

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SUBMISSION FOR PRELIMINARY DESIGN APPROVAL

SUBMISSION DATE: FEBRUARY 28, 2014

MEETING DATE: APRIL 3, 2014

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE DESIGN SUMMARY	
1.1 Executive Design Summary	6
1.2 Summary of NCPC Design Principles	8
1.3 Project Description and Background	10
1.4 Memorial Planning Context	14
1.5 Letters of Endorsement	17
1.6 Economic Impact of the Memorial	23
2. CURRENT DESIGN	
2.1 Design Overview	26
2.2 Memorial Core	30
2.3 Tapestry	40
2.4 Landscape Design	42
2.5 Urban Park and Pedestrian Experience	46
2.6 Information Center	54
2.7 Lyndon B. Johnson Promenade	56
2.8 Lighting Design	58
2.9 Signage and Wayfinding	62
3. NCPC DESIGN PRINCIPLES	
3.1 Design Principle 1	67
3.2 Design Principle 2	79
3.3 Design Principle 3	83
3.4 Design Principle 4	89
3.5 Design Principle 5	99
3.6 Design Principle 6	107
3.7 Design Principle 7	127
APPENDIX	
4.1 Summary of Design Evolution	132
4.2 Design Evolution Timeline	137
4.3 Tapestry Mock-up Process	145
4.4 Tapestry Structural Details	148
4.5 Tapestry Engineering & Technical Data Summary	151
4.6 Existing Site Views	157

SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE DESIGN SUMMARY

- 1.1 EXECUTIVE DESIGN SUMMARY
- 1.2 SUMMARY OF NCPC DESIGN PRINCIPLES
- 1.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND
- 1.4 MEMORIAL PLANNING CONTEXT
- 1.5 LETTERS OF ENDORSEMENT
- 1.6 ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE MEMORIAL



The proposed Eisenhower Memorial site is a four acre site in the Southwest district of Washington D.C. Located on Independence Avenue and Maryland Avenue, bound by 4th and 6th Streets SW, and Lyndon B. Johnson Building Department of Education building, the site has a unique urban situation unlike any other major Memorials. The site is directly on the Maryland Avenue axis, an important historical corridor with a viewshed to the U.S. Capitol.

To address the urban scale of this large four acre site and create an autonomous Presidential Memorial experience, the design proposes a unique commemorative art element with three stainless steel tapestries supported on large columns depicting scenes from Eisenhower's home in Kansas. The colonnade and tapestries create an urban room within the scale of the surrounding precinct and frame the entire site to distinguish the Memorial in a unified space. The columns are carefully arranged symmetrically around the centerline of Maryland Avenue running through the site, framing the view to the Capitol dome.

At the center of the project site is the contemplative Memorial space, where Eisenhower's legacy unfolds in an intimate setting. Heroic free standing sculptures, bas reliefs, and quotes celebrate Eisenhower's contributions to our nation as the 34th President and the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces. Eisenhower as a young man is seated on a wall, looking towards his future achievements.

Eisenhower's humility, values and achievements are what set him apart...so these are what will set the monument apart.

This is a monument to his ideas. To the words that he left with us. To the principles that guided his decisions and fueled his remarkable achievements.

The treatment of Maryland Avenue is a significant organizing component of the project. Maryland Avenue will be closed to street traffic, allowing the disparate parcels to transform the area into a inviting green space. Maryland Avenue will be restored to its original position and will be framed vertically with an allée of mature trees that in turn frame the Capitol dome.

Eisenhower Square is a memorial conceived as an urban park in an area of the city greatly needing a revitalized pedestrian experience. The park is designed to guide visitors through key view corridors across the site. The landscape design is distinguished by tree species reminiscent of the Midwest that provide ample shade and definition to the street edges and open spaces in the park.

To the south is an elevated area in front of the Lyndon B. Johnson building that becomes a new forecourt for the

Department of Education and a pedestrian Promenade with programming that supports outreach, outdoor seating and gathering areas.

Proof of concept mock-ups were created for the tapestry to demonstrate artistic quality, intent, and transparency established for this commemorative art element. The tapestry has technically developed since 2011 when the mock-ups were initially created. The engineering and material testing data was submitted to NCPC as part of this submission, under separate cover, to demonstrate that the tapestry complies with the Commemorative Works Act requirements.

Over the last four years, the Memorial design has evolved in response to input from review agencies, stakeholders and the public. The positioning and scale of the Memorial elements -- its tapestry, sculpture, and quotations -- in addition to the landscape design, are the result of rigorous research. Each element is designed to create the most effective and powerful experience for visitors. The resulting Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial design satisfies the goals of the seven design principles established for this site in 2006 by the National Capital Planning Commission to preserve and enhance the unique character of this site and establish a new green space within the context of L'Enfant's masterplan for Washington D.C.

1.1 - EXECUTIVE DESIGN SUMMARY

CURRENT DESIGN



TREE ALLÉE
Trees line the historic Maryland Avenue cartway, framing the Capitol vista.



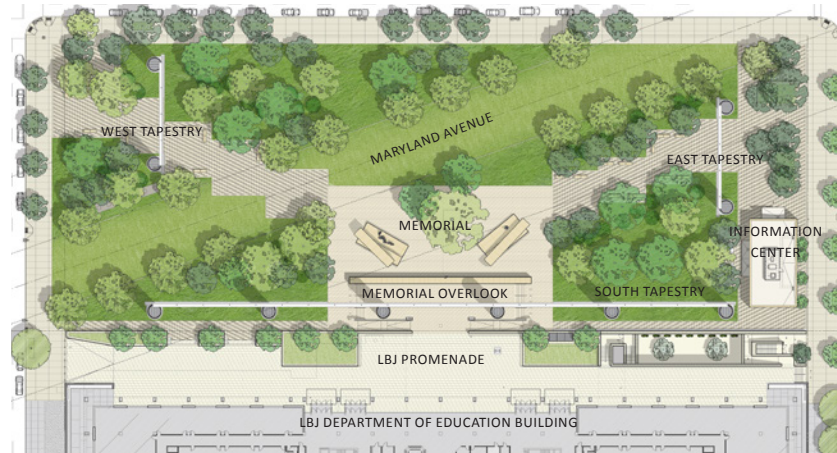
TAPESTRY MOCKUP
The unique qualities of the stainless steel tapestry create a legible image while maintaining a level of transparency.



TAPESTRIES & COLUMNS
The unique defining element of Eisenhower square. The tapestries serve as thresholds to the center of the Memorial.



MEMORIAL CORE
The commemorating area of the site, where the public can view Eisenhower's legacy in a shaded intimate setting.



STATUES AND RELIEFS
General and President Eisenhower are depicted with statues on the Memorial blocks that also include bas reliefs behind the figures.

1.2 SUMMARY OF NCPC DESIGN PRINCIPLES

REFER TO SECTION 3 FOR FURTHER DETAIL REGARDING THE DESIGN PRINCIPLES

The Eisenhower Memorial has been shaped and guided by the seven design principles adopted by NCPC for the 2006 site selection. The design principles created for the Eisenhower Memorial are intentionally subjective and open to interpretation. In addition, the design principles often overlap or contradict one another and the competing priorities must be balanced. It is the strong assertion of the Eisenhower Memorial design team that the proposed Memorial design complies with and fulfills the seven (7) principles, as outlined below and described further in Section 3.

1. Preserve reciprocal views to and from the U.S. Capitol along Maryland Avenue, SW.

The Memorial design strengthens and preserves the reciprocal views to and from the U.S. Capitol along Maryland Avenue, SW. The current site configuration of the roadway and plaza vegetation allow some views of the U.S. Capitol from active crosswalks within Maryland Avenue, but overgrowth of some trees partially obscures views of the Capitol, including the Dome. The Memorial design removes the existing overgrowth and creates an allée of trees within the park landscape to visually strengthen the views through the site. The Memorial's commemorative element, the tapestry and the supporting columns are sensitively placed symmetrically to the center line of Maryland Avenue which frames the view of the Capitol Dome within the precinct. The Memorial design strategically places columns and trees in locations that preserve these views. Additionally, the re-alignment of Maryland Avenue to its historical location will help focus sight lines through the site to the Capitol and provide a green focal point for views from the Capitol.

2. Enhance the nature of the site as one in a sequence of public spaces embellishing the Maryland Avenue vista.

The Memorial design enhances the site to create a real public space along the Maryland Avenue vista. The Memorial transforms the existing disparate and disjointed plaza into a green park setting more in keeping with L'Enfant squares. The Memorial includes a central core of commemorative elements and provides direct visual lines to other public spaces along Maryland Avenue. To the Southwest, Maryland Avenue links the Memorial to Reservation 113, where Maryland and Virginia Avenues intersect. To the Northeast, Maryland Avenue links the Memorial to the Mall and the U.S. Capitol Grounds.

3. Create a unified memorial site that integrates the disparate parcels into a meaningful and functional public gathering place that also unifies the surrounding precinct.

The Memorial transforms the entire site into a commemorative park to "enhance the nature of the site" as a green space in a unified way that combines and "integrates the disparate parcels into a meaningful and functional public gathering space" and provides an attractive urban park with an inviting central feature "that also unifies the surrounding precinct." The current plaza and park land, while open, is spare and uninviting, and offers few visitor amenities. The Memorial will offer educational, artistic, and natural experiences, as well as public gathering space, that are part of a cohesive site. It will also unify the surrounding precinct by incorporating the Department of Education building into its design through the creation of the LBJ Promenade, which will activate the forecourt to this building. By realigning Maryland Avenue to its historical location, the Memorial design is embellished by the diagonal street.

Eisenhower's legacy has a strong relationship to the surrounding institutions which further unifies the Memorial with these thematically with the precinct. These are further elaborated upon in Section 3.3.

4. Reflect L'Enfant Plan principles by shaping the Memorial site as a separate and distinct public space that complements the Department of Education headquarters and other surrounding buildings.

As a singular green square created by the closing of Maryland Avenue to vehicular traffic at the intersection with Independence Avenue, the proposed design "reflects L'Enfant Plan principles by shaping the Memorial site as a separate and distinct public space" within its orthogonal context. The urban park setting for the central Memorial elements "complements the Department of Education headquarters and other surrounding buildings" by offering a green respite to the large buildings and adjacent parcels.

The Memorial colonnade and tapestry re-order the urban space and setting for the Memorial to address the scale of the site. Viewsheds to the Department of Education headquarters were preserved from Independence Avenue by adjusting the colonnade configuration. The Memorial core elements, sculpture, and the tapestry and column composition are centered on the LBJ building and create a strong planning and visual relationship between the Memorial and the building. The aesthetic mock-up of the tapestry successfully demonstrated the intent to incorporate transparency into the artistic composition.

Additionally, the Lyndon B. Johnson Promenade provides a grander entrance to the building, elevated above the Memorial. The Promenade also creates a new base for the building with amenities to serve the occupants of the Department of Education as an integral neighbor to the Memorial.

5. Respect and complement the architecture of the surrounding precinct.

By taking its scale and height cues from adjacent buildings, the Memorial tapestry “respects and complements the architecture of the surrounding precinct.” The colonnade and tapestry height were established in direct response to the LBJ building. The Memorial elements will consist of durable building materials, including stone, that are consistent with the neighboring buildings.

The surrounding precinct will be complemented with the addition of the Eisenhower Memorial. Rigorous studies that balance the proportional relationships and placement of the central core and colonnades and tapestry elements, along with the preservation and development of the Maryland Avenue vistas, will ensure that the Memorial will complement the surrounding architecture.

6. Respect the building lines of the surrounding rights-of-way and the alignment of trees along Maryland Avenue.

Throughout the city of Washington, building facades are aligned with the rights-of-way established by the L’Enfant Plan. As a result, building lines and rights-of-way in Washington are one and the same. However, the Southwest precinct is unique in its character from other parts of the city, with the mid-century buildings offering deep setbacks. Given that the Eisenhower Memorial elements, specifically the columns and tapestry are placed within the building lines of the Memorial site as established by the rights-of-way, the Eisenhower Memorial is consistent with the L’Enfant Plan and fully “respects the building lines of the surrounding rights-of-way.” The proposed design will also enhance the immediate neighborhood surrounding the Memorial site and will provide an important hinge point of the evolving and future Southwest precinct as this area redevelops.

The interface of the Memorial’s ground plane to the streetscape plays a large role in the context of the overall Memorial design. Because the Memorial elements are not a building, *per se*, the interaction with the street takes on a different relationship. The overall composition of the Memorial Design is based on proportional studies to find the ideal placement of each Memorial element. The Memorial elements near the rights-of-way for each street are treated differently due to the particular geometry of the site.

Through variable lawn treatments and the diagonal placement of street trees, the Memorial “respects the alignment of trees along Maryland Avenue.” The Memorial design incorporates a new allée of street trees along the realigned historic cartway of Maryland Avenue. This treatment strengthens this segment of Maryland Avenue from 4th street to 6th street and provides continuity along the Avenue as it cuts across the Southwest neighborhood.

7. Incorporate significant green space into the design of the memorial.

The extensive use of trees and lawn area will “incorporate significant green space into the design of the Memorial.” The Memorial will increase the number and quality of trees, replacing immature or under-developed trees with significantly more robust and mature trees. The Memorial will improve root systems, soils, and drainage to enable the new trees to flourish. The amount of green space would increase over existing conditions, resulting in almost 1.8 acres of additional landscaped area at the site. Sustainability principles have been respected in the planting design and an successional ecological approach will maintain continuity and replacement of trees and the development of the groundplane over time have been planned for in the design.

1.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

PROJECT NAME

Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial

LOCATION

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial site is a 4 acre parcel site located in the heart of Washington DC, one block south of the National Mall. It is surrounded by Independence Avenue to the north, 4th Street SW to the East, 6th Street SW to the West and the U.S. Department of Education, Lyndon B. Johnson Building to the South. The site consists of three parcels of land with National Park Service (NPS) and the General Services Administration (GSA) each managing one parcel while the District of Columbia Department of Transportation (DDOT) administers the Maryland Avenue roadway through the site. Currently the site is an under-utilized urban plaza divided by Maryland Avenue SW into separate segments. The major feature of the site is its viewshed of the Capitol Building. This is a historical feature and product of the L'Enfant Plan for Washington D.C.

AGENCIES

Submitting Federal Agency

National Park Service National Capital Region (NPS)
1100 Ohio Drive
Washington DC 20004

Memorial Sponsor

Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission (EMC)
1629 K Street, NW Suite 801
Washington DC 20006

Cooperating Agencies

General Services Administration National Capital Region
Capital Projects Division
301 7th Street SW
Washington DC 20407

National Capital Planning Commission
401 9th Street, NW
Washington DC 20004

AGENCY PROJECT MANAGER

Glenn DeMarr
National Park Service, National Capital Region
202-619-7027

Memorial Sponsor

Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission (EMC)
1629 K Street, NW Suite 801
Washington DC 20006

Eisenhower Memorial Commissioners

Rocco Siciliano *Chairman*
Susan Banes Harris *Vice Chair*
Senator Jack Reed
Senator Pat Roberts
Senator Jerry Moran
Representative Mike Simpson
Representative Mac Thornberry
Representative Sanford Bishop Jr.
Representative Mike Thompson
Alfred Geduldig
Bruce Cole

Daniel Feil, Executive Architect
Eisenhower Memorial Commission
202-296-1932

SITE AREA

The total area of the site is 4.00 acres. The Eisenhower Memorial site is 3.25 acres and the Promenade in front of the Lyndon B. Johnson Department of Education Building is .75 acres.

BUILDING AREA

The building footprint area is approximately 2,430 square feet with a total building area of 4,803 square feet which includes the 1st floor and basement areas. Building site coverage is less than 2 percent of the total site.

ASSIGNED EMPLOYMENT

Approximately 2 to 5 full time employees are expected to be assigned to the site; primarily a ranger and maintenance personnel.

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

Estimated Construction Cost: \$65,000,000 TO \$75,000,000

PROJECT HISTORY

In October, 1999, Congress determined that a memorial to President Eisenhower was needed. Congress then enacted PL 106-79, where, in Section 8162, it found that “the people of the United States feel a deep debt of gratitude to Dwight D. Eisenhower, who served as Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe in World War II and subsequently as the 34th President of the United States; and an appropriate permanent memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower should be created to perpetuate his memory and his contributions to the United States.” In the law, Congress established the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission (EMC) to lead the effort to establish the permanent memorial. Public Law 107-117, Section 8120, approved January 10, 2002 amended Public Law 106-79 to authorize the EMC to establish the memorial following the standards of the Commemorative Works Act (CWA) (40USC. Chapter 89).

1.3 - PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

Starting in 2002, EMC conducted a site selection process that considered 26 potential sites. The EMC chose the site across Independence Avenue from the National Air and Space Museum (NASM) and the National Mall as its preferred site in 2005. On November 8, 2005, the National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission (NCMAC) gave their approval to the preferred site, pending legislation authorizing an Area 1 location. On May 5, 2006, Congress enacted Public Law 109-220, authorizing the location of the memorial within Area 1 as defined in the CWA. In 2006, NPS, in association with EMC, completed the Proposed Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Site Selection Environmental Assessment that addressed the preferred site.

On September 7, 2006, the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) voted to approve the preferred site as the location for the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial. On September 21, 2006, the Commission of Fine Arts approved the preferred site. NCPC's approval of the site requires that the design of the memorial meet design principles outlined in the decision. These are described later in this document as part of the Master Plan Considerations section.

Moving forward, EMC set out to select and contract a designer for the memorial.

In 2008, EMC solicited potential design concepts from leading architects, landscape architects and designers. In 2009, EMC awarded Gehry Partners, LLP /AECOM Joint Venture the commission. The design team provided informational briefings to NCMAC, the U.S. Commission for Fine Arts (CFA), and NCPC in the Spring of 2010. At those briefings, the design team presented three Memorial concepts and NCMAC, CFA, and NCPC members provided comments. As the design developed throughout 2011, NCMAC, CFA, and NCPC continued to be briefed in September and October, 2011. Following those briefings, and in consultation with the Section 106 parties and representatives of the Eisenhower family, the current design was developed in the winter and spring of 2012. The art development for the memorial has been refined since the fall of 2012 to spring of 2013.

MASTER PLAN CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE PROJECT

The proposed Eisenhower Memorial relates to a number of current plans and planning documents. The Commemorative Works Act (CWA), the *Memorials and Museums Master Plan*, and the *Monumental Core Framework Plan* are particularly relevant.

In compliance with the CWA process for locating memorials in Washington, the project site is located outside of the Reserve, where new memorials are restricted. Furthermore, approximately one-third of the site is located in Area 1, the area designated for commemorative works that are of pre-eminent and lasting significance; approximately two-thirds of the site is located in Area 2, an area where new memorials of all types are encouraged.

The project site was identified by NCPC as a prime candidate for a commemorative work in the *Memorials and Museums Master Plan* in 2001. This plan recommended that a memorial on the project site should respect and reinforce the location's prominence as a

civic plaza, incorporate existing vistas along Maryland Avenue, and protect the primary axial relationships along the Avenue.

The Monumental Core Framework Plan (NCPC 2009) is a document focused on improving areas adjacent to the National Mall. The goals of the plan are "to protect the National Mall from overuse; create distinctive settings for cultural facilities and commemorative works; improve connections between the National Mall, the city and the waterfront; and transform the monumental core into a vibrant and sustainable place to visit, work and live." Specific to the project site, the plan identified the Eisenhower Memorial as a key step in enhancing the Maryland Avenue corridor as a series of open spaces along a grand urban boulevard

GOVERNMENT AGENCY COORDINATION

The Eisenhower Memorial concept has been presented and coordinated with other affected local, regional, and federal agencies through the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process and other outreach efforts. In February 2010, a series of meetings were held to acquaint the parties involved with the project and receive initial thoughts on the design process. These meetings were with the property owners, NPS and GSA, as well as agencies responsible for reviewing the Memorial design including the staff of the DC State Historic Preservation Office (DC SHPO), CFA, NCPC and others. There have been meetings with the District of Columbia agencies such as the DC Office of Planning, DC Department of Transportation, and other interested parties such as the DC Preservation League, ANC 6A, The National Coalition to Save Our Mall and the American Council for Historic Preservation.

In addition to the NEPA and Section 106 processes, the design team made several presentations to government bodies and agencies. On April 20, 2010 the design team presented the three design alternatives to the National Capital Memorials Advisory Commission. Informational presentations regarding design concepts were made to CFA on May 20, 2010, and to NCPC on June 3, 2010. As a tenant of the neighboring Lyndon B. Johnson Building, the Department of Education was also briefed on the design concepts in May 2010 and October 2010, and a work session between the design team and the Lyndon B. Johnson building staff was held in 2011.

The preferred Memorial design received concept approval from CFA on January 20, 2011 and received concept comments from NCPC on February 3, 2011. Subsequent to those meetings, and following further design refinements, the design team briefed NCMAC on September 14, 2011, the design received revised concept approval from CFA on September 15, 2011. An informational presentation was made to NCPC on October 6, 2011.

The project received revised concept approval from CFA on July 18, 2013 following further refinements to the Memorial core. The landscape design for the project was presented to CFA in November 21, 2013. The landscape design was further developed in response to CFA comments and presented on February 20, 2014.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

As part of the EA, and the NEPA Section 106 consultation process, the National Park Service and EMC have had several community meetings to present the design ideas.

The methods used to reach out to the community, federal and local agencies and other interested parties throughout the Section 106 scoping process included the publication of newspaper advertisements, the distribution of flyers, notices in the Federal Register and on NPS's Planning, Environment and Public Comment website, which NPS uses to notify the public about NPS activities and actions.

The coordinated Section 106 and NEPA meetings occurred with cooperating agencies and stakeholders on April 21, 2010. Attendees included representatives from the Smithsonian Institution, NCPC, the Committee for 100, DC Water, a community gardener, and private citizens. The meeting included a review of the three design concepts and allowed for attendees to provide comments which were recorded in the meeting. Comments were also received via written letters, comment cards, and emails. The comments received were taken into consideration in the scope of the EA analysis and the development of the project design. The Section 106 meetings continued in May 2010, March 2011, June 2011, August 2011, and October 4th and 19th 2011, and November 2011.

MATERIAL TESTING

The design team has completed a *Tapestry Engineering and Testing Summary Data* submission in response to technical questions about the tapestry element. This document provides comprehensive engineering information and test results for the proposed materials and structure requested by NCPC to demonstrate the tapestry satisfies the requirement identified in the Commemorative Works Act, *"a commemorative work shall be constructed of durable material suitable for the outdoor environment."*

ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION

In 2006, a Proposed Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Site Selection Environmental Assessment was completed. That document evaluated the potential environmental impacts of establishing the Eisenhower Memorial at that site. NPS and NCPC each released a Finding of No Significant Impact for the Site Selection EA in 2006.

A Design Concept Environmental Assessment was prepared consistent with NEPA regulations and NPS guidelines. For purposes of NEPA, NPS was the lead agency, with NCPC and GSA acting as cooperating agencies. The Design EA evaluated the three design concepts as well as a No Action alternative. The EA was issued in September 2011 for 30 days of public review and comment from September 19th to October 19th. After the close of the public comment period, and following resolution of the Section 106 process, a Finding of No Significant Impact was determined by NPS. The Eisenhower Memorial FONSI was signed on March 6, 2012.

1.3 - PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DOCUMENTATION

The National Park Service, the lead federal agency for the Eisenhower Memorial project, initiated National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 consultation with the DC Historic Preservation Office on April 9, 2010. As mentioned above, seven Section 106 consulting parties meetings were conducted. Additionally, there have been multiple meetings with the DC SHPO staff regarding historic resources, potential effects, and recommended mitigation measures. Two determinations of eligibility were prepared, and initial Phase 1A archeological investigations were conducted. The Section 106 process culminated with the issuance of a Memorandum of Agreement on March 1, 2012. The Eisenhower Memorial MOA was signed by NPS, NCPC, DC SHPO, EMC, and ACHP. In addition, GSA signed the MOA as a concurring party. The Section 106 process is on-going, with future meetings to take place as outlined in the MOA.

In June 2013, an annual update to the MOA, including text and comparative graphics was made available to the signatories, consulting parties and the public through a posting on NPS's Planning, Environment and Public Comment website.

PROJECT MEETING SUMMARY

Section 106 Consultation Meetings

2/19/2010 Soft Launch at NPS, 1100 Ohio Drive.

Participants: NPS, EMC, GSA, CFA, NCPC, SHPO, DC OP, Smithsonian, AOC, Arthur Cotton Moore, National Coalition to Save Our Mall (Judy Scott Feldman)

- 4/21/2010 Scoping at Old Post Office
Participants: NPS, EMC, GSA, Smithsonian, NCPC, DC WASA, Committee of 100 (Mr. Westbrook), Sarah Witfield (community gardener), William Lecky, Ken and Barbara Lepoer (community gardeners), Bill Brown (AOI of DC), Marck Hnizpa
- 5/21/2010 Section 106 at NPS, 1100 Ohio Drive
Participants: NPS, EMC, GSA, DC SHPO (Andrew Lewis)
- 3/1/2011 Section 106 Agency Meeting at NPS, 1100 Ohio Drive
Participants: NPS, EMC, GSA, NCPC, CFA, SHPO, ACHP
- 3/30/2011 Section 106 at Old Post Office
Participants: NPS, EMC, GSA, NCPC, CFA, SHPO, ACHP, DEd, AOC, National Coalition to Save Our Mall (Judy Scott Feldman), Committee of 100 (Don Hawkins), Arthur Cotton Moore
- 6/20/2011 Section 106 at Dept. of Education (LBJ Building)
Participants: NPS, EMC, GSA, NCPC, CFA, SHPO, ACHP, DEd, Smithsonian, AOC, Committee of 100 (Don Hawkins)
- 8/31/2011 Section 106 at GSA ROB
Participants: NPS, EMC, GSA, NCPC, CFA, SHPO, ACHP, AOC, Smithsonian, National Coalition to Save Our Mall (Judy Scott Feldman), Howard Segermark

- 10/4/2011 Section 106 at NPS, 1100 Ohio Drive
Participants: NPS, EMC, GSA, NCPC, SHPO, ACHP, Smithsonian, AOC, Committee of 100 (Don Hawkins)
- 10/19/2011 Section 106 at NPS, 1100 Ohio Drive
Participants: NPS, EMC, GSA, NCPC, SHPO, ACHP, AOC, National Civic Art Society (Milton Grenfell)
- 11/16/2011 Section 106 at NPS, 1100 Ohio Drive
Participants: NPS, EMC, GSA, NCPC, DC OP, SHPO, ACHP, AOC, US Senate, National Civic Art Society (Justin Shubow)
- A follow up Section 106 meeting will be scheduled after preliminary approval from NCPC and prior to final approval.

AGENCY MEETINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

- 3/25/2010 Eisenhower Memorial Commission Meeting
- 4/20/2010 NCMAC
- 5/20/2010 CFA (info)
- 6/3/2010 NCPC (info)
- 1/20/2011 CFA (concept approval)
- 2/3/2011 NCPC (concept comments)
- 2/16/2011 NCMAC
- 7/12/11 Eisenhower Memorial Commission Meeting
- 9/14/2011 NCMAC
- 9/15/2011 CFA (revised concept approval)
- 10/6/2011 NCPC (info)
- 5/15/2013 Eisenhower Memorial Commission Meeting
- 6/19/2013 Eisenhower Memorial Commission Meeting
- 7/18/2013 CFA (revised concept approval- Memorial Core)
- 11/21/2013 CFA (revised concept - landscape design)
- 2/20/2014 CFA (revised concept - landscape design)

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT AND WETLANDS PROTECTION

Recently adopted FEMA floodplain maps indicate that a portion of the northeast corner of the site is within the 100 year floodplain. However, the 100-year flood elevation for the site is less than 1 foot above grade. The design intent is to locate buildings on the site outside of the floodplain area, when possible. Any enclosed buildings that fall within this area will incorporate flood proofing measures in accordance with Executive Order 11988 and the District Flood Plain Management Program. The landscape design for the site will also take these requirements into consideration. It is anticipated that once the approved and funded Potomac Park levee system is constructed, the Eisenhower Memorial site will no longer be included in the floodplain. Furthermore, construction of the levee is expected to be completed before the Eisenhower Memorial is constructed.

1.4 MEMORIAL PLANNING CONTEXT

WASHINGTON D.C. CONTEXT

The Eisenhower Memorial is part of the larger context of the National Mall among the monuments, avenues, and great civic spaces that make up the monumental core of Washington D.C. The Eisenhower Memorial will be the first National Presidential Memorial since 1997 and is only the 7th Presidential Memorial within Washington D.C.. Located on Independence Avenue and Maryland Avenue, bound by 4th and 6th Streets and the Lyndon B. Johnson U.S. Department of Education Building, the site has a unique urban situation unlike any of the other major Memorials. The site is directly on the Maryland Avenue axis, an important historical corridor with a viewshed to the U.S. Capitol. The project site is located in the Southwest Federal District.

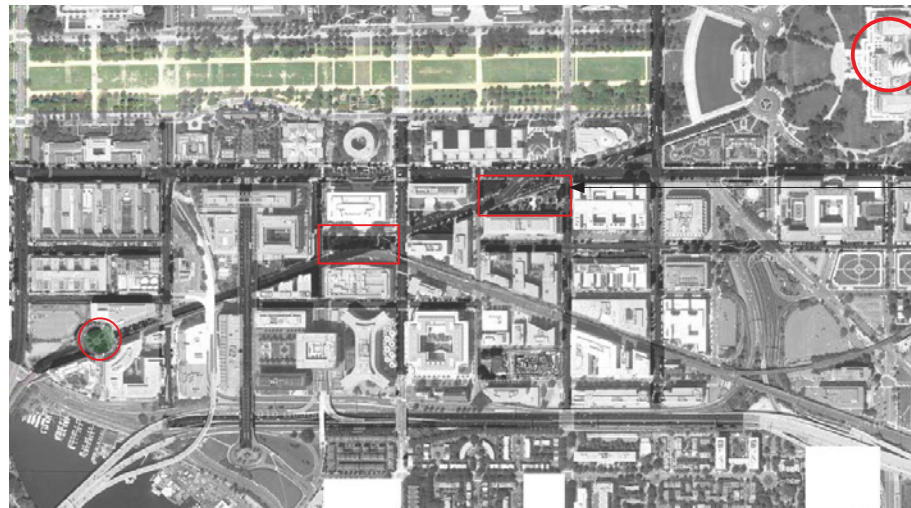
The architecture in the Southwest district is comprised of large, mid-century buildings, primarily of a Brutalist aesthetic, and their footprint has a significant impact on the site.

1. The approach to the design respects and reacts to the unique urban context and the buildings around the site.
2. The Memorial would be the first in a series of green spaces along the Maryland Avenue corridor from the Capitol building to the Jefferson Memorial, as outlined in the *Framework Plan*.
3. The project attempts to unite the site into a cohesive, decipherable urban space, worthy of a Presidential Memorial.
4. The intent is to create a modest, yet powerful, representation of President Eisenhower that engages people within the Memorial as well as in the larger urban context.
5. The interior of the site constitutes a holistic, autonomous Presidential Memorial experience.
6. The Memorial is set at the urban scale of its immediate context.

MARYLAND AVENUE

The presence of Maryland Avenue is an important historical component of the project site. In its current state, the Avenue is disjointed and broken up from the perspective of a pedestrian's experience. The Memorial reinforces the Capitol's viewshed while presenting a cohesive green space.

1. The project site would be transformed into an inviting green space and much needed urban square within the Maryland Avenue corridor.
2. The design proposal frames the Capitol view with a commemorative art tapestry and colonnade as a means to reinforce its importance, as opposed to an object on axis (for example, with a statue at the center). This method additionally reinforces the site in its larger context as a green space between two existing icons (the Capitol building and the Jefferson Memorial).
3. The site is a by-product of the L'Enfant and McMillan plans. This is the first attempt to establish an urban square at this type of immediate intersection. No precedent type exists nor any mirrored conditions occur within Washington DC.



PROJECT SITE

1.4 - MEMORIAL PLANNING CONTEXT

SITE CONTEXT

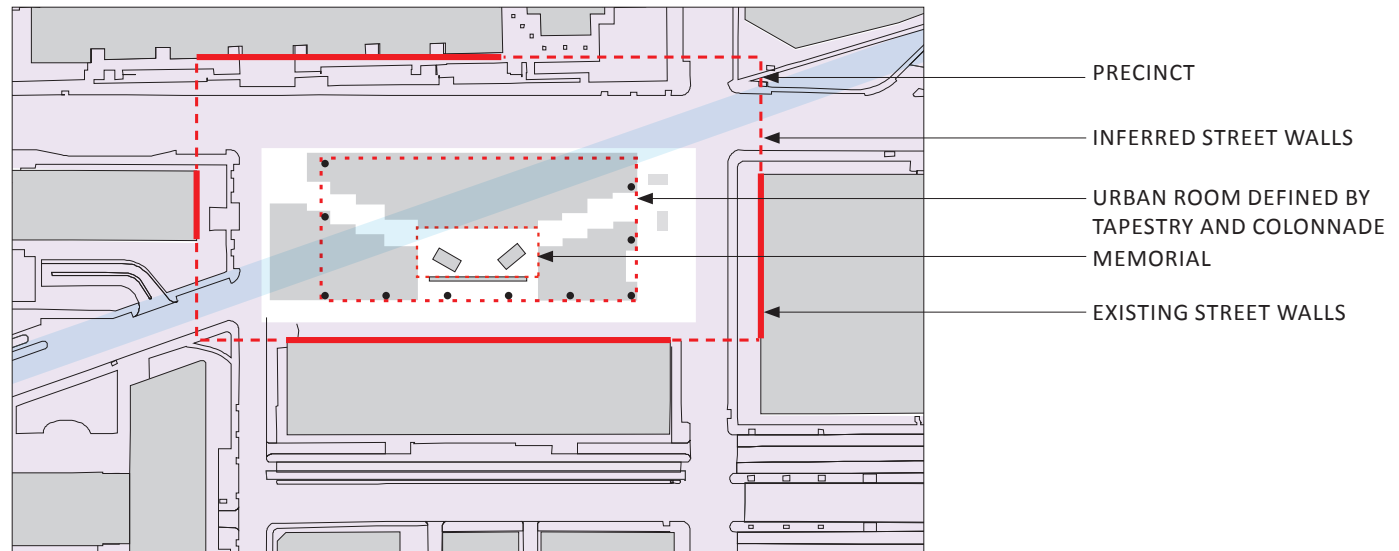
The project site presents a series of design challenges in its relation to the immediate context. The existing context is a result of multiple city plans as well as major developments of the Southwest Federal district, predominantly from the 1950s. The traditional L'Enfant squares, while useful as precedents and necessary as a point of reference, do not directly translate to these site conditions. The Memorial is challenged with balancing the requirements for a unified public square, in its urban context, in addition to addressing its stature as a Presidential Memorial, at the immediate intersection of two predominant urban plans in Washington D.C.

1. The design problem is addressed in the urban context through the use of features at the scale of the context, in addition to the establishment of an Eisenhower precinct (square).
2. The site presents varying surrounding street conditions. 4th street and 6th street are of one relative scale while Independence Avenue is vastly larger with heavy traffic flow. The greater 7.5 acre area, represented by the existing building street walls, is too disjointed to exist or be recognized as a square. By establishing the site as a distinctive square, a space proper, the site can engage visitors at an appropriate scale and intimacy, set within its larger urban relationship.
3. The design proposal creates a notion of an “urban room”, defined by the tapestries and columns. The urban room is a distinctive space within the urban setting that can be recognized as an autonomous Eisenhower space, when experienced from within. The larger scale gestures on the site reinforce this principle.

PRECINCT

The Presidential Memorials in Washington D.C. present themselves with a context and setting that can be described as a “Precinct”. The Eisenhower Memorial has the unique challenge of balancing its specific urban context, and the need for a square with a dignified and unified site that can be called its own, worthy of a Presidential stature. The site requires a balance in its relation to context and place, while illustrating the site’s ultimate purpose. The design solution relies on the establishment of a distinctive Eisenhower precinct.

1. Many traditional memorials are represented as a temple set in a picturesque setting. The design scheme is based on this notion and how these prominent structures are viewed and experienced within their own precincts.
2. The relative scale of the site is one that requires urban gestures and architectural moves to distinguish the Memorial, while maintaining a relationship to its urban and building context. When viewed from the surroundings, it should appear as a unified site and a unified green space set within the urban scale and context.
3. The best means to unify the site, while respecting the diagonal axis as a view corridor, is to frame the square as a whole with Memorial elements. The landscape design is utilized to enhance the sense of a unified, cohesive space.
4. The principle goal outlined by the Eisenhower Memorial is to create a new, autonomous precinct, within the above constraints, worthy of a Presidential Memorial.



MEMORIAL ORGANIZATION

Existing Memorial precedents were considered during the design process. Even though there is no formal similarity between the Eisenhower Memorial and the Lincoln Memorial, the Lincoln Memorial's temple-like organization served as a reference in the organization of the key elements. The Lincoln Memorial is one of the strongest and most emblematic presidential memorials in Washington DC.

In the case of the Lincoln Memorial, the temple structure creates a unique setting for the visitor, separated from the rest of the environs. The large Doric columns mark the transition from the periphery to the center (44' high, 7.5' wide [1:6 in proportions]). A statue sits at the center of the building which allows visitors to both see the object from a distance and walk around it. Back-story features flank the central statue in the side rooms; in this case, the Gettysburg Address and Second Inaugural Address.

In a similar way, the tapestries and columns in the Eisenhower Memorial design mark the periphery of the site and create a transition from the busy urban environment to this unique setting. Additionally, the columns are similar in proportion to those in the Lincoln Memorial creating a sense of scale in keeping with other presidential monuments. The visitor is then drawn inward to where the rest of the narrative is articulated. This provides both a sense of grandeur from the outside and a sense of the intimacy and simplicity from within.

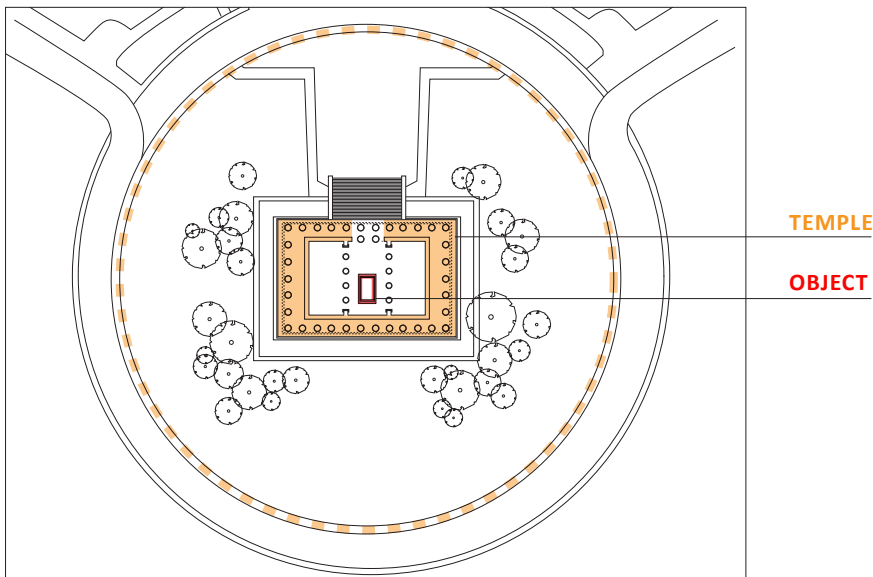


Diagram of Lincoln Memorial

CURRENT DESIGN

The design team has carefully considered the comments made by Eisenhower Memorial Commissioners, the Eisenhower family, the Department of Education, NCPD, CFA, and noted historians. How do you represent a man of such towering achievement whose modesty was one of his core values? The team has refined the design to incorporate this feedback, which we believe helps tell the story of Eisenhower with dignity and power.

