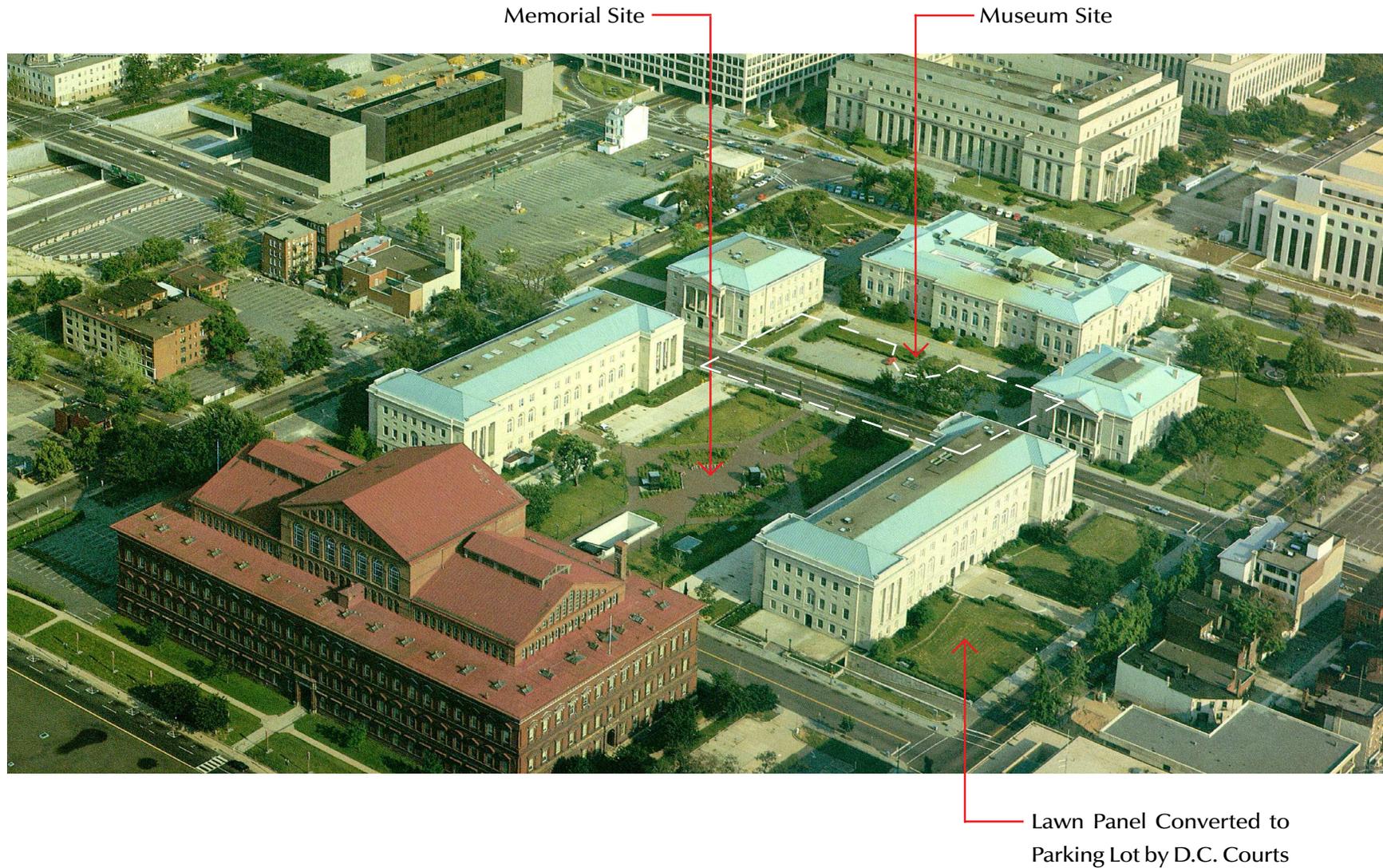
AN AERIAL VIEW OF WASHINGTON FOR THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD BY W. OLSEN (1923):

In this aerial view, the Judiciary Square area is shown with E street re-opened and the Old City Hall building labeled “Courthouse.” Also, the first of the two courts buildings (now the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces) to each side, and to the north of the former City Hall building is shown. This pre-sages the advent of the two courts buildings in the middle block of Judiciary Square that now bound the National Law Enforcement Officer’s Memorial to the east and west.



AERIAL VIEW OF JUDICIARY SQUARE (1976):

This version of the square prior to the construction of National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial.

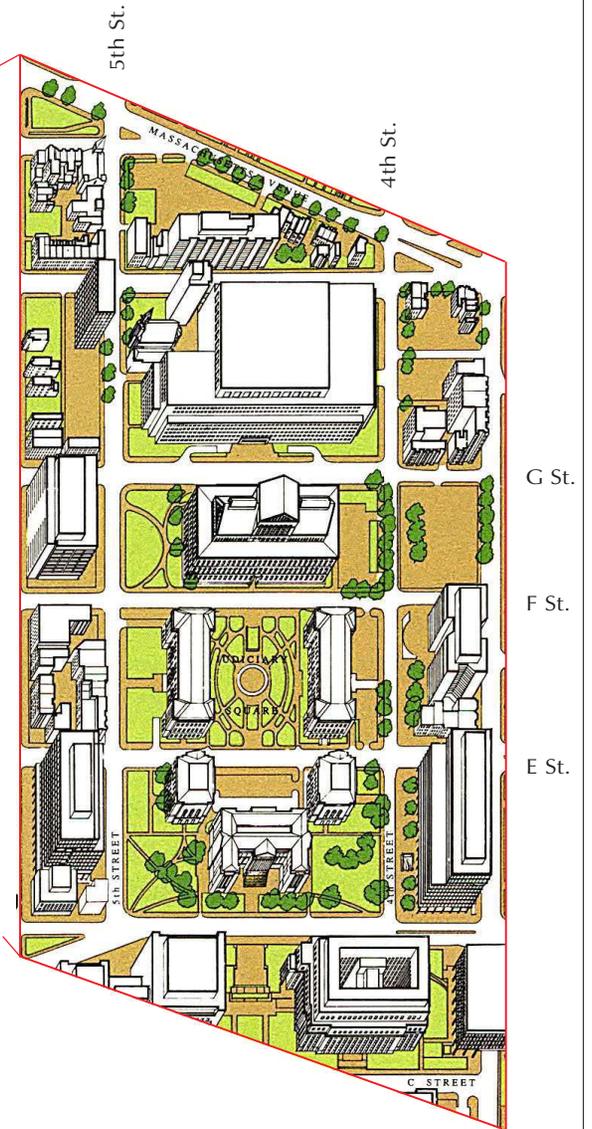


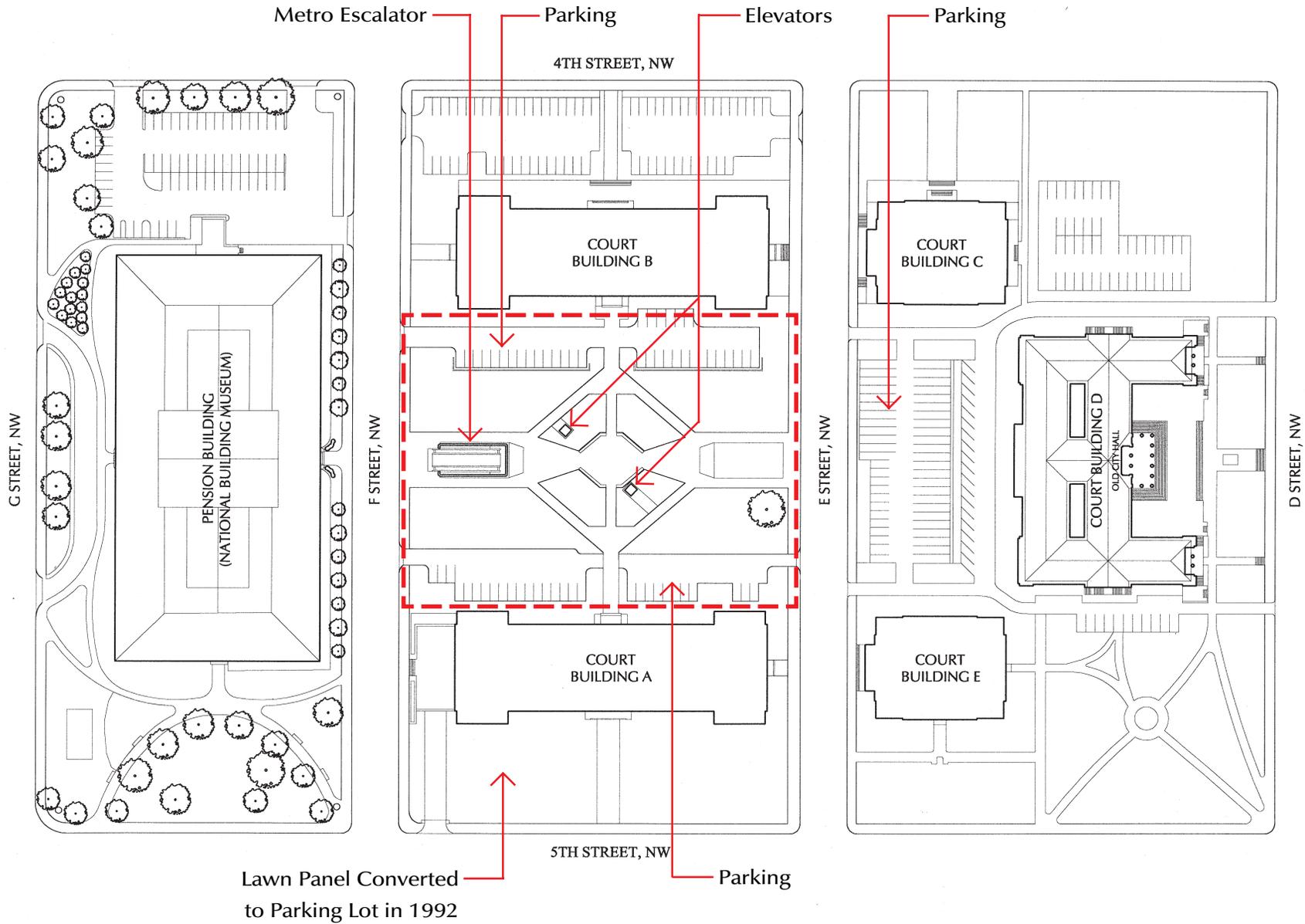
AXONOMETRIC OF WASHINGTON BY JOSEPH PASSONEAU (1996):