The imagery on the tapestry sustains the unifying theme of Eisenhower's roots in the heartland. Eisenhower was so proud to grow up in Kansas. The imagery has a peacefulness and gravitas to it that creates a suitable environment for the Eisenhower context. The sculpture grouping of General Eisenhower with the 101st Airborne division soldiers before their jump into Normandy and the artistic representation of the signing of the Civil Rights Bill of 1957 bring the story to life in a powerful and accessible way. A sculpture of Eisenhower as a young man looking out on his future accomplishments is a powerful image, particularly because of the Memorial's proximity to the Department of Education and the Air and Space Museum where hundreds of thousands of school-children visit when they come to Washington DC.

The design team is working now with all of the stake-holders to refine and select the quotations that complement the sculptures. The text, in composition with the three dimensional statues, provides opportunity to embolden Eisenhower's accomplishments and legacy. The memory of Eisenhower deserves the best that we all can deliver to help future generations understand the impact of this great leader on everything we are as a nation.

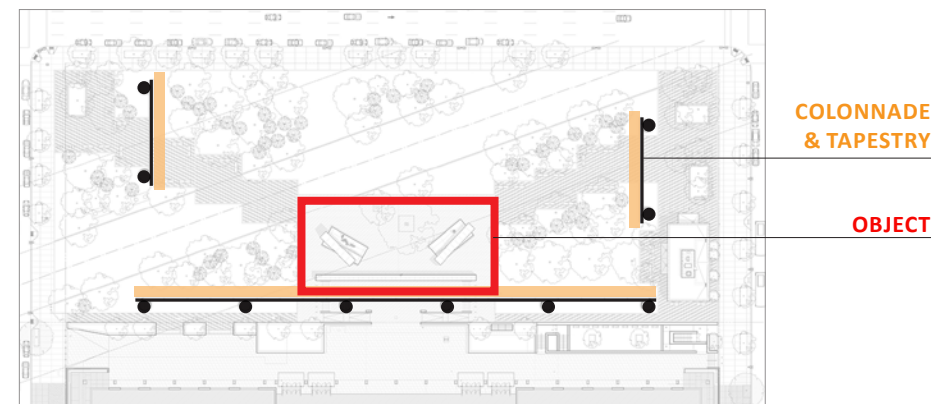


Diagram of Eisenhower Memorial

1.4 - MEMORIAL PLANNING CONTEXT

1.5 LETTERS OF ENDORSEMENT



THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, DC 20202
October 12, 2011

Mr. Rocco C. Siciliano
Chairman
Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission
1629 K Street, NW, Suite 801
Washington, DC 20006

Dear Mr. Siciliano:

Thank you for providing senior members of my staff the opportunity to review the detailed model for the proposed Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial at National Capital Planning Commission's offices last week. Based on that meeting and recent conversations with the Memorial Commission, the Department of Education is pleased with the current design, and we are grateful for the adjustments that have been made in response to our concerns.

Our initial concerns focused on the Memorial's tapestry feature and the way it might restrict the amount of light entering our building and obstruct the views from our offices. Now that we have seen the model as well as the mock-ups, we have a better appreciation for the translucent nature of the tapestry and its considerable distance from our building. At the outset, we were also troubled by the potential for the tapestry to hide our building from the public, but with the various design changes, including the shortening of the large tapestry and the relocation of the two smaller ones, as well as what we have learned about the way that the weave will allow light to shine through, our concerns are alleviated.

From the beginning, we have been excited about the great potential for public engagement that the Memorial will bring to the Department of Education, and we remain so. The prospect of hundreds of thousands of new visitors at our doorstep offers a unique opportunity for teaching and learning about education and the Department's programs. We have been encouraged by our mutual discussions about possible enhancements to the transition zone, with the potential for new space and facilities for exhibits, meetings, events, and even retail.

We look forward to working with the Memorial Commission and the General Services Administration on ways to use the new space to enhance opportunities for public engagement as well as for work life improvements for the Department's staff. We have already shared some ideas of our own, and we are eager for the conversation to continue.

Thank you again for your attentiveness to our concerns during the design process. We look forward to working with you on this important project, and we are supportive of the Memorial design as it now stands.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Arne Duncan", is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Arne Duncan

DAVID M. CHILDS, ARCHITECT

49 EAST 86TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK 10028

Preston Bryant, Chairman
National Capital Planning Commission
401 9th Street, NW
Suite 500-North
Washington, DC 20004

26 August 2013

Dear Chairman Bryant,

I am writing with regard to the design by Frank Gehry for the Eisenhower Memorial now under consideration by the Commission. As a former chairman of the National Capital Planning Commission and of the Commission of Fine Arts, I applaud the Gehry proposal for being both a bold new addition to Washington's urban design and also one that reinforces the historic L'Enfant city plan.

The Gehry design has undergone significant revisions since it was first presented. These changes have modified many details of the initial scheme, but to date they have refined the concept, and have not weakened the powerful and inventive solution that this important site and program deserve. But to remove the east and west pairs of columns, as was recently suggested in a discussion at the Commission of Fine Arts, would destroy the grand urban space fundamental to the concept, and in its place leave a meaningless planar wall.

The site is an important one within the Monumental Core, but it is one that is surrounded by buildings and landscapes that vary in their relationships to the geometry of L'Enfant's grid. Gehry's plan respects all the traditional rights-of-way, view corridors and surrounding buildings in a complex but seemingly effortless solution that brings harmony to one that now suffers from a lack of coordination. To modify these proposed placements, alignments and dimensions would unbalance a brilliant solution.

I therefore urge you to support the proposal as it has now been submitted to you. The strength and timelessness of this design will be a proud addition to the list of Washington's most important civic undertakings.

Respectfully yours,

David M. Childs, FAIA

August 27, 2013

Mr. L. Preston Bryant, Chairman
c/o office of Secretariat
National Capital Planning Commission
401 9th Street, NW
North Lobby, Suite 500
Washington D.C. 20004

KPF

Dear Mr. Bryant,

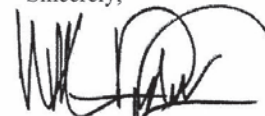
As a member of the jury which selected Mr. Gehry's design several years ago I have followed with great interest the evolution of it through the various steps in the approval process. This process is now at a critical juncture and I feel compelled to offer my support to the design.

Mr. Gehry is known throughout the world for the sculptural strength of his highly personal sensibility to architectural form. What struck me as extraordinary, when I first viewed his design for the Eisenhower Memorial, was the degree to which he eschewed this personal vocabulary in favor of a serene and highly contextual method of making a response to an almost unresolvable urban situation. I found it to be brilliant, particularly when viewed in comparison to his fellow competitors whose solutions looked far more "Gehry-like" than did his. He rejected the temptation to form a sculptural object of the Memorial in favor of making a contemplative room within the larger urban context.

Two elements make the character of his design of the Memorial in sympathy with the character of Washington D.C.. The first of these, massive stone columns, connect the space to the classical language of the city. The second, the woven stainless steel scrim, creates a magical veil through which the surrounding buildings can be viewed but which, in conjunction with the columns, embraces and defines a room within a room. Together, these form the backdrop for the elements which convey to the world Eisenhower's legacies; as young man looking to the future, as a great leader in battle and as a great leader in peace.

Now, the critical presence of two pairs of these columns, on the east and on the west, is being called into question. To my mind, their elimination places in jeopardy the very intention of the design itself. This pair of columnar elements gives the enclosure which not only creates the inner room but also sponsors a larger connection to the surrounding context. They are two arms which form a spatial embrace. Their amputation would leave the inner elements of the Memorial, which convey the meaning of Eisenhower's life, stripped of their backdrop and adrift without reference.

Sincerely,



William E. Pedersen FAIA
Principal



OLIN

Chairman Preston Bryant
National Capitol Planning Commission
C/o Office of the Secretariat
401 9th Street, NW
Suite 500-North
Washington DC 20004

20 August 2013

Dear Chairman Bryant,

I write to you and your fellow commissioners in support of the current scheme for the Eisenhower Memorial as designed by Frank Gehry and strongly urge you to resist attempts to alter or change this superb work of art and civic design. I believe it to be a remarkably significant and positive addition to our nation's capitol and the historic tradition of memorials and a worthy tribute to this great national leader in war and peace. Like many innovative works by great artists this project both builds upon tradition and invents new ways of seeing and experiencing ideas and messages of consequence that are not immediately appreciated or understood by some at the time, even discomforting them as seems to have been the case. It is, however, a great work of art and design by one of America's most significant architects and as such is a coherent work, all of which parts are significant.

Gehry's memorial design draws strength from a long tradition of monuments extending as far back as the Ara Pacis in Rome, a handsome roofless enclosure framed by carved narrative friezes erected in the first century CE to commemorate Peace after a devastating civil war. As members of the Fine Art Commission have pointed out the proposed Eisenhower Memorial also forms a roofless room of superb proportion and quality, framing key views of the L'Enfant plan and establishing an honorific space that unifies the disparate buildings and agencies on its edges that currently can only be characterized as disappointingly characterless and incapable of framing a civic space adequately. The two panels at the east and west are essential to the scheme, in part for the narrative imagery they contain, and in part for the manner in which they frame the space and form part of the twin gateways framing the historic diagonal view to the Capitol as well as for the manner in which they also address and engage the buildings behind them – the FAA and Cohen buildings – in effect bringing them into the composition as well as the Education building. In addition to accomplishing these goals and in the dimensions established for heights, setbacks, and widths, the current design specifically embodies successfully the 5th and 6th principles that NCPC articulated earlier for the memorial.

There is not a good track record for projects, especially memorials, which have been compromised, reworked, and watered down by various committees and numerous cooks. I recommend with full enthusiasm and without reservation that the Commission approve the current Frank Gehry proposal for the Eisenhower Memorial as it is. This elegant and imaginative work of art and design that is a tribute to one of our greatest leaders in both war and peace is certain to join other famous memorials in our nation's capitol as a pilgrimage sight, sought out by visitors from America and around the world.

Sincerely yours,

Laurie D. Olin
FASLA, AAAL, AAAS Hon AIA, Hon RIBA

1.6 ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE MEMORIAL

A study entitled, *The Economic Impact of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial* was prepared by Stephen S. Fuller, Director of Regional Analysis at George Mason University in January 2013 for the Eisenhower Memorial Commission.

The executive summary is included below.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Eisenhower Memorial planned for a 4-acre site bisected by Maryland Avenue between 6th and 4th Streets SW in Washington DC will generate \$30.1 million in visitor spending annually in the District of Columbia. This is spending that would not have been attracted to the District in the absence of the Eisenhower Memorial and it excludes spending by District residents. This new visitor spending would generate \$39.1 million to the District Gross State Product annually. This spending and the resulting 47 jobs it would support in the District would also generate new wage income (personal earnings) totaling \$4.009 million; these are jobs and wages to be realized by District residents.

There are also economic benefits for the District of Columbia generated during the Memorial's construction period. The annual value of goods and services generated to the benefit of the City's economy as a result of hard and soft construction costs associated with the Eisenhower Memorial will range from \$124 to \$142 million and more than 200 new jobs will be supported during the construction period.

The Eisenhower Memorial is being planned to commemorate Dwight D. Eisenhower's service to the United States as a military commander and President. Selected in 2005, its site immediately south of the National Air and Space Museum and three blocks from the US Capitol ranks in the top 20 Prime Sites identified in the *Museums and Memorials Master Plan* adopted by the National Capital Planning Commission. Gehry Partners LLP / AECOM Joint Venture was selected as the Memorial's architect in 2009 after a GSA Design Excellence competition and his design has been going through a series of review and approval steps since then. Dedication of the Memorial is planned for 2017.

The Eisenhower Memorial project consists of a 4-acre Eisenhower Square along whose outer edge is a system of tall stone clad columns supporting metal tapestries depicting scenes from Eisenhower's life in Kansas; a central Memorial featuring Eisenhower as General and as President; a tree-lined pedestrian walk with views of the Capitol; a promenade between the Memorial and the US Department of Education to the south; a 200-300 seat overlook at the center of the promenade; a National Park Service Contact Station containing an information center, bookshop, and restroom. An E-Memorial is being designed to provide visitors with a downloadable virtual tour.

Museums and memorials usually attract their highest number of visitors in their first year. The Eisenhower Memorial will follow that pattern as it becomes the Washington area's newest attraction in 2017. Visitation normally stabilizes at a slightly lower level. Visitor spending estimates in this report are based on the assumed stabilized third year of visitation. The Eisenhower Memorial is estimated to attract almost 1.2 million day-trip or overnight visitors per year – not including visitors who are residents of the District of Columbia or people who work in the District but live in its suburbs and would be present at or near the site with or without the Eisenhower Memorial.

The Eisenhower Memorial has the potential to add significant visitor spending to the District's economy, can serve as a building block for the proposed Southwest Eco-District plan, an attraction to draw visitors northward from the revitalized waterfront, and a key component of a restored Maryland Avenue with pedestrian views and vistas.

SECTION 2: CURRENT DESIGN

2.1 DESIGN OVERVIEW

2.2 MEMORIAL CORE

2.3 TAPESTRY

2.4 LANDSCAPE DESIGN

2.5 URBAN PARK AND PEDESTRIAN EXPERIENCE

2.6 INFORMATION CENTER

2.7 LYNDON B. JOHNSON PROMENADE

2.8 LIGHTING DESIGN

2.9 SIGNAGE AND WAYFINDING

2.1 DESIGN OVERVIEW

President Dwight D. Eisenhower raised himself from humble beginnings to become a five-star general and the 34th President of the United States. But his successes are not all that set him apart.

His humility, his values and achievements are what set him apart... and so these are what will set the monument apart.

This is a monument to his ideas.

To the words that he left with us.

To the principles that guided his decisions and fueled his remarkable achievements.

President Eisenhower was a man who rose to the highest peaks of power, but was uncommonly humble.

He was a military leader without equal, one who possessed a hard-earned understanding of the powers and perils of war.

He was a reluctant statesman who became one of the enlightened, visionary leaders of our time.

Eisenhower's story, achievements, and words have been an inspiration to generations of Americans – and the Memorial commemorating his life on the National Mall will serve as a beacon to amplify that inspiration.

“History does not long entrust the care of freedom to the weak or the timid.”

First Inaugural Address, January 20, 1953

The spirit of these words, delivered in President Eisenhower's first inaugural address, has served as a guide and inspiration for the creation of this Memorial in his name. The bold, compelling space will honor a leader whose vision and certainty of purpose continue to reverberate throughout American life today.

The Eisenhower Memorial will be an organic, integrated addition to the monuments, avenues, and great civic spaces that make up the monumental core of Washington D.C. At the same time, it will stand out with a unique urban location unlike any of the other major memorials. Its location in the Southwest Washington presents unique challenges for the recognized site program as a Presidential Memorial.

The Memorial design was created to meet three simple, fundamental goals:

First, to honor Dwight D. Eisenhower and his role in American history as a General and as the President of the United States.

Second, to recognize the larger urban context in which the Memorial is placed.

And third, to respect the immediate community, particularly the Department of Education, an integral neighbor to the Memorial.

The following pages outline a design that has evolved to meet and balance these goals. The positioning and scale of the Memorial elements -- its tapestry, sculpture, and quotations -- in addition to the landscape design, are the result of rigorous research. Each element is designed to create the most effective and powerful experience for visitors to a Memorial in an urban park setting.

The colonnades and tapestry commemorative elements are a striking, prominent feature of the Memorial, viewed from afar and nearby. They are strategically designed, not only to define a bold and autonomous space for the Eisenhower Memorial while addressing the site challenges. The design creatively accounts for the following challenges:

1) The Department of Education building is a dominant feature of the site.

The tapestry is a means to create an autonomous space for the Eisenhower Memorial while maintaining and defining additional civic space specifically for the Department of Education.

2) The scale of the tapestry is directly related to its surroundings.

The massive buildings of the Southwest precinct, as well as the various scales of the surrounding streets, create challenges immediately surrounding the site. The tapestry is a defining feature of Eisenhower Square.

3) The intersection of Maryland and Independence Avenues presents hierarchal and recognition challenges.

The tapestry layout, in combination with the landscape design, has been studied extensively to complement and reinvigorate this unique condition.

4) The tapestry establishes an architectural typology:

The “urban room” or “open air temple.” Like the Lincoln Memorial, the central place of contemplation for the Memorial is set within a space and a frame to create a focused and distinct contemplative memorial experience.

At the center of the project site lies the contemplative Memorial space, surrounded by heroic scale sculptures and bas reliefs. Here, Eisenhower as a young man is seated on a wall, gazing toward the future, forming the ideals and principles that would guide his life and tremendous achievements to come.

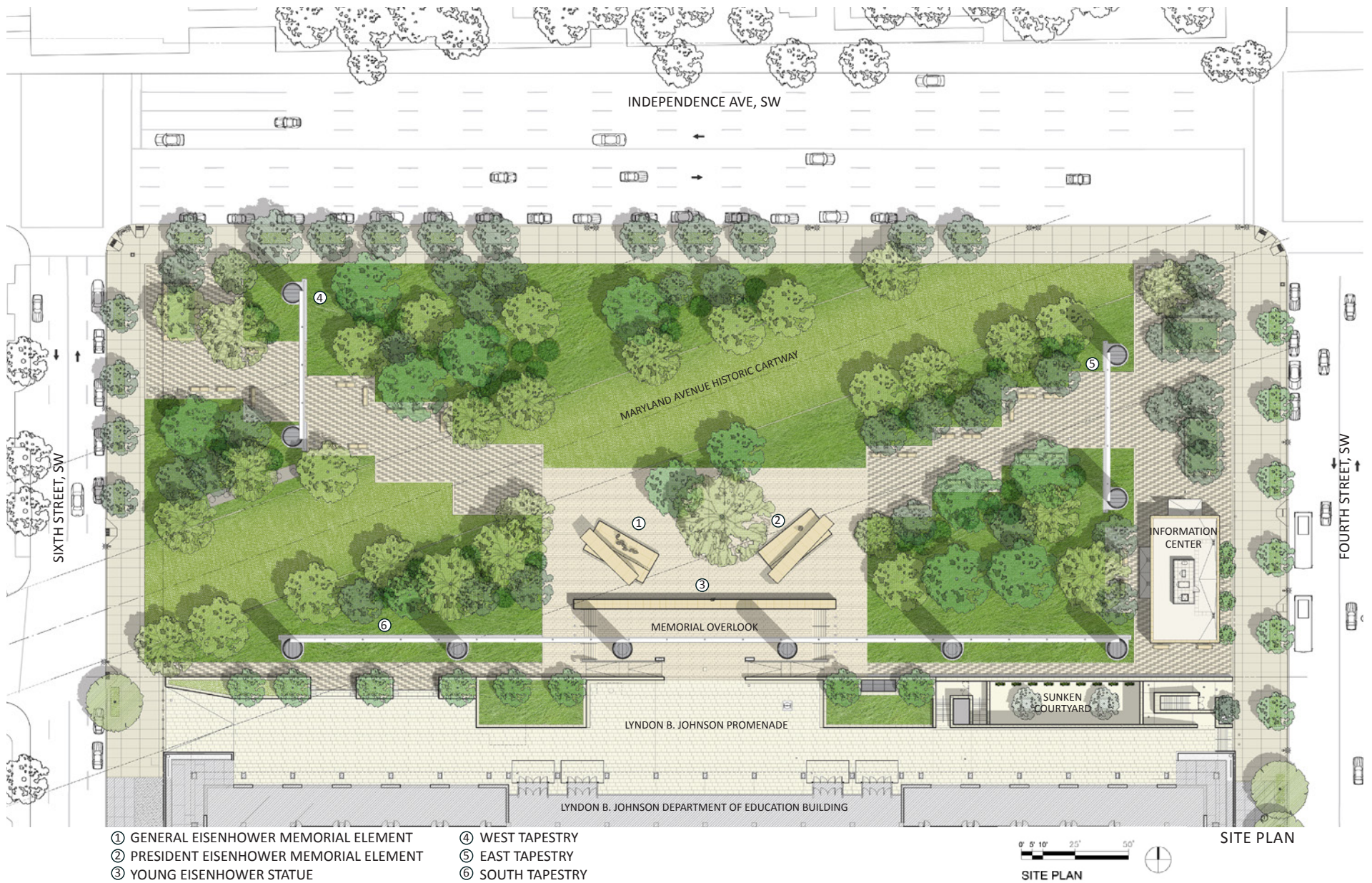
The pedestrian experience is designed to simply, unobtrusively guide visitors through key view corridors across the site and to imagery woven into the tapestry. The landscape design and tapestry together create emotional connectivity within the Memorial environment. The landscape design is developed as a natural and physical extension of the tapestry elements.

Maryland Avenue will be restored to its original position. The ground plane will be developed to articulate the width of the street and framed vertically with an allée of mature trees framing the Capitol dome when viewed from the central core area.

Eisenhower Square is a memorial to President Eisenhower, conceived as a civic park in an area of the city greatly needing a revitalized pedestrian experience.



VIEW TOWARDS THE MEMORIAL FROM MARYLAND AVENUE



2.1 - DESIGN OVERVIEW



MODEL PHOTOGRAPH - AERIAL VIEW

AMERICA'S HEARTLAND IS THE HEART OF THIS MEMORIAL

Eisenhower's story is a classic American story - raised within a lower-middle-class background in rural Kansas, his "very heart of America." As a young man, he applied to West Point to get an education and quickly rose through the military to command the most complex military action in history. He later became the 34th President at a crucial time of massive global change.

Historians evaluating the legacy of the Eisenhower presidency have discovered certain truths of his clear vision and strong leadership. He ran a disciplined administration, in which his personal leadership was consistent and crucial. His approach on civil rights was responsible for the crucial judicial appointments and dramatic actions which moved the country toward a more equal society.

The Eisenhower Memorial is strategically designed to symbolize this extraordinary career in a way that gives visitors a sense of this remarkable leader, the times he helped shape and define, and the enduring impact of his legacy.

The Lincoln Memorial is the best example of a singular image defining a memorial. It is a temple within a picturesque setting. The central image is the Lincoln statue, which is flanked by written narratives of the Gettysburg Address and a portion of Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address. The proposed Eisenhower Memorial invokes the same awe through a similar approach.

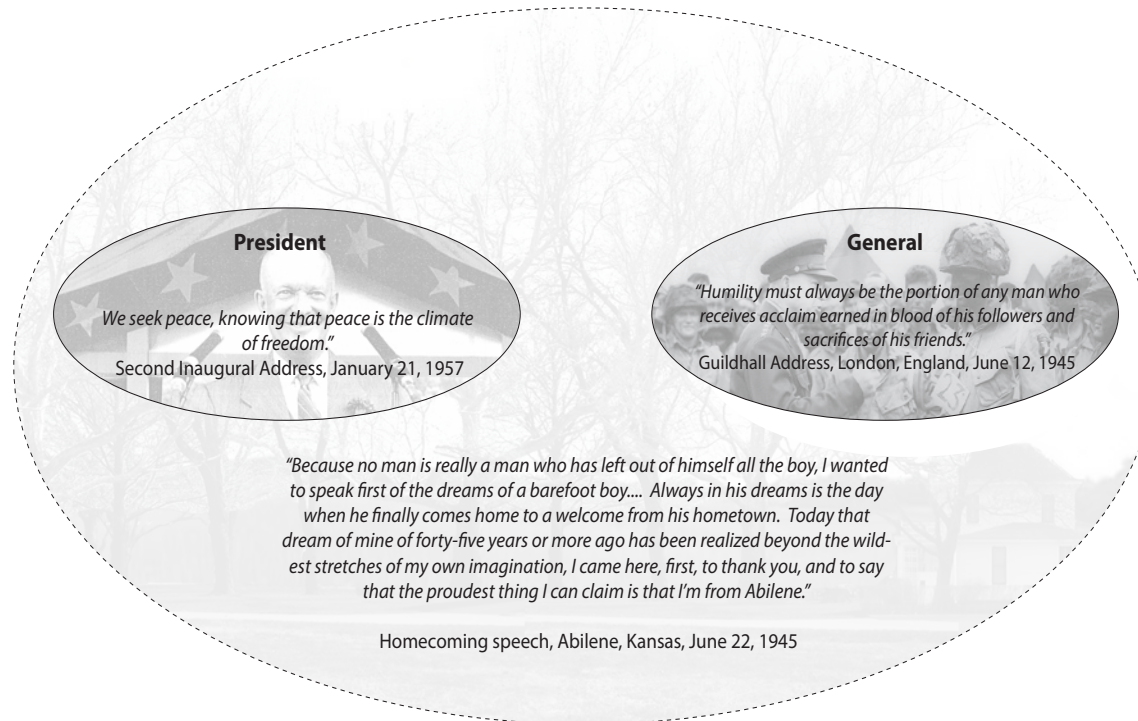
The commemorative tapestry art will reflect the landscape of Abilene, Kansas, which is both Eisenhower's hometown and the geographical center of the United States. America's heartland is the heart of this Memorial. At the very center of the site is Eisenhower as a young man. Sculptures, bas reliefs and quotations, will flank the centerpiece, providing a detailed and bold message of Eisenhower's accomplishments.

The goal of the representational visual elements of the Memorial is to give visitors a range of Eisenhower's experience and his influence in shaping his time, and our history. As a citizen, a soldier, and a president, Eisenhower represented the growth of American power in the increasingly interconnected

world of the 20th century. A boy raised where paved roads were a rarity, he created America's vital interstate system. A man who grew up in simple surroundings, he left the presidency with the preliminary plans in place that led to the Internet and the lunar landings.

Eisenhower's life experiences exemplify the "American Experience." The Midwestern landscape image is a metaphor for the United States as a whole, both as the geographic center (to the mile) as well as for a country evolving into its new global role at the exact time of Eisenhower's presidency. The Eisenhower Memorial represents the humility, poetry, and values instilled within the American landscape, which gave birth to one of the greatest US presidents.

This is the essence of Dwight D. Eisenhower.

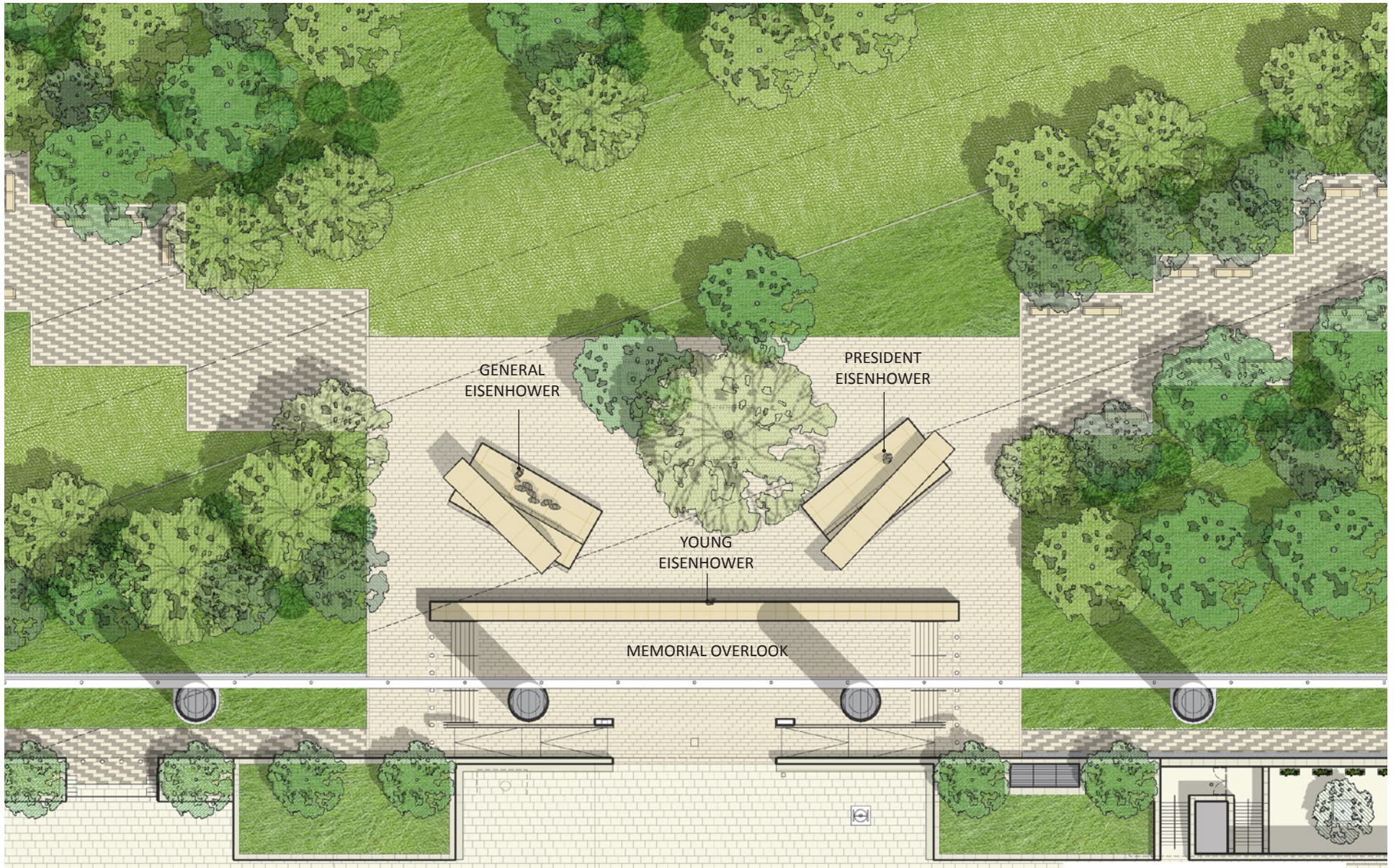


2.2 - MEMORIAL CORE

CONCEPT DIAGRAM



MEMORIAL CORE - 2.2



2.2 - MEMORIAL CORE

YOUNG EISENHOWER SCULPTURE

“Because no man is really a man who has left out of himself all of the boy, I wanted to speak first of the dreams of a barefoot boy.... Always in his dreams is the day when he finally comes home to a welcome from his hometown. Today, that dream of mine of 45 years or more ago has been realized beyond the wildest stretches of my own imagination, I came here, first, to thank you, to say the proudest thing I can claim is that I am from Abilene.”

Homecoming Speech, Abilene, Kansas June 22, 1945

The sculpture of Eisenhower as a young man establishes the narrative for the Memorial. It shows the Eisenhower life as it embodies America’s story. It creates the connection between the tapestry depiction of the Kansas landscape that evokes his core values of:

Strength
Modesty
Integrity

...and his future accomplishments as a General and President. The sculpture sits in front of the tapestry within the vast Midwestern landscape gazing at his future self in quiet contemplation. This is Eisenhower. This composition will invite the visitor to share in Eisenhower’s personal journey.

The middle-American family and social values of Eisenhower’s youth in the simple world of his time and place would embody democratic values in the core of the man who would become the General and President. He became the most popular man in the world. Multitudes of people – in countless countries – came to see him in the years following the war.

A simple man from the American heartland... who went on to accomplish the greatest of things that shaped the course of human history.

This is what made Eisenhower different – and this is what the Memorial *must* make clear for the generations of visitors who will come to see and learn about him.



EISENHOWER AS A YOUNG MAN VIEWED FROM MEMORIAL CORE



EISENHOWER AS A YOUNG MAN
SKETCH MAQUETTE BY SERGEY EYLANBEKOV

MEMORIAL CORE - 2.2

GENERAL EISENHOWER MEMORIAL ELEMENT

The Memorial devotes a sculpture to Eisenhower's military career as a five-star General. In it, General Eisenhower is speaking with the troops – which is how the American people remember him best. This tableau, inspired by a famous photo of Eisenhower taken during the war, documents his visit to troopers of the 101st Airborne Division before their jump into Normandy. It is iconic and inseparable from this critical time in the course of American – and human – history. Nothing better illustrates his personal style of leadership than this moment, with his question, "Anybody here from Kansas?" Few generals would have done what he did, ignoring the much larger landing force at the ports and focusing on the first and most vulnerable of the thousands of men he was sending into battle.

This was principle... in action.

The paratroopers are fully prepared for battle and Eisenhower is in his Class A uniform. During his days at Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Eisenhower normally wore this uniform, signifying his acceptance of his formal role as a supreme commander and manager, not a combat commander. Even so, he exercised the general's priority of tailoring the uniform, which he altered with his design of the less-formal and more comfortable short "Ike jacket". This became a uniform norm throughout the officer corps.

Directly behind the bronze sculptures, is a bas relief depicting the troops landing on the beach of Normandy, France on D-Day, June 6, 1944. General Eisenhower led this massive mobilization effort which was the largest seaborne invasion in history. The bas relief supplements the General speaking to the troops and references his leadership role in the D-Day campaign that changed the course of the war.



D-DAY BAS RELIEF
CONCEPT SKETCH MAQUETTE BY SERGEY EYLANBEKOV



GENERAL EISENHOWER SPEAKING TO TROOPS
CONCEPT SKETCH MAQUETTE BY SERGEY EYLANBEKOV

"I have full confidence in your courage, devotion to duty and skill in battle. We will accept nothing less than victory."

D-Day Address to the Troops, June 6, 1944

2.2 - MEMORIAL CORE



GENERAL EISENHOWER MEMORIAL ELEMENT

MEMORIAL CORE - 2.2

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER MEMORIAL ELEMENT

Eisenhower, as the 34th President of the United States, is commemorated in a bronze statue depicting his famous smile that connected him to people around the world.

Eisenhower's military experience and strongly held belief in America's democratic values guided his policies while in office. Eisenhower's leadership in foreign policy as an emerging super-power during the cold war shaped our international role as a nation by creating stronger allies and promoting peace and justice. He cautioned against unnecessary military expansion and sought an end to the Korean War.

Behind the statue of President Eisenhower, is a bas relief depicting the signing of the Civil Rights Act of 1957. This act was the first civil rights legislation enacted by Congress in the United States since Reconstruction following the American Civil War.

Eisenhower's contributions to Civil Rights paved the way for major changes that took place in regards to equality for voting rights and desegregation. He sent federal troops to Little Rock, Arkansas to enforce federal court orders to desegregate public schools. He implemented desegregation of the armed forces in two years.

The design of the Memorial elements has evolved in response to comments from the Eisenhower family. The Presidential sculpture no longer references the photo "The Elder Statesman" by Yousuf Karsh. Rather, the focus is on his leadership in critical policies regarding civil rights.



CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1957 SIGNING BAS RELIEF
CONCEPT SKETCH MAQUETTE BY SERGEY EYLANBEKOV



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER CONCEPT SKETCH
MAQUETTE BY PENELOPE JENCKS

***"We seek the peace, knowing that peace is
the climate of freedom"***

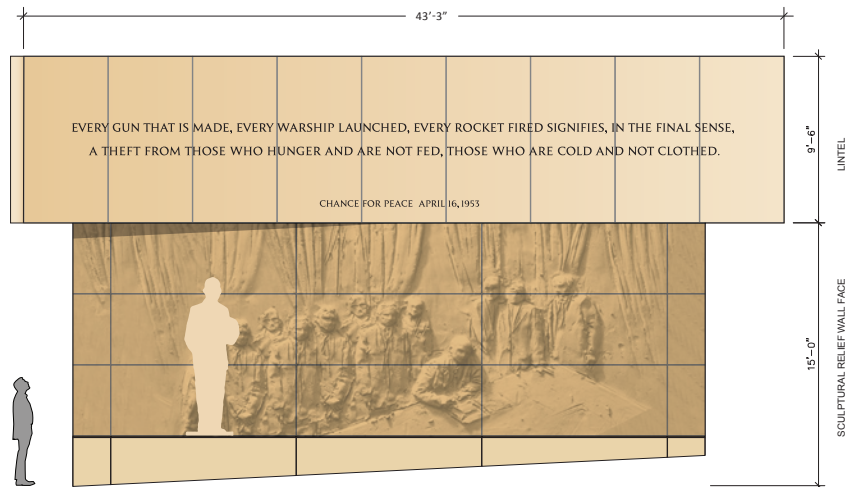
Second Inaugural Address, January 21, 1957

2.2 - MEMORIAL CORE



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER MEMORIAL ELEMENT

MEMORIAL CORE - 2.2



LINTEL INSCRIPTION ELEVATION

“Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed.”

Chance for Peace, Washington, April 16, 1953

LINTEL QUOTE

The “Chance for Peace” address, given to the members of the American Society for Newspaper Editors in Washington, DC, on April 16, 1953 came shortly after the death of Joseph Stalin. In it, President Eisenhower articulated the cost and potential danger of Cold War level of military spending. “The cost of one bomber,” he noted, “is this: a modern brick school in more than 30 cities.” He called out the Soviet Union’s foreign policy as one of force and intimidation, a policy that had compelled alarmingly high levels of military spending. In contrast, the United States was pursuing more peaceful and cooperative goals. He challenged the new leadership of the Soviet Union to move away from the aggressive and oppressive policies Joseph Stalin had pursued.



INSCRIPTION WALL ELEVATION

“A people that values its privileges above its principles soon loses both. These basic precepts are not lofty abstractions far removed from matters of daily living. They are laws of spiritual strength that generate and define our material strength.”

First Inaugural Address, January 20, 1953

INSCRIPTION WALL

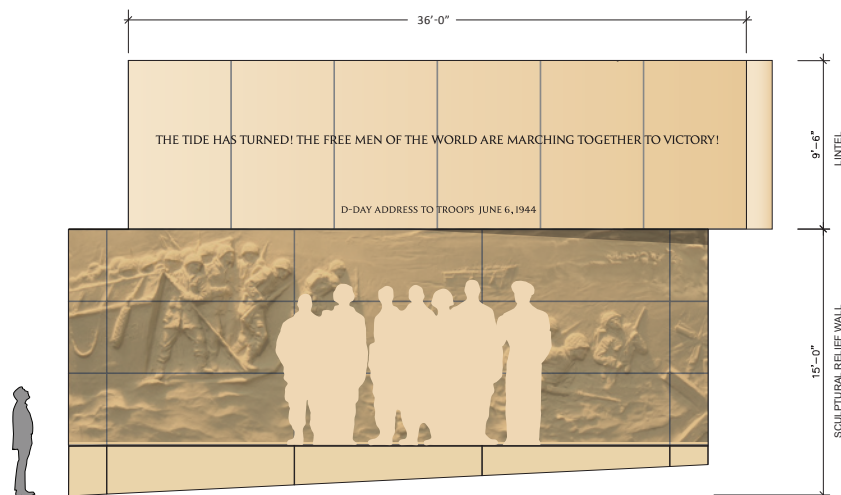
The left side of the inscription wall will contain an excerpt from the President’s First Inaugural Address, on January 20, 1953. Having defeated the great statesman Adlai Stevenson in the 1952 presidential election, Eisenhower was sworn in by Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson using two bibles: one used by Washington at the first inauguration, and one he received from his mother upon graduating West Point. Eisenhower spoke of the role American values would play in the Cold War. Foreign policy was the central theme of Eisenhower’s address. He remarked that the Cold War was a struggle in which the “forces of good and evil are massed and armed and opposed

as rarely before in history.” Eisenhower saw the conflict in moral terms, a global struggle between freedom and slavery. Stressing the benefits of interdependence and the necessity of peace, he laid out nine principles to guide American foreign policy.