This version of the plan, drawn in the last decade, shows the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial and the site for the National Law Enforcement Museum in 3 dimensions.

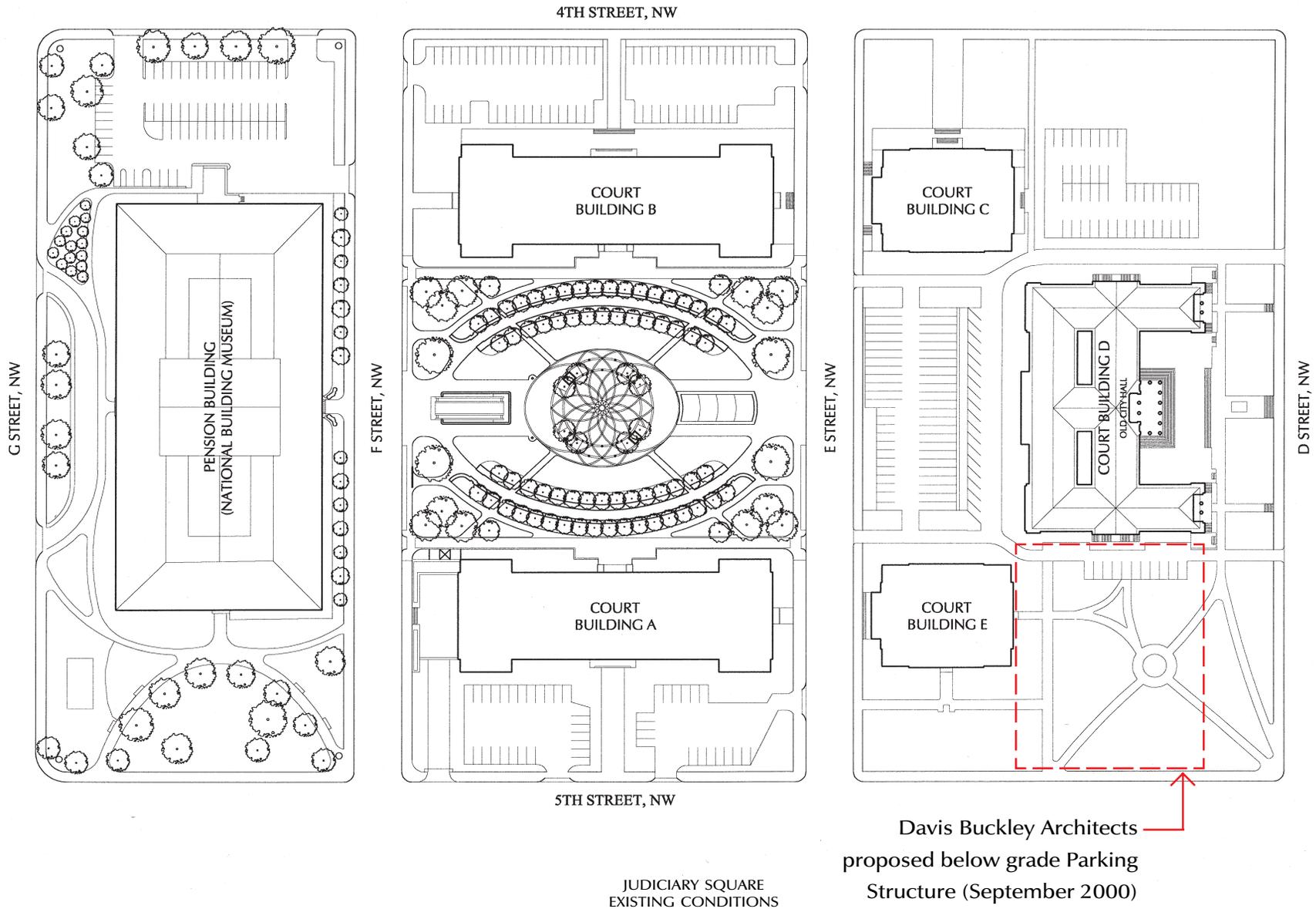


The Monumental and Commercial Center of The National Capital and The Surrounding Residential Neighborhoods
Three Dimensional Map of Central Washington
Prepared by Joseph Passoneau in Political Science at Johns Hopkins and Harvard Universities



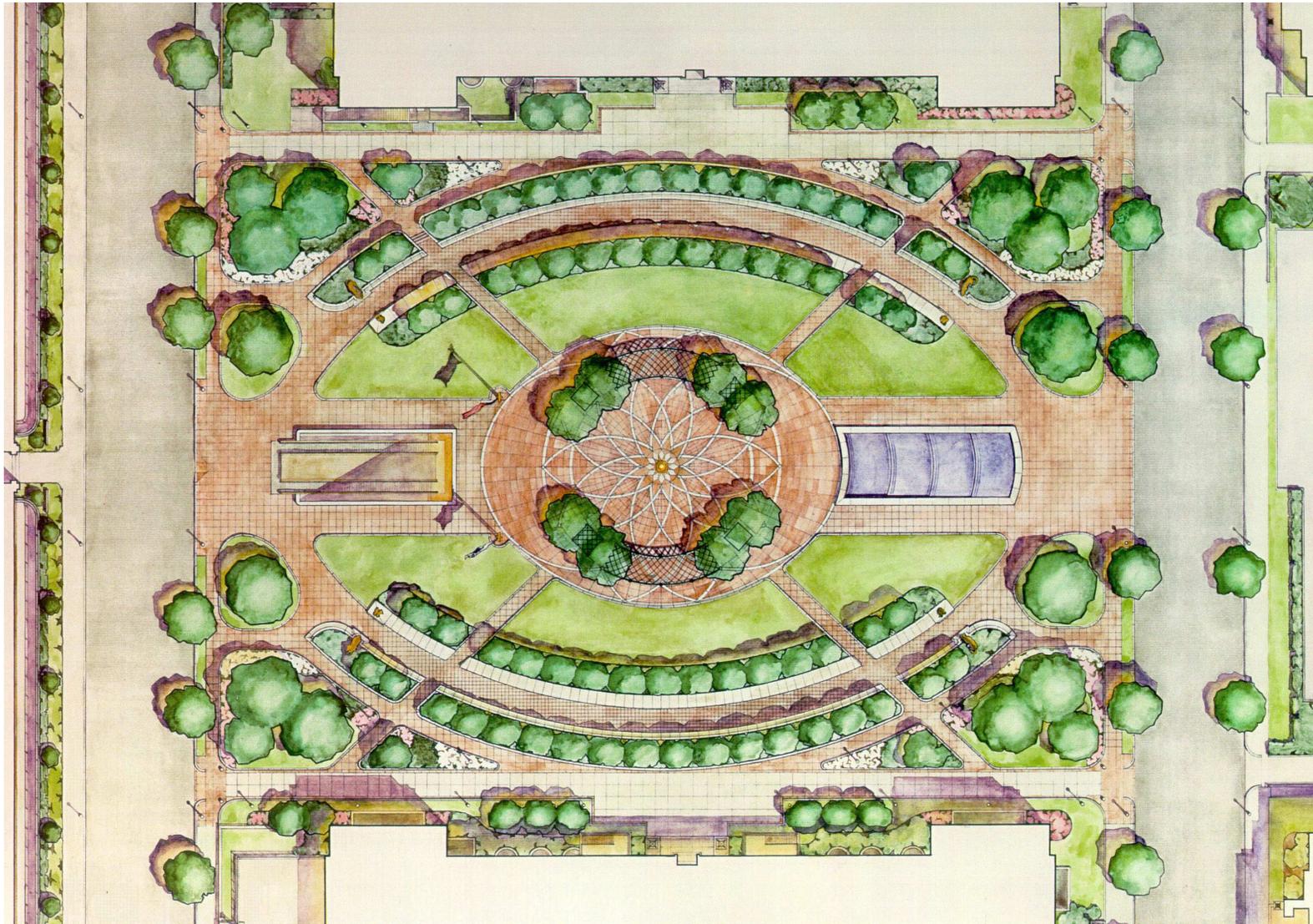


JUDICIARY SQUARE PRIOR TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MEMORIAL AND AFTER THE "CUT AND FILL" METRO TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION (1976).



JUDICIARY SQUARE
EXISTING CONDITIONS

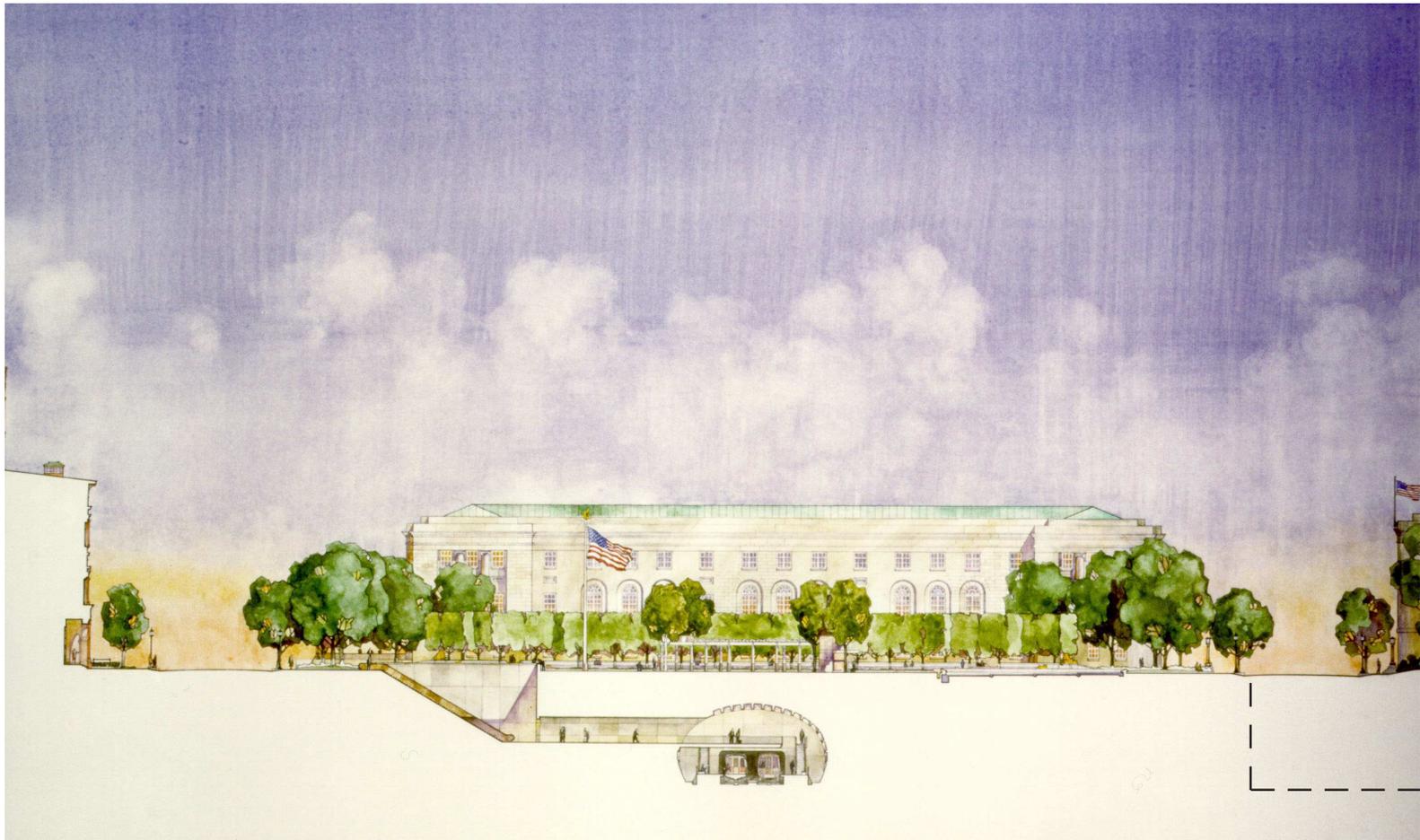
Davis Buckley Architects
proposed below grade Parking
Structure (September 2000)



21

NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEMORIAL

1991



Pension
Building

NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEMORIAL
1991

National
Law Enforcement
Museum Site

The principal (longitudinal/north-south) axis of Judiciary Square derives from the cadence that L'Enfant gave the orthogonal city grid (as distinct from the monumental diagonal pattern of avenues named after the states). Judiciary Square is centered on the 4th Street centerline axis, mid-way between the Capitol and Gallery Place which is centered on 8th Street, the mid-point between the Capitol and the White House. The east-west axes and other localized geometries affecting Judiciary Square are described below:

BOUNDARY PLANE NO. 1 (NORTH FACADE OF THE OLD CITY HALL BUILDING (COURT BUILDING D)):

The north facade of the U.S. District Court building is adjacent and parallel to the southern boundary of the NLEM site.

CROSS AXIS NO. 1 (CENTERLINE OF U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES AND COURT BUILDING C):

This axis has significance for the NLEM in that it represents the centerline of the two structures that are adjacent to the eastern and western boundaries of the project site. The facade of both of these buildings have a formal symmetry that should be acknowledged in the design of the Museum.

E STREET RIGHT-OF WAY:

The northern boundary of the NLEM site is coincident with the northern curb line of E Street. The southern boundary of the E Street Right-of-Way forms an imaginary boundary for the streetscape elements on the south side of E Street.

CROSS AXIS NO. 2 (WHICH IS OFF CENTER, OF COURT BUILDING A AND COURT BUILDING B):

The significance of this axis is of little import to the NLEM. The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Pergola and the Metro elevator and ventilation towers establish a new visual centerline for this minor axis of the ellipsoidal geometry of the memorial. This centerline is not important to the NLEM except that it forms the origin of the ellipse. The NLEM may want to reflect a concentric extension or echo of the elliptical form as part of its set of geometric determinants.

F STREET RIGHT-OF WAY AND SOUTH FACADE OF THE PENSION BUILDING(BOUNDARY PLANE NO.2):

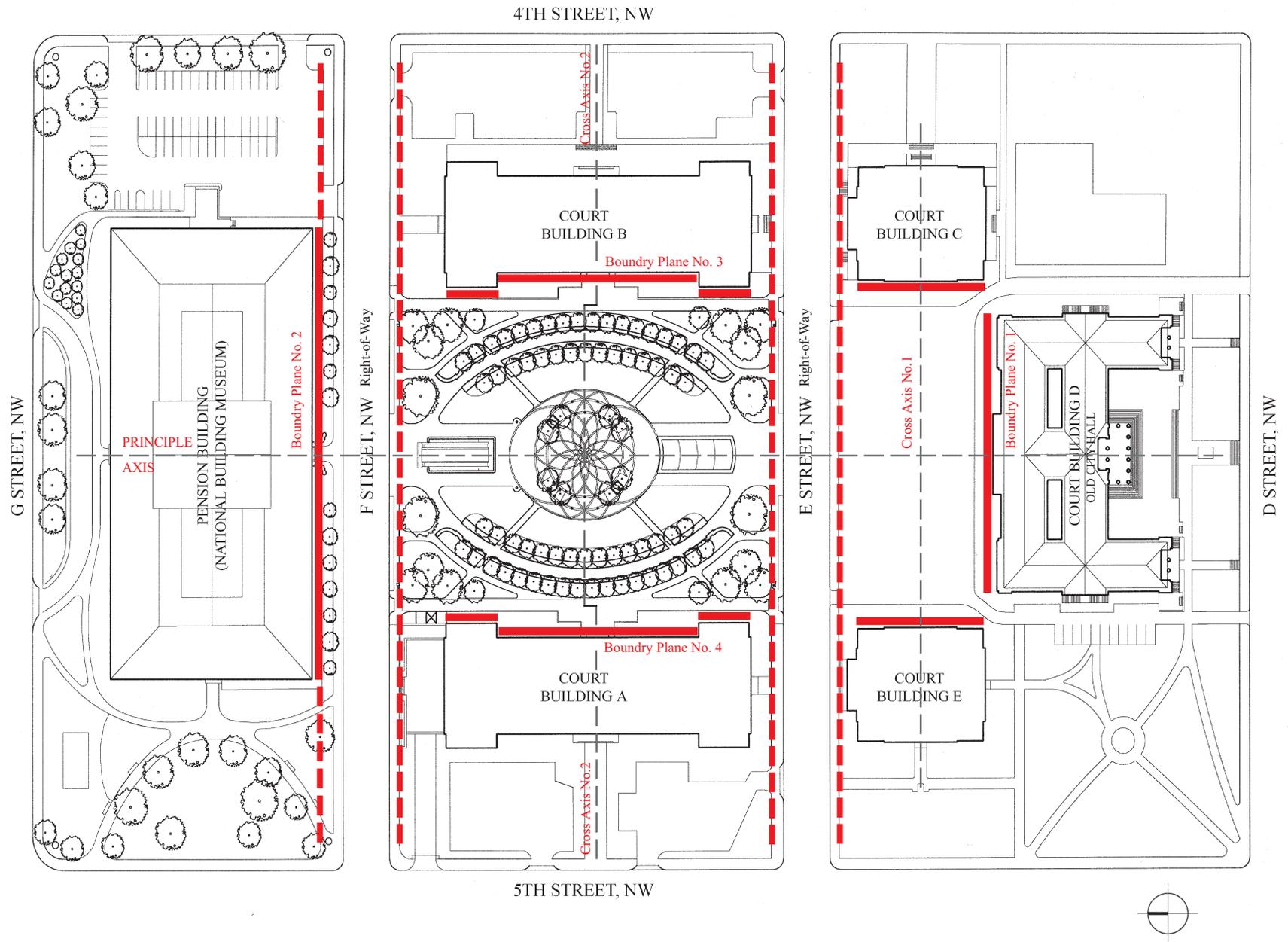
The F Street right-of-way and Pension Building south facade impact the design of the NLEM only in that they are parallel to the north boundary of the NLEM.