The right side of the inscription wall contains a passage from President Eisenhower’s Second Inaugural Address January 23, 1957. Like his First Inaugural Address, Eisenhower’s Second focused on issues of foreign policy. The previous year, 1956, had been a turbulent one. The uprising in Hungary and the Suez Crisis were fresh in Eisenhower’s mind and creating instability in a world just a decade removed from global war. Thus, Eisenhower emphasized unity and equality between nations. He said, “there must be law, steadily invoked and respected by all nations, for without law, the world promises only such meager justice as the pity of the strong upon the weak.” Unlike Soviet leaders, who sought “to rule by force,” Eisenhower wanted the United States to “heal this divided world.”

2.2 - MEMORIAL CORE

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER MEMORIAL ELEMENT



LINTEL INSCRIPTION ELEVATION

“The tide has turned! The free men of the world are marching together to victory!”

D-Day Address to the Troops, England, June 6, 1944

LINTEL QUOTE

The lintel above the General Eisenhower statue group contains a quote from Eisenhower’s D-Day Address to the Troops from June 4, 1944. As Eisenhower sent his men to storm the beaches of Normandy, he relayed a message to them over the radio. The Invasion of Normandy, was the decisive moment in World War II and General Eisenhower’s role in planning the invasion was crucial to securing an Allied defeat of Nazi Germany.

INSCRIPTION WALL

President Eisenhower was perhaps the most celebrated and honored American in foreign nations – ever.

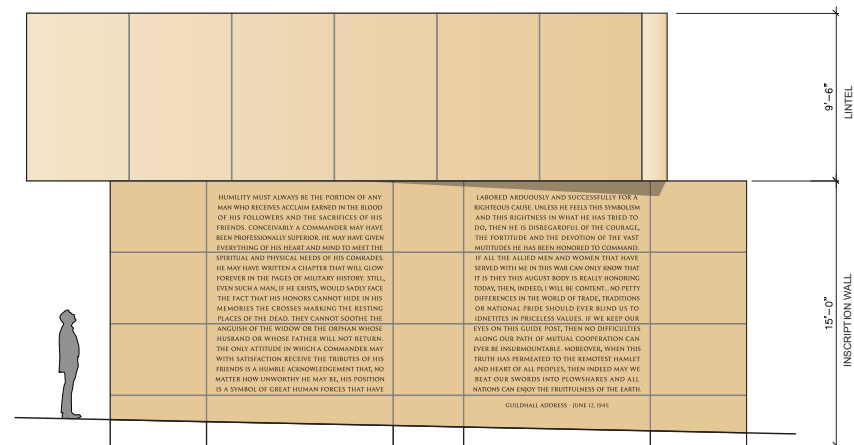
Following the Allied defeat of Nazi Germany, General Eisenhower returned to London to celebrate the Allied victory and to receive honors from the British Nation. From the war-battered and ancient London Guildhall, Eisenhower

GENERAL EISENHOWER MEMORIAL ELEMENT

delivered his speech upon receiving the “Freedom of the City of London” award from Lord Mayor Sir Frank Alexander, with Prime Minister Churchill and his cabinet looking on. That night Eisenhower also became the first American to receive the “Order of Merit” when King George VI presented the honor to him.

Eisenhower’s humble acceptance of these honors is what sets him apart. As all good leaders do, he shared praise with others and deflected praise from himself. He recognized the sacrifices of his soldiers and recalled the hardships borne by the British people. Eisenhower remarked that, although he himself was far from his hometown- Abilene, Kansas -he had grown closer to the British people. Shared values united the two countries, for “kinship among nations is not determined in such measurements as proximity, size, and age. Rather we should turn to those inner things -call them what you will -I mean those intangibles that are the real treasures free men possess ... When we consider these things, then the valley of the Thames draws closer to the farms of Kansas and the plains of Texas.”

“Guildhall Address” was a triumph in speech making. The next day, British newspapers lauded Eisenhower for his words; the *Daily Express* even printed the full speech alongside Lincoln’s “Gettysburg Address.”



INSCRIPTION WALL ELEVATION

“No petty differences in the world of trade, traditions, or national pride should ever blind us to our identities in priceless values. If we keep our eyes on the guidepost, then, no difficulties along our path of mutual co-operation can ever be insurmountable. Moreover, when this truth has permeated to the remotest hamlet and heart of all peoples, then indeed may we beat our swords into plowshares and all nations can enjoy the fruitfulness of the earth.”

Guildhall Address, London, England, June 12, 1945

MEMORIAL CORE - 2.2

2.3 - TAPESTRIES

“Whatever America hopes to bring to pass in the world must first come to pass in the heart of America.”

First Inaugural Address, January 20, 1953

The tapestries are a unique method of memorialization presented for the Eisenhower Memorial. As previously described, the tapestries serve as a commemorative Memorial element as well as an urban site planning element, to create both a physical and symbolic context for Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Three stainless steel tapestries, positioned at the perimeter of the site, frame the urban park with images reflecting the “American Landscape” and plains of Abilene, Kansas. The tapestries create an autonomous and picturesque experience, framing the context of Eisenhower’s early life, and bringing a piece of the American heartland to Washington D.C.

The landscape of the Kansas plains suggests its own simple and beautiful ontology and set of values. This actual and symbolic landscape formed the lens through which Eisenhower saw the rest of the world. He recognized and stated this fact throughout his life: “I come from the very heart of America,” and “Whatever America hopes to bring to pass in the world must first come to pass in the heart of America.”

The tapestries are composed of stainless steel cable of various sizes welded to create a line drawing through the use of line and transparency. The image is inherent to the cable structure, providing a two sided image (mirrored) which changes dramatically throughout the day with the passing light, from bright and reflective to dark as silhouette. The tapestry will be attached to a cable net structural system which spans between the colonnade. The tapestry will have vertical and horizontal seams at a width of 3 feet and 15 feet in vertical length.

The design team has completed a *Tapestry Engineering and Testing Summary Data* submission to NCPC in response to technical questions about the tapestry element. This document provides comprehensive engineering information and test results for the proposed materials and structure requested by NCPC to demonstrate that the tapestry satisfies the requirement identified in the Commemorative Works Act, “a commemorative work be constructed of durable material suitable for the outdoor environment.”



EAST TAPESTRY ARTWORK



SOUTH TAPESTRY ARTWORK

2.3 - TAPESTRIES



TAPESTRY MOCK-UP VIEWED FROM LBJ BUILDING



TAPESTRY MOCK-UP VIEWED AGAINST THE LBJ BUILDING



TAPESTRY MOCK-UP ILLUMINATED AT NIGHT



WEST TAPESTRY ARTWORK

TAPESTRIES - 2.3

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

Gehry Partners • AECOM Joint Venture

2.4 LANDSCAPE DESIGN

The landscape design evokes a landscape character reminiscent of Eisenhower's formative years, in the town and countryside he knew so well; the "heartland of America." The design intent is to create a landscape abstraction in Washington D.C. through the use of tree groves with similar species and habit to those found in Abilene, Kansas. The tapestry commemorative art provides a visually arresting Kansas landscape image that establishes a connection between images and living things, reinforcing the message of landscape's power to shape man's character. The landscape sets the tone for emotional connectivity within the Memorial environment.

The landscape design is a great urban park drawing from the precedent of Washington D.C.'s well-known downtown green spaces creating a moving Memorial setting. At the center of the urban park is the primary Memorial, and the landscape unfolds to reveal individual elements of interest along walks and vistas under shade trees for visitors to contemplate the 34th President, Dwight D. Eisenhower. Tree locations and species are designed to provide edge definition for sunny open areas organized on the site to accentuate seasonal experience and the passage of time.

The tree planting is a counterpoint to the rectilinear column and tapestry elements and Memorial core. Trees are arranged in groves within the center of the park, with some trees placed in paving at the Memorial core and entry plazas where both shade and hard surfaces are required to accommodate visitors. The tree canopy reinforces the primary open spaces on the site at the central core and Maryland Avenue. Scale and species characteristics of trees have a layered effect to create space and enhance the pedestrian movement through the site.

Along the Maryland Avenue diagonal axis, an allée of trees has been envisioned to strengthen and define the viewshed towards the Capitol dome. The spacing of the trees along the allée is purposeful in the introduction of voids and variation so that the axis is defined by the edge of the tree grove. The Maryland Avenue cartway is expressed with a continuous well-groomed and reinforced lawn, which highlights the spatial vista and the memory of the street in the groundplane.

The groundplane is united throughout the site with a simple, greensward of lawn accessible from any point on the perimeter and within. The ground is articulated along Maryland Avenue as mown lawn, with more casual ungroomed lawn throughout the rest of the park. The site offers broad walkways across the site for pedestrian use. The approach walkways and entry plazas are differentiated in material and pattern from the Memorial core paving.

The elevated Promenade in front of the Lyndon B. Johnson building distinguishes this area from the Memorial, and provides accessible entry to the Department of Education. The northern edge of the Promenade has planters that modulate the length of the Promenade along the LBJ building façade and supports trees along this pedestrian walkway.

The two entry plazas to the Memorial park at the northeast and northwest corners have raised planters and informational signage for the E-Memorial to serve arriving visitors. The tapestries provide an organizing perimeter to the site and act as thresholds into the park from the entry plazas at the perimeter of the site. The approach walkways into the park are intimate

with understory trees that shape the social gathering areas along the walks with ample seating. The perimeter sidewalk has been strengthened along Independence Avenue with additional street trees, which connect the Memorial park to the city street grid and the precinct.

The tree selection has considered species that are also common in the Kansas landscape and are also well suited for the local climate. The trees will provide a coherent canopy character and plant palette throughout the park. The landscape intent is to enhance the site with a significant number of mature trees. The street trees species follow city standards and are also intermingled in park tree groves. The streetscape design includes spacious planting strips, integrated with street lighting, and exposed aggregate concrete for the sidewalk paving standard for the area.

The micro-climate of the Memorial will be both sunny and shaded. Shade is provided by the high canopy of the numerous large trees and by the presence of surrounding buildings. Shaded gathering areas occur under trees in lawn and along approach walkways, and sunnier open areas focus views to the Memorial core and Maryland Avenue. The ambiance of the Memorial landscape will present a reflective, shade-dappled and light-filled urban park.



KEY:



Red Oak



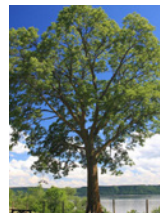
Shingle Oak



Swamp
White Oak



London Plane



Hackberry



Bur Oak



Willow Oak



Amelanchier
Laevis

SHADE CANOPY TREES

LANDSCAPE DESIGN - 2.4



2.4 - LANDSCAPE DESIGN

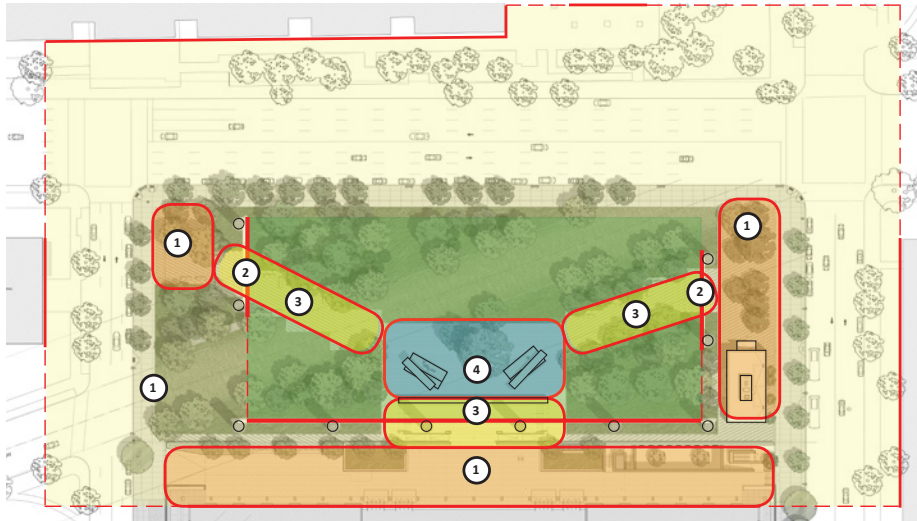


MARYLAND AVENUE VIEWSHED TOWARDS CAPITOL

LANDSCAPE DESIGN - 2.4

2.5 URBAN PARK AND PEDESTRIAN EXPERIENCE

PEDESTRIAN EXPERIENCE AND APPROACH THROUGH SITE



1. Threshold Areas
2. Gateway Below Tapestry to Memorial Core
3. Approach Walkway
4. Memorial Core

The Eisenhower square will be experienced as a public realm open to three sides: 4th and 6th Streets and Independence Avenue SW. An ample setting for the Department of Education headquarters in the Lyndon B. Johnson building is provided on the south frontage with an urban pedestrian promenade carried the length of the building.

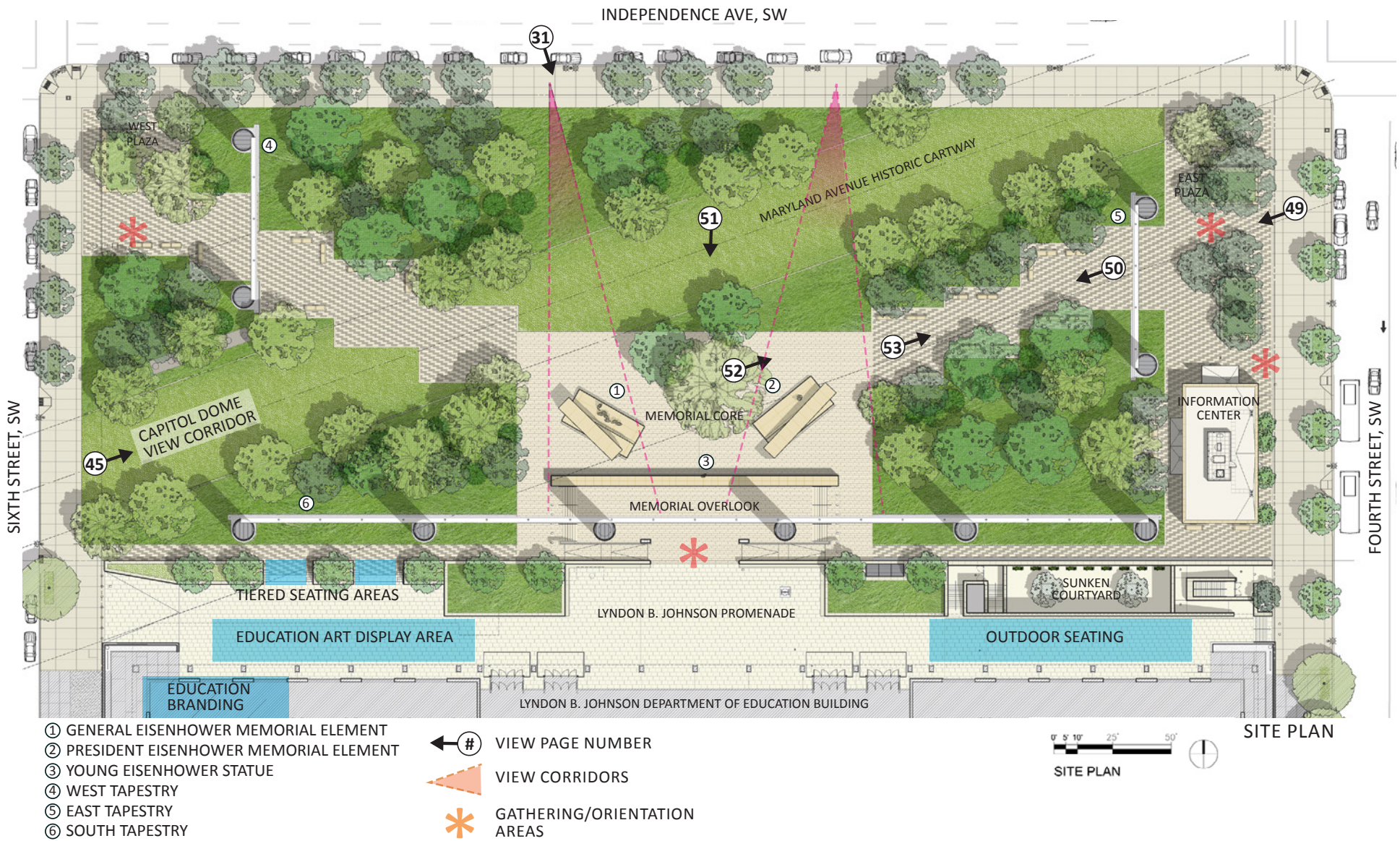
The square is developed as an urban park, a green space with trees and a grassy ground plane with broad walkways cutting through to the Memorial. The park is the contemplative setting for the Memorial's commemorative expression at the center of the site where Eisenhower's story unfolds. The park landscape is integral to the Memorial's character, composition, and intent.

The park landscape inverts the traditional memorial temple in a grove. The open room created by the colonnade and tapestry engages passers-by on city streets at the urban scale. The interior park is a powerful element of the overall Memorial design. The park's gathering spaces, shaded oasis and walkways will provide opportunities for experiencing the Memorial through educational, artistic, and natural content. The Eisenhower Memorial, with its many civic amenities, will help bring new life to the city's Southwest district.

The park is designed to enhance the pedestrian visitor experience to the Memorial. Many visitors will arrive from the north and adjacent museums and other destinations along the National Mall. The entrance plazas at the northeast and northwest corners of the site are designed for visitors to gather before entering the Memorial grounds. Visitors will also arrive by bus along 4th street near the Information Center.

Two wide approach walks direct the visitor under the tapestry gateway towards the Memorial core through the park. The understory tree canopy shapes the intimate experience and directs views to the Memorial elements. The walkways encourage social gatherings for visitors to stop and enjoy the park.

The Lyndon B. Johnson Promenade is a separate and distinct pedestrian forecourt to the Department of Education building. The pedestrian promenade includes seating and other amenities to serve the building occupants and engage Memorial visitors. The Promenade also offers elevated views northward out to the Memorial.



URBAN PARK AND PEDESTRIAN EXPERIENCE - 2.5

PEDESTRIAN PROCESSION THROUGH MEMORIAL SITE

ENTRY PLAZAS

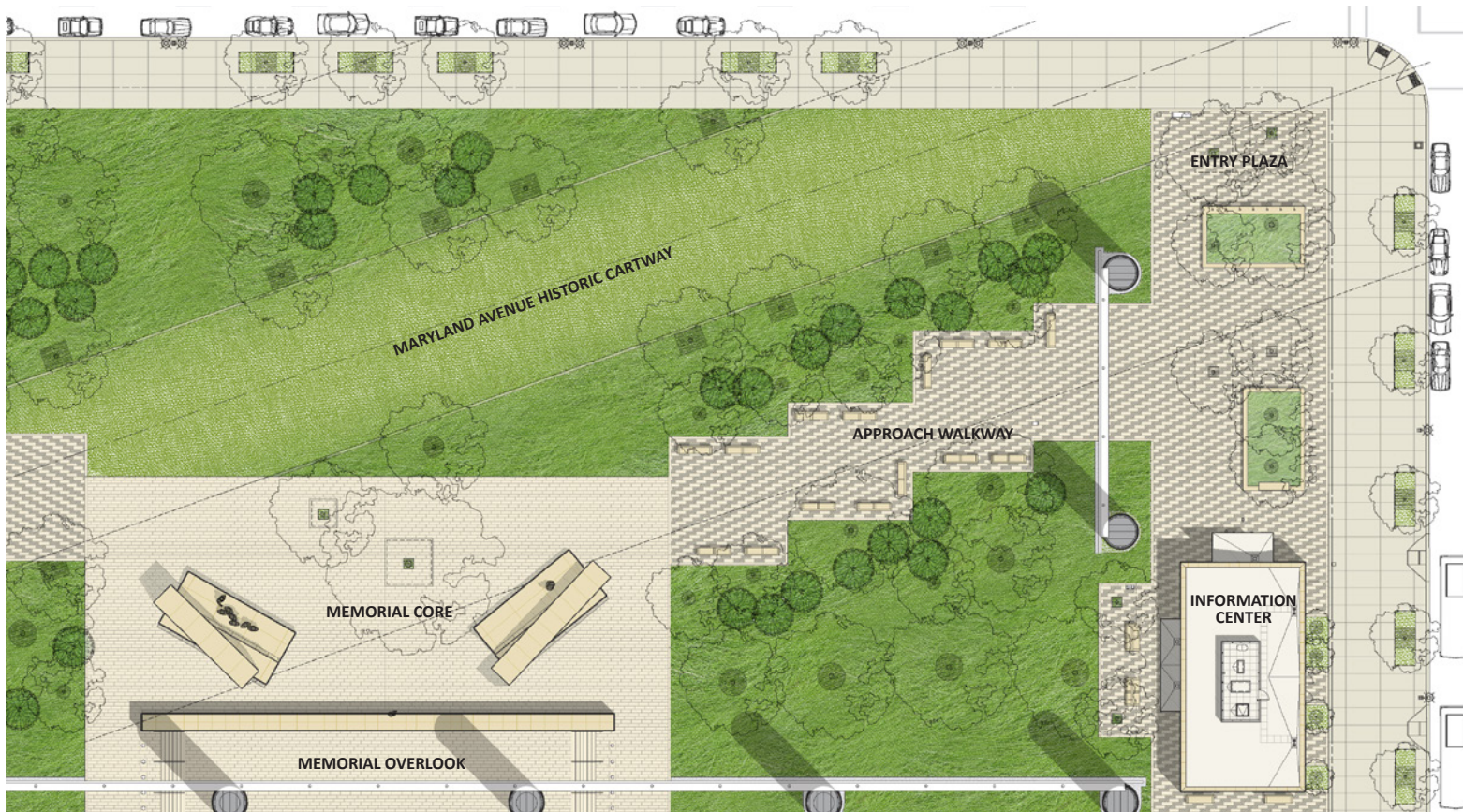
- The northwest and northeast corners of the site are the main visitor entry plazas.
- The entry plazas contain visitor amenities such as raised planters with integrated seating and signage to introduce the Memorial to the visitor.
- The columns act as a gateway where the walkways pass below the tapestry marking the arrival into the Memorial park.

APPROACH WALKWAYS

- The Memorial walkways are the bridges that connect the visitor from the periphery of the site into the sacred central space.
- The site lines to Memorial elements are maintained along the walkways.
- Social gathering and seating areas have been included along the approach to the Memorial core.

MEMORIAL CORE

- The Memorial core paving is separated visually from the walkway paving through materials and pattern that reinforces the sense of arrival to the central core.
- The grove of trees in the Memorial core is an important feature which provides scale, shade, and continuity with the park space.
- The tree planting around the Memorial core defines the open space at the center of the site.



2.5 - URBAN PARK AND PEDESTRIAN EXPERIENCE



MEMORIAL ENTRANCE PLAZA AT 4TH STREET & INDEPENDENCE AVENUE

Visitors are invited into the Memorial park under the tapestry threshold.

URBAN PARK AND PEDESTRIAN EXPERIENCE - 2.5



The Memorial approach walkways are designed with ample seating and social gathering areas. The understory trees create a sense of enclosure and focus views to the Memorial elements at the center of the park.

VIEW TOWARDS MEMORIAL LOOKING WEST

2.5 - URBAN PARK AND PEDESTRIAN EXPERIENCE



VIEW TOWARDS THE MEMORIAL FROM MARYLAND AVENUE

The central view from Maryland Avenue, immediately north of the overlook wall, reveals the unified composition of the Memorial Core. The grove of large canopy trees at the center stand as a unifying landscape element that also provides shade to the gathering space.

URBAN PARK AND PEDESTRIAN EXPERIENCE - 2.5



VIEW TOWARDS EAST TAPESTRY FROM THE MEMORIAL CORE

2.5 - URBAN PARK AND PEDESTRIAN EXPERIENCE



VIEW TOWARDS EAST TAPESTRY THROUGH MEMORIAL WALKWAY

URBAN PARK AND PEDESTRIAN EXPERIENCE - 2.5

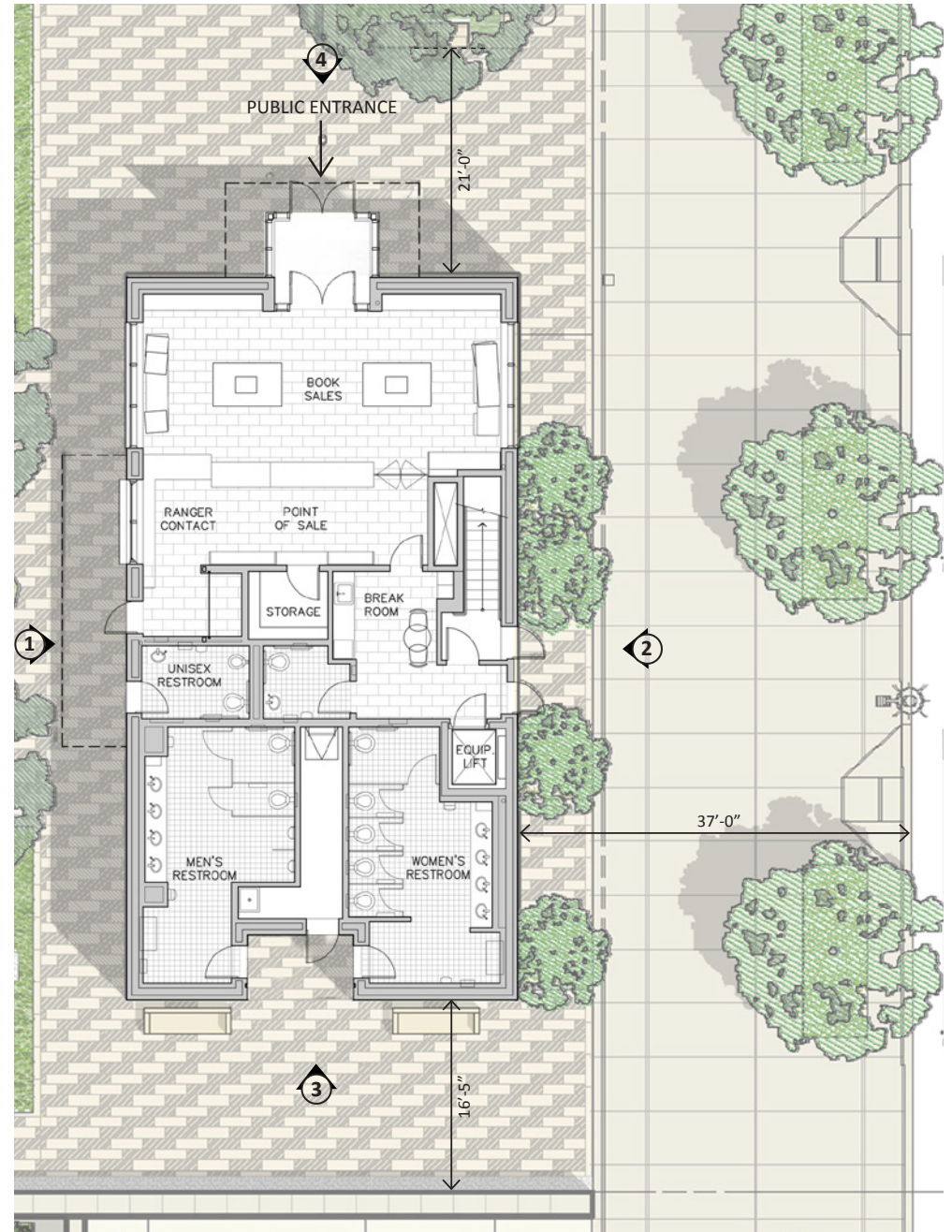
2.6 INFORMATION CENTER

The Information Center is located along 4th Street at the southeast end of the site. It is a small support building, with a footprint of 2,430 square feet that houses a bookstore, a ranger contact station, and public restrooms. The building is one story at grade. The building also has a basement with mechanical and electrical equipment to serve the building and provides general storage for the NPS maintenance supplies.

Function is the driving force for the design of the building which will serve the needs of the National Park Service to maintain the site, provide ranger contact and information, and serve educational needs through book sales. The building utilizes the similar materials proposed throughout the Memorial project site. The architectural language is simple and minimal to blend in with surrounding neighborhood. The design intent is not to compete architecturally with the Memorial elements, but rather complement and serve the needs of the National Park Service.

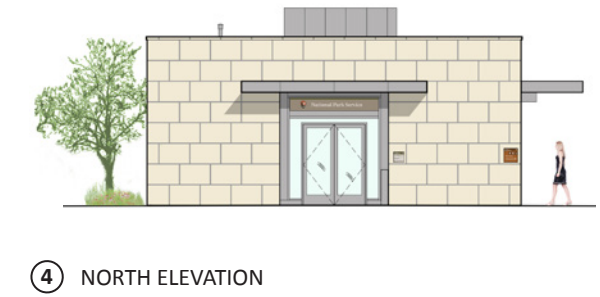
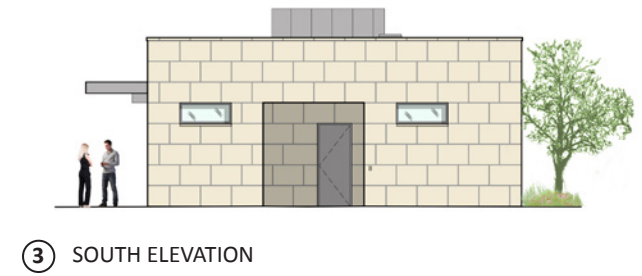
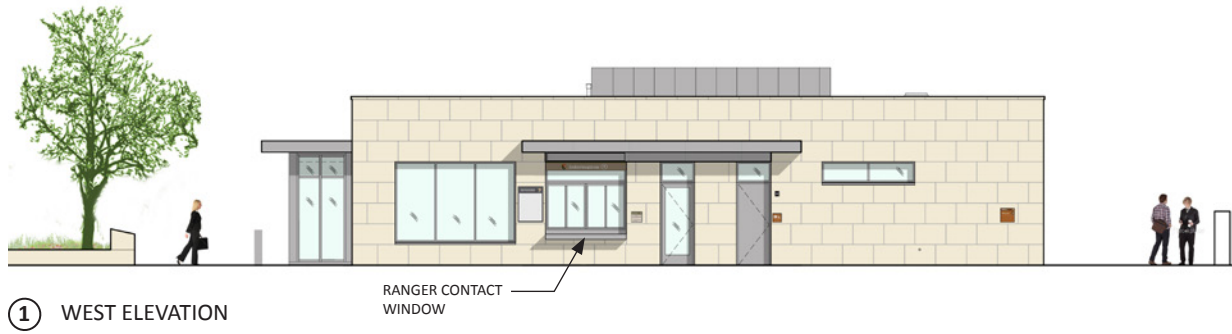


KEY PLAN



LEVEL 1 PLAN

2.6 - INFORMATION CENTER



MODEL PHOTOGRAPH - WEST ELEVATION



VIEW OF INFORMATION CENTER LOOKING SOUTHWEST

INFORMATION CENTER - 2.6

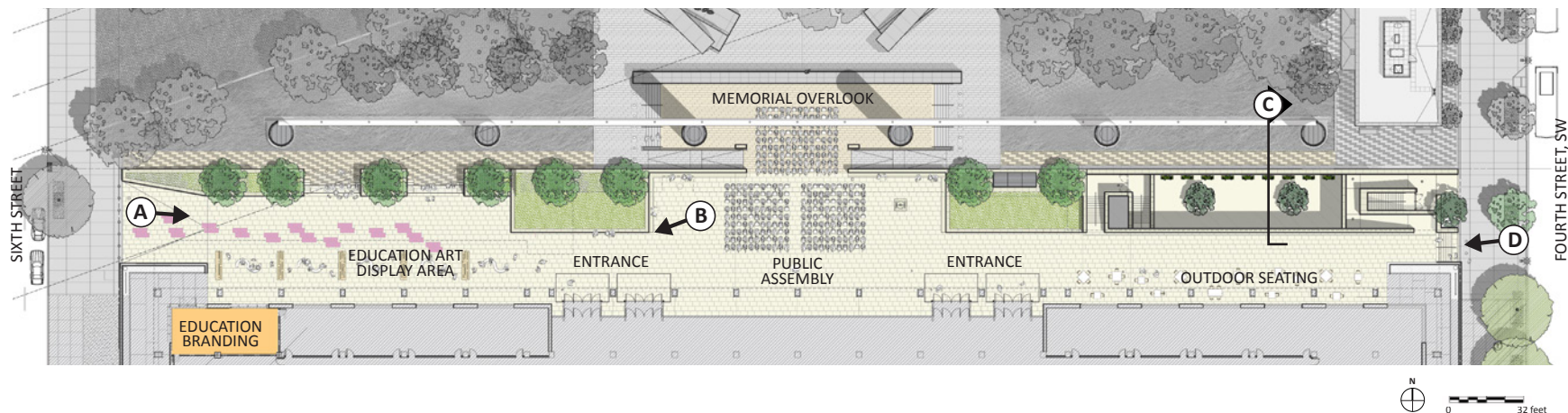
2.7 LYNDON B. JOHNSON PROMENADE STUDIES

The Lyndon B. Johnson Promenade serves as a separate and distinct forecourt to the Department of Education building. The Promenade provides a grander entrance to the north facade of the building elevated above the Memorial to create a new base for the building. Several features are being proposed to enhance the Department of Education entrance and serve as a functional and active pedestrian space as well as create a positive interaction with the Eisenhower Memorial. The northern edge of the Promenade defines three distinct areas along the long facade of the LBJ building.

On the west end of the Promenade is a zone that has been designed to add a permanent exterior exhibition space. Children's art work is one possibility for a choice in programming this area. The steps adjacent to the planters, which address the grade change between the Promenade and the Memorial, can be used as seating areas and small gathering spaces looking onto the Memorial park. The northwestern corner of the LBJ building is the proposed interior location to house a future public outreach for the Department of Education, which could include a retail component.

The Memorial Overlook takes advantage of the area between two large planters within the Promenade for larger group events. Ramps and stairs provide access to the Memorial from the Promenade. Adjacent to the interior cafeteria, an outdoor seating and dining area can be developed for use by the Department of Education employees and the public. The circulation from the sunken courtyard has been reconfigured to allow for the development of a green space that serves as an amenity to the existing library below.

The entrance vestibules to the LBJ building have been augmented with a simple canopy to distinguish the entry locations.



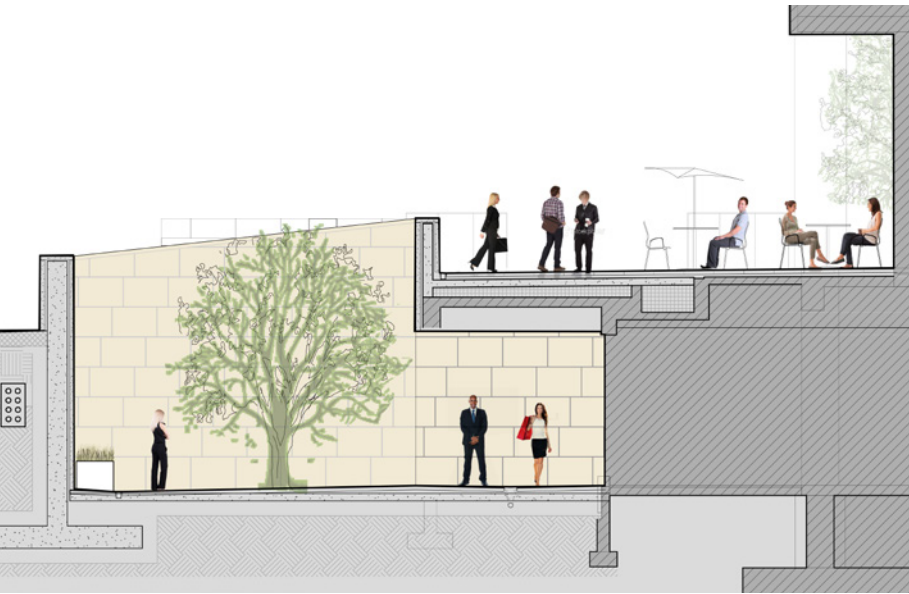
2.7 - LYNDON B. JOHNSON PROMENADE



Ⓐ VIEW OF WESTERN SECTION OF LBJ PROMENADE (LOOKING SOUTHEAST)



Ⓑ VIEW OF WESTERN SECTION OF THE PROMENADE (LOOKING WEST)



Ⓒ SECTION THROUGH LBJ PROMENADE AND SUNKEN COURTYARD (LOOKING EAST)



Ⓓ VIEW OF EASTERN SECTION OF THE PROMENADE AND OUTDOOR DINING AREA (LOOKING WEST)

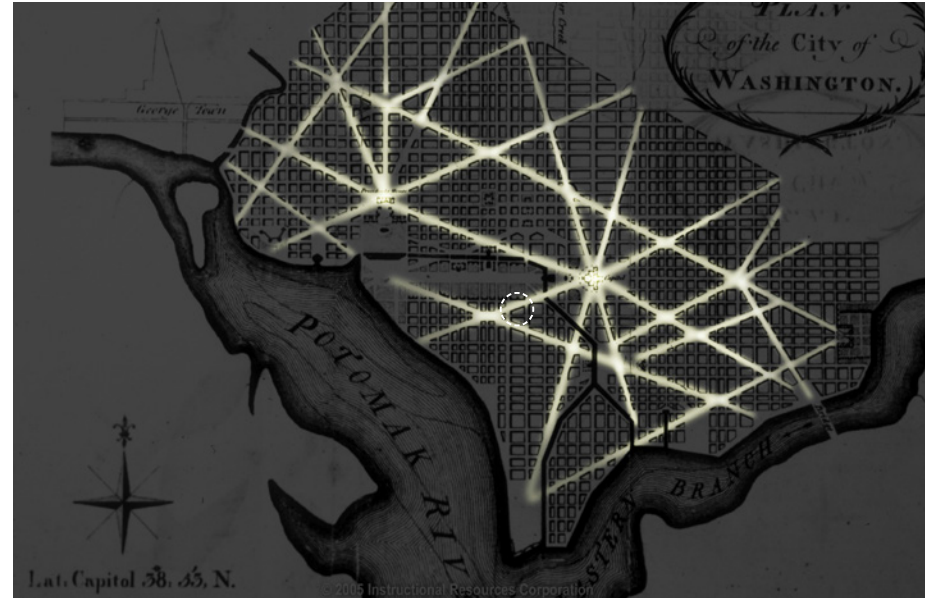
LYNDON B. JOHNSON PROMENADE - 2.7

2.8 LIGHTING DESIGN



MEMORIAL AS FOCAL POINT OR ICON

The avenues of the Washington D.C. masterplan terminate at focal points, which often exhibit the city's memorials. These nodes create a critical identity for the city, as the avenues create view corridors directly to the Memorial elements on a series of axes. During the day, the memorials are highlighted by their placement within these nodes. However their hierarchy in relationship to their surroundings is actually even more accentuated at night where the lighting amplifies their presence. As the memorials become termini for the views around the city, the lighting of the memorials evokes the very nature of the structure of L'Enfant's masterplan. They become the glowing icons of the nation's capital.