BOUNDARY PLANE NO. 3 (COURT BUILDINGS B & C):

These buildings form the eastern boundary of the Memorial and Museum sites.

BOUNDARY PLANE NO. 4 (COURT BUILDINGS A & E):

These buildings form the western boundary of the Memorial and Museum sites.



OPEN SPACE: The open space area(s) of Judiciary Square that are relevant to this study is the large quadrangle that is bounded by the Old City Hall building on the south; the court buildings on the east and west of the quad and the Pension Building (National Building Museum.) The larger inner quad of Judiciary Square is further broken down for the purposes of this study into:

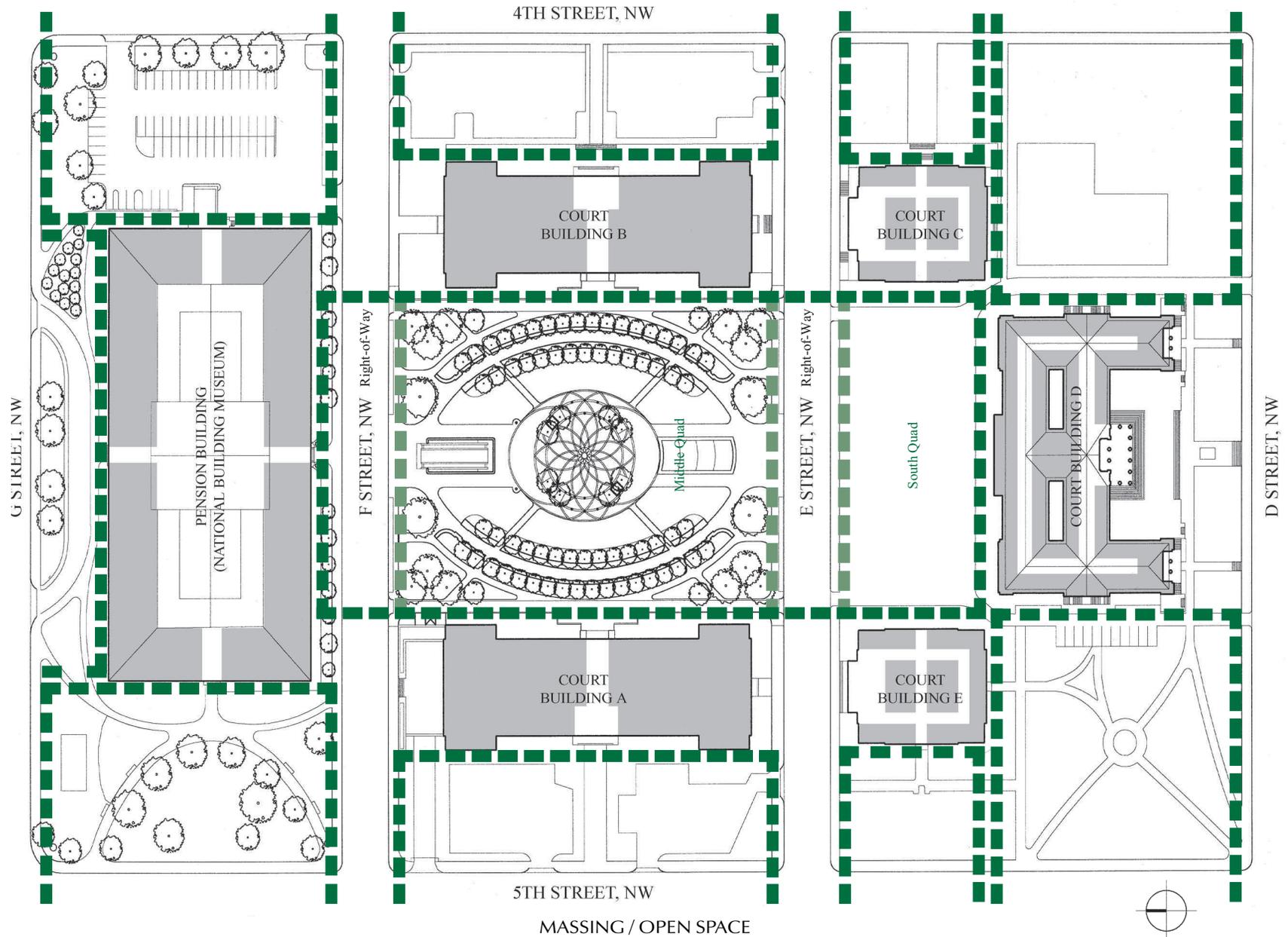
- The South Quad (National Law Enforcement Museum Site)
- The E Street Right-of-Way Zone
- The Middle Quad (National Law Enforcement Officer's Memorial Site)
- The F Street Right-of-Way Zone

Please see the Drawing on Page 24 for a depiction of these areas

BUILDING MASSING (EXISTING): The existing buildings that define the Judiciary Square Inner Quadrangle are as follows:

- The "Old City Hall" (Court Building D)
- The Court Building C
- The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces
- The Court Building B
- The Court Building A
- The Pension Building (National Building Museum)

Please see the Drawing on Page 24 for a depiction of this group of buildings.