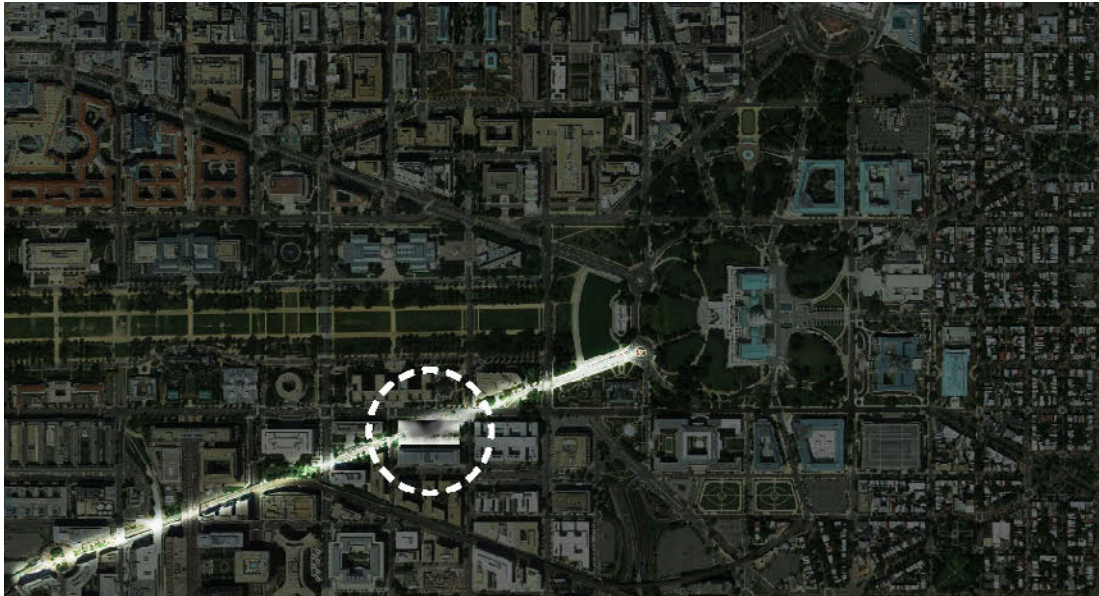
AVENUES AS VOLUMES OF LIGHT

Perhaps as critical to the perception of the memorials as the sculptures and buildings themselves are the avenues that bind the city together. An avenue in this context affords the view of the icons that dot the urban plan, creating an axially intense foreground through which the Memorial can be viewed from a distance. During the day, these avenues create a spatial axis of view toward the memorials, often flanked by trees or adjacent buildings.

During the night these avenues become consistent corridors of illumination where the 'volume' of the street is filled with light. In counter balance with the icons, the avenue has a presence that is defined by its binding surfaces, the street surfaces and the adjacent facades. The termini of the avenues are defined by icons, whereas the avenues that bind them are defined by volume.



2.8 - LIGHTING DESIGN

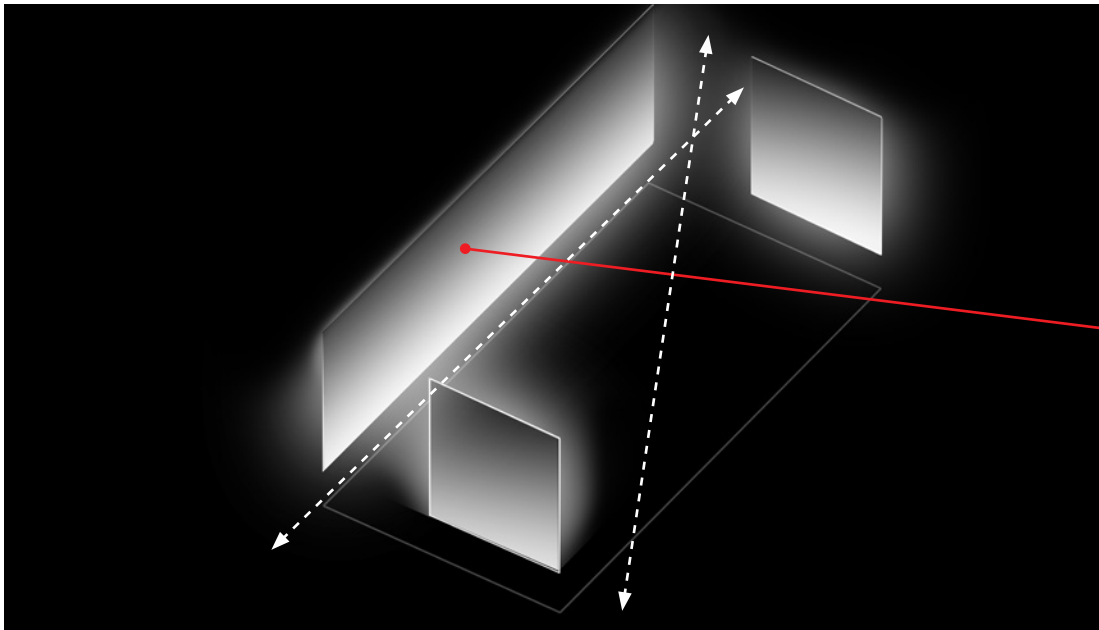


THE SITE AND ITS AVENUE AS AN URBAN ROOM

The site for the Eisenhower Memorial will become a part of the network of avenues that bind the Washington D.C. night time landscape. As a part of this network of avenues, the lighting concept responds to the Eisenhower Memorial as a volume of light. Just as the other avenues of the city are bound spatially by the roadway surface and the surrounding buildings, the Eisenhower Memorial uses the tapestry elements, Memorial blocks, and horizontal landscape plane as its binding lighting elements.

The lighting enhances the context by the highlighting surfaces of the Memorial elements as opposed to lighting the pieces of the Memorial as individual objects or icons. This approach is more in keeping with the contextual relationship of the Eisenhower Memorial to its urban surroundings.

The primary lighting technique within the site is the continuous up-light for the Memorial tapestry and a more accented, organically distributed light for the secondary features of the Memorial site. This creates a horizontal and vertical layering of light through the site, creating a place that is at once a Memorial, an avenue, and a landscape.

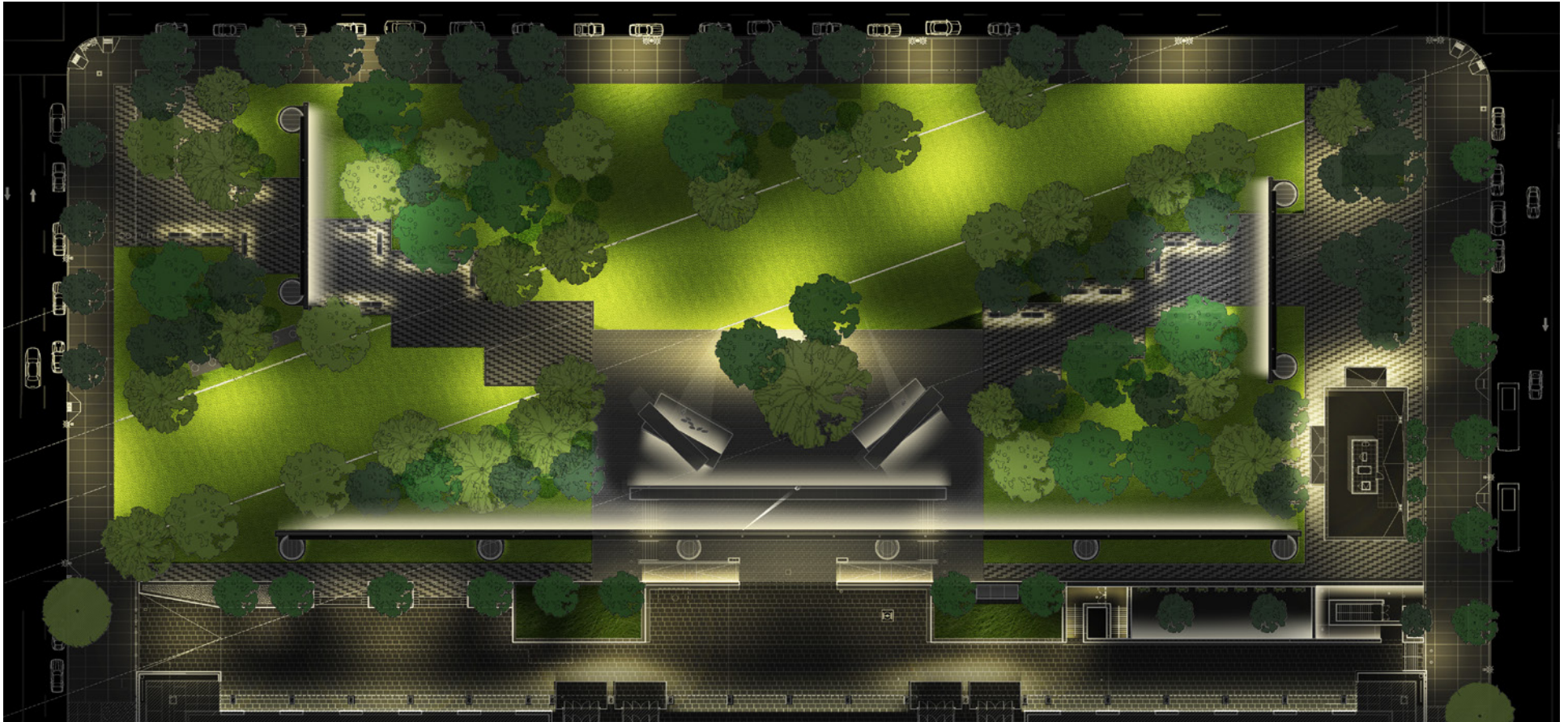


The Memorial uses the Tapestries, Memorial elements, and horizontal landscape plane as its binding lighting elements.



TAPESTRY MOCK-UP
ILLUMINATED AT NIGHT

LIGHTING DESIGN - 2.8



LIGHTING PLAN RENDERING

SITE LIGHTING

The lighting concept is a horizontal layering of light. This layering allows the light to reinforce the transition from human scale to the larger Memorial elements. In some cases, this layering keeps the illumination at the surfaces of the pathways themselves to reduce the glare of light as one looks at the Memorial and surrounding contexts and iconic view to the Capitol dome. At an intermediate height, the lighting allows for the subtle illumination of Memorial sculptural objects or landscape that is above human height. Along with the pathway lighting, this layer creates a sense of intimacy that is crucial in an urban context, or more importantly an urban context dedicated to a memorial. The upper layers of lighting will illuminate critical Memorial elements such as the tapestries. The overall intent of layering the lighting is to make illumination feel like it is originating from the areas around the Memorial objects themselves, similar to a group of people drawn to a candle in the center of an, otherwise, dark room.

The lighting concept allows the visual progression of Maryland Avenue axis through the site. The lighting will respect the visual prominence of the U.S. Capitol as the focal point in the Maryland Avenue view corridor. Impediments from a lighting point of view include subtle issues of glare and perceptual scale of adjacent lighting. The design detailing keeps the light sources close to the ground at the pedestrian level, which allows the eye to wonder beyond the site to surrounding focal points.

The lighting approach will allow for a seamless hierarchy between the urban fabric beyond the site and the illuminated boundaries of the site. An experiential porosity will be established in the lighting that will draw visitors from the street edge into the center of the site. This will be done with subtle changes in lighting density from soft walking surfaces to increased illumination of the Presidential and General Memorial elements.

2.8 - LIGHTING DESIGN



VIEW OF MEMORIAL AT NIGHT

MEMORIAL CORE ELEMENTS

The surfaces of the inscriptions and bas reliefs will be softly lit to heighten the texture, form and relief. The layering approach will also apply to the play between the sculptures and the bas reliefs.

The tapestry will be illuminated in a subtle shimmering way. The illuminated tapestries will create the urban volume of light achieved from a continuous linear up-lighting at the base of the tapestry that will define the Eisenhower Memorial at night in the precinct. The position of the light at the bottom of the tapestry assures that the light fades off in intensity as it reaches the middle and top of the tapestry. As a result, the Eisenhower Memorial tapestry will be seen to fade and dissolve into the darkness of its immediate urban surroundings and is in keeping with the requirement that the Memorial respect the nighttime hierarchy of lighting for museums and memorials and other prominent features on the National Mall.

LIGHTING DESIGN - 2.8

2.9 SIGNAGE & WAYFINDING

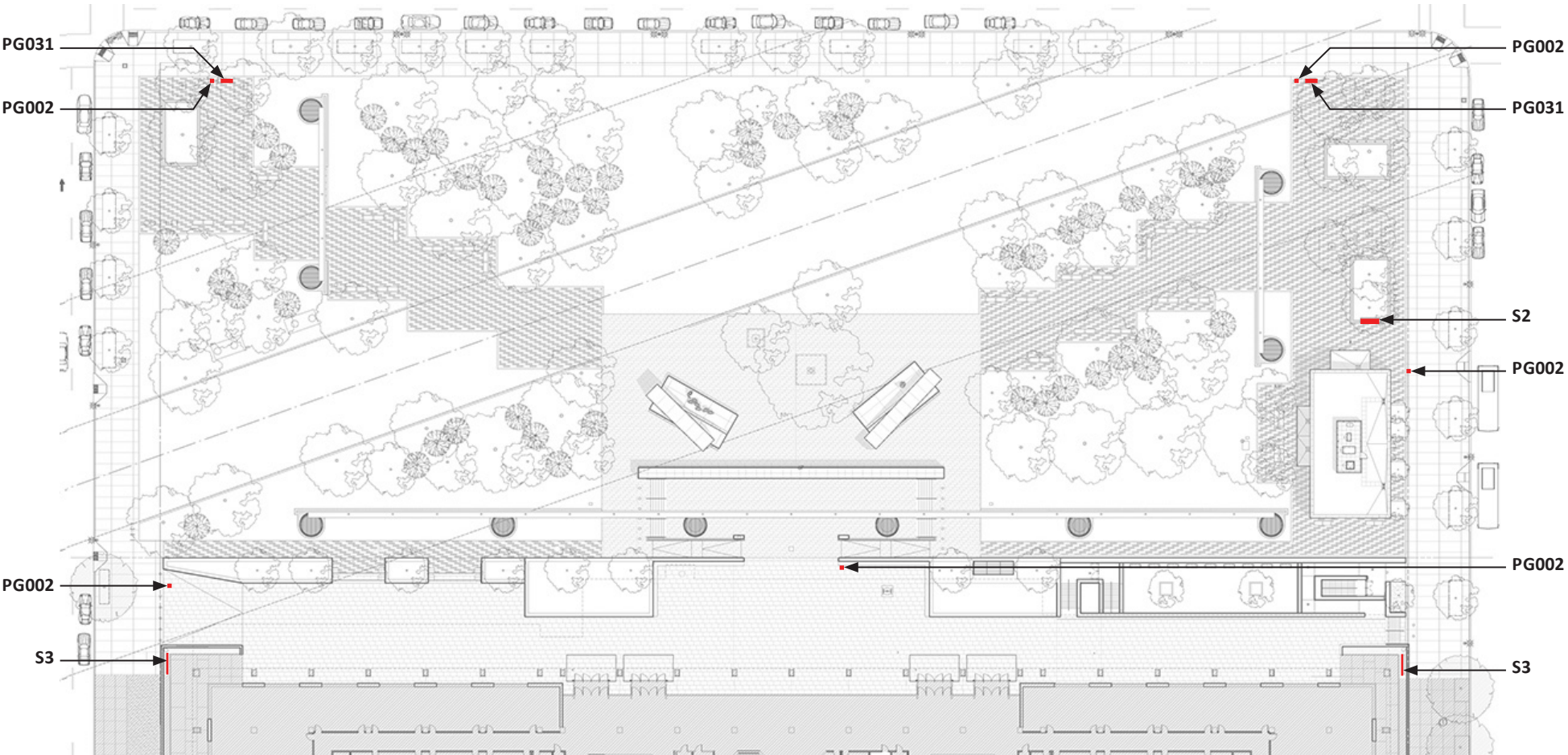
The Memorial is utilizing the National Park Service signage standards developed for all National Mall and Memorial Parks in Washington D.C. to navigate the site and surrounding area. The five wayfinding pylons will guide visitors to major parts of the site and identify key cultural institutions in the surrounding area, including the adjacent Department of Education. The pylons include restrictive signage to inform visitors. Two map kiosks are located at the entry plaza entrances to orient visitors.

There are two signs unique to this project on the site. The Lyndon B. Johnson Department of Education building signage is on 4th and 6th street at the Promenade entrances. Adjacent to the entrance of the Information Center near 4th Street, is a tactile sign for the sight impaired visitors.

N

KEY TO SIGN TYPES

S2	TACTILE SITE IDENTIFICATION & ORIENTATION	PG031	MAP KIOSK
S3	LBJ BUILDING IDENTIFICATION	PG002	PEDESTRIAN GUIDE



SIGNAGE SITE PLAN

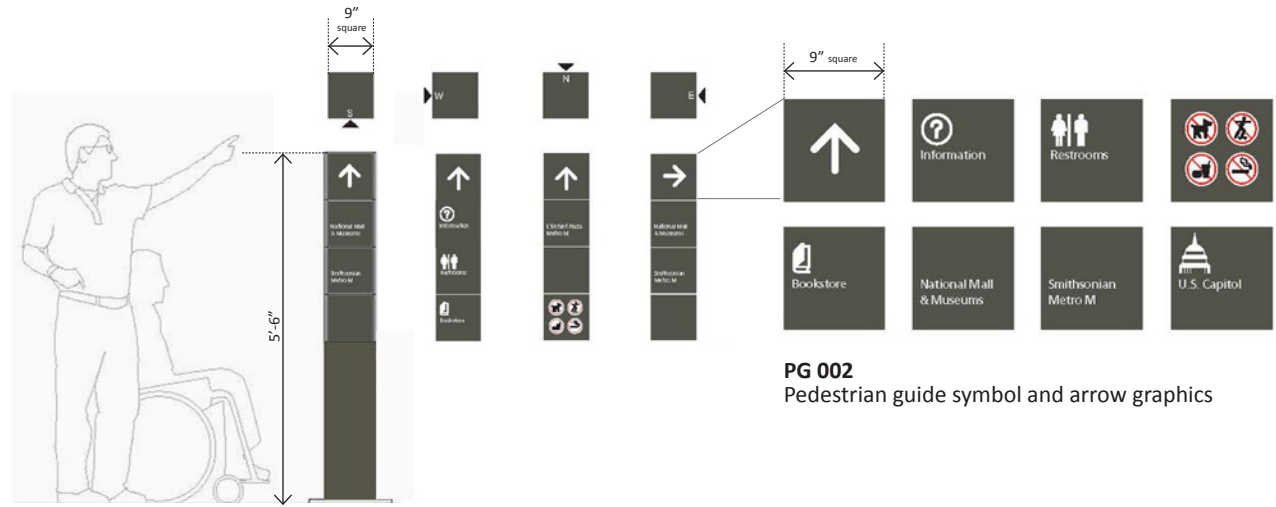
2.9 - SIGNAGE & WAYFINDING

WAYFINDING SIGNAGE TYPES:



PG 031 Map Kiosk

This map provides information about National Mall and Memorial Park sites and regulatory information.



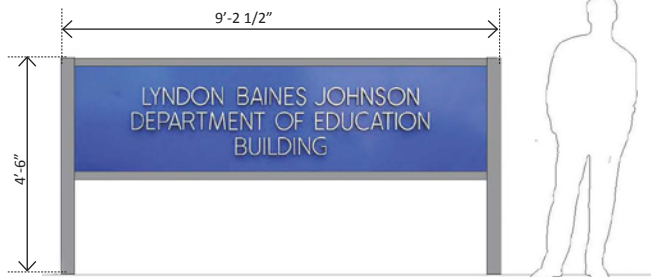
PG 002

Pedestrian guide symbol and arrow graphics

PG 002 Pedestrian Guide Pylon

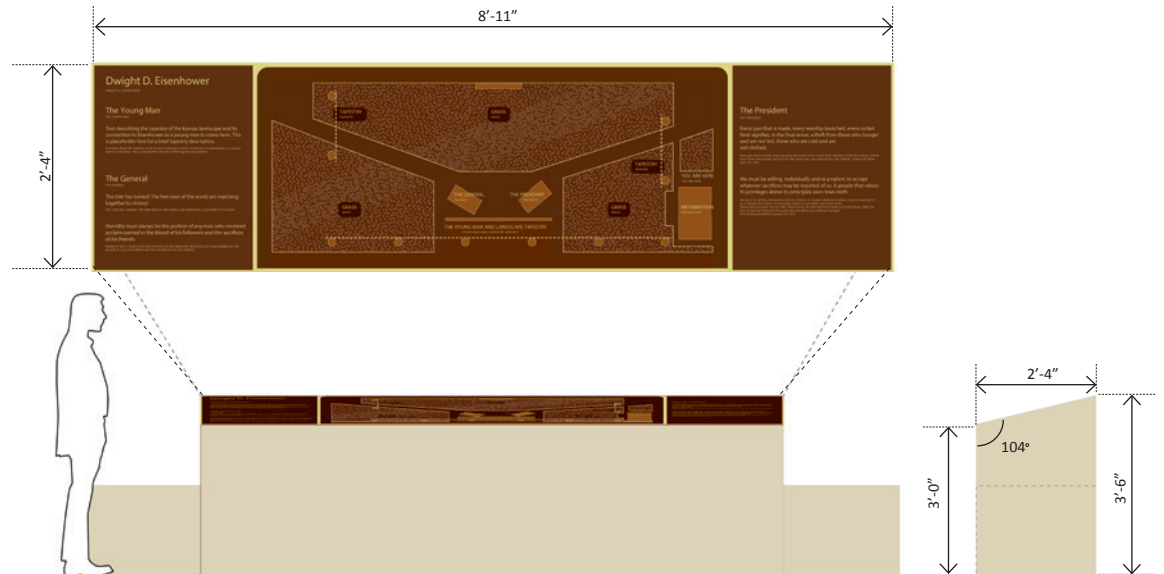
This wayfinding sign provides directions to monuments, museums and nearby amenities. The pylon accommodates information governing site usage such as: No Pets, No Food/Drinks, No Smoking, etc.

SITE SIGNAGE TYPES:



S3 Department of Education Building Identification Signage

This sign identifies the LBJ Department of Education building at the 4th Street and 6th Street entrance to the Promenade.



S2 Tactile Site Map near the Information Center

This sign provides sight-impaired visitors with an overview of the Memorial Park. The sign is a raised bronze plaque on a limestone base which contains a plan of the site and key quotes from the Memorial elements.

SIGNAGE & WAYFINDING - 2.9

SECTION 3: NCPC DESIGN PRINCIPLES

The National Capital Planning Commission has outlined seven (7) design principles for the Eisenhower Memorial project to incorporate into the design. Those principles identified below, along with consultation of the design in the Section 106 process, have helped to shape and guide the overall design, placement, and composition of the Memorial design. The design principles created for this site in 2006 are intentionally subjective and open to interpretation. In addition, the design principles often overlap or contradict one another and the competing priorities must be balanced. It is the strong assertion of the design team that the proposed Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial design complies and fulfills the seven principles outlined below and elaborated in the following pages.

3.1 DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1: *Preserve reciprocal views to and from the U.S. Capitol along Maryland Avenue, SW.*

3.2 DESIGN PRINCIPLE 2: *Enhance the nature of the site as one in a sequence of public spaces embellishing the Maryland Avenue vista.*

3.3 DESIGN PRINCIPLE 3: *Create a unified Memorial site that integrates the disparate parcels into a meaningful and functional public gathering place that also unifies the surrounding precinct.*

3.4 DESIGN PRINCIPLE 4: *Reflect L'Enfant Plan principles by shaping the Memorial site as a separate and distinct public space that complements the Department of Education Headquarters and other surrounding buildings.*

3.5 DESIGN PRINCIPLE 5: *Respect and complement the architecture of the surrounding precinct.*

3.6 DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6: *Respect the building lines of the surrounding rights-of-way and the alignment of trees along Maryland Avenue.*

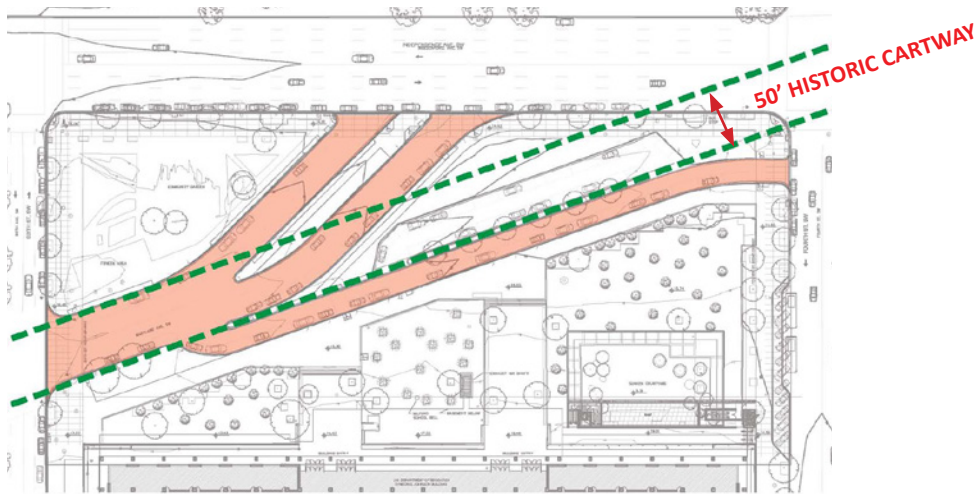
3.7 DESIGN PRINCIPLE 7: *Incorporate significant green space into the design of the Memorial.*

3.1 PRESERVE RECIPROCAL VIEWS TO AND FROM THE U.S. CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE, SOUTHWEST

The Memorial design actively strengthens and preserves the reciprocal views to and from the U.S. Capitol along Maryland Avenue, SW. The current configuration of the roadway and plaza vegetation maintain some views of the U.S. Capitol, but overgrowth of street trees partially obscures views of the Capitol, including the dome from cross walks within Maryland Avenue. The Memorial design provides a safe and inviting opportunity to view the Capitol along the Maryland Avenue corridor and removes the overgrowth while framing views of the dome with a new allée created in the design. The Memorial design strategically places columns and trees in locations that not only preserves views but enhances and frames the views of the Capitol dome. Additionally, and most importantly, the re-alignment of Maryland Avenue to its historical location preserves the reciprocal views along Maryland Avenue to the Capitol dome and provides a green focal point for views from the Capitol.

- The Memorial design realigns Maryland Avenue to its historical position. This reestablishes the intended vista of the L'Enfant plan.
- Tree placement in the Memorial design will help to shape and focus the view corridor along Maryland Avenue. The Memorial design proposes a new allée of trees along Maryland Avenue that would accomplish this design vision consistent with the Maryland Avenue trees to the west and east of the site.
- The design process incorporated Maryland Avenue as a primary organizational factor in the development of the Eisenhower Memorial design. The positioning of the commemorative Memorial tapestry and colonnade on the site has been extensively studied and reviewed in the Section 106 consultation concluding in the MOA March 2011. The columns within the rights-of-way are sensitively positioned symmetrically about the center line of Maryland Avenue to further strengthen the framing of the Capitol dome views.
- Through the course of analyzing the current conditions along Maryland Avenue, it is apparent that there are very few locations where the views along the Maryland Avenue corridor can be celebrated. The proposed Memorial design recreates and shapes the important historic view corridor and offers an opportunity to enjoy the vista in a park setting.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1
PRESERVE RECIPROCAL VIEWS TO AND FROM THE U.S. CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE, SOUTHWEST



EXISTING MARYLAND AVENUE STREET CONDITIONS



APRIL 2014 CURRENT DESIGN

The Memorial design realigns Maryland Avenue to its historical position. This is the first step in preserving the viewshed.

3.1- DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1

RE-ALIGNMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF THE VIEW CORRIDOR

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1
PRESERVE RECIPROCAL VIEWS TO AND FROM THE U.S. CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE, SOUTHWEST

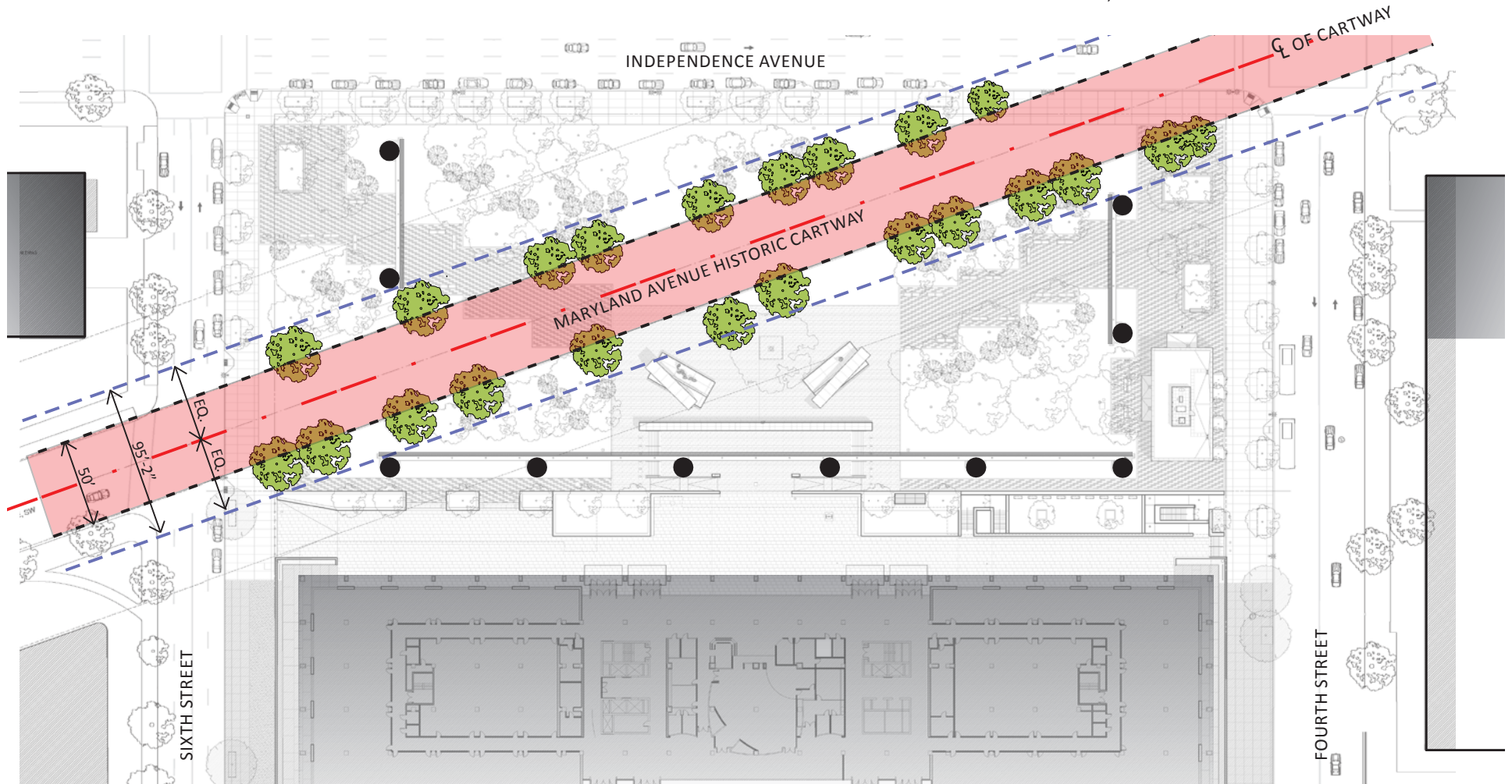


DIAGRAM - VIEW TO AND FROM THE U.S. CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE

Re-aligning the geometry of the cartway to its original location preserves the reciprocal view corridor. The tapestry colonnade positioning has been thoroughly studied within the project site. The column placement represented on the plan respects the reciprocal viewshed along Maryland Ave. Placement of the street trees along the historic cartway will further enhance and strengthen the view corridor through the site. Maryland Avenue is reinforced and recognized through the placement of these design elements.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1 - 3.1

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1
PRESERVE RECIPROCAL VIEWS TO AND FROM THE U.S. CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE, SOUTHWEST



SUMMER VIEW TOWARDS THE CAPITOL



SUMMER VIEW TOWARDS THE CAPITOL

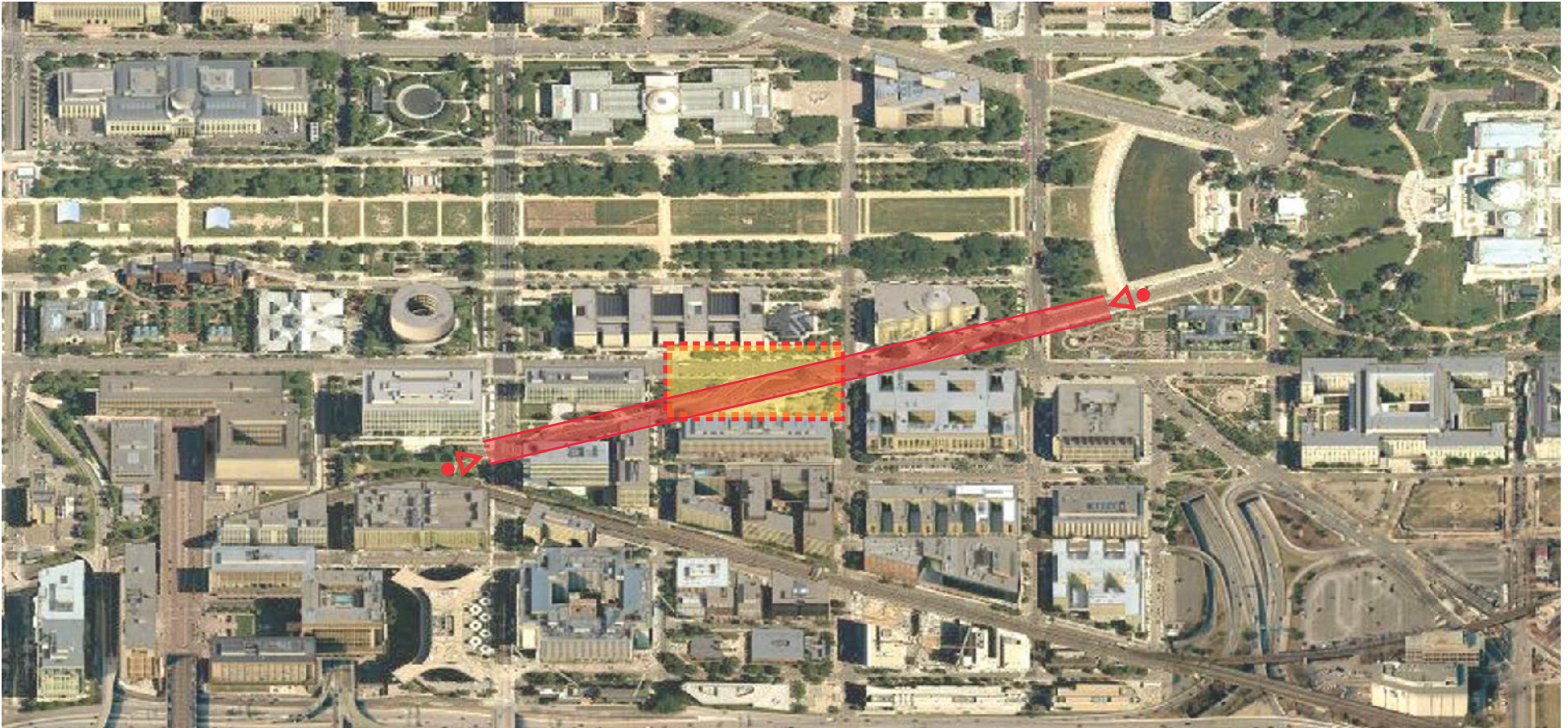


The proposed design offers not only a chance to shape the view corridor through the design, but also a place to celebrate the viewshed in each direction. There are not many locations on Maryland Avenue where the view can be enjoyed without being at the center line of an active intersection.

3.1 - DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1

VIEWS OF THE PROPOSED DESIGN

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1
PRESERVE RECIPROCAL VIEWS TO AND FROM THE U.S. CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE, SOUTHWEST



VIEWPOINTS FROM MARYLAND AVENUE

A study was conducted in 2011 to evaluate the existing conditions and sightlines along Maryland Avenue. The current conditions of Maryland Avenue consist of two main features. The existing street trees along Maryland Avenue vary from block to block in terms of age and density. The second feature is the built environment and street walls along Maryland Avenue vary because most of the structures are built on the north-south and east-west orientations, the street wall on the diagonal street varies considerably, resulting in large void spaces between structures and street.

The study then considered the proposed Memorial commemorative collonade and tapestry design elements to be included into these existing conditions for validation of the design as it relates to “preserving reciprocal views to and from the U.S. Capitol along Maryland Avenue, SW.”

Note: The existing street tree conditions are represented in these images.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1
PRESERVE RECIPROCAL VIEWS TO AND FROM THE U.S. CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE, SOUTHWEST

NOTE: THE EXISTING STREET TREE CONDITIONS ARE REPRESENTED IN THIS IMAGE



EXISTING CONDITIONS: SUMMER VIEW FROM THE CAPITOL LOOKING SOUTHWEST



The current view from the Capitol illustrates two major features of the Maryland Avenue corridor. First and most notably, there is not a clear vista that exists. The trees that line the avenue block the clear sightline. Secondly, the existing building facades create an irregular street wall as they mainly direct themselves in a north-south placement leaving the hard corners to express the diagonal.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1
PRESERVE RECIPROCAL VIEWS TO AND FROM THE U.S. CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE, SOUTHWEST

NOTE: THE EXISTING STREET TREE CONDITIONS ARE REPRESENTED IN THIS IMAGE



PROPOSED DESIGN: SUMMER VIEW FROM THE CAPITOL LOOKING SOUTHWEST WITH PREFERRED MEMORIAL DESIGN INCORPORATED



The proposed Memorial design is in keeping with the built environment as the placement of the columns and tapestries are also in a north-south orientation. The placement of the columns along Maryland Avenue are very specific to maintaining a view corridor. The columns at the southwest corner of the site are centered about the centerline of the avenue and frame the vista to the Capitol. From this viewpoint the Memorial commemorative elements are hidden by the existing foreground vegetation.