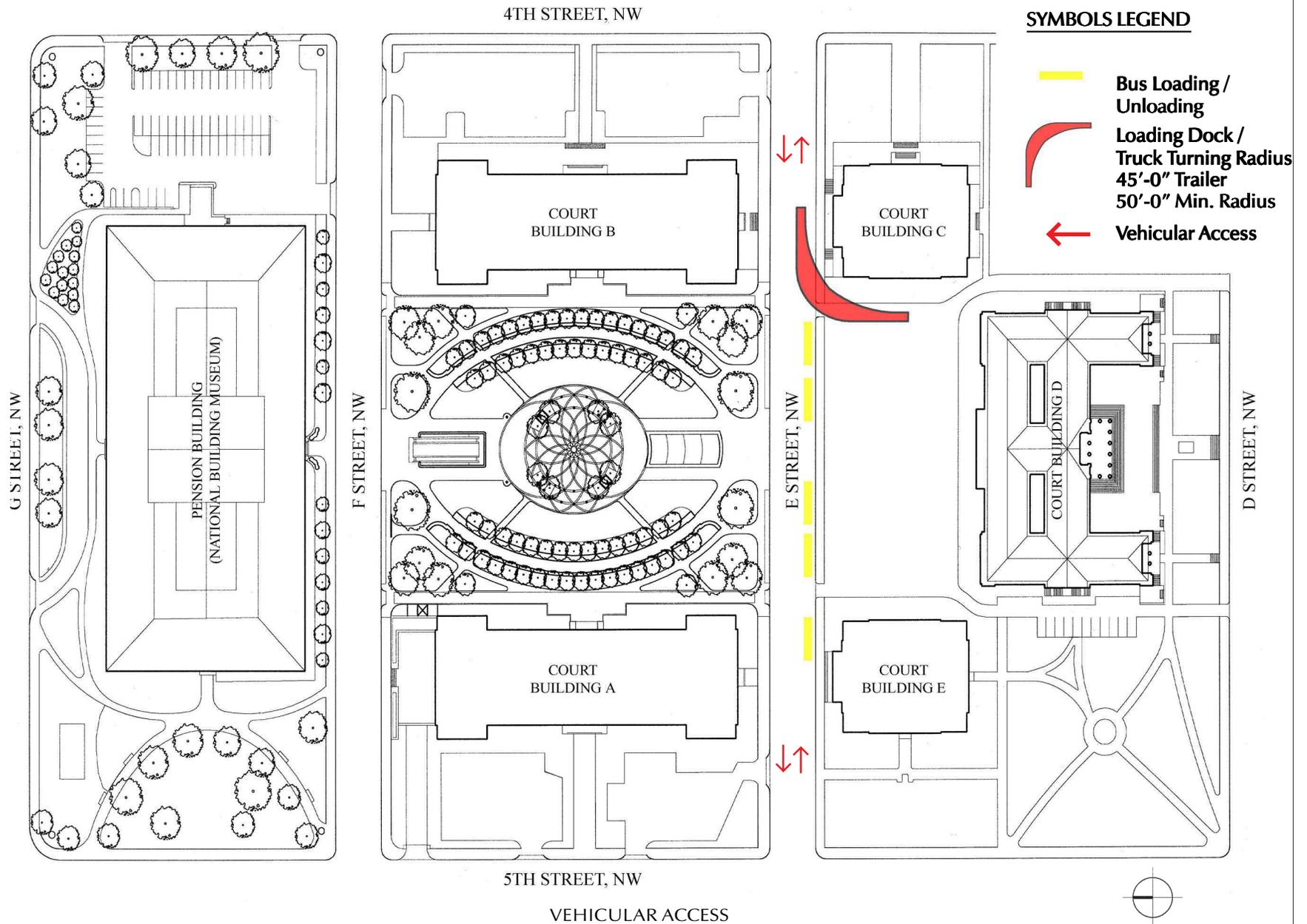


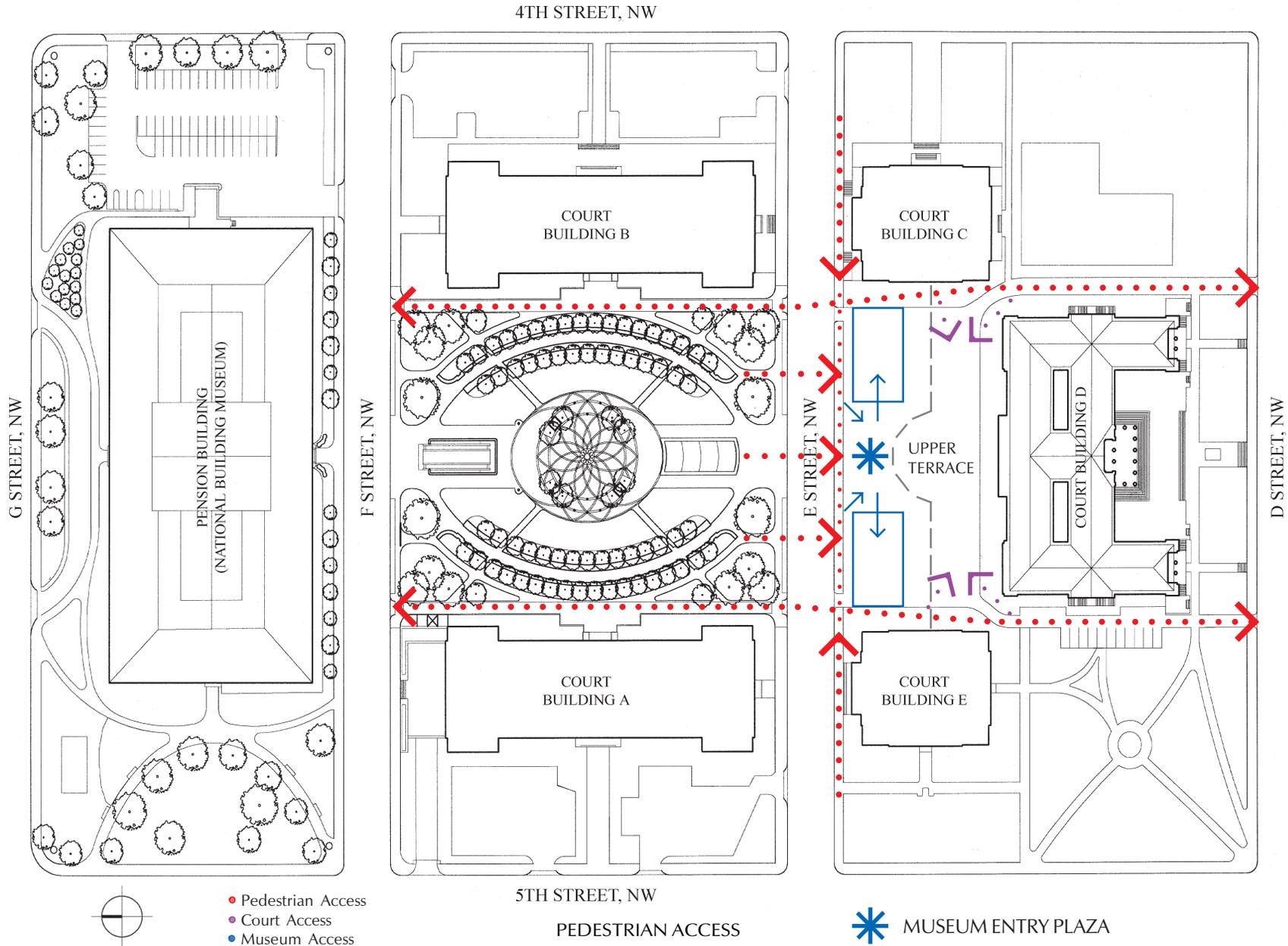
ACCESS ISSUES: The site is surrounded on 3 sides by other buildings (see plan) which means that virtually all visitors to the site as well as museum staff will access the site from the E Street right-of-way.

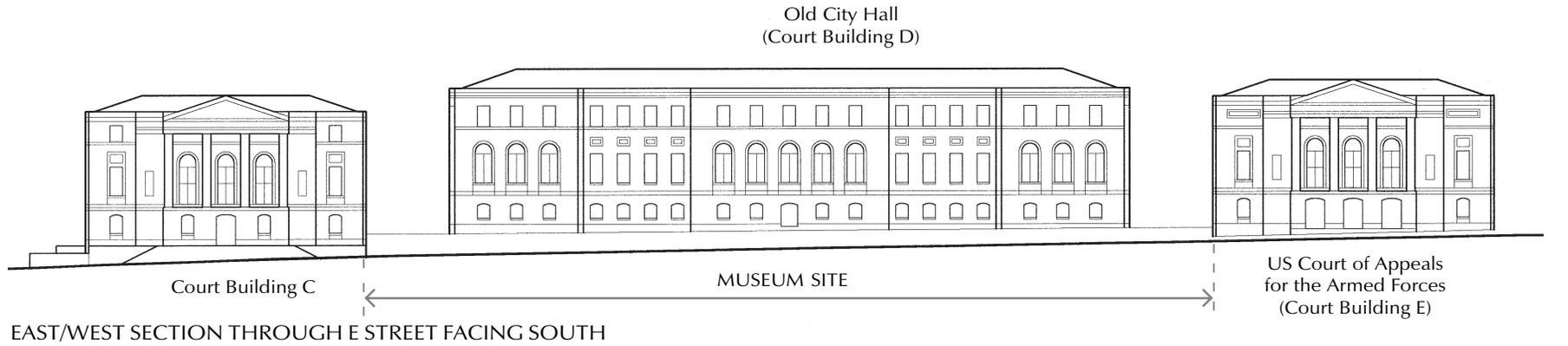
VEHICULAR: All vehicular access to the site will be via E Street. Museum patrons arriving by car can be dropped-off curbside but automobiles will be restricted from parking in the center "view corridor" (see the Drawing on Page 26.) Service Vehicles will have a curb cut and access drive along the eastern boundary of the site to gain access to the loading dock area.

PEDESTRIAN: Most visitors to the site will arrive by public transportation, either on Metro or by taxi. Once at the site perimeter, they will join those who come by foot as pedestrians and will traverse the south sidewalk zone of the E Street right-of-way as they approach the Museum entrance. The entries to the Museum will be contained in the Pavilion structures.

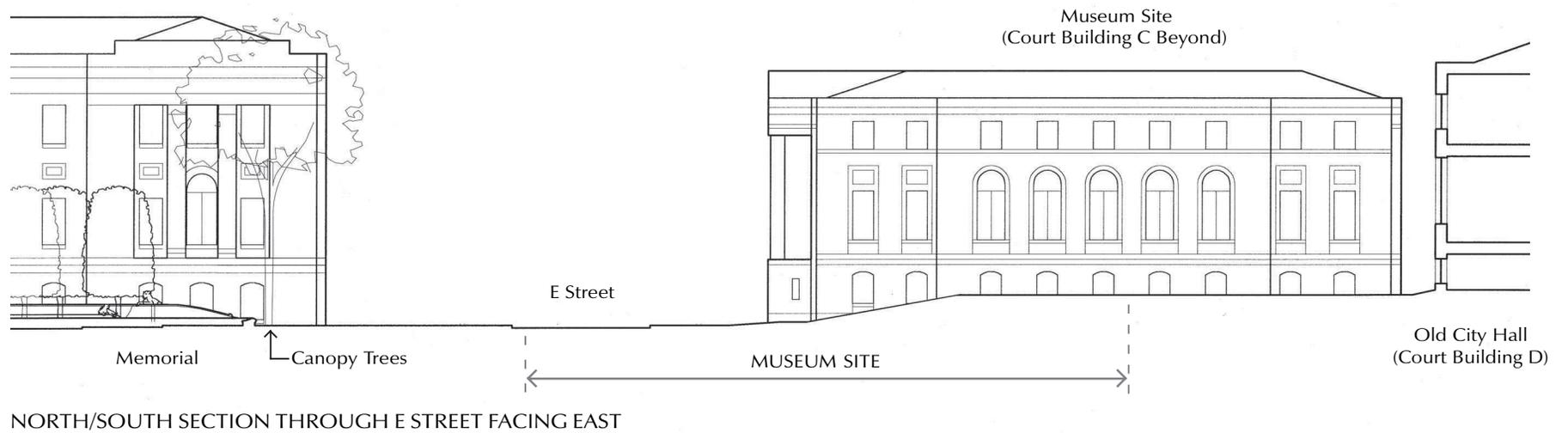
"SETBACKS": Building setbacks were established both above and below grade as part of the site legislation.







31



SITE SECTIONS

VIEWS AND VISTAS:

Visibility of the Museum is an important issue, both from the standpoint of attraction and from the standpoint of what is seen from its neighbors. From the opposite viewpoint, what patrons of the Museum see from the Museum property is also an important issue. For the purposes of this study, views will be taken to mean what one sees as one approaches the Museum or views the museum site from outside the boundaries of the site. Vistas will be taken to mean what is seen by a viewer from within the site looking out.

VIEWS:

Approach to site:

The photographs on Page 32 exhibit the existing site approach conditions.

From neighboring properties:

The photographs on Page 32 are taken from each of the several neighboring properties.

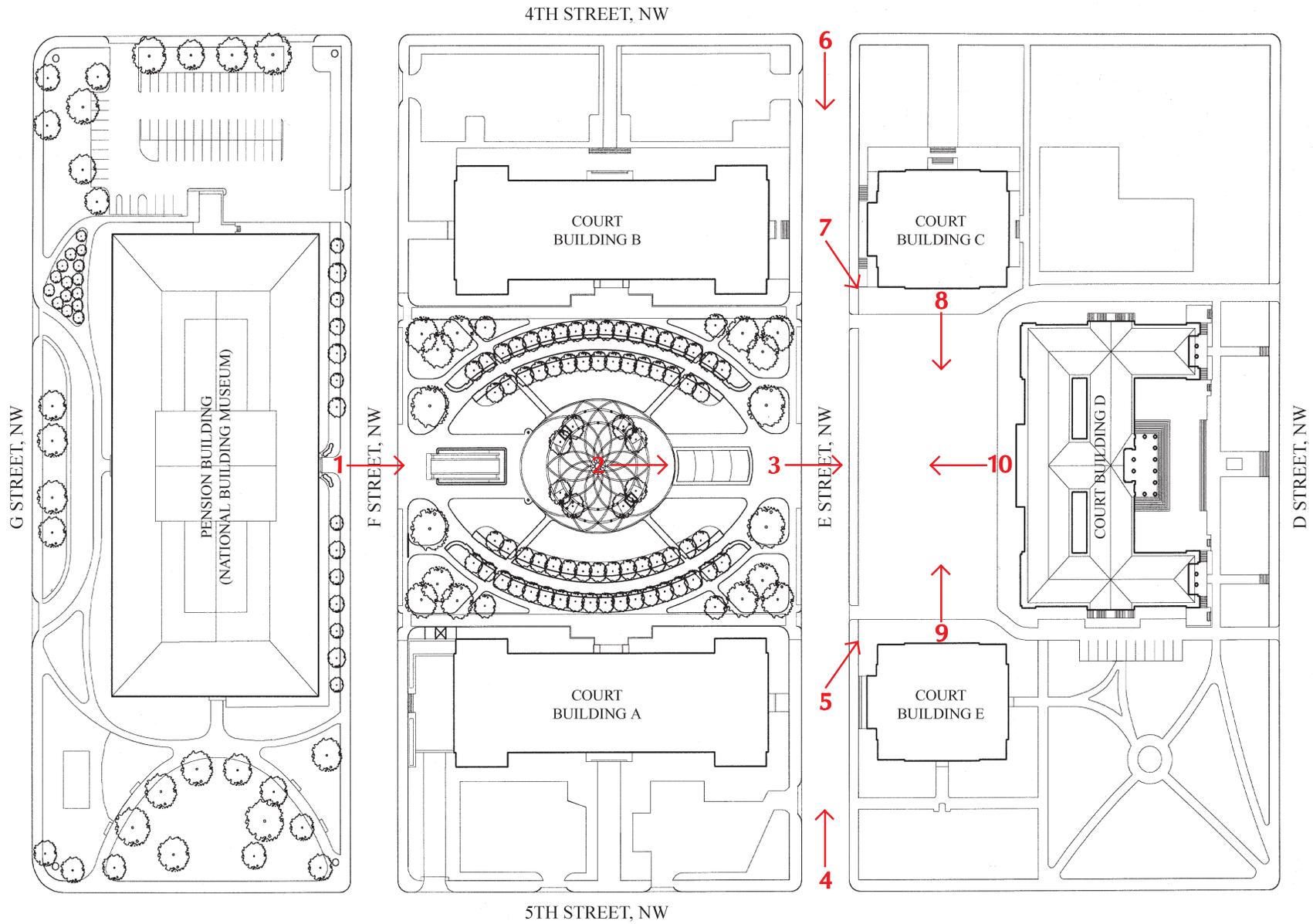
VISTAS:

Vistas of Old City Hall Building: The photographs on Page 34 show the conditions that exist along the north side of the Old City Hall Building.

Vistas of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial: The Photographs on Page 34 show the conditions that exist on the south side of the Memorial.

Vistas of the Court Building C: The Photographs on Page 34 show the conditions that exist along the west side of Court Building C.

Vistas of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces building: The photographs on Page 34 show the conditions that exist along the east side of this building.



VIEWS



View 1



View 2



View 3



View 4



View 5



View 6



View 7



View 8

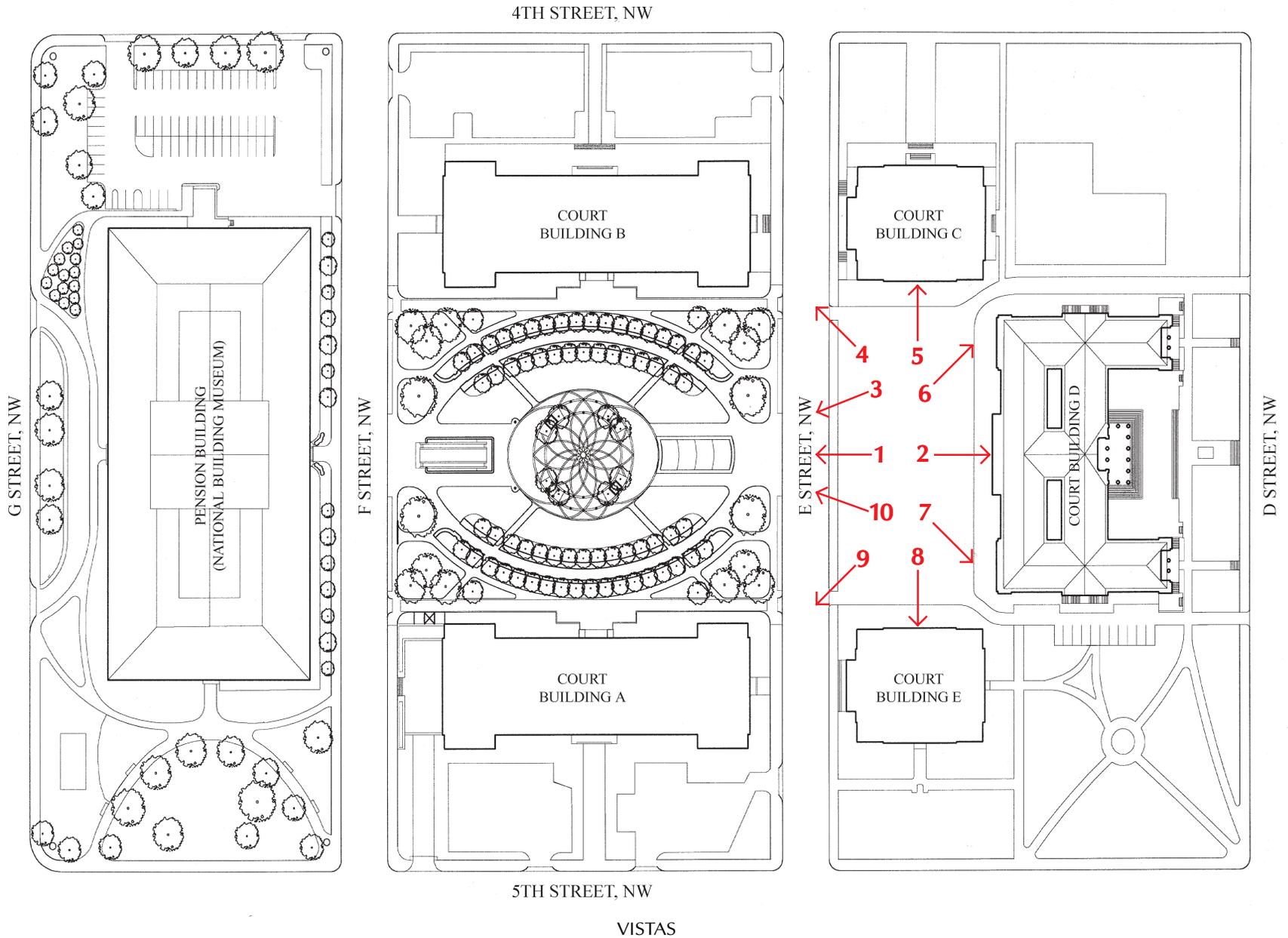


View 9



View 10

VIEWS





Vista 1



Vista 2



Vista 3



Vista 4



Vista 5



Vista 6



Vista 7



Vista 8



Vista 9



Vista 10

VISTAS

ROLE IN ANNUAL CEREMONIES OF THE NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEMORIAL:

As the sister entity to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, the Museum will play a role in the annual ceremonies of the Memorial. Possible functions for the Museum would be to serve as a stage and or backdrop for the ceremonies of the Memorial. Another would be to provide an area for bleachers for guests at the ceremonies. These and other possible roles will be explored in the design of the museum.