RECIPROCAL VIEWS BEFORE & AFTER

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1 - 3.1

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1
PRESERVE RECIPROCAL VIEWS TO AND FROM THE U.S. CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE, SOUTHWEST

NOTE: THE EXISTING STREET TREE CONDITIONS ARE REPRESENTED IN THIS IMAGE



EXISTING CONDITIONS: WINTER VIEW FROM THE CAPITOL LOOKING SOUTHWEST



In the winter season, the sightlines are limited and the hard corners of the north-south buildings express the diagonal.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1
PRESERVE RECIPROCAL VIEWS TO AND FROM THE U.S. CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE, SOUTHWEST

NOTE: THE EXISTING STREET TREE CONDITIONS ARE REPRESENTED IN THIS IMAGE



PROPOSED DESIGN: WINTER VIEW FROM THE CAPITOL LOOKING SOUTHWEST WITH MEMORIAL DESIGN INCORPORATED



In the winter season, the Memorial elements that are visible help to strengthen the vista along Maryland Avenue.

RECIPROCAL VIEWS BEFORE & AFTER

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1 - 3.1

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1
PRESERVE RECIPROCAL VIEWS TO AND FROM THE U.S. CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE, SOUTHWEST

NOTE: THE EXISTING STREET TREE CONDITIONS ARE REPRESENTED IN THIS IMAGE



EXISTING CONDITIONS: SUMMER VIEW FROM RESERVATION 113 LOOKING NORTHEAST



The current view corridor from Reservation 113 along Maryland Avenue is not well defined. The street trees are not consistently placed along Maryland Avenue. The buildings are also not consistently shaped to face the diagonal thus resulting in a view corridor.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1
PRESERVE RECIPROCAL VIEWS TO AND FROM THE U.S. CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE, SOUTHWEST

NOTE: THE EXISTING STREET TREE CONDITIONS ARE REPRESENTED IN THIS IMAGE



PROPOSED DESIGN: SUMMER VIEW FROM RESERVATION 113 LOOKING NORTHEAST WITH MEMORIAL DESIGN INCORPORATED



The proposed Memorial design restores the Maryland Avenue historic alignment and helps focus sight lines to the Capitol.

RECIPROCAL VIEWS BEFORE & AFTER

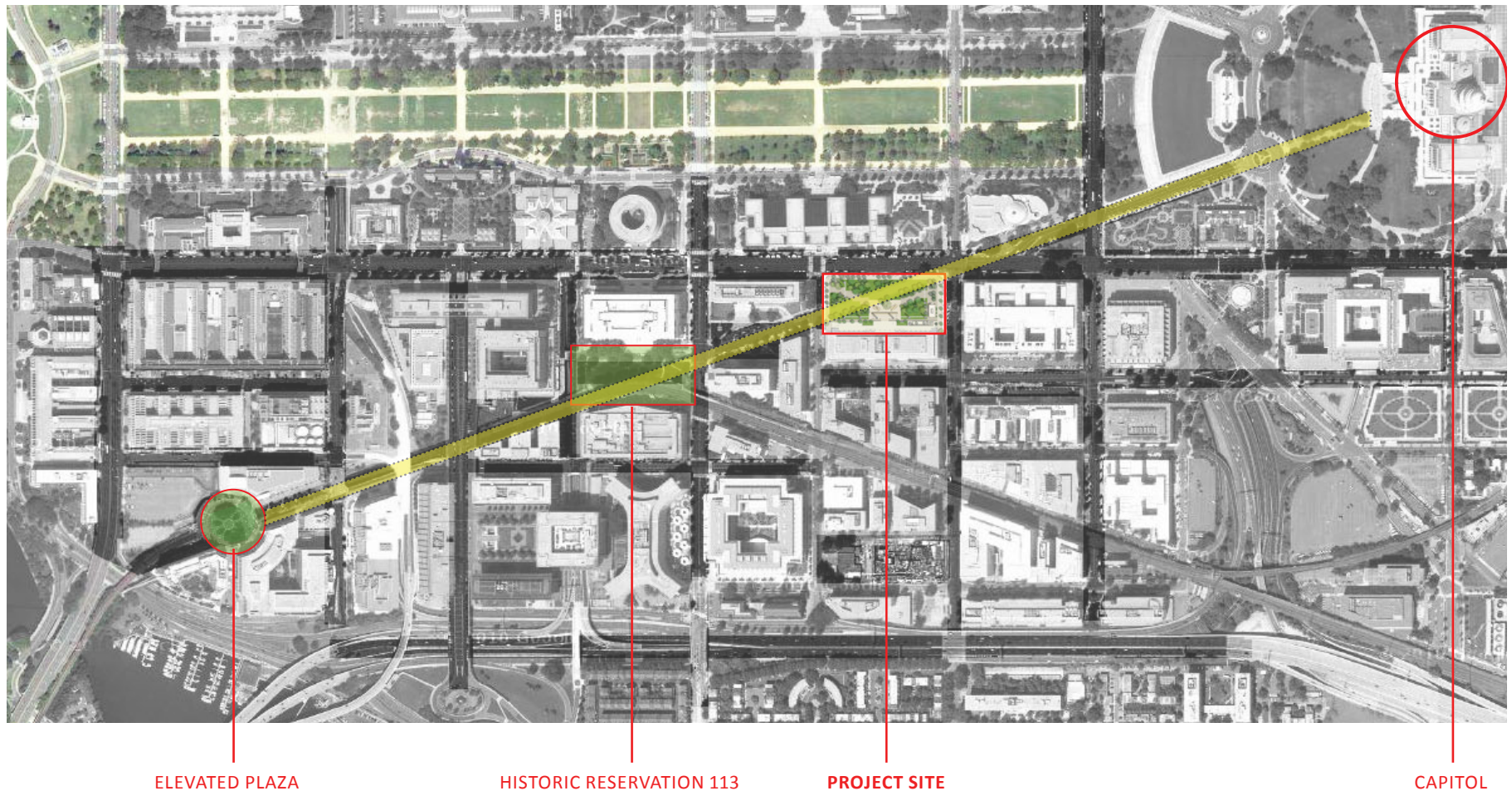
DESIGN PRINCIPLE 1 - 3.1

3.2 ENHANCE THE NATURE OF THE SITE AS ONE IN A SEQUENCE OF PUBLIC SPACES EMBELLISHING THE MARYLAND AVENUE VISTA

The Memorial design enhances the site to create a new public space along the Maryland Avenue vista. The Memorial transforms the existing disparate and disjointed plaza into a park setting more in keeping with L'Enfant squares. The Memorial provides direct visual lines to other public spaces along Maryland Avenue. To the Southwest, Maryland Avenue links the Memorial to Reservation 113, where Maryland and Virginia Avenues intersect. To the Northeast, Maryland Avenue links the Memorial to the Mall and the U.S. Capitol grounds.

- As previously outlined in Design Principle 1, the Maryland Avenue vista will be enhanced by the proposed Memorial design.
- The Memorial design combines the three disparate parcels into a single site and will develop the resulting square into a new public space unlike any current conditions along Maryland Avenue SW. The proposed design will transform the current nature of the site to one that is warm and inviting. The Memorial elements are placed centrally on the project site and are surrounded by park features and vegetation, bringing new life to a currently under-utilized urban plaza and vehicular intersection.
- The project site has always been viewed as an additional green space along Maryland Avenue SW. Currently, only Reservation 113 and the elevated plaza deck at the Mandarin Oriental Hotel exist within the corridor. The Eisenhower site will be developed as a key intermediate link and destination point from the Capitol and the National Mall to the Southwest.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 2
 ENHANCE THE NATURE OF THE SITE AS ONE IN A SEQUENCE OF PUBLIC SPACES EMBELLISHING THE MARYLAND AVENUE VISTA



The project site has always been viewed as an additional green space along Maryland Avenue SW. Currently, Reservation 113 and the elevated plaza deck at the Mandarin Oriental Hotel exist. The Eisenhower site will develop as a key intermediate link and destination point from the Capitol and National Mall to the SW district.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 2
ENHANCE THE NATURE OF THE SITE AS ONE IN A SEQUENCE OF PUBLIC SPACES EMBELLISHING THE MARYLAND AVENUE VISTA



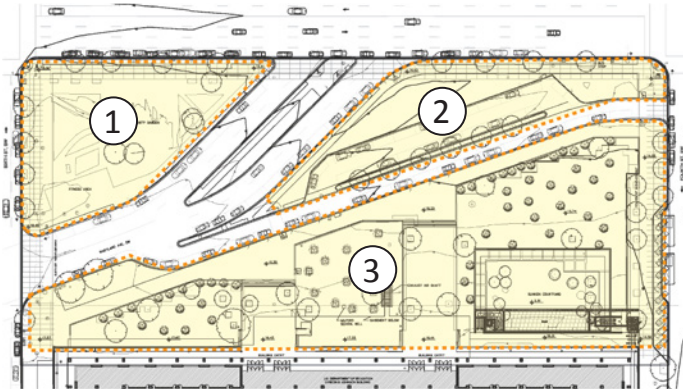
VIEW OF THE CAPITOL DOME FROM THE MEMORIAL TREE ALLÉE ALONG THE MARYLAND AVENUE CART WAY.

The Memorial design combines the three disparate parcels to develop a new public space unlike any of the current conditions along Maryland Avenue SW. The proposed design will transform the current nature of the site to one that is warm and inviting. The Memorial elements are placed centrally on the project site and are surrounded by park features and landscape, bringing new life to a currently under-utilized urban plaza and vehicular intersection.

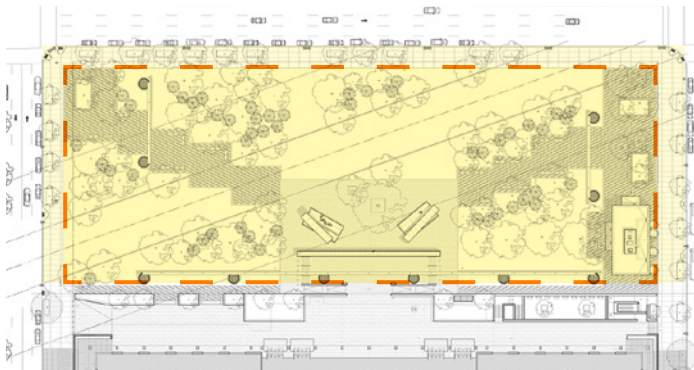
PUBLIC SPACE WITH A VIEW

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 2 - 3.2

3.3 CREATE A UNIFIED MEMORIAL SITE THAT INTEGRATES THE DISPARATE PARCELS INTO A MEANINGFUL AND FUNCTIONAL PUBLIC GATHERING PLACE THAT ALSO UNIFIES THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT



EXISTING CONDITIONS - THREE DISPARATE SITE PARCELS SEPARATED BY THROUGH TRAFFIC.



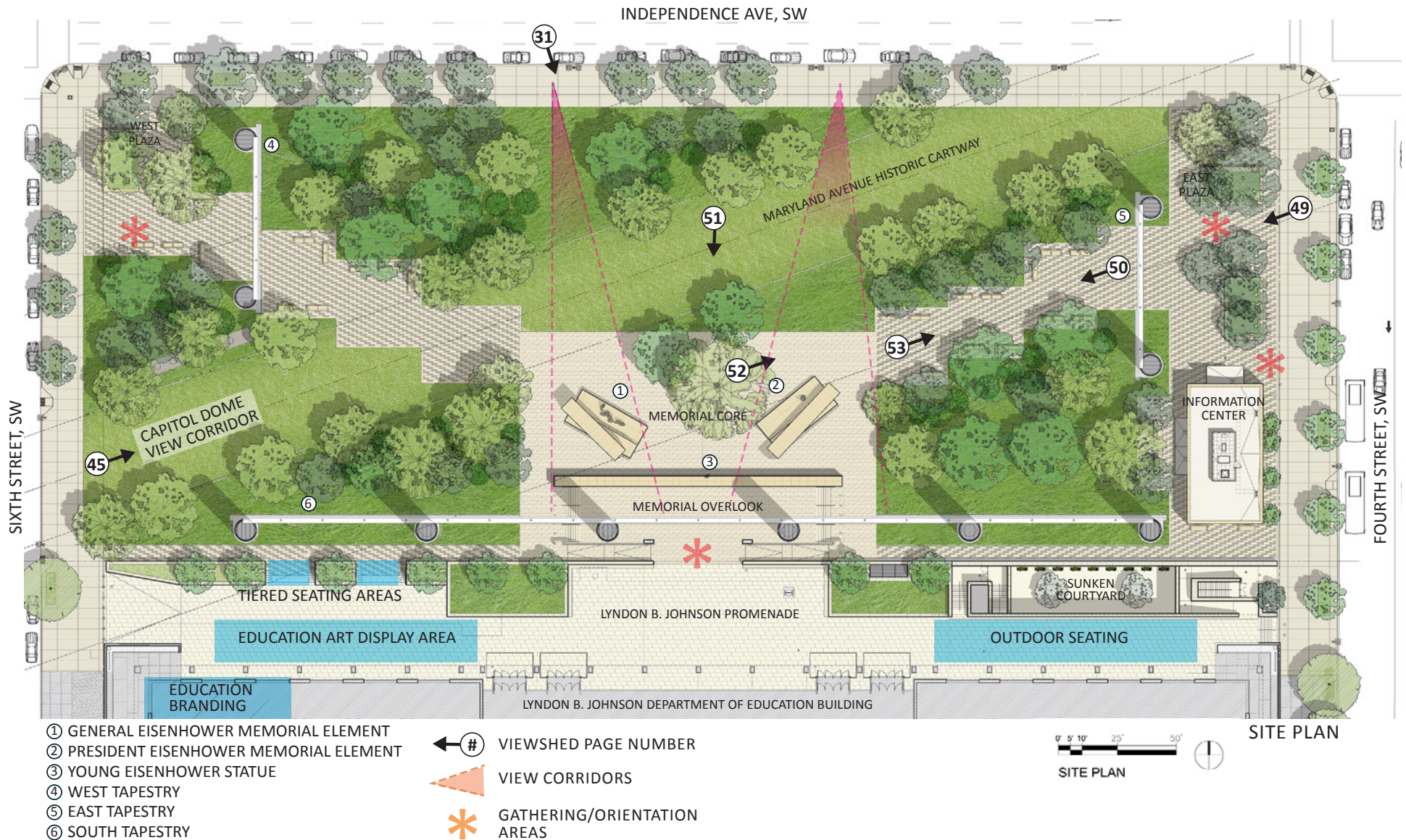
CURRENT DESIGN - THREE DISPARATE SITE PARCELS ARE NOW UNIFIED INTO ONE MEMORIAL PRECINCT.

The closing of Maryland Avenue to through traffic and unification of all three parcels allows the project site to create a functional and cohesive gathering space.

The Memorial transforms the entire site into a commemorative park to “enhance the nature of the site” in a way that “integrates the disparate parcels into a meaningful and functional public gathering space” and provides an attractive feature “that also unifies the surrounding precinct.” The current plaza and park land, while open, is spare and uninviting, and offers few visitor amenities. The Memorial offers educational, artistic, and natural experiences, as well as public gathering space, that are part of a cohesive site. It also unifies the surrounding precinct by incorporating the LBJ Building into its design through the creation of the LBJ Promenade, which will activate the forecourt to the building. By realigning Maryland Avenue to its historical location, the Memorial design is embellished by the diagonal street.

- The programmatic change to the existing site will naturally create a new usage, experience, and destination place for the district. With the closing of Maryland Avenue to through traffic, the site now becomes possible to unite and join as one functional public gathering place. The Eisenhower Memorial will be a great addition to the District.
- The Memorial design has set out to accomplish three fundamental goals. First, is to honor the 34th President of the United States and the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces. The second goal is to recognize the larger urban context and create a green space that can be used by the general public. The third goal is to recognize the immediate community, particularly the Department of Education. This Memorial is embedded within an urban park setting and the public gathering spaces that have evolved out of the programmatic functions of the Memorial and surrounding site will be complementary to the Memorial, the LBJ building and the neighboring structures across from the site. The gathering spaces created will provide opportunities for educational, artistic, and natural experiences for the Memorial, the U.S. Department of Education, and the surrounding precinct.
- The Memorial design has sought to unify the surrounding precinct in several ways. The architectural design intent is to create a sense of place through the use of the colonnades and then through the tapestries to provide a means of memorializing Eisenhower. The realignment of Maryland Avenue to its historic location and creation of the street tree allée creates a central spine linking the site to the Northeast and Southwest. The LBJ Promenade provides another means of unifying the Memorial to the neighboring building. A Memorial Overlook has been created that can potentially be used by both parties for outdoor events.
- Contextually, Eisenhower’s legacy has a very strong relationship to the project site. The National Air and Space Museum, the Federal Aviation Administration Building, the U.S. Department of Education Building and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services all have ties to Eisenhower’s achievements.

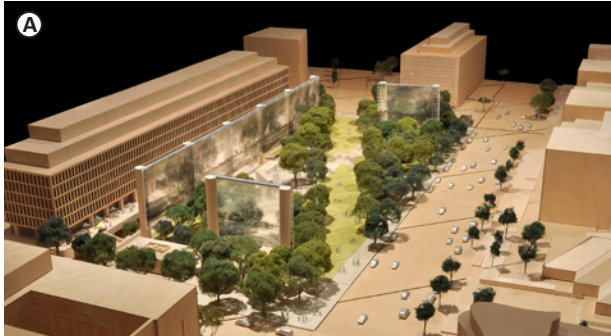
DESIGN PRINCIPLE 3
CREATE A UNIFIED MEMORIAL SITE THAT INTEGRATES THE DISPARATE PARCELS INTO A MEANINGFUL
AND FUNCTIONAL PUBLIC GATHERING PLACE THAT ALSO UNIFIES THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT



3.3- DESIGN PRINCIPLE 3

PUBLIC GATHERING PLACES

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 3
CREATE A UNIFIED MEMORIAL SITE THAT INTEGRATES THE DISPARATE PARCELS INTO A MEANINGFUL
AND FUNCTIONAL PUBLIC GATHERING PLACE THAT ALSO UNIFIES THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT



TAPESTRIES & COLUMNS

The unique defining element of Eisenhower square. The East and West tapestries serve as thresholds to the center of the Memorial.



MEMORIAL

The commemorating area of the site, where the public can view Eisenhower's legacy in a shaded intimate setting.



URBAN PARK

The site is transformed into an urban park with the Memorial elements at the center. The greenspace provides a much needed amenity to the surrounding area.



TREE ALLÉE VISTA

Trees line the Maryland Avenue cartway, framing the Capitol vista.



LBJ PROMENADE

The forecourt to the Lyndon B. Johnson building and public gathering space for the Department of Education public outreach activities.



INFORMATION CENTER

Support facilities including a bookstore, ranger contact, and public restrooms are located at the primary drop off location for buses on 4th Street.

The unified park and Memorial provide a variety of public gathering spaces within the proposed design as well as a new visitor destination. Broad walks and sidewalks allow visitors to gather at the perimeter and stroll through the site to the Presidential Memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower. The park offers traditional features with shaded walkways, benches, open vistas and intimate contemplative areas. The Promenade has integrated a variety of features to serve the neighboring occupants of the Department of Education and public outreach for the visitors to the area. Each element is designed to create the most effective and powerful experience for visitors to a memorial in an urban park setting.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 3 - 3.3

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

Gehry Partners • AECOM Joint Venture

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 3
CREATE A UNIFIED MEMORIAL SITE THAT INTEGRATES THE DISPARATE PARCELS INTO A MEANINGFUL
AND FUNCTIONAL PUBLIC GATHERING PLACE THAT ALSO UNIFIES THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT



AERIAL VIEW OF MEMORIAL FROM THE NORTH

The Memorial is centered within the larger precinct square defined by 4th street, 6th street, and Independence Avenue. The north side of the site has opened up the view corridor along Independence Avenue, similar to other public squares and parks in the District. Common space is now inferred between the tapestry and colonnade and adjacent buildings. The resulting common space now inferred between the colonnade tapestry and adjacent buildings creates a new language to the existing precinct. This results in a unification to the precinct.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 3
CREATE A UNIFIED MEMORIAL SITE THAT INTEGRATES THE DISPARATE PARCELS INTO A MEANINGFUL
AND FUNCTIONAL PUBLIC GATHERING PLACE THAT ALSO UNIFIES THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT

Eisenhower's legacy has a strong relationship to the context of this precinct. The National Air and Space Museum, the Federal Aviation Administration Building, the US Department of Education building, and the US Department of Health and Human Services building all have ties to Eisenhower's achievements. These strong thematic relationships were a contributing factor in the 2006 site selection process.

Transportation

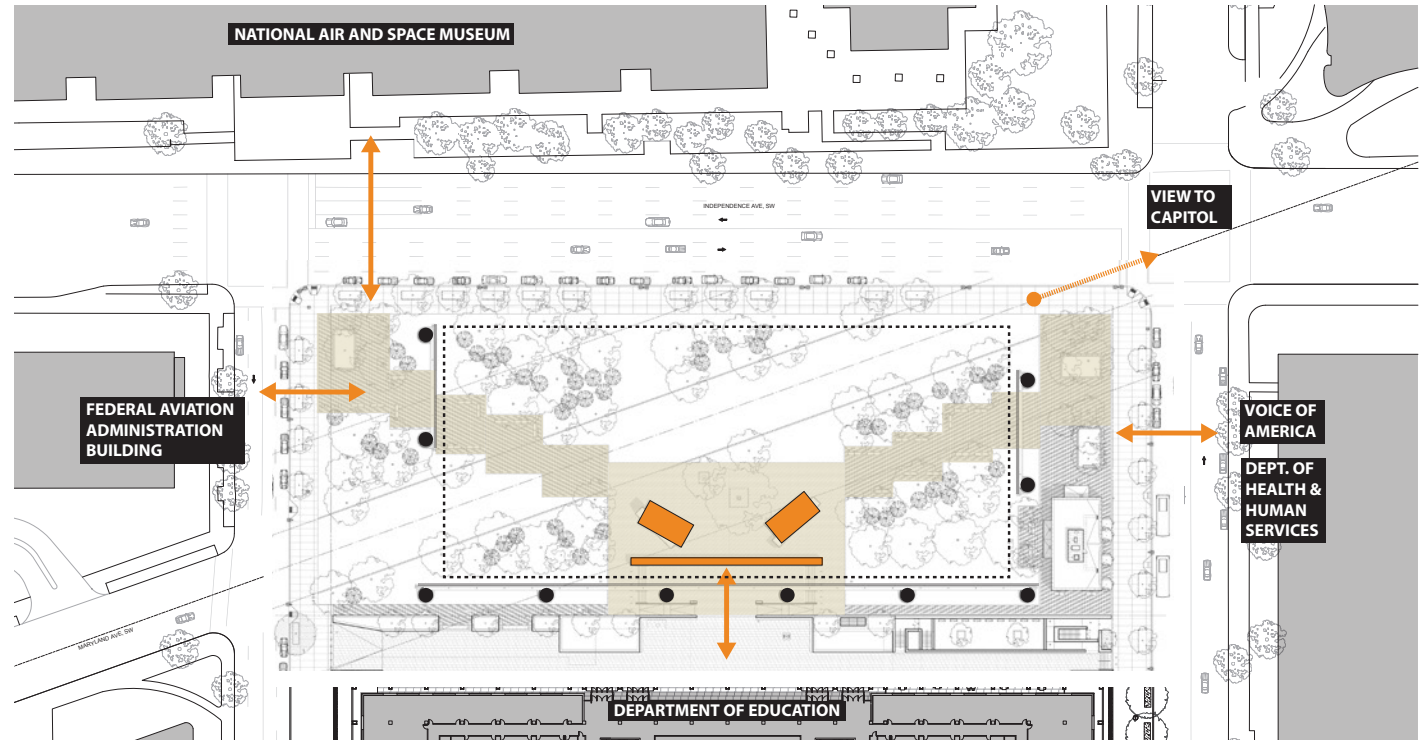
Federal Administration Building

Eisenhower worked with Congress to create the Interstate Highway System, and he actively promoted airport development with the establishment of the Federal Aviation Administration. He had a personal hand in selecting the site of Washington Dulles International Airport, the first U.S. international airport.

Air & Space Exploration

Smithsonian National Air & Space Museum

Eisenhower led the effort to create the U.S. Air Force while he was Chief of Staff of the Army, and he strongly supported aircraft development. He signed legislation and supported development of the Air Force Academy, and he was the driving force in creating the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.



Education

LBJ Department of Education

Eisenhower was responsible for the first breakthroughs on direct federal aid to education and the National Defense Education Act; he started federal student grant/loan programs, graduate fellowships, and grants to improve public school instruction in mathematics, science, and modern languages.

Department of Health & Human Services

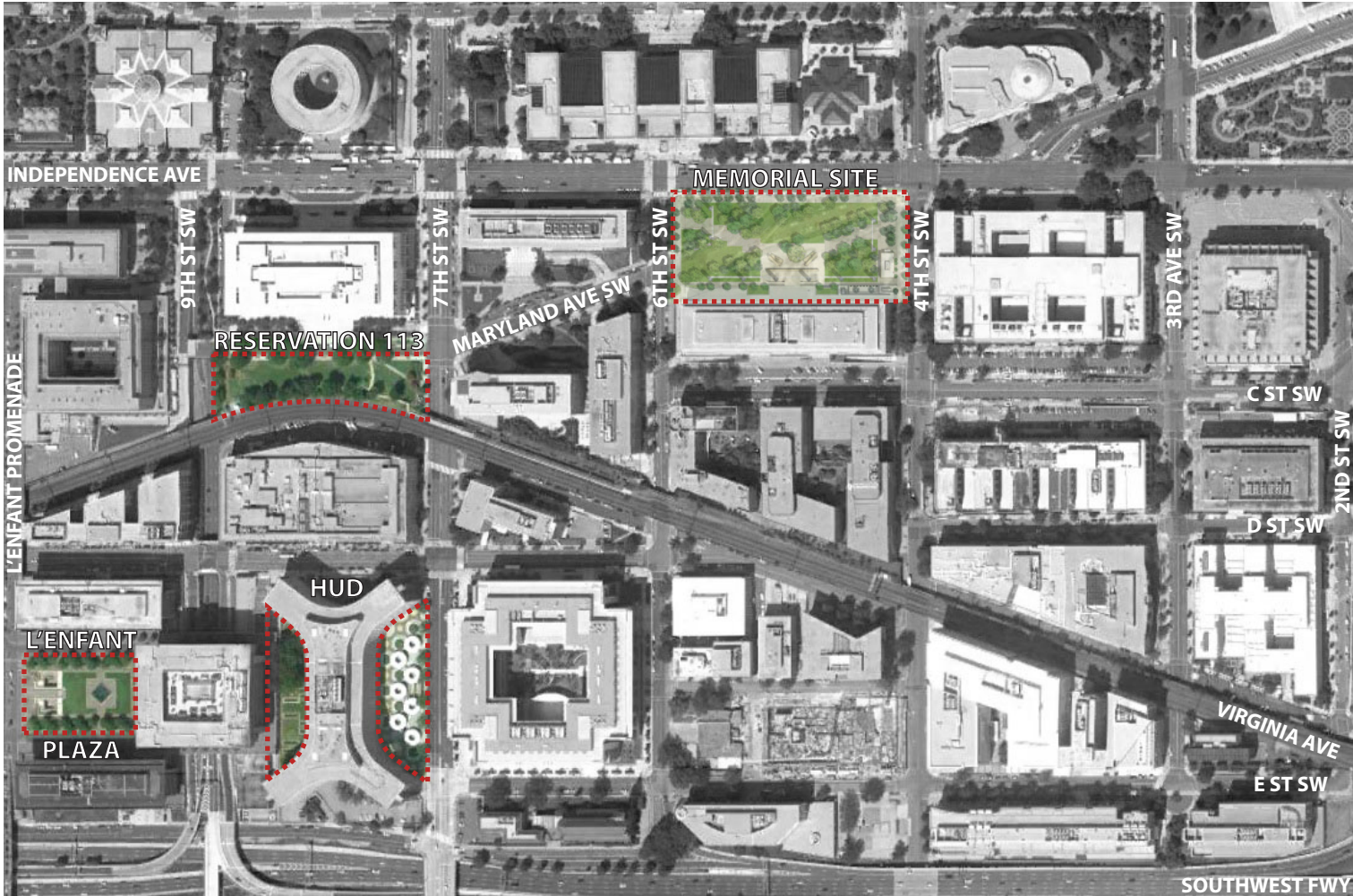
When the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (predecessor to HHS) was formed, President Eisenhower appointed Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby as its first Secretary. She led the effort to pass Eisenhower's Social Security legislation in 1954, the largest single expansion of Social Security.

Voice of America

Eisenhower established the U.S. Information Agency in 1953 with the Voice of America as its principle component.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 3

CREATE A UNIFIED MEMORIAL SITE THAT INTEGRATES THE DISPARATE PARCELS INTO A MEANINGFUL AND FUNCTIONAL PUBLIC GATHERING PLACE THAT ALSO UNIFIES THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT



Location:	Approx. Tot. Area:	Approx. Tot. Green Space:
Memorial Site	150,000 sf	80,000 sf
L'enfant Plaza	60,600 sf	27,000 sf
HUD Plaza (7th St.)	42,000	4,000 sf
HUD Plaza (back)	42,000	38,000 sf
Reservation 113	58,000	58,000 sf

Of the existing public spaces near the site, many provide little or no seating and minimal shaded areas. The Memorial site will provide public amenities that are currently lacking in the surrounding area such as ample seating, shade trees, and a variety of spaces for gathering.

3.4 REFLECT L'ENFANT PLAN PRINCIPLES BY SHAPING THE MEMORIAL SITE AS A SEPARATE AND DISTINCT PUBLIC SPACE THAT COMPLEMENTS THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER SURROUNDING BUILDINGS

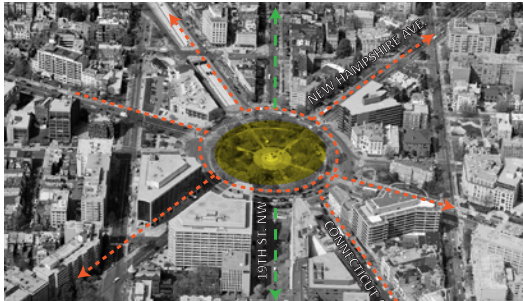
As a singular green square created by closing a short segment of diagonal Maryland Avenue to vehicular traffic at the intersection with Independence Avenue, the Memorial design “reflects L’Enfant Plan principles by shaping the Memorial site as a separate and distinct public space” within its orthogonal context. The urban park setting for the central Memorial elements “complements the Department of Education headquarters and other surrounding buildings” by offering a green respite to the large buildings on adjacent parcels. The Memorial is bound by roadways on three sides and a large building on the fourth side, each of which provides clear boundaries to the Memorial. Its focus on trees and green space serves to distinguish the public space from the urban landscape surrounding the Memorial. The Memorial’s tapestries acknowledge the LBJ building in their height and placement: the top of the tapestries align with the cornice line of the LBJ building, and the bottoms of the tapestries align with the first floor ceiling plane of the building. Additionally, the LBJ Promenade provides a grander entrance to the building, elevated slightly above the Memorial, creating its own new base for the building.

- The site has been consolidated by the closing of Maryland Avenue traffic flow. Closing the street allows the site to be set up as a separate and distinct space. However, further development of the urban area is a fundamental driver in creating a distinctive space. Due to the large footprint of the precinct, the Memorial elements, colonnade and tapestries, are used to adjust the scale of the site for the Memorial and the Memorial precinct.
- The colonnade and tapestry elements on the proposed design allow the Memorial site to open up to the view corridor along Independence Avenue. This gives way to open space from the street wall as defined by the surrounding buildings. The design principle encourages the site to be an opening in the street wall similar to the other urban squares in the district.
- The colonnade and tapestries in response to agency comments, were reduced in overall length and the column positions were studied to balance the hierarchal challenge at the intersection of Independence and Maryland Avenue. The current position improves the general organization of the Memorial site, relationships to the adjacent neighboring buildings and sight lines to the U.S. Department of Education building.
- The tapestry and colonnade have a dual role in shaping the Memorial site as a separate and distinct space, and distinguishes this site as a Presidential Memorial, unique among the city’s urban squares.
- The tapestry mock-ups were placed on the site, in August 2011, to demonstrate the aesthetic and visual relationships and design intent. The mock-ups demonstrated the design aesthetic vision for the tapestries. Tapestry Mock-Up Sample 1 was successful in achieving the established goals for transparency and image quality. The preferred mock-up was able to provide a means to deliver a unique and commemorative feature for the Memorial design.
- The common space, LBJ Promenade, has developed into a civic space for the U.S. Department of Education and the GSA. The Promenade, as proposed, offers many opportunities to establish branding and outreach, including outdoor amenities for the employees as well as Memorial visitors. Through the design process, the Department of Education has provided input into potential programmatic needs for GSA and the design team to consider in the development of the design. The Memorial Overlook offers an opportunity to organize larger events and also provides an outdoor venue for seating and outdoor dining. All of which will be adjacent to the new Memorial park that will transform the site into a welcoming amenity to the district.

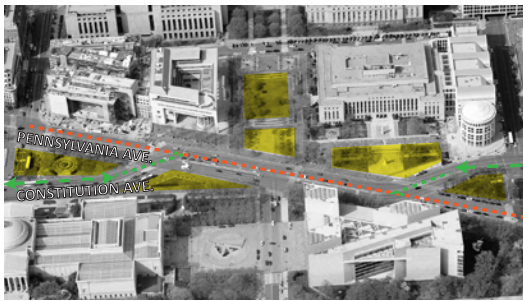
DESIGN PRINCIPLE 4 - 3.4

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 4

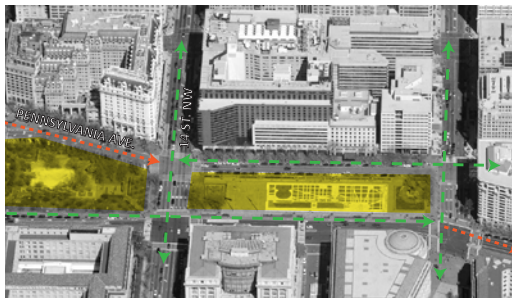
REFLECT L'ENFANT PLAN PRINCIPLES BY SHAPING THE MEMORIAL SITE AS A SEPARATE AND DISTINCT PUBLIC SPACE THAT COMPLEMENTS THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER SURROUNDING BUILDINGS



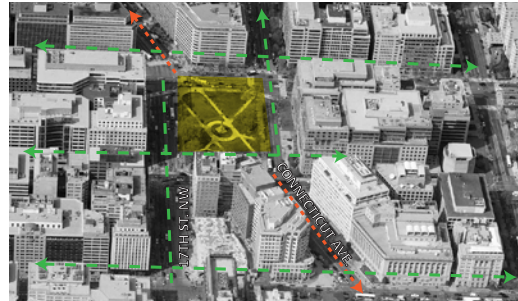
DUPONT CIRCLE



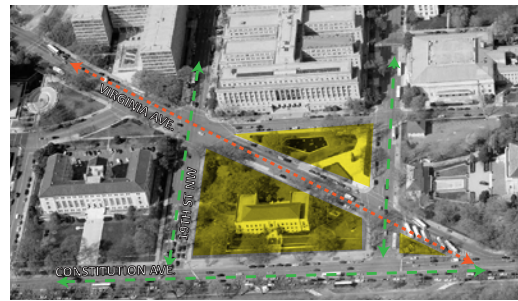
PENNSYLVANIA AND CONSTITUTION INTERSECTION



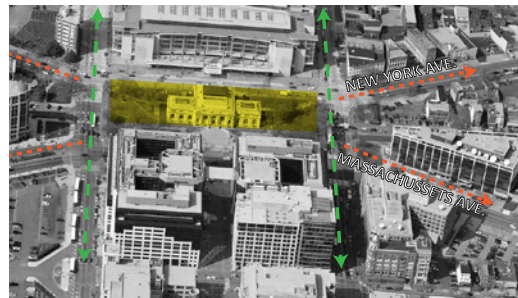
FREEDOM PLAZA



FARRAGUT SQUARE



VIRGINIA AVENUE AND CONSTITUTION AVENUES INTERSECTION



MT VERNON SQUARE

KEY:

- ← - - - → ORTHOGONAL AXIS
- ← - - - → DIAGONAL AXIS

L'ENFANT URBAN SQUARE PRECEDENTS

The design team studied the urban squares of Washington D.C. to better understand the L'Enfant plan principles and review precedents for urban squares with similar density, size and street conditions compared to the Eisenhower Memorial site. Each of these squares are unique, there are no precedents that directly relate to the Eisenhower site. The creation of a new design response is needed. The study showed that the Eisenhower site will be the first instance of creating a presidential memorial in an urban square. Many of the other urban squares in the district have commemorative roles, but not distinguished as a presidential memorial. Most often, the urban squares were first designed in the L'Enfant plan and later acquired a commemorative purpose. This is in contrast to the presidential memorials which were created for that sole purpose. The Eisenhower Memorial has a unique program where both the creation of an urban square and a presidential memorial are required.

The study also revealed how the precedent urban squares address the intersection of diagonal and orthogonal street grids with the center of the square. In some cases, the intersections between the diagonal and orthogonal streets are not always resolved which prevents the central space from being understood or experienced as a unified public space.

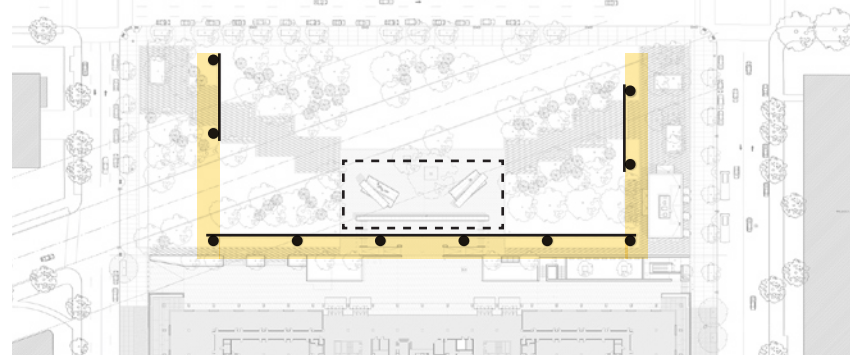
DESIGN PRINCIPLE 4

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 4

REFLECT L'ENFANT PLAN PRINCIPLES BY SHAPING THE MEMORIAL SITE AS A SEPARATE AND DISTINCT PUBLIC SPACE THAT COMPLEMENTS THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER SURROUNDING BUILDINGS

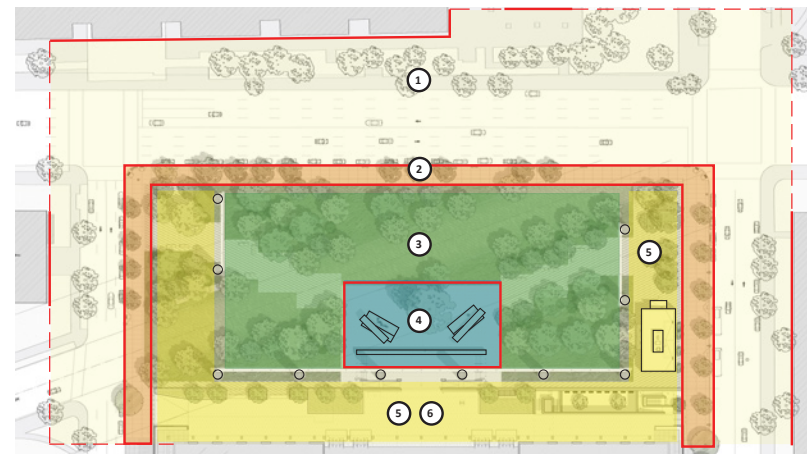
The Eisenhower site must become a unified space to successfully meet the programmatic requirements. The other L'Enfant square examples do not have the comparative programmatic requirements for a national presidential memorial, the primary purpose of the site. The Eisenhower Memorial design "reflects" the L'Enfant principles, as a distinct urban square organized to maintain the view corridors. However, the program also requires an architectural response, at the urban scale of the surrounding site to distinguish this square as a Presidential Memorial. The commemorative tapestry creatively addresses the program by unifying the site, and elevating the stature of the site appropriate to a Presidential Memorial.