Photo by Eric Taylor



Photo by Eric Taylor

“Annual Candle Light Vigil”, May 13, 2002

“On May 13th the night the sky was pierced by one of the most appropriate and imaginative memorials ever brought to Washington - a single crystal blue beam of light, a laser representing the thin blue line.”

President George Bush

DYNAMIC WITH NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEMORIAL:**INTERDEPENDENT RELATIONSHIP:**

The adjacency of the NLEOM is seen as a mutually beneficial circumstance for both entities. Visitors to one would likely be drawn from one to the other. As noted above, the Museum may play a role in the ceremonies and other functions of the Memorial. To the extent that the two entities work together, it may be appropriate for them to share a common vocabulary of design and have similar symbolic gestures in the forms that are used. However, the two entities are separate and have different missions.

NEED FOR A SEPARATE IDENTITY:

While the Memorial exists primarily to honor Law Enforcement Officers fallen in the line of duty, the Museum's role is primarily to educate the public about Law Enforcement. It may be appropriate then, for the symbolic content of the Museum's architecture to have an image that is engaging in its own right, separate and distinct from the Memorial. The formal content of the Museum's Entry Pavilions and quadrangle will be explored in the Concept Design Phase.

DYNAMIC WITH THE COURTS:

While there is a working relationship between the Judicial and Law Enforcement communities, it is important that the principle that a person is "innocent until proven guilty (in a court of Law)" is at the core of our legal system and needs to be reflected in a clear symbolic separation represented in the design of the Museum and the Courts. The roles to be reflected in this symbolic representation are:

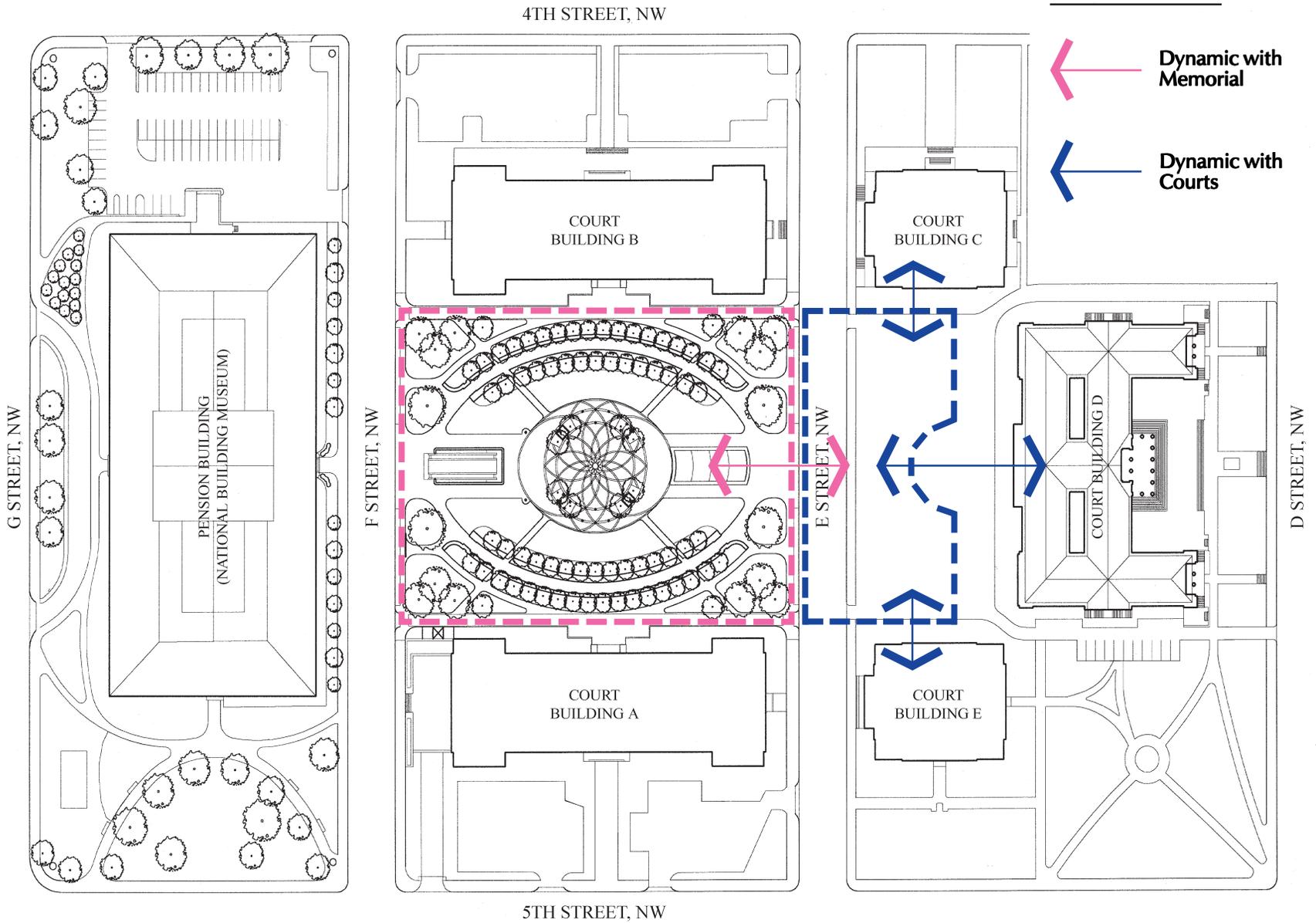
LAW ENFORCEMENT ROLE:

- Protection of Persons and Property
- Keeping of the Peace
- Apprehension of Criminals

COURTS ROLE:

- Administration of Justice
- Protection of Civil Rights

DYNAMIC WITH MEMORIAL



PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT:

The National Law Enforcement Museum is "... dedicated to telling the stories of the many Law Enforcement agencies in America" and as such will influence public opinion and perceptions about Law Enforcement in America. The core and primary messages that the Museum will project are:

CORE MESSAGE:

Law Enforcement is Essential to a Free Society

PRIMARY MESSAGES:

Law Enforcement is one element of a multi-faceted criminal justice system. The Law Enforcement Officers' complex roles include maintaining order, protecting rights, enforcing specific laws and regulations, capturing suspects, investigating crimes, and operating jails and prisons.

The organization, techniques and tools of law enforcement change as society, technology and criminal activity change.

The great majority of law enforcement activity is peaceful, punctuated by occasional use of force.

Law enforcement is a brotherhood of shared experience, values and dangers.

Personal interactions with and portrayals of law enforcement officers performing their duties shape public opinion of the profession and give rise, as needed, to reform.

A. Conclusions:

The historical development of Judiciary Square has, in essence, worked toward the realization of L'Enfant's vision as sketched in his 1791 plan for the city. The Judiciary, albeit not the Supreme court, is a presence in the square. The large open space now occupied by the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial is a more urbanized version of the plan, somewhat akin to the Ellicott version of the plan of 1792. What was a more park-like setting in the early days is now a clearly defined urban space, bounded by the court buildings and the National Building Museum (Pension Building) and served by Metro, right in the center of the memorial.

As the square has developed over the years, the continuity of E and F streets through the square has varied from open road ways to total closure when Judiciary Square was a fashionable residential square in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The memorial has provided new meaning and enhanced this previously neglected urban space (prior to the design and construction of the memorial it was a major parking lot for the adjacent D.C. courts/buildings). The national attendance at the annual candle light vigil, which this year attracted a crowd of more than 20,000 give a renewed focus to this urban memorial space.