MEMORIAL URBAN CONTEXT



1. The Memorial site is framed by the column and tapestry placement, creating an intimate space.
2. The urban room concept creates a center for the Memorial and captures the site in its larger context.

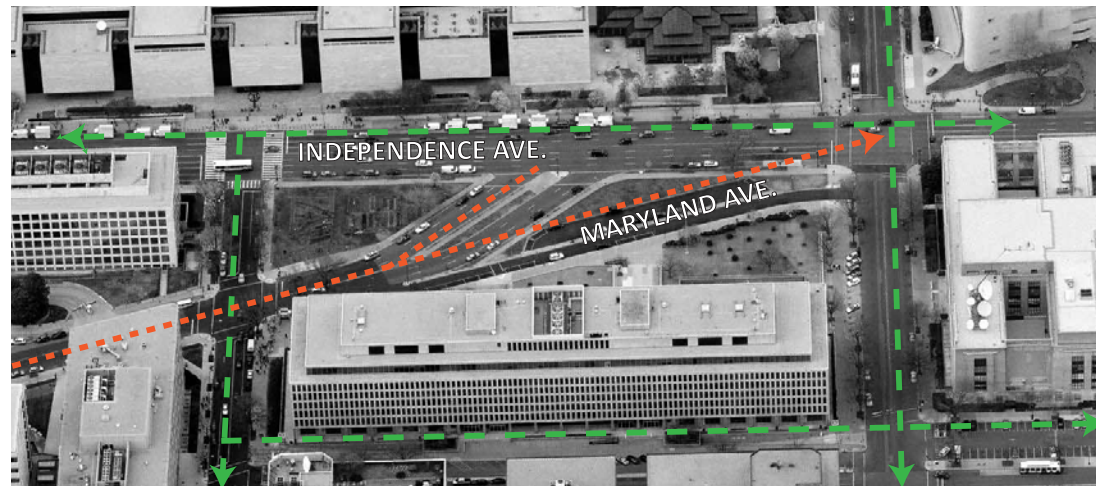
PROGRESSION OF SCALE AND SPACE



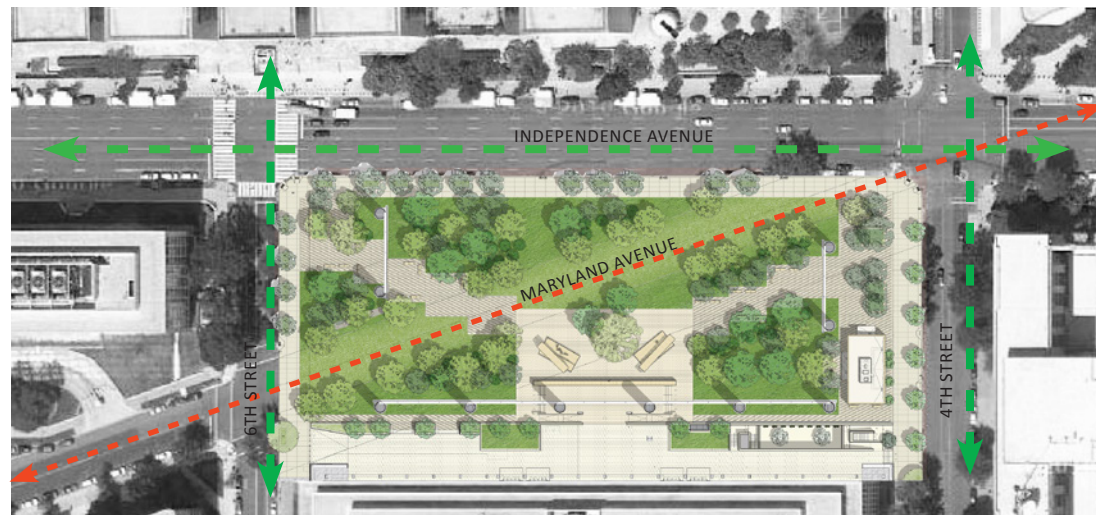
1. Overall Precinct created by adjacent structures
2. City Edge defined by the Streetscape planting and sidewalks
3. Memorial landscaped precinct created by colonnade and tapestry
4. Memorial Core
5. Public common space inferred between tapestry and adjacent structures
6. Promenade for the LBJ Building will serve as a link to the Memorial

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 4

REFLECT L'ENFANT PLAN PRINCIPLES BY SHAPING THE MEMORIAL SITE AS A SEPARATE AND DISTINCT PUBLIC SPACE THAT COMPLEMENTS THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER SURROUNDING BUILDINGS



EXISTING EISENHOWER MEMORIAL SITE

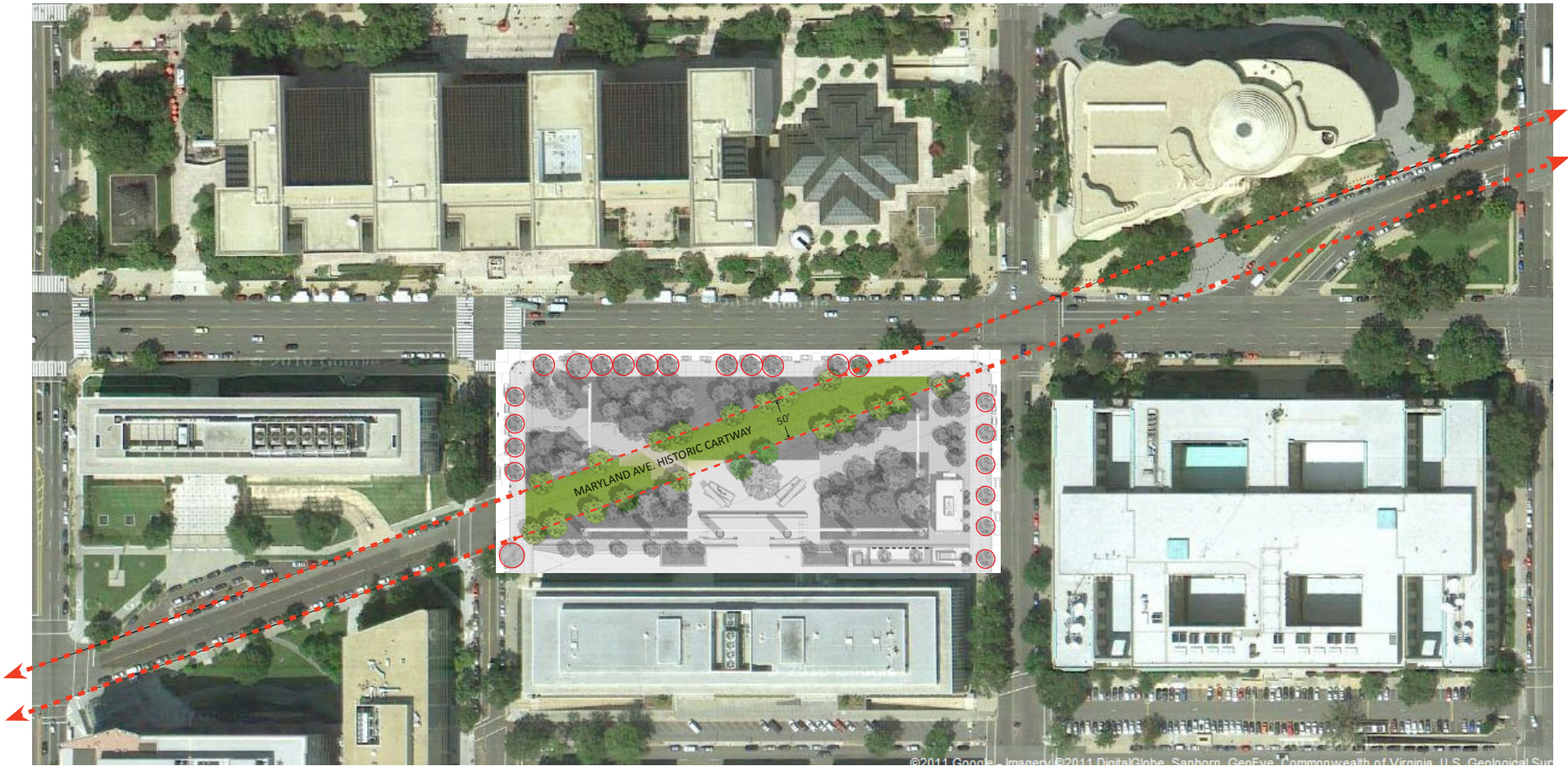


PROPOSED EISENHOWER SQUARE

KEY:
 ————> ORTHOGONAL AXIS
 ————> DIAGONAL AXIS

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 4 - 3.4

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 4
REFLECT L'ENFANT PLAN PRINCIPLES BY SHAPING THE MEMORIAL SITE AS A SEPARATE AND DISTINCT PUBLIC SPACE THAT
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Maryland Avenue and the preservation of the view corridor was the key factor in contributing to the development of the current Memorial design. The diagonal street was used as the primary organizational tool in the plan. The orthogonal geometry of the colonnade and tapestry are placed to reflect the adjacent structures and used to create a Memorial precinct. The Maryland Avenue view corridor will be celebrated on the site. This will be a unique location in the district where the view to the Capitol will remain true to the original vision of the L'Enfant plan principles.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 4

REFLECT L'ENFANT PLAN PRINCIPLES BY SHAPING THE MEMORIAL SITE AS A SEPARATE AND DISTINCT PUBLIC SPACE THAT COMPLEMENTS THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER SURROUNDING BUILDINGS



TAPESTRY MOCK-UP LOOKING OUT FROM LBJ



TAPESTRY MOCK-UP LOOKING TOWARDS LBJ

In August of 2011, the design team displayed proof of concept mock ups of the tapestry on the project site. The goal of this exercise was to explore fabrication methods from different vendors and evaluate the transparency of the samples against the Lyndon B. Johnson building. The results of the mock-up established the following:

1. The aesthetic artistry of the preferred mock-up was successful to demonstrate this unique commemorative approach.
2. The artistic image quality and transparency through the tapestry is achievable.
3. Site lines across the site and through the tapestry do not conceal the visibility of the adjacent buildings.

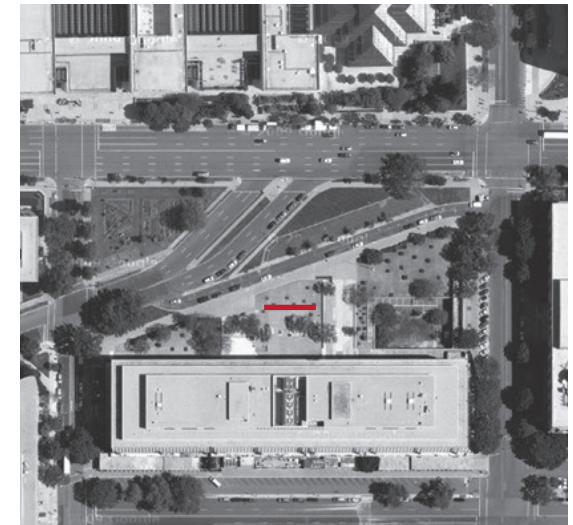
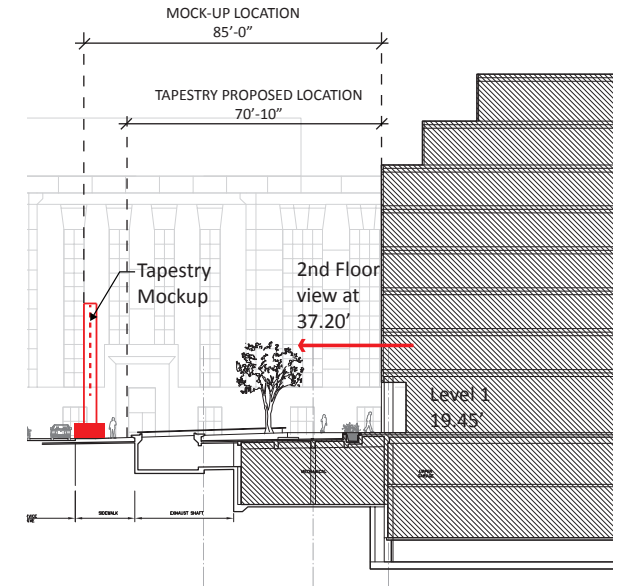
DESIGN PRINCIPLE 4
REFLECT L'ENFANT PLAN PRINCIPLES BY SHAPING THE MEMORIAL SITE AS A SEPARATE AND DISTINCT PUBLIC SPACE THAT
COMPLEMENTS THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER SURROUNDING BUILDINGS



TAPESTRY MOCK-UP VIEWING FROM INSIDE OF LBJ.



TAPESTRY MOCK-UP VIEWING FROM INSIDE LBJ



4TH STREET

The tapestry mock-ups were viewed from the interior of the LBJ building. The transparency of the preferred mock-up (Sample #1) is evident when viewing the mock-up from the interior of the LBJ building. The mock-up was placed 85' to the north of the façade of the LBJ building. Site conditions prevented a location closer to the façade of LBJ building.

TAPESTRY MOCK-UP VIEWS TO AND FROM LBJ

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 4 - 3.4

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 4

REFLECT L'ENFANT PLAN PRINCIPLES BY SHAPING THE MEMORIAL SITE AS A SEPARATE AND DISTINCT PUBLIC SPACE THAT COMPLEMENTS THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER SURROUNDING BUILDINGS

RELATIONSHIP TO U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION BUILDING HEADQUARTERS



① PROMENADE AT NORTHWEST CORNER OF DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION BUILDING

The pedestrian Promenade space established in between the Eisenhower Memorial and the Lyndon B. Johnson building offers a new opportunity for the Department of Education headquarters to engage and educate visitors and the public directly with program features that promote the mission of the department. The design envisions several areas that allow the Department of Education's re-branding goals to be established.

Starting with the Memorial Overlook, there is a direct connection between the Memorial and the front entry of the LBJ building. The Overlook, offers a large flexible gathering space that can be utilized for both the Department of Education and Memorial outreach events.

Additional interior public outreach and exterior exhibit space is being contemplated at the west end of the Promenade. This location could be developed as exhibit space for children's artwork that could be viewed by the visiting public without having to enter the secure building. Additional seating areas on the west end were developed that interface directly with the Memorial and offer more intimate gathering locations for groups. The design integrates a security line between the Memorial and the Promenade while maintaining a seamless transition to each area. The incorporation of these components into the Promenade complements the Department of Education and serves as a new public amenity to the surrounding building occupants and visitors.

From an architectural perspective, the Memorial tapestry and colonnade to the north side of LBJ serves as a defining spatial feature. The existing vast open plaza area lacks definition and a sense of place. The proposed colonnade and tapestry will provide such and complement the new Promenade experience.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 4
REFLECT L'ENFANT PLAN PRINCIPLES BY SHAPING THE MEMORIAL SITE AS A SEPARATE AND DISTINCT PUBLIC SPACE THAT
COMPLEMENTS THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER SURROUNDING BUILDINGS



② SEATING AREAS



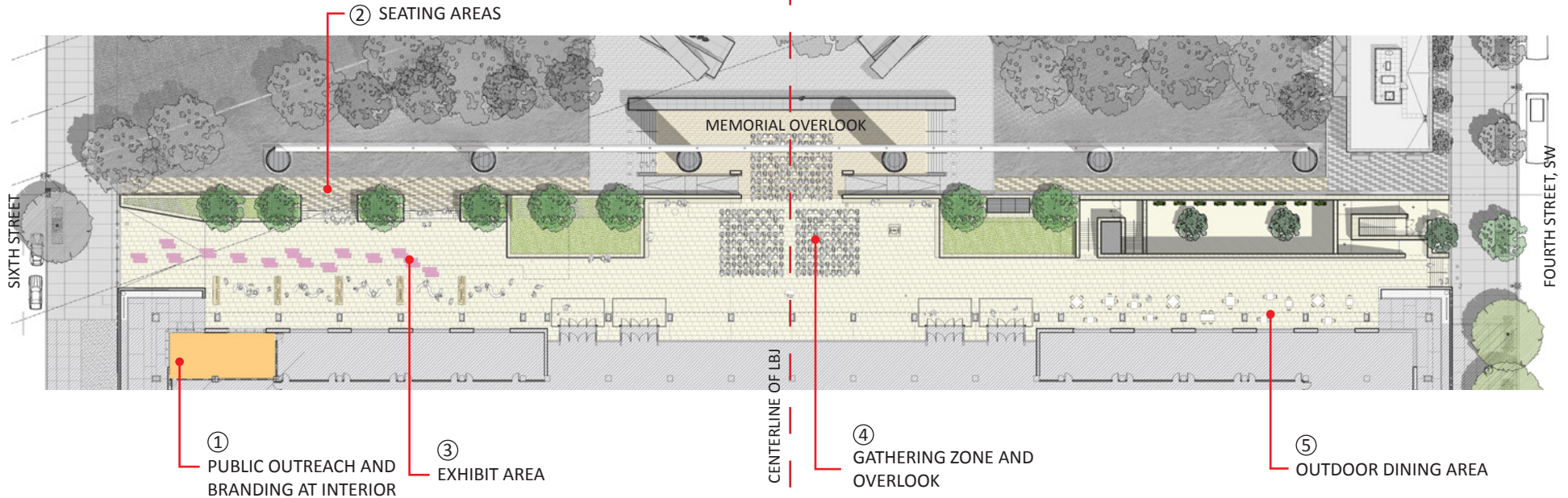
③ EXHIBIT AREA



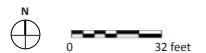
④ GATHERING ZONE



⑤ OUTDOOR DINING



PLAN - LYNDON B. JOHNSON PROMENADE



DESIGN PRINCIPLE 4 -3.4

3.5 RESPECT AND COMPLEMENT THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT

By taking its scale and height cues from adjacent buildings, the Memorial tapestry “respects and complements the architecture of the surrounding precinct.” The columns, trees, and built Memorial features are in keeping with the scale of the National Air and Space Museum, the Wilbur Cohen building, the Lyndon B. Johnson building, and the Wilbur Wright building. The tapestry and column height are established directly from the LBJ Building. The placement and organizational relationships of those Memorial elements are a result of the site conditions, alignments and proportional study. The Memorial composition of site features respects and complements the surrounding precinct.

- The scale and nature of this project takes its cues from the existing precinct. Specifically as it relates to the U.S. Department of Education Lyndon B. Johnson building. The Memorial colonnade and tapestries are monumental elements that tie to the scale and materiality of the precinct. This strong relationship respects and complements the architecture of the surrounding precinct.
- Proportional relationships and placement of the Memorial elements have been carefully considered in relation to the surrounding buildings and rights-of-way through the design process and the Section 106 consultation process. Column size, scale and placement on the project site are specific to each other and to existing built elements. The relationships of column to bay spacing and tapestry proportions are important relationships in the overall composition of the Memorial design. The vigorous study has produced a design that balances the urban conditions of the surrounding architecture, Maryland Avenue vistas, and the dominance of the Department of Education building in a cohesive design.
- The Memorial plan also has been re-organized to center the Memorial elements in the project site. The Memorial elements, sculptures, tapestry and overlook are on axis with the center line of Lyndon B. Johnson building. Circulation on the Memorial site and the site perimeter have been improved over the current conditions.
- The use of similar and durable building materials for the Memorial elements and paving are also in keeping and consistent with the surrounding precinct. Limestone is being considered for the large Memorial elements similar in color and tonal value to the neighboring structures

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 5
RESPECT AND COMPLEMENT THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT



AERIAL VIEW - SUMMER

The placement and organizational relationships of the Memorial elements are a direct result of the site conditions, alignments and proportional study. These very strong compositional relationships respect and complement the architecture of the surrounding precinct.

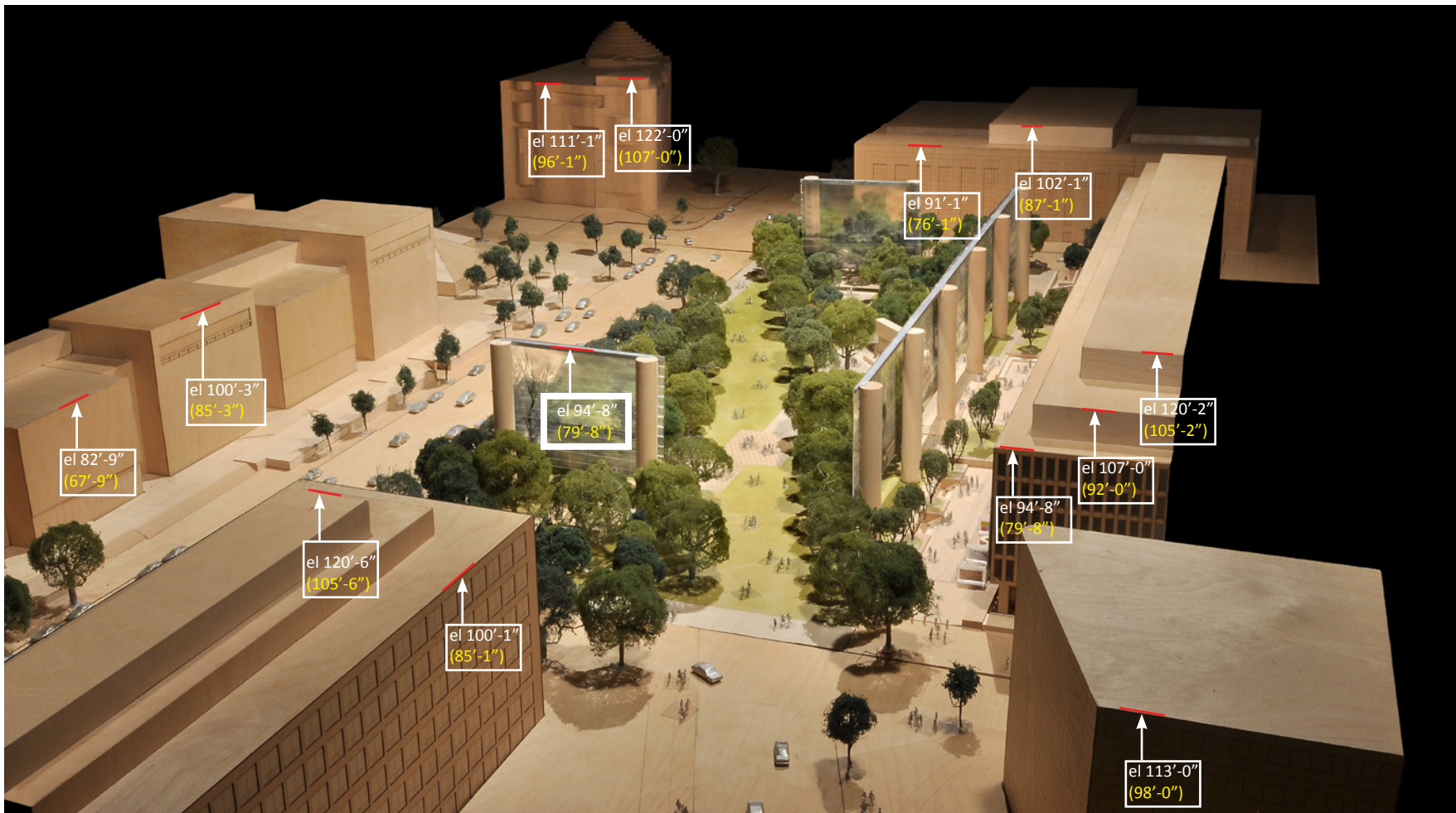
DESIGN PRINCIPLE 5
RESPECT AND COMPLEMENT THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT



AERIAL VIEW TO MEMORIAL TOWARDS SOUTHWEST

As the existing surrounding buildings are large with unbroken massing, the Memorial colonnade and the scale of the tapestry defines itself within the surrounding context while speaking appropriately to a Presidential Memorial.

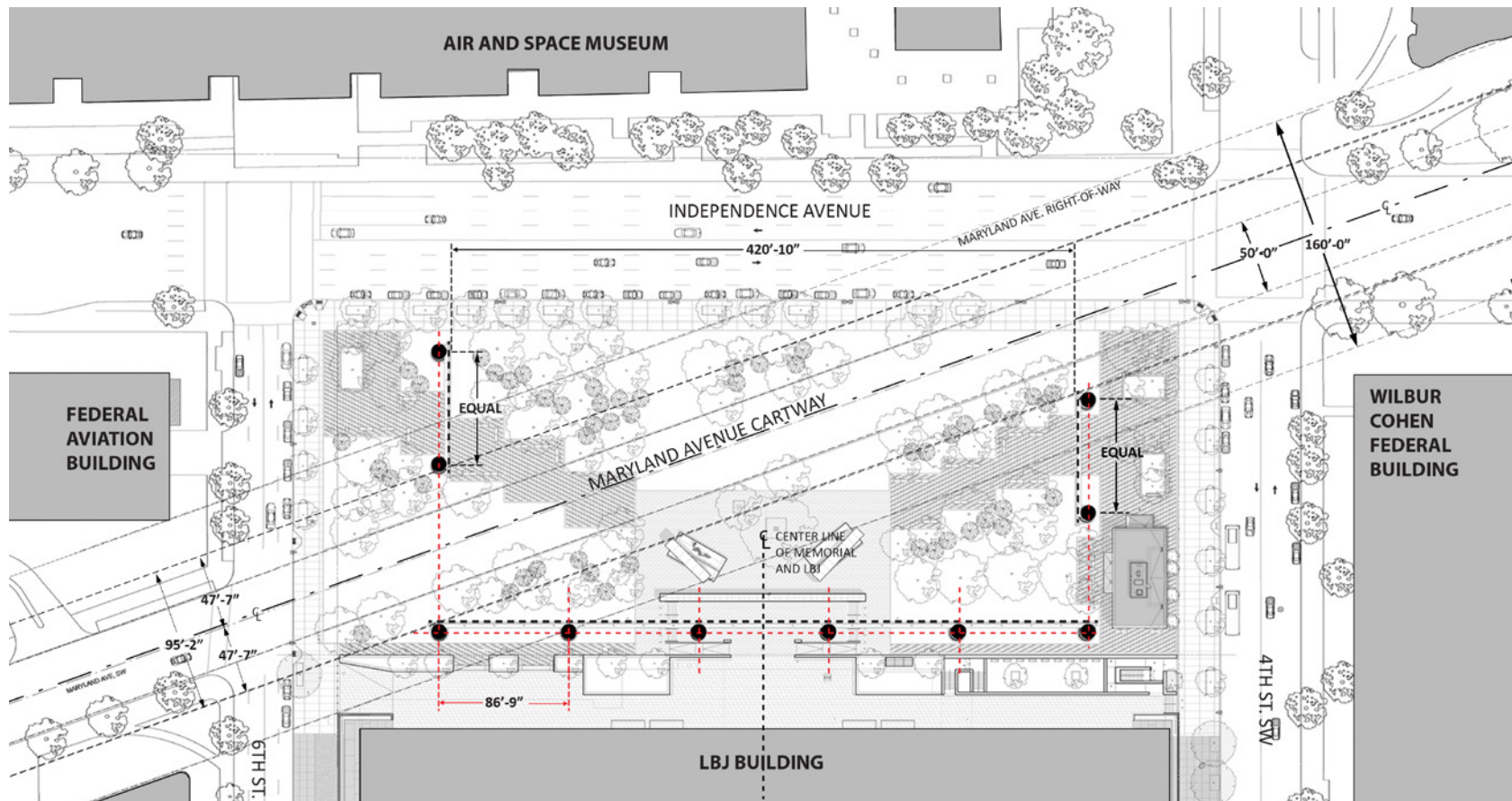
DESIGN PRINCIPLE 5
RESPECT AND COMPLEMENT THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT



AERIAL VIEW TO MEMORIAL TOWARDS NORTHEAST

- Elevations in white are above sea level.
- Elevations in yellow are subtracted by 15' (elevation at center of the Memorial).
- The tapestry scale is set within the surrounding context buildings.
- The top of the tapestry elevation directly relates to the first cornice line of the Department of Education building.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 5
RESPECT AND COMPLEMENT THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT



This diagram represents the current Memorial design and its relationship to the site constraints. The positioning, scale of the Memorial elements, and the landscape design are a result of rigorous study to balance the various urban challenges of this site. These include, the following goals:

1. Maximize the Maryland Avenue viewshed.
2. Establish an architectural typology through colonnades and tapestry to create an "open air temple" or urban room.
3. Maintain the proportional symmetry of the East and West tapestries as "sides" to the "urban room".
4. Respect the geometry of the Department of Education building by centering the composition of the Memorial on the LBJ building.

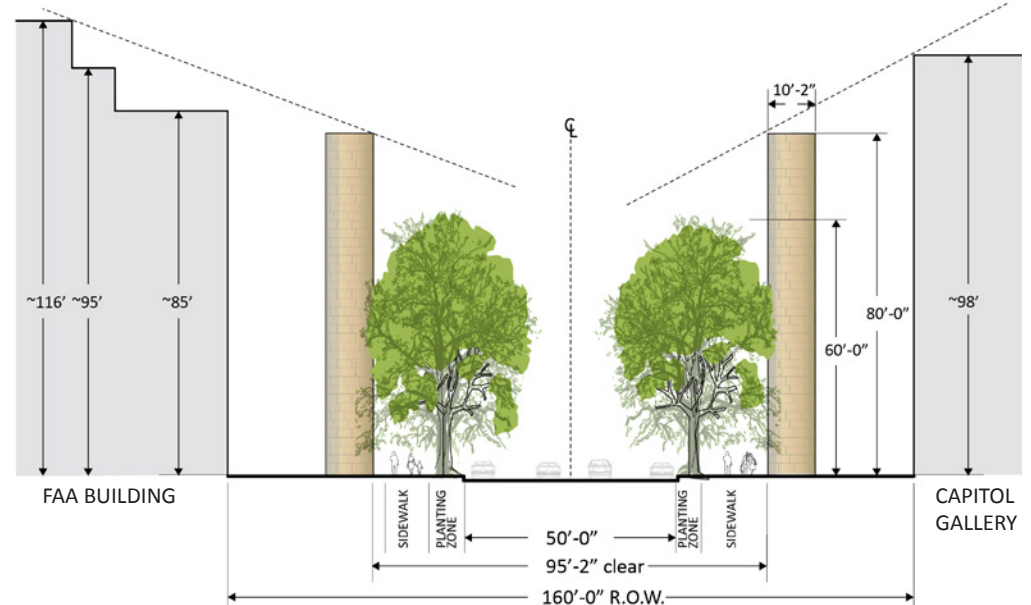
DESIGN PRINCIPLE 5
RESPECT AND COMPLEMENT THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT



MARYLAND AVENUE VIEW CORRIDOR- ARCHITECTURAL MODEL



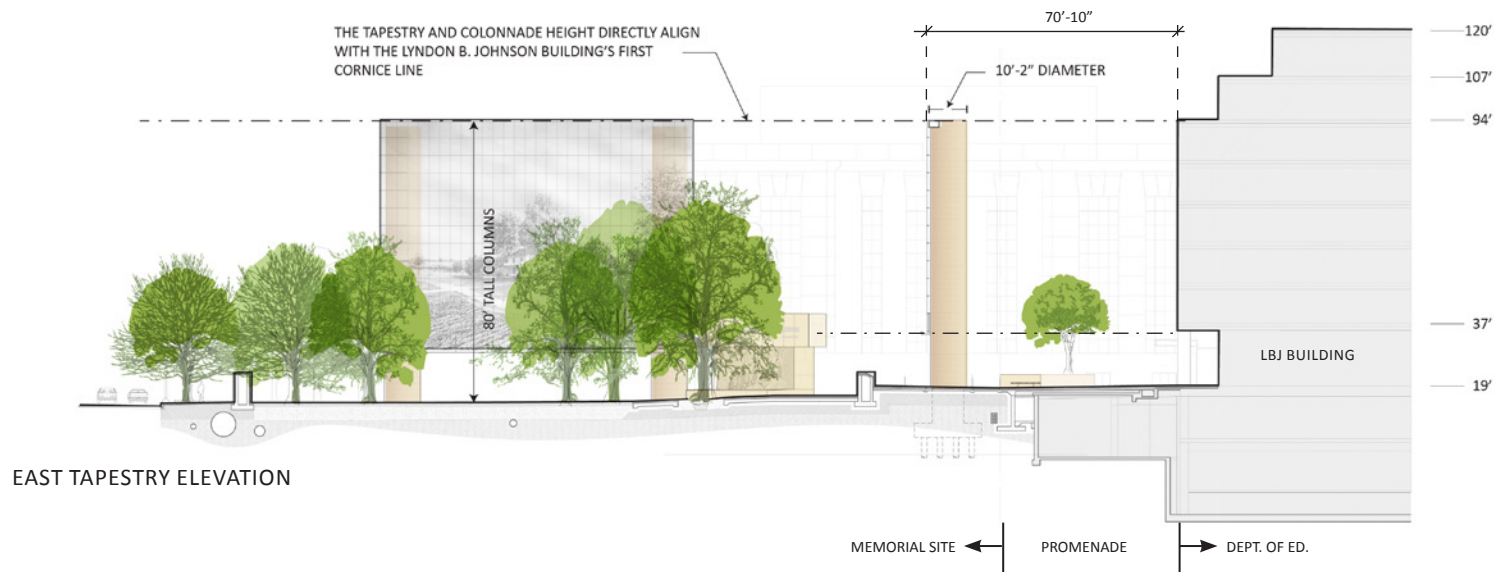
MARYLAND AVENUE VIEW CORRIDOR- RENDERING



SECTION ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH STREETS
(MEMORIAL SHOWN BEYOND)

The placement of the Memorial columns along Maryland Avenue has been studied to relate to the existing conditions of the current street, sidewalk and street tree relationship. The columns have been located outside of these elements to preserve the current reciprocal viewsheds. This placement also creates a tapering, hierarchal relationship in terms of scaled from the center line of the street and the adjacent building. This relationship respects and complements the surrounding precinct.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 5
RESPECT AND COMPLEMENT THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE SURROUNDING PRECINCT



The tapestry scale directly relates to the Department of Education Building. The top elevation of the tapestry aligns with the first cornice line, framing the Promenade. The bottom of the tapestry elevation matches the Department of Education Building first floor soffit.

3.6 RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE

OVERVIEW

The L'Enfant Plan for the City of Washington established the rights-of-way for streets. With buildings in Washington typically aligned directly along the rights-of-way in a consistent manner, the edge of the rights-of-way is the building line. Even where buildings are set back from the building line in a more suburban manner, the rights-of-way, not the façades of an inconsistent building, are the controlling feature for the placement of buildings along the street.

Given that building lines and rights-of-way in Washington are one and the same, and because the Memorial elements, specifically the colonnades and the tapestries, are placed within the building lines established by the site's adjacent rights-of-way, the Eisenhower Memorial is consistent with the L'Enfant Plan and fully “respects the building lines of the surrounding rights of way”.

The proposed design will also enhance the immediate neighborhood surrounding the Memorial site and provide an important hinge point of design reference for the evolving and future Southwest precinct. Furthermore, the Eisenhower Memorial can and will contribute to the broader redevelopment of Washington's SW quadrant.

The design team has thoroughly studied the project site and the larger SW precinct to fully understand the site conditions and the urban context. Through multiple site walks and photography, coupled with physical models and 3D computer models and renderings, this information has helped to define the issues and further strengthen the conclusions represented in the Memorial design.

The Southwest precinct has unique characteristics that are very different from those found downtown or in other parts of the city. Most of its distinct character can be traced to the time period in which it was developed. For instance, in the SW district the majority of the mid- to late 20th century buildings were not built to their rights-of-way boundaries and thus do not use their full site. These buildings have very large setbacks from the street, similar to suburban setbacks rather than the tighter, more urban streetfront positioning that can be found downtown. The Eisenhower Memorial design respects the existing conditions of the SW precinct, but takes its cues from the future urban design framework that has been proposed, and is being implemented, for the SW precinct.

The interface of the Memorial's elements with the streetscape plays a large role in the context of the overall Memorial design. Because the Memorial is not a building per se, the interaction with the street takes on a different relationship. Much of the overall composition of the colonnades and tapestry is based on proportional studies that find the ideal placement for each element within the project rights-of-way. The Memorial elements near the rights-of-way for each street are treated differently due to the particular geometry of the site. Below is a brief explanation of the interface of the perimeter of the Memorial to the streetscape and

neighboring structures.

Independence Avenue - The Memorial design embraces the relationship of the site to Independence Avenue. Through plantings, street trees, pedestrian circulation, and with the column located closest to Independence Avenue positioned inside the rights-of-way but also as a marker for the Memorial, the combination of Memorial elements provide a distinct presence while serving as the park edge for the Memorial. The existing street wall along Independence Avenue is uninviting and ignores the pedestrian experience. The existing adjacent buildings have no amenities to lure or activate the ground floor levels. The Memorial design is an opportunity to improve this condition along Independence Avenue.

Maryland Avenue - Through careful study and consideration of the colonnade and allée design elements, the viewshed along Maryland Avenue to the Capitol dome will be redefined. The view corridor will be framed by the Memorial elements and celebrated as an iconic vista. The Maryland Avenue rights-of-way will be respected and strengthened in the proposed design. While a total of four Memorial columns reside within the 160-foot rights-of-way, the Memorial design offers a sensitive and appropriate solution to the existing site.

4th and 6th Streets - The Memorial colonnades are located to provide generous setbacks from 4th and 6th Streets. The colonnades create a new street wall and urban relationships with the neighboring structures across the street from each other that represents the building lines along 4th and 6th streets. This setback provides its own spatial relationship between FAA building on 6th Street and the Cohen Building on 4th Street. It provides a threshold to the Memorial and serves as an entry point at the corners to the Memorial site.

LBJ Frontage - The Memorial transition to the LBJ Promenade provides a grander entrance to the north façade of the building. It is elevated above the Memorial site to create its own new base for the building. The connection between the two sites offers an opportunity for each group that will benefit one another. The Department of Education has offered a great opportunity to rebrand itself and create an interface with the public at the ground level.

The Memorial design incorporates a new allée of street trees along Maryland Avenue. The design, as stated previously, realigns the historic cartway to its original position. The new allée will flank this re-established geometry. The design incorporates similar dimensions from the avenue centerline to ensure consistency in the planting locations of the allée.

The architectural design process and agency consultation process have produced many alternative ideas and studies for this unique site and design challenge. The conclusion to this process has resulted in a proposed Memorial design that is fitting to the site and the evolving Southwest precinct.

Not only does the Memorial respect the building lines of the surrounding rights-of-way, the design is fitting for the project site and will help improve the urban streetscape. The project will present the Southwest precinct with a new destination, an urban park, and Memorial to the 34th President of the United States.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6

RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE

DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE (24' SETBACK)

DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY (104' SETBACK)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANS-
PORTATION (110' SETBACK)

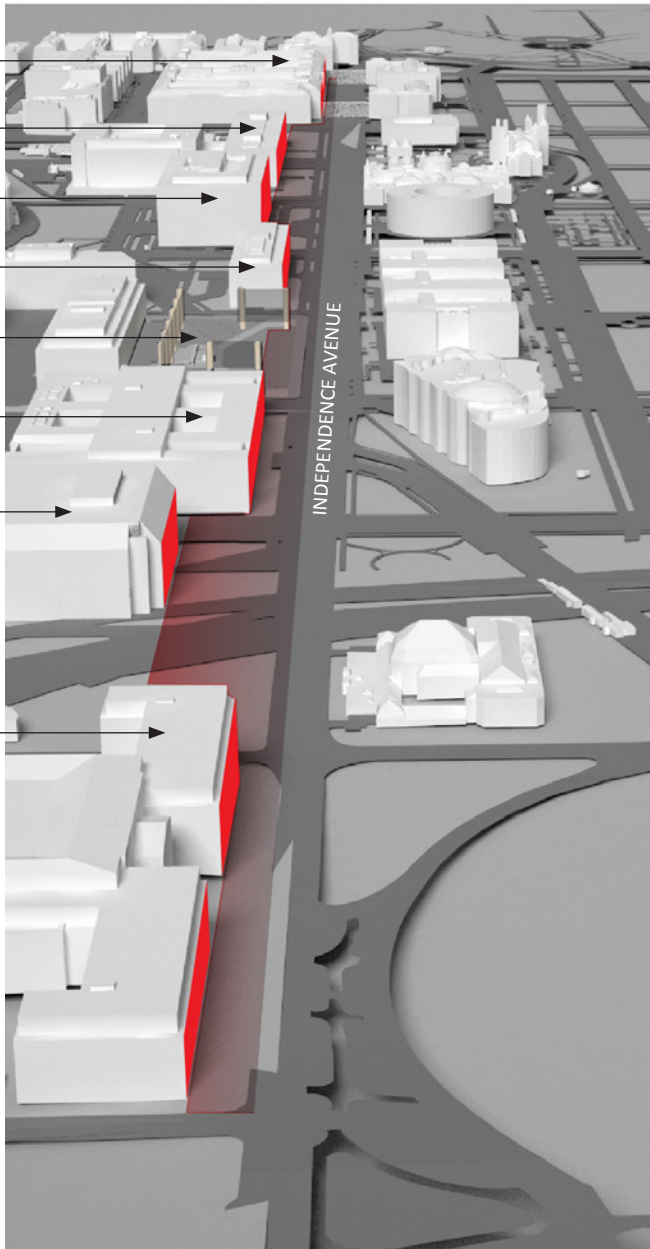
FEDERAL AVIATION
BUILDING (48' SETBACK)

PROJECT SITE
(31' AND 62' SETBACK)

WILBUR COHEN FEDERAL
BUILDING (52' SETBACK)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND HUMAN SERVICES
(132' SETBACK)

RAYBURN BUILDING
(18' SETBACK)



3D MODEL AERIAL VIEW OF INDEPENDENCE AVENUE

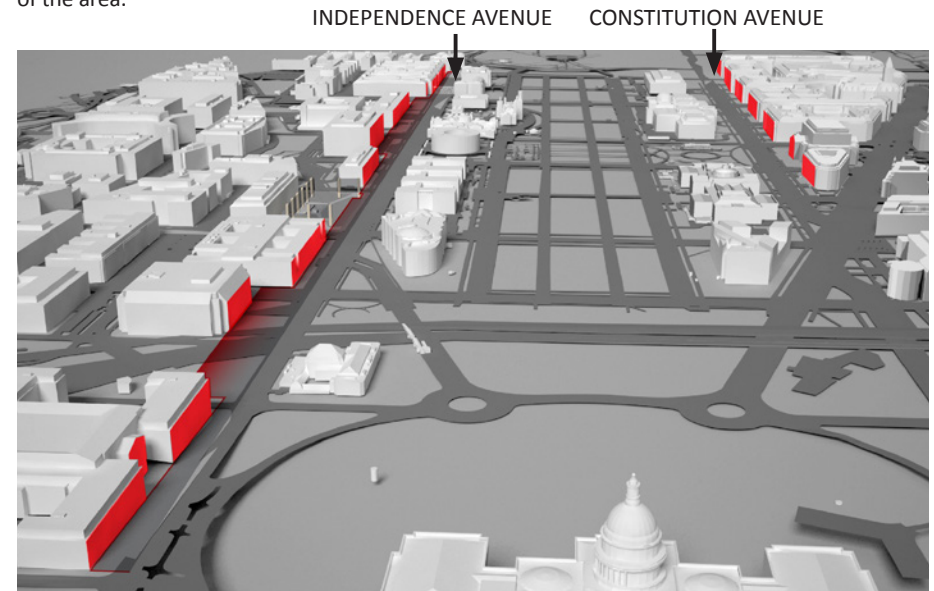
INDEPENDENCE AVENUE EXISTING CONDITIONS

EXISTING CONDITIONS OF THE SURROUNDING AREA

The design team has studied the existing site conditions of the surrounding area through site visits and analysis from several perspectives. In addition to the diagrams provided in Section 3 of the Preliminary Design Approval Submission book, a computer model was prepared. It further illustrates the inconsistent Independence Avenue street wall. This street wall is very different from that along Constitution Avenue, its sister street. Constitution Avenue, east of 16th Street and parallel to the National Mall, illustrates a traditional urban street wall with continuous massing that lacks large setbacks and provides a consistent appearance.

As noted in the *Monumental Core Framework Plan- Destinations and Connections Beyond the National Mall*, the urban renewal efforts in the Southwest precinct have proven to undermine vibrant urban life, “The buildings along Independence Avenue, similar to many others in the Southwest precinct, do not use the full capacity of their site and do not provide accessible uses at the ground floor, creating a hostile pedestrian environment”. The older buildings on Independence Avenue are closer to the curbline, whereas the mid-century buildings have a more suburban setback ranging from 48-feet to 132-feet from the street edge.

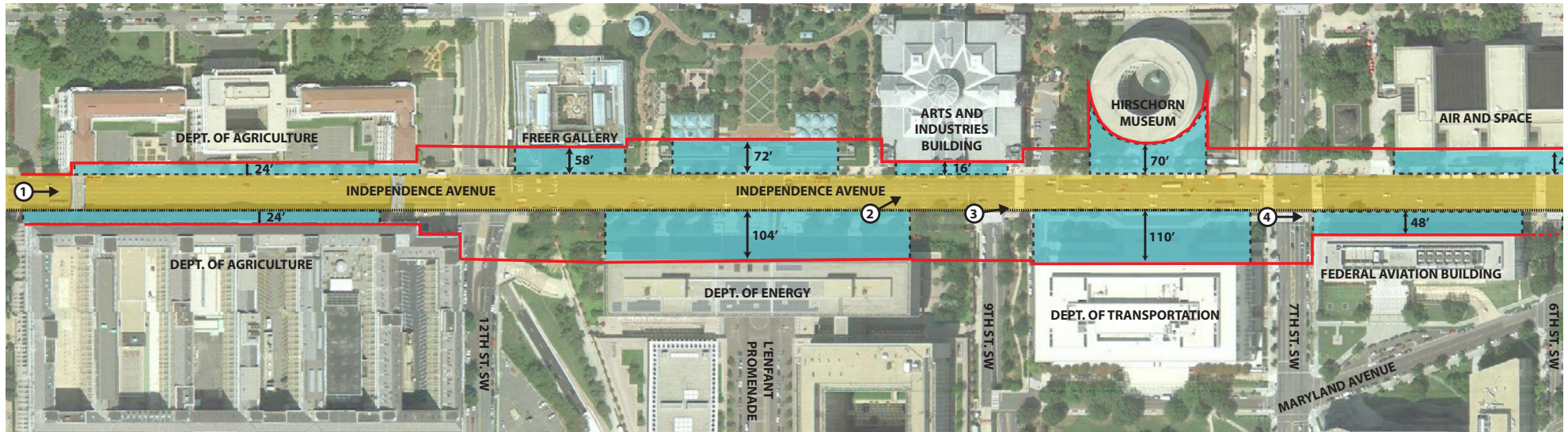
The information presented here shows that currently there is no common street wall along Independence Avenue. The urban design relationship of the Eisenhower Memorial elements to the existing condition of the corridor allows for the opportunity to improve the streetscape and enhance the pedestrian experience immediately, as well as accommodate future development of the area.



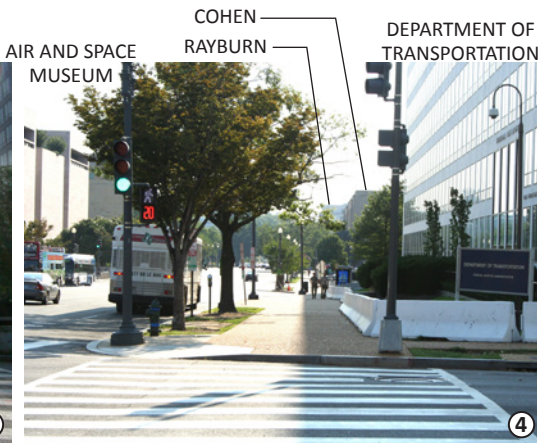
3D MODEL AERIAL VIEW OF THE NATIONAL MALL AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6 - 3.6

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6
RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE



→ STUDIED VIEW — FACE OF BUILDING FACADE BUILDING SETBACK FROM CURB STREET WIDTH



BETWEEN 4TH STREET AND 16TH STREET

Between 4th Street SW and 16th Street SW the street wall on Independence Avenue undulates at every block. There is not a consistent dimensional set back from the street. It is also apparent that the older structures, like the Department of Agriculture and Arts and the Industry buildings, were built closer

to the curb line than the mid-century buildings that were set back further, mimicking a suburban setback. (See plan above for approximate dimensions.)

However, several of these existing buildings will be redeveloped or expanded and it is expected that there will be a new streetwall along Independence Avenue in the future. The 24' setback from

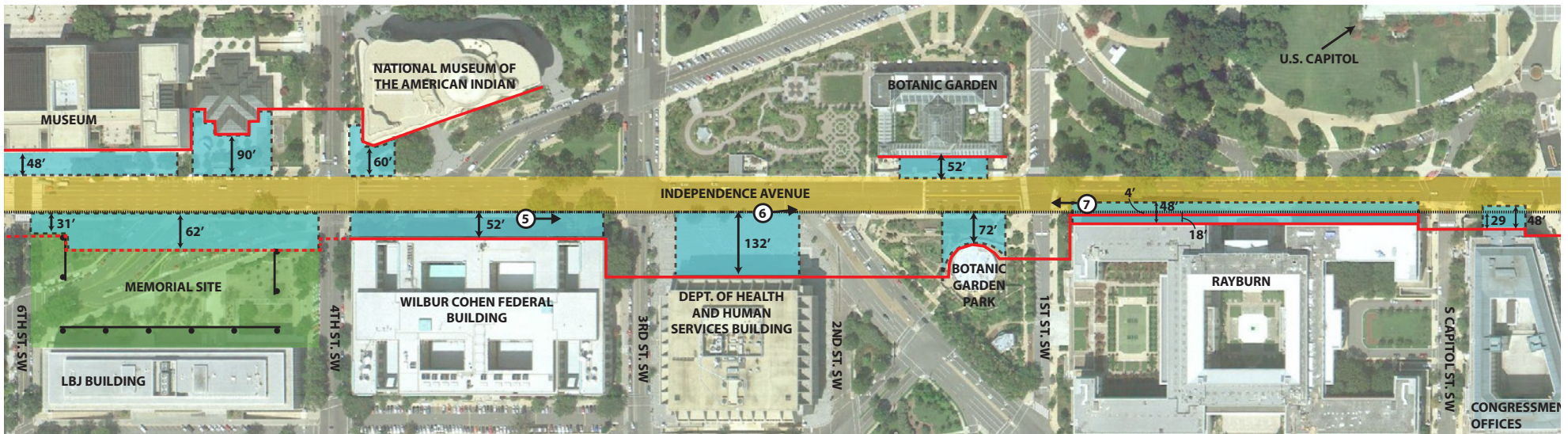
the Independence Avenue curb established by the Department of Agriculture Building and the 18' Rayburn setback provides useful guidance for the public realm along the Independence corridor.

Given the fact that many of the existing sites that are under-utilized or are vacant sites designated for future redevelopment,

3.6 - DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6

EXISTING CONDITIONS OF THE SURROUNDING AREA

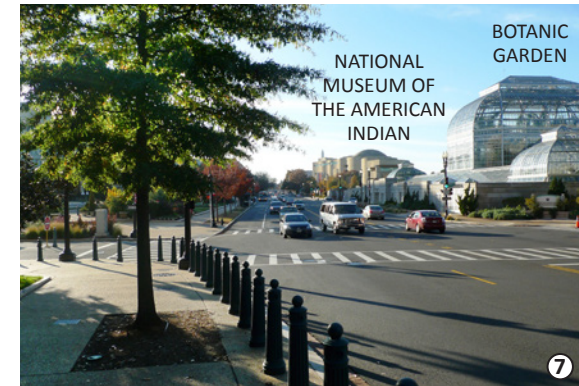
DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6
RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE



WILBUR COHEN
FEDERAL BUILDING



RAYBURN



the street wall will change as these sites are developed. The proposed design recognizes this future condition, and offers a new reference point to complement this avenue. In the short term, until the sites are redeveloped, the street wall along Independence Avenue should be made more consistent and inviting for pedestrians through the use of enhanced streetscape elements and strong landscape edges.

BETWEEN 6TH STREET AND RAYBURN BUILDING

Along Independence Avenue between 6th Street SW and the Rayburn Building, the variation and irregular street wall continues. The most significant feature is the width of Independence Avenue. The avenue reduces by three lanes and

shifts northward by one lane. This shift pulls the Rayburn building northward when viewed from the Memorial site, the Rayburn building acts as a backdrop to the Memorial, as the massing and volume of the building is one of the largest structures on the avenue.

EXISTING CONDITIONS OF SURROUNDING AREA

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6 - 3.6

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6

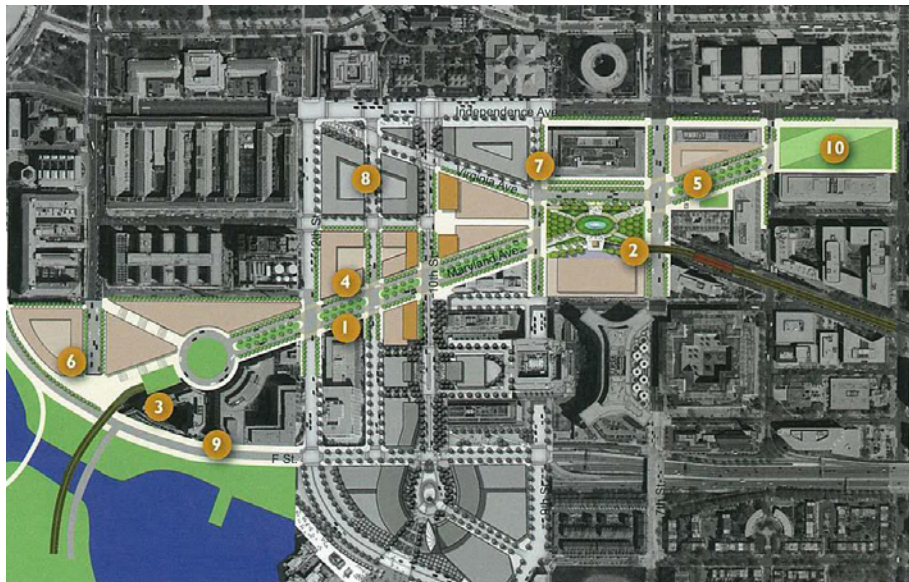
RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE

FUTURE CONDITIONS OF THE SURROUNDING AREA

The portion of Southwest Washington that surrounds the Eisenhower Memorial site is characterized by large federal buildings, office uses, little open space, and orthogonal streets that lack vitality. To overcome these constraints, several recent planning documents have addressed the area. These include:

- *Monumental Core Framework Plan* (National Capital Planning Commission and US Commission of Fine Arts)
- *Maryland Avenue Small Area Plan* (DC Office of Planning)
- *Ecodistrict Plan* (National Capital Planning Commission)

The *Framework Plan* focused on improving the livability of the area by increasing cultural and residential uses. The Plan emphasized restoring Maryland Avenue as a grand boulevard with a series of open spaces oriented toward the US Capitol building, including the Eisenhower Memorial and the future park improvements to the parcel identified as Reservation 113.



FRAMEWORK PLAN PROPOSAL FOR MARYLAND AVENUE CORRIDOR

The *Framework Plan* also suggested that parcels should be redeveloped with more consistent setbacks along Independence Avenue, Maryland Avenue, and other streets in SW. Together, the *Framework Plan* and the Memorial would help reduce the massive scale of the buildings, provide green space, and enhance the pedestrian experience.

The *Maryland Avenue Small Area Plan*, proposed by the District Office of Planning in 2011 in coordination with NCPC, further articulated improvements for the corridor and addressed the infill development of surplus federal parcels and underutilized sites in the area. With respect to the Independence Avenue corridor between 14th street and 3rd street, the Maryland Avenue Plan recommended a more consistent street wall and an improved pedestrian environment. The concurrent *Ecodistrict Plan* prepared by NCPC also promotes redevelopment of the area with smaller block sizes, more efficient parcels, and highly sustainable buildings.

Within this context, the historic USDA Buildings are the appropriate structures to establish a consistent street wall dimension for Independence Avenue. Built in 1904 and 1930 respectively, the Whitten Building and the South Building are set back 24 feet from the Independence Avenue curb line. As a result, the distance from building face to building face is approximately 130 feet, which is appropriate right-of-way for Independence Avenue.

Extending the 24-foot setback of the USDA Buildings towards the east would encourage inefficient parcels on Independence Avenue, such as the Forrestal complex and the FAA Wilbur Wright Building, to be redeveloped with expanded footprints. While it may be desirable to allow the Department of Transportation Orville Wright Building to maintain its 110-foot setback from Independence Avenue as a gesture to recognize the 8th street axis, the more urban 24-foot setback should be applied to the FAA Wilbur Wright Building site to strengthen the pedestrian experience. This would also allow for the addition of a new entry pavilion that may be necessary given that the parcel situated between the FAA Building and Maryland Avenue will be redeveloped, thereby limiting access to the Wright building from the south.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6

RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE

Applying the pedestrian-friendly 24-foot street wall dimension to the Memorial site and adjacent blocks suggests that the column in the northwest corner of the site could, in fact, extend out another 7 feet. Such a placement would correspond to a more consistent, future building wall, rather than adhere to the disjointed current conditions.





The long-term solution for Independence Avenue will involve infill development, repurposing buildings, and structural additions. However, the short-term needs of pedestrians must also be addressed. A similar issue of uneven street walls was addressed in the *South Capitol Street Open Space Study* prepared by NCPG in 2005. The recommended solution in that document stated: "Over the next 20 years the corridor should be improved... (and) the build-to line should be temporarily enhanced with landscaped edges (shrubs, fences, walls) to shape the 160-foot wide corridor and direct views."

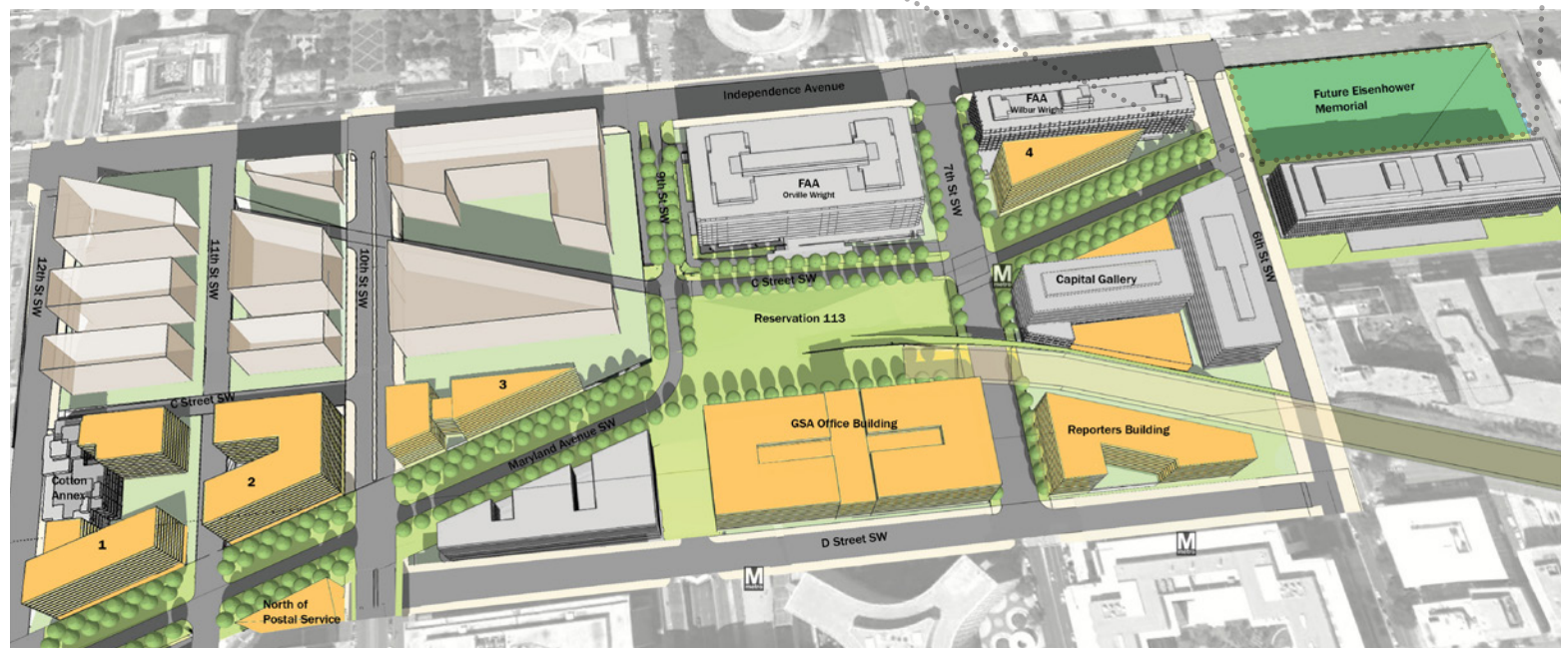
Such an approach to Independence Avenue would strengthen the pedestrian realm, establish a more consistent streetscape, and help extend the character of the Mall to Southwest similar to Constitution Avenue. The Eisenhower Memorial will help initiate these positive changes.



Maryland Avenue SW Master Plan

Illustration of proposed Maryland Avenue and potential adjacent infill/redevelopment

-  Existing Buildings
-  Potential redevelopment of the DOE Complex - under study by NCPG
-  Potential redevelopment along Maryland Avenue SW
-  Existing Metrorail entrance



MARYLAND AVENUE SOUTHWEST PLAN (DC OP, 2011): INFILL/REDEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

FUTURE CONDITIONS OF THE SURROUNDING AREA

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6 - 3.6

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6

RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE

MEMORIAL RELATIONSHIP TO BUILDING LINES

Independence Avenue has 110-foot wide rights-of-way that defines the legal extent of its building lines. The proposed design elements of the Eisenhower Memorial respect this rights-of-way and sits more than 16 feet to the south of this rights-of-way boundary and more than 30 feet from the curbline of Independence Avenue.

During the design process, many alternatives were considered based not only on this legal definition, but also on the urban relationship of buildings along the street. The design team studied the existing buildings along the length of Independence Avenue east to the Capitol and west beyond the Department of Agriculture. The buildings on both sides of the avenue have many different setbacks, some as close as 16 feet to the curb line and some as far away as 132 feet. The street wall is not a consistent visual feature, particularly with respect to other streets in the District.

The Memorial is not per se a building, and should not be evaluated as such. It is a commemorative work and has been considered as such in relation to the framework of the L'Enfant Plan, which places Memorial elements as foreground objects and relegates buildings to the background as definers of the street space.

The January 2011 design for the Memorial placed two tapestry elements parallel to Independence Avenue and aligned them with the facades of the two adjacent buildings, Wilbur Wright and Wilbur J. Cohen. Comments from both NCPC and CFA were critical of this. Both commissions felt that these flanking tapestries blocked transparency to the Department of Education diminishing its presence from Independence Avenue. They also felt it inappropriate to mimic the existing building facades with these Memorial elements and that the space of the park should be more open to the street in keeping with other L'Enfant squares. The design team agreed with this critique and changed the design by turning the flanking tapestries perpendicular to the street, thus increasing the presence of the LBJ building and better defining the urban room of the park. The result of this change reoriented the northerly column of the west tapestry beyond the façade

line of Wilbur Wright in order to maintain a proper landscape proportion of the tapestry image and symmetry between the size of the east and west tapestries. The reorientation of the east and west colonnades remains within the rights-of-way for the site and respects the surrounding building lines. These new locations are not any closer to the street edge than many of the surrounding buildings along Independence Avenue.

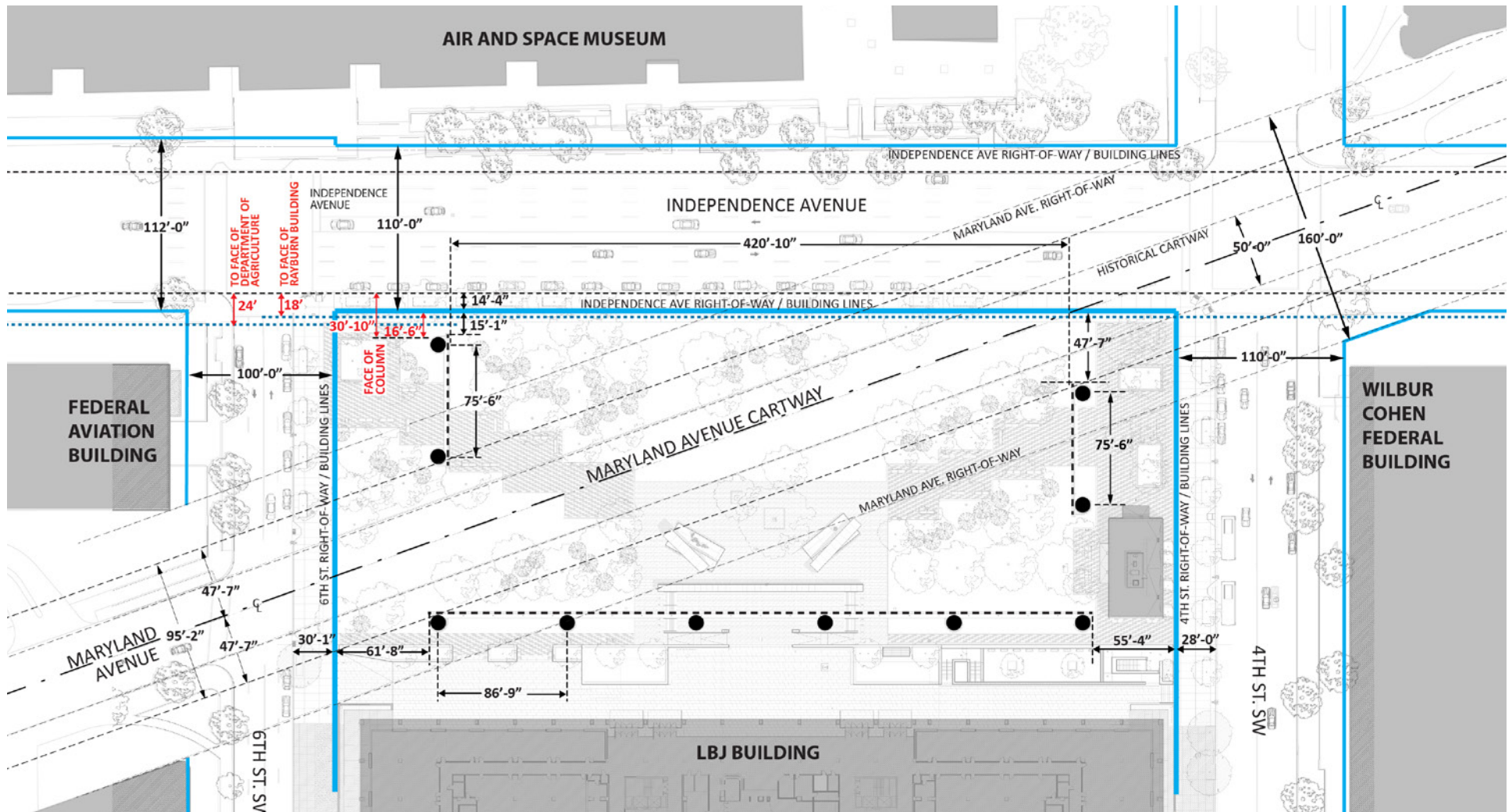


AERIAL VIEW TO MEMORIAL TOWARDS SOUTHWEST

3.6 - DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6

MEMORIAL RELATIONSHIP TO BUILDING LINES

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6
RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE



PLAN-DIAGRAM

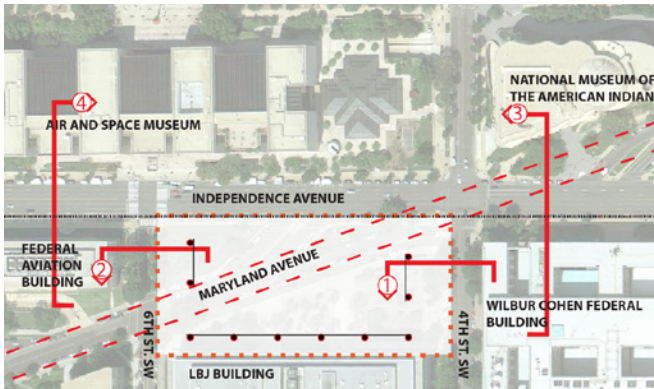
KEY:

— RIGHTS-OF-WAYS

This diagram represents the current site plan along with the building lines of the surrounding rights-of-way. Additional dimensional information is provided that indicate the Memorial elements location to the perimeter rights-of-way. As clearly indicated on this drawing, these elements respect the building lines of the surrounding rights-of-way. Please refer to page 121 for Maryland Avenue Diagrams.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6

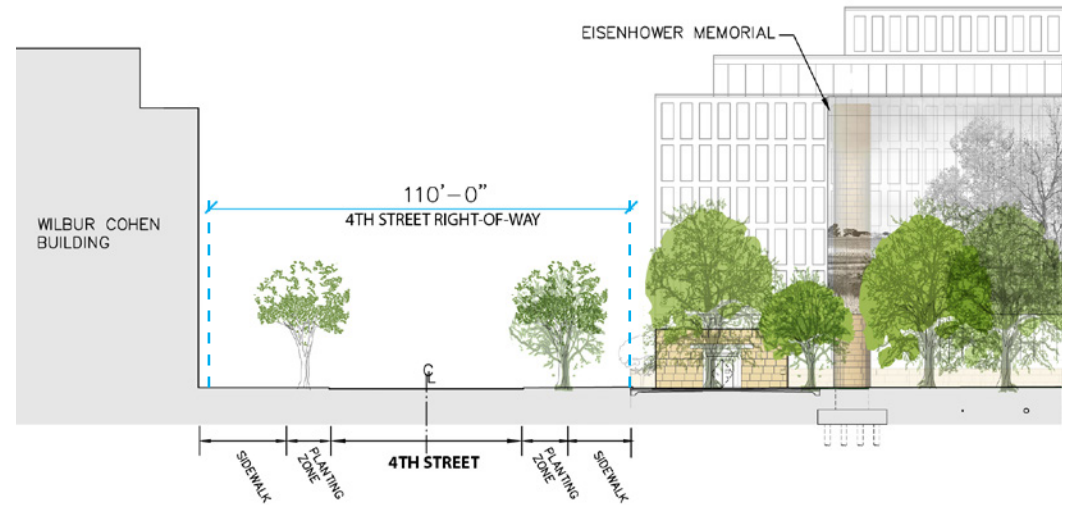
RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE



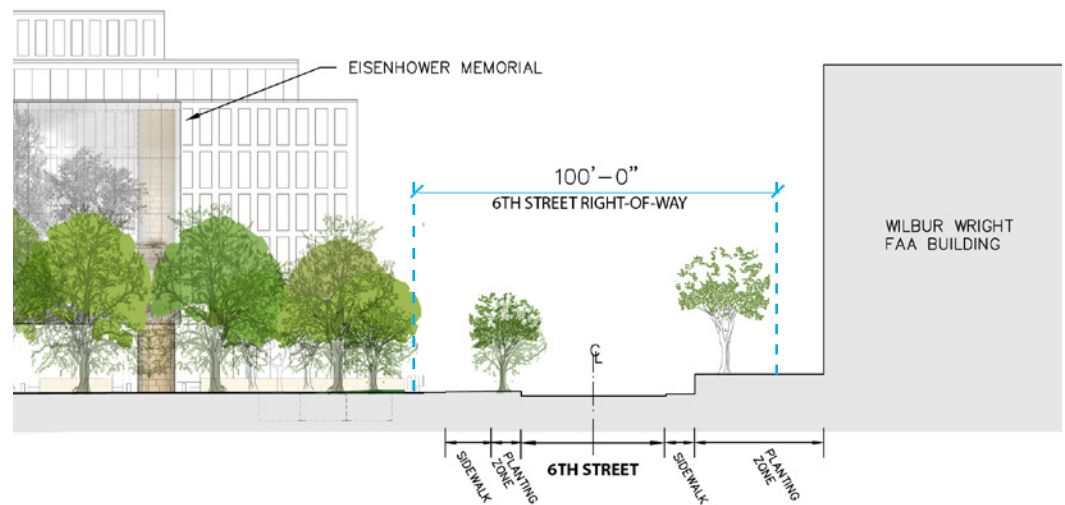
These perimeter cross sections indicate the relationships of the project to the perimeter streets, 4th street, 6th street and Independence Avenue. The rights-of-ways are denoted on each diagram as they vary by street. These diagrams complement the site plan on page 115.

The diagrams on the preceding pages clearly demonstrate that the Memorial elements (columns, tapestries) are outside of the Independence Avenue right-of-ways.

Additionally, they illustrate the contextual relationships of the Memorial colonnade to the surrounding precinct.



① SECTION LOOKING SOUTH DOWN 4TH STREET BETWEEN INDEPENDENCE AVENUE AND C STREET



② SECTION LOOKING SOUTH DOWN 6TH STREET NEAR MARYLAND AVENUE

3.6 - DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6

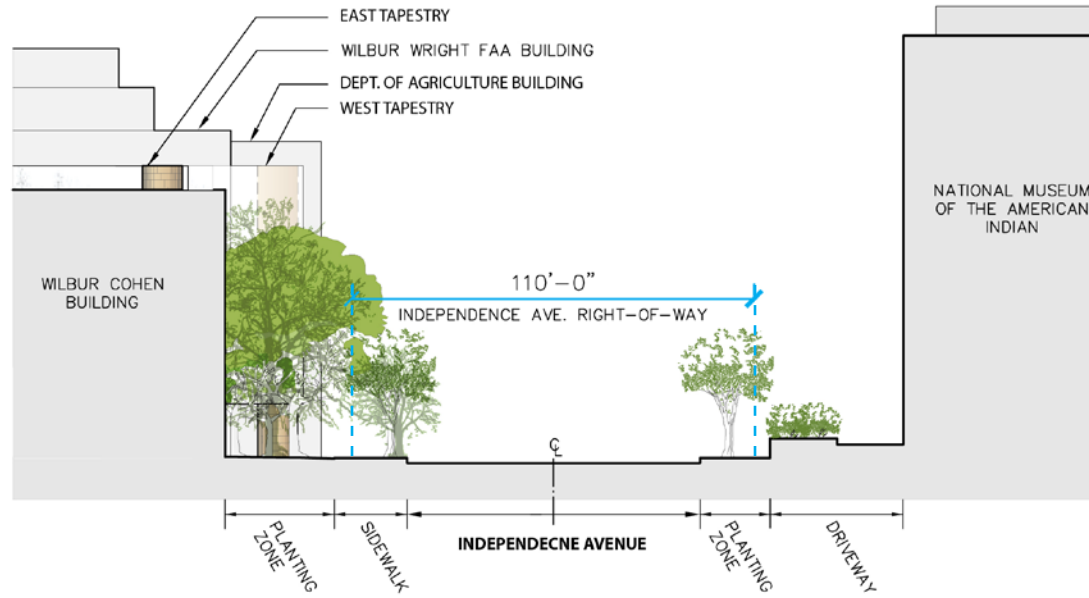
PERIMETER STREET AND SITE SECTIONS

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

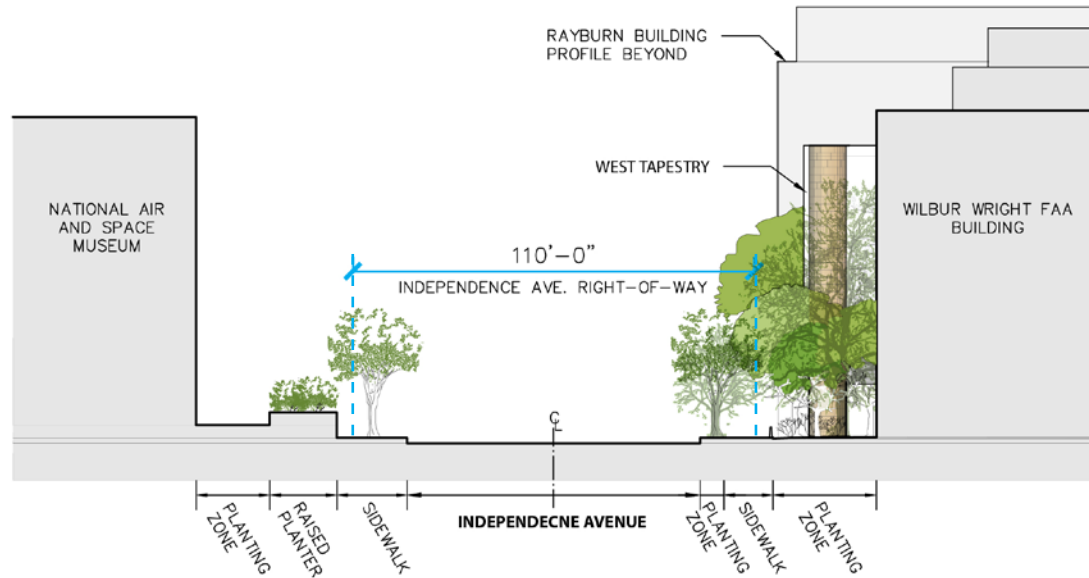
Gehry Partners • AECOM Joint Venture

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6

RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE



③ SECTION LOOKING WEST DOWN INDEPENDENCE AVE. NEAR 4TH STREET



④ SECTION LOOKING EAST DOWN INDEPENDENCE AVE. NEAR 6TH STREET

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6

RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE

INDEPENDENCE AVENUE VIEWS WITH THE PROPOSED DESIGN

The renderings on the following pages illustrate the contextual relationships along the north side of the Memorial, Independence Ave and adjacent buildings. The column placement does not impact viewsheds along Independence Avenue. The column in this instance is not a building mass or a building wall. Rather, the column provides a visual marker of the Memorial to the existing precinct within the Independence Avenue streetscape. In conjunction with the proposed planting and landscape, the Memorial design engages the sidewalk and curb line. This Memorial design concept respects the design principles and provides a foundation for the renewal of the Independence Avenue streetscape.