Public Law 106-492, authorizes the construction of the Museum and set forth restrictions on the size and configuration of the Museum and entry pavilions. These restrictions and examination of the urban context suggest the following guidelines for the design of the above grade components of the Museum:

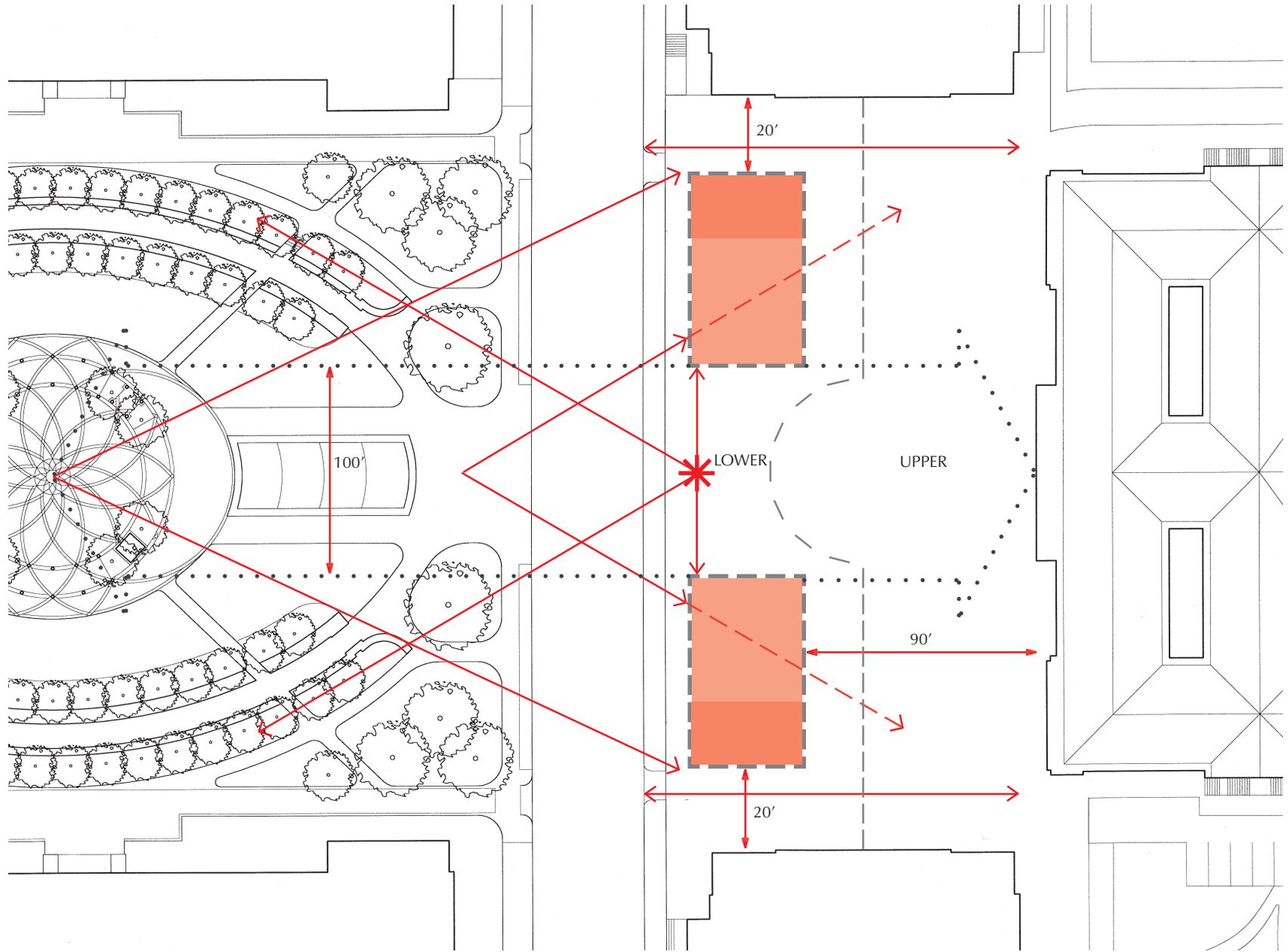
B. Recommended Design Guidelines:

1. Plaza:

- a. Creation of an upper terrace to the south overlooking the Museum Entry Area to the memorial and the Pension building beyond.
- b. Creation of a lower Museum Entry to the North, south of the E Street.
- c. Provide vertical pedestrian circulation between these two levels (upper and lower), away from the center axis.

2. Pavilions:

- a. Maintain a 20' distance away from the Court buildings on the east and west sides.
- b. Maintain as much transparency as possible through the pavilions to enhance visibility and security.
- c. Maintain the roofscapes of the pavilions free of mechanical elements and as "jewel-like" as possible.
- d. Maintain screening of loading and service areas.
- e. Clearly define the Museum entries.



APPENDIX NUMBER ONE.

Davis Buckley presented an Urban Design Analysis to the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts on July 18, 2002. During the presentation a commission member asked whether any consideration was given to locating the entry pavilions within the environs of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial. Davis Buckley reported to the Commission that to place Entry Pavilions within the memorial was not allowed within the legislation. While this idea had been examined it was rejected for the following reasons:

1. Public Law 106-492, The National Law Enforcement Museum Act, which was signed into law by President Clinton on November 9, 2000. This Public Law authorized the construction of the museum on Federal land bounded by The National law Enforcement Officers Memorial on the North, the United States Court for Appeals for the Armed Forces on the West; Court Building C on the East; and the Old city hall on the south. Furthermore specific design requirements as described under 3 of the Public Law. These design requirements, the subject of Public Hearings, sets forth the size and location of the museum Entry Pavilions in conformance with Public Law 106-492- see attached Public Law 106-492.
2. The Department of Interior/National Park Service has jurisdiction and control of and over the Memorial and will not allow entrances to the museums to be placed within the Memorial environs.
3. The Memorial is a complete, award winning, design. Further, the Memorial is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. As guardian of the nation's historic properties, the National Park Service, in its role as interpreter of the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation under a Section 106 review, will not allow modification of the Memorial to accomplish an end which they have already rejected based upon the intrusion the structures would impose on the design of the memorial.
4. The Museum and the Memorial have separate, but closely allied missions. In honoring the law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty, the Memorial has created a pastoral and reflective place. The Museum, while bearing a relationship to the Memorial is educational in nature, telling the story of law enforcement.

PUBLIC LAW 106-492—NOV. 9, 2000

NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT MUSEUM
ACT

Public Law 106-492
106th Congress

An Act

Nov. 9, 2000
[S. 1438]

To establish the National Law Enforcement Museum on Federal land in the District of Columbia.

National Law
Enforcement
Museum Act.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “National Law Enforcement Museum Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDING.

Congress finds that there should be established a National Law Enforcement Museum to honor and commemorate the service and sacrifice of law enforcement officers in the United States.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **MEMORIAL FUND.**—The term “Memorial Fund” means the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, Inc.

(2) **MUSEUM.**—The term “Museum” means the National Law Enforcement Museum established under section 4(a).

(3) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT MUSEUM.

(a) **CONSTRUCTION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Memorial Fund may construct a National Law Enforcement Museum on Federal land located on United States Reservation #7, on the property bounded by—

(A) the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial on the north;

(B) the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces on the west;

(C) Court Building C on the east; and

(D) Old City Hall on the south.

(2) **UNDERGROUND FACILITY.**—The Memorial Fund shall be permitted to construct part of the Museum underground below E Street, NW.

(3) **CONSULTATION.**—The Museum Fund shall consult with and coordinate with the Joint Committee on Administration of the District of Columbia courts in the planning, design, and construction of the Museum.

(b) **DESIGN AND PLANS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In carrying out subsection (a), the Memorial Fund shall be responsible for preparation of the design and plans for the Museum.

(2) **APPROVAL.**—The design and plans for the Museum shall be subject to the approval of—

(A) the Secretary;

(B) the Commission of Fine Arts; and

(C) the National Capital Planning Commission.

(3) **DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.**—The Museum shall be designed so that—

(A) there is available for underground planned use by the courts of the District of Columbia for renovation and expansion of Old City Hall—

(i) an area extending to a line that is at least 57 feet, 6 inches, north of the northernmost facade of Old City Hall and parallel to that facade; plus

(ii) an area extending beyond that line and comprising a part of a circle with a radius of 40 feet measured from a point that is 59 feet, 9 inches, from the center of that facade;

(B) the underground portion of the Museum has a footprint of not less than 23,665 square feet;

(C) above ground, there is a no-build zone of 90 feet out from the northernmost face of the north portico of the existing Old City Hall running east to west parallel to Old City Hall;

(D) the aboveground portion of the Museum consists of 2 entrance pavilions totaling a maximum of 10,000 square feet, neither of which shall exceed 6,000 square feet and the height of neither of which shall exceed 25 feet, as measured from the curb of the westernmost pavilion; and

(E) no portion of the aboveground portion of the Museum is located within the 100-foot-wide area centered on the north-south axis of the Old City Hall.

(4) **PARKING.**—The courts of the District of Columbia and the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces may construct an underground parking structure in the southwest quadrant of United States Reservation #7.

(c) **OPERATION AND USE.**—The Memorial Fund shall own, operate, and maintain the Museum after completion of construction.

(d) **FEDERAL SHARE.**—The United States shall pay no expense incurred in the establishment or construction of the Museum.

(e) **FUNDING VERIFICATION.**—The Secretary shall not permit construction of the Museum to begin unless the Secretary determines that sufficient amounts are available to complete construction of the Museum in accordance with the design and plans approved under subsection (b).

114 STAT. 2212

PUBLIC LAW 106-492—NOV. 9, 2000

Termination
date.

(f) **FAILURE TO CONSTRUCT.**—If the Memorial Fund fails to begin construction of the Museum by the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the authority to construct the Museum shall terminate on that date.

Approved November 9, 2000.