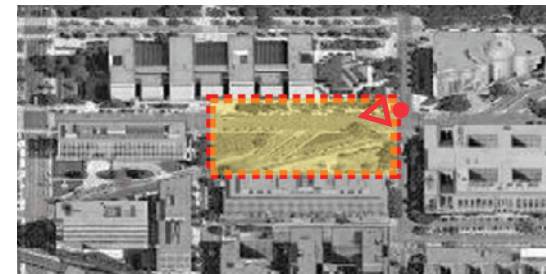
The site edges, including trees, sidewalks, street furniture, lighting and signage, comprise a street framework in the public realm which extends beyond the immediate site to the adjacent blocks and to the overall city. These design improvements carry the potential to bring about a transformation of the streetscape along Independence Avenue.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6
RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE



VIEW ALONG INDEPENDENCE AVENUE AND MARYLAND AVENUE LOOKING SOUTHWEST TOWARDS THE MEMORIAL

When viewed from Maryland Avenue West of 4th Street, the following features of the proposed Memorial design are apparent. First, the realignment of Maryland Avenue to its original historic position emphasizes the reciprocal view corridors with the U.S. Capitol. The east and west tapestry and colonnades in their proposed locations serve as markers to both 4th and 6th Streets and create a new urban dialogue with the Wilbur J. Cohen Building and Wilbur Wright FAA Building that has never existed. The existing building lines along Independence Avenue are now highlighted by the introduction of the two new northern columns. The overall greening of the site and new vegetation punctuated by the new trees provides a welcoming feature and defines the human scale suitable to the Memorial and site.



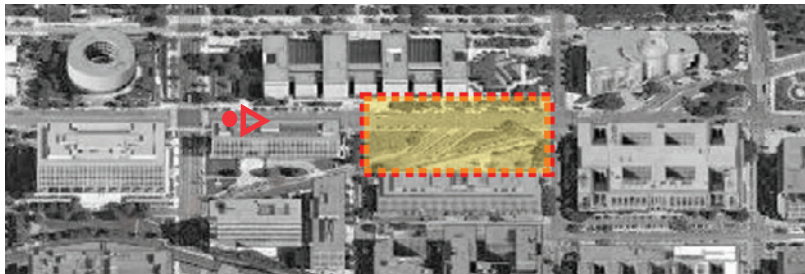
INDEPENDENCE AVENUE: VIEWS WITH THE PROPOSED DESIGN

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6 - 3.6

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6

RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE

NOTE: THE EXISTING STREET TREE CONDITIONS ARE REPRESENTED IN THIS IMAGE



SIDEWALK VIEW LOOKING EAST BETWEEN 6TH & 7TH STREETS

The northern column of the west tapestry is placed on the site rising out of the landscape from the Memorial. It is positioned favorably between the end of Wilbur Wright FAA building to the Rayburn building in the distance. The relationship of the column to the facades and streetscape illustrates the contextual relationships.

3.6 - DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6

INDEPENDENCE AVENUE: VIEWS WITH THE PROPOSED DESIGN

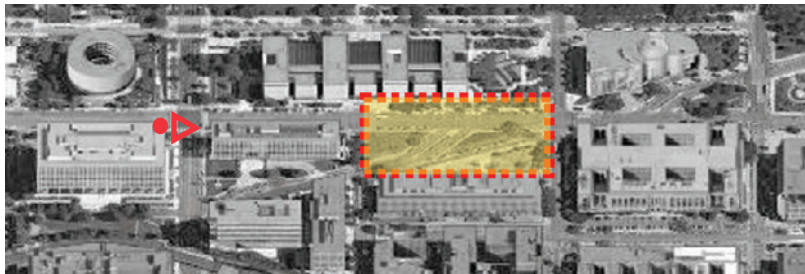
EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

Gehry Partners • AECOM Joint Venture

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6

RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE

NOTE: THE EXISTING STREET TREE CONDITIONS ARE REPRESENTED IN THIS IMAGE



7TH STREET VIEW LOOKING EAST TOWARDS THE MEMORIAL

This image is taken from the intersection of 7th Street and Independence Avenue. The northern most column is visible in the distance, as is the Rayburn Building further down the avenue serving as a backdrop and terminus of the street wall. The long façade of the Wilbur Wright FAA building provides a stark and cold experience along Independence Avenue. It is expected that a new entry pavilion to the Wilbur Wright FAA building will be inserted along Independence Avenue, offering an opportunity to soften the building's façade and better integrate to the streetscape. This addition would help define the planting zone and interface with the pedestrian experience.

INDEPENDENCE AVENUE: VIEWS WITH THE PROPOSED DESIGN

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6 - 3.6

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

Gehry Partners • AECOM Joint Venture

MARYLAND AVENUE ALIGNMENT AND TREES

From the beginning of the design process the Maryland Avenue axis has been discussed in great depth. Its historical meaning has been interpreted by many of the stakeholders in many different ways in terms of its relationship to the Pennsylvania Avenue axis, in terms of its width and the views it affords. The axis is defined by the historical cart way, a 50-foot wide historical street and by a 160 -foot wide rights-of-way that defines the legal limit of building lines along its edge.

In this discourse there have been differing opinions about the appropriateness of Memorial elements that might be placed in this space. There has been a strong consensus that no built element should intrude into the 50-foot wide cartway and the Memorial design has always respected this point of view. By maintaining this clear volume of space, views of the Capitol are maintained. The 160-foot wide right-of-way is not well defined by the adjacent building facades. Few of the facades are parallel to the diagonal axis. Most of the buildings in SW are orthogonal and oriented in the north south, or east west relationships leaving the building corners on the boundary to the diagonal. Other facades have no relationship to this edge at all.

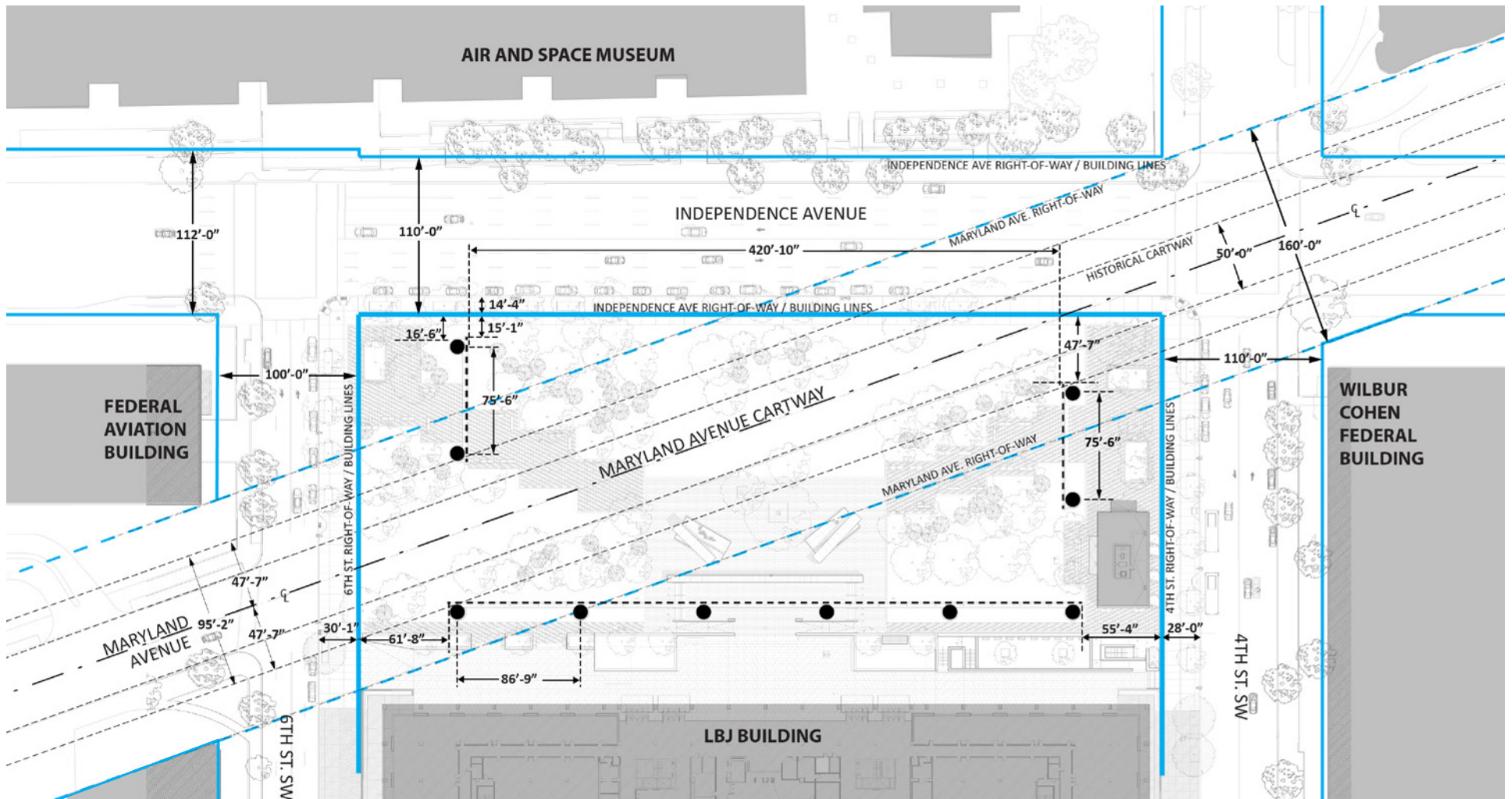
The Memorial design has an opportunity to improve and define the volume of the axis and to clearly frame the view of the Capitol. By placing the columns supporting the tapestry in symmetry to the axis at 80 feet in height they create this frame which steps down from the chaotic adjacent buildings in a foreshortened composition that creates emphasis on the Capitol itself. These columns are 95'-2" apart, well outside of the cartway. The columns sit within the 160-foot rights-of-way which is consistent with the intent of the L'Enfant Plan which anticipates Memorial elements as focal points that help to define the directionality of the axis.

Within the Memorial site, the allée of trees along the historic cartway continue and reinforce the alignment of trees on Maryland Avenue. The diagrams on following pages illustrate the geometry of Maryland Avenue right-of-way and the alignment of trees along the corridor.



MARYLAND AVENUE LOOKING FROM 7TH STREET TOWARDS CAPITOL BUILDING

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6
RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE



PLAN-DIAGRAM

KEY:

— RIGHTS-OF-WAYS

This diagram illustrates the street rights-of-way geometry bisecting and surrounding the project site as established by the L'Enfant Plan. The placement of the Memorial trees, as well as the columns and tapestry elements, have been carefully considered and studied with their relationships to the Maryland Avenue rights-of-way. These studies have helped to inform the design of the Memorial elements.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY DIAGRAM - MARYLAND AVENUE

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6 - 3.6

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6
RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE



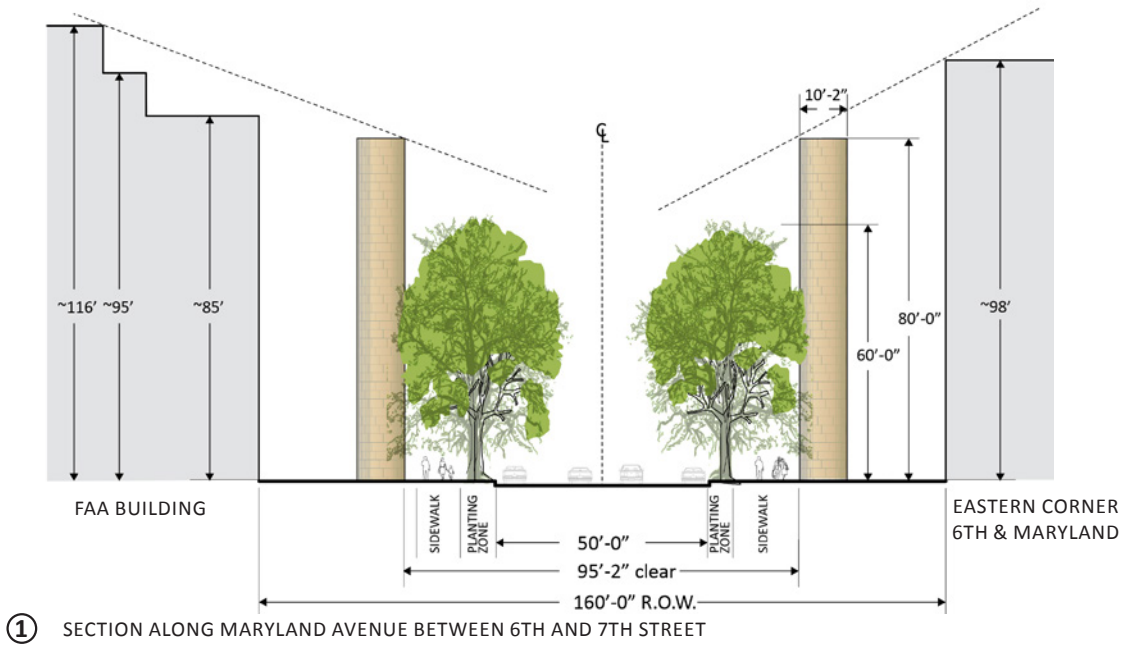
TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE

Street trees are one of the most important spatial definers within the Memorial core of the Capital. They are the soft liner within the volumes defined by the buildings and they frame views in an irregular organic fashion. They humanize the spaces and prevent them from becoming overly monumental. The Maryland Avenue axis is framed by its street trees. The design team has carried this line idea through the Memorial Park to provide continuity to the flow of space along the axis. The tree line is created and defined by the edge of larger groves rather than a traditionally spaced allée. This creates a double reading of this allée.

When viewed along its axis it will appear continuous because from this angle the canopies will visually overlap.

The removal of the vehicular paved street from the axis has been supported by the stakeholders. This will provide a unique opportunity to stand at rest on the axial center of the view and look at the Capitol. In most other circumstances this type of view is only afforded while crossing a street or riding in a car.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6
RESPECT THE BUILDING LINES OF THE SURROUNDING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND THE ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE



ALIGNMENT OF TREES ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 6 - 3.6

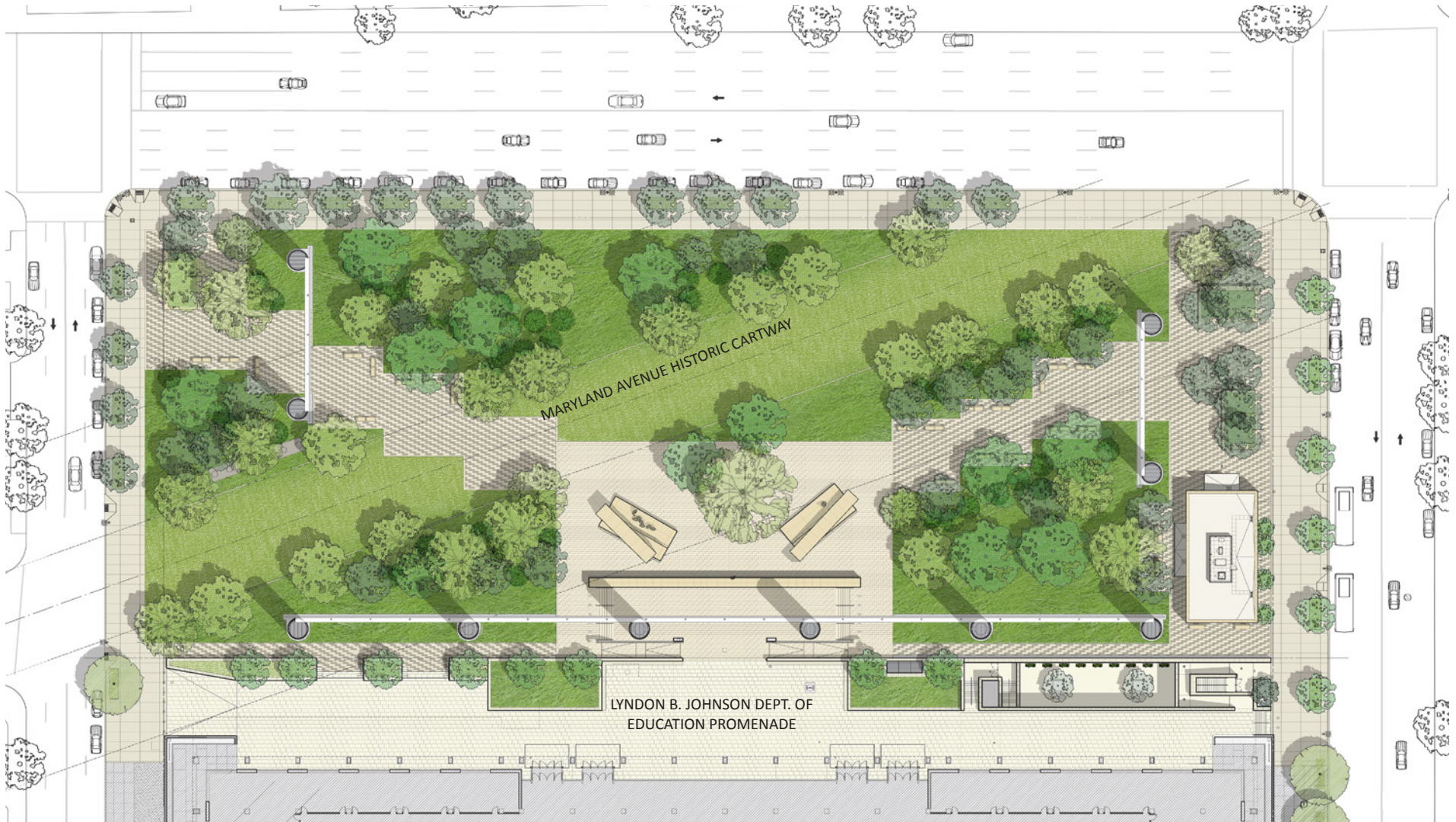
3.7 INCORPORATE SIGNIFICANT GREEN SPACE INTO THE DESIGN OF THE MEMORIAL

The extensive use of trees and lawn “incorporate significant green space into the design of the Memorial.” The Memorial design increases both the number and quality of trees, replacing immature or under-developed trees with more than ninety robust and/or mature trees to be planted on the site and over fifty understory trees. The Memorial design improves the soils for root systems, and drainage to enable the new trees to flourish. The amount of green space would increase over existing conditions, resulting in almost 1.8 acres of additional landscaped area at the site. Sustainability principles have been respected in the planting design and the successional ecological approach will maintain continuity and replacement of trees and the development of the groundplane over time have been planned for in the design.

The Memorial park design has incorporated 62% green space compared to a relatively impervious existing site. The site design utilizes a storm water retention system to capture and store rain water for treatment and re-use for manual and automatic irrigation as well as providing water for toilet flushing in the restrooms on the site.

The storm water retention system is part of a sustainable strategy for the project with the goal of obtaining a LEED Silver accreditation.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 7
INCORPORATE SIGNIFICANT GREEN SPACE INTO THE DESIGN OF THE MEMORIAL



MEMORIAL PARK- PLANTING DIAGRAM

The Memorial park design has incorporated 62% of green space to the unified site.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE 7 - 3.7

APPENDIX

- 4.1 SUMMARY OF DESIGN EVOLUTION
- 4.2 DESIGN EVOLUTION TIMELINE
- 4.3 TAPESTRY MOCK-UP PROCESS
- 4.4 TAPESTRY STRUCTURAL DETAILS
- 4.5 TAPESTRY ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL DATA SUMMARY
- 4.6 EXISTING SITE VIEWS

4.1 SUMMARY OF DESIGN EVOLUTION

Over the last four years, the Memorial design has undertaken many design modifications. These have included studies of scale, proportion, and relationships to the urban context. Many of these design iterations have come about through consultation and comments from agencies, stakeholders and the Section 106 Process.

The following pages show the design progression from February 2011 to the current design. In brief, below is a summary of the main concerns expressed by the various agencies and the corresponding design modifications to address those concerns:

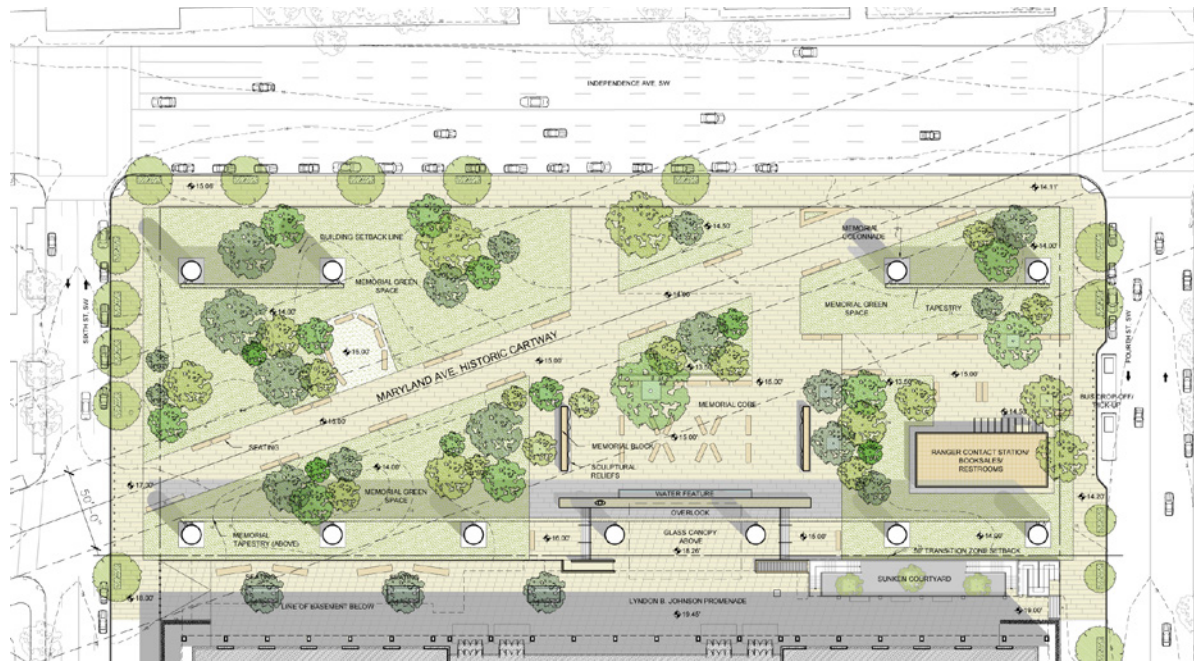
- Concerns regarding the transparency of the tapestry have been addressed with the development of the three mock-ups that clearly demonstrate the artistry and transparency of the tapestry.
- Concerns regarding the overall scale of the design have been addressed by modifying the size of the columns from 12'-0" to 10'-2" in diameter and reducing the length of the tapestries by 88'-0" (one bay).
- Concerns regarding the notion of a proscenium and a desire to respect the Lyndon B. Johnson Department of Education Building have been addressed by re-orienting the east and west tapestries, reducing the overall length of the south tapestry, and centering the tapestries with the LBJ building.
- Concerns regarding views along Maryland Avenue have been addressed by widening the distance between columns from 50' to 92' and by aligning the columns symmetrically around the centerline of Maryland Avenue and the Capitol dome.
- Requests to reflect the Maryland Avenue rights-of-way have been addressed through the articulation of an allée of trees to reinforce the memory of the historic cartway.
- The groundplane has been developed within the landscape concept. Maryland Avenue is expressed with a continuous well groomed reinforced lawn and ungroomed lawn for the remainder of the groundplane.
- Concerns regarding the Independence Avenue corridor have been addressed by locating the column in the northwest corner 16'-6" from the rights-of-way line and 30'-10" from the street curb.
- Concern for differentiation between the Lyndon B. Johnson Department of Education building and its space from the Memorial has been addressed by creating an elevated Promenade with an area providing an overlook of the Memorial.
- In previous schemes, the primary Memorial elements had been dispersed below each of the three tapestries. After reconsideration the design team grouped the elements at the center of the Memorial site.
- The Memorial elements have progressed to include in-the-round sculptures with bas reliefs behind the sculptures. This was largely in response to the Eisenhower family's concern about the representation of Eisenhower.
- Lintels have been added over the top of the inscription walls behind the free-standing sculptures to contain Eisenhower quotes.
- Street trees have been added along Independence Avenue
- Additional trees were added to strengthen the landscape concept and augment the sequential experience of visitors through the site.

The Memorial design in presented on February 2, 2011 consisted of these primary aspects:



FEBRUARY 2011 DESIGN

1. The tapestry and colonnade parallel to Independence Avenue, with the north tapestries along Independence Avenue acting as proscenium elements to the site.
2. The tapestry extended the full length of the Department of Education building.
3. Maryland Avenue was treated as the primary paved circulation corridor for both the Memorial itself and the surrounding context.
4. The Tapestry columns framed the Capitol off-center and obliquely.
5. The Memorial Overlook is off-centered on the LBJ building and project site to related to the colonnade and to clear Maryland Ave.
6. The Memorial space is framed by two Memorial elements to tell Eisenhower's story as President and General .
7. The Information Center is located at the southeast area of the site.
8. The Promenade is defined as a hard edged and elevated podium extending across the entire Department of Education buildings face with a connection at the overlook space.



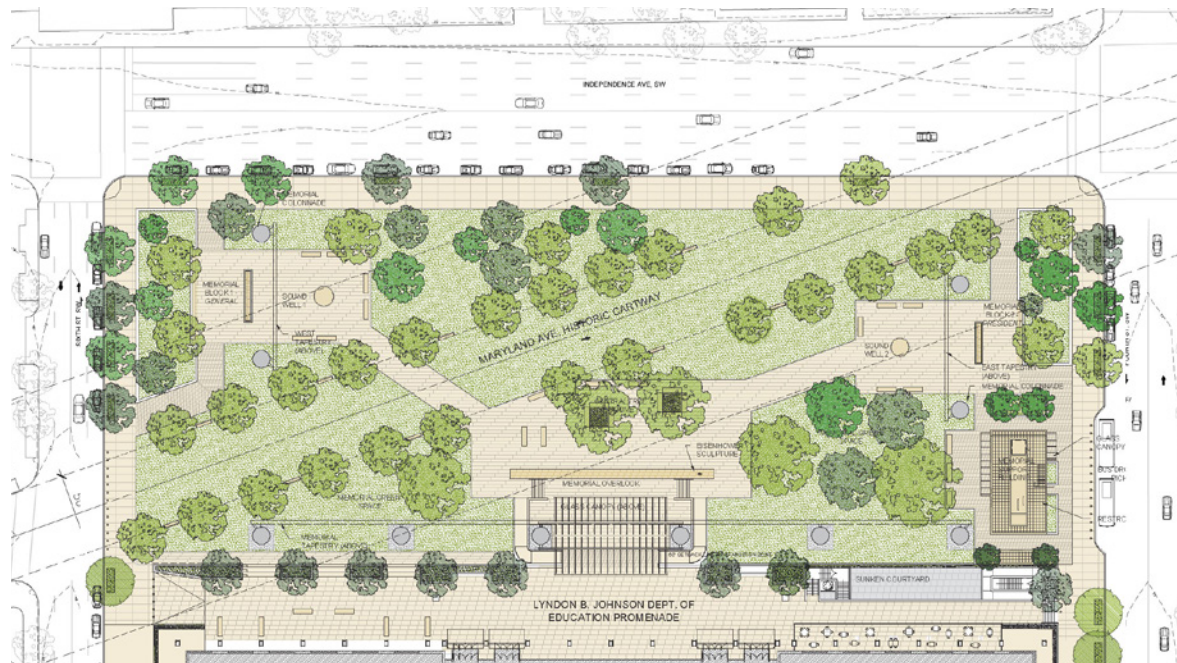
The preferred Design Alternate 3 presented in February 2011.

FEBRUARY 2011 DESIGN

SUMMARY OF DESIGN EVOLUTION - 4.1

A detailed architectural model of the proposed design for the National Mall. The model features a large, modern building with a glass facade, surrounded by trees and a parking lot. The building is flanked by two tall, narrow, light-colored structures. The foreground shows a wide, paved area with numerous small, light-colored cars parked in rows. The background is a dark, solid color, likely representing the sky or a backdrop for the model.

1. The tapestry and colonnade reorganization and reduction in length has captured the precinct spatially in a more intimate way.
2. Neighboring buildings have a better urban relationship to the new colonnade and tapestry arrangement.
3. The public circulation, Memorial elements and ground plane have all advanced in tying the design elements together with the large scale Memorial elements.
4. Tapestry reduced by one bay, increasing the Maryland Avenue rights-of-way placement.
5. Tapestry rotated to create larger vista to Capitol and frames the view of the Capitol.
6. The Memorial Overlook is centered on the LBJ building and project site.
7. Maryland Avenue Capitol viewshed is now centered within the end columns Maryland Avenue is defined by the tree allée.
8. Views to each tapestry are unique in this scheme.
9. Greater array of viewsheds from outside the Memorial site.
10. Increased unobstructed views towards Lyndon B. Johnson Building.
11. East and West Tapestries' relationship to FAA and Cohen buildings are strengthened.
12. The corners form the primary site entrances. Circulation throughout the site flows along key Memorial and landscape features.



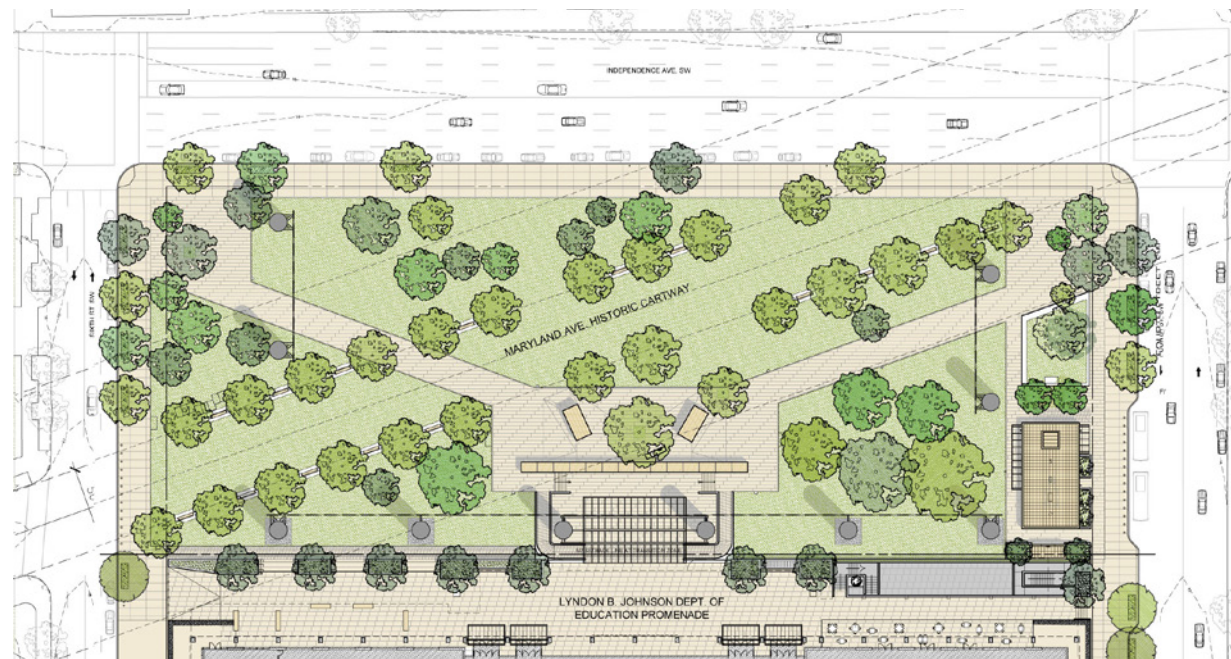
OCTOBER 2011 DESIGN

The December 2011 design submitted to NCPC was attached to the Memorandum of Agreement signed by the signatories on March 1, 2012. The Memorial design presented in October 2011 evolved from the December 2011 design in the following key aspects:

1. The column & tapestry relationships were modified slightly.
2. The Memorial elements portraying the Eisenhower legacy as President and General have been centered on the site and LBJ Building
3. Paving layout was modified to better address the Memorial and the primary site entry zones.
4. Landscape and groundplane development.
5. Information Center planning and layout progress.



DECEMBER 2011 DESIGN



DECEMBER 2011 DESIGN

SUMMARY OF DESIGN EVOLUTION - 4.1

The Memorial design has evolved from the December 2011 until April 2014 as a result of further exploration and advancement to meet and balance these goals and respond to input from review agencies, stakeholders and the public. The design has advanced in the following key aspects:

1. Development of the President & General Memorial elements including:
 - Development of free standing sculptures
 - Development of bas reliefs behind the sculptures
 - Addition of lintels to contain Eisenhower quotes
2. Life size sculpture of Eisenhower as a young man seated on the center of the overlook wall.
3. Additional trees added to site including understory trees to enhance and focus the visitor experience and approach to the Memorial core.
4. Street trees added along Independence Avenue to strengthen the park edges.
5. Realignment of pathways, and reduction of paved area and increased green space.
6. Relocation of benches to social gathering areas along pathways.
7. Overlook wall moved south, allowing more room at the Memorial core. The access ramps and stairway from Memorial to the Overlook were simplified.
8. Removal of the Overlook glass canopy.
9. Minor refinements of tapestry column configuration and reduction of column size from 11' to 10'-2".
10. Development of tapestry imagery and technical details. (Including tapestry engineering and material testing.)
11. Removal of small storage building on the south end of the Information Building.



CURRENT DESIGN



4.1 - SUMMARY OF DESIGN EVOLUTION

CURRENT DESIGN

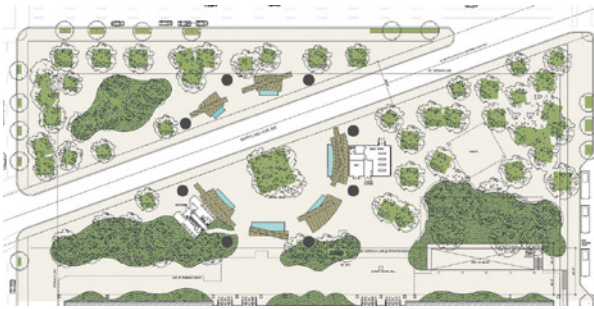
4.2 DESIGN EVOLUTION TIMELINE

The Memorial design process began in the winter of 2009. The Memorial design concepts began with studies of many variations for site usage, urban contextual relationships and scale. A design direction was set to study and develop three separate Memorial designs unique in their concept, scale and Memorial experience. Out of the three Memorial designs, a preferred design was selected to move forward with and develop further. The studies illustrate the evolution of the design process.

This process has spanned over four years and 40 schemes at this point in time. During this time, many comments and suggestions from stakeholders, the Eisenhower family, and the key review agencies (NPS, CFA, NCPC, SHPO and Section 106) have been incorporated into the designs. The various designs and studies presented in the following pages are not all encompassing, but do represent the evolution of the Memorial designs and alternatives explored that were presented at key agency meetings.

FEBRUARY 2010 SOFT LAUNCH

- Three Memorial schemes presented to staff of interested agencies and general public for input on the design concepts
- The preferred design was identified at this time



Design Concept 1



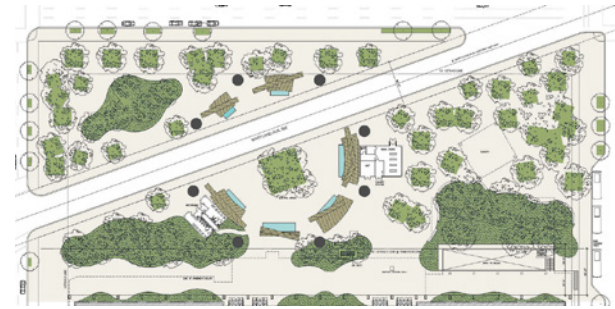
Design Concept 2



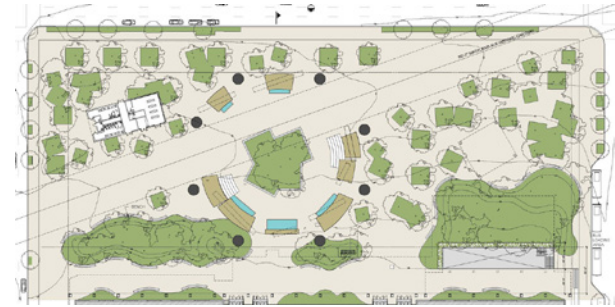
Design Concept 3 (Preferred Design)

MAY - JUNE 2010 INFORMATION PRESENTATION TO NCMAC, CFA AND NCPC

All three concepts were presented to the reviewing agencies



Design Concept 1



Design Concept 2

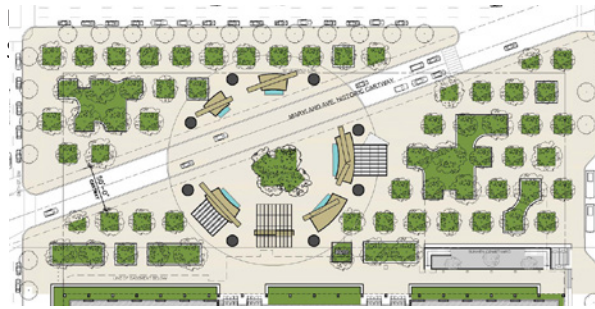


Design Concept 3 (Preferred Design)

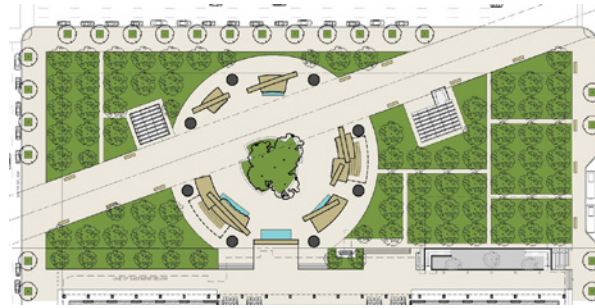
4.2 - DESIGN EVOLUTION TIMELINE

SEPTEMBER 2010
ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT
SCOPING PROCESS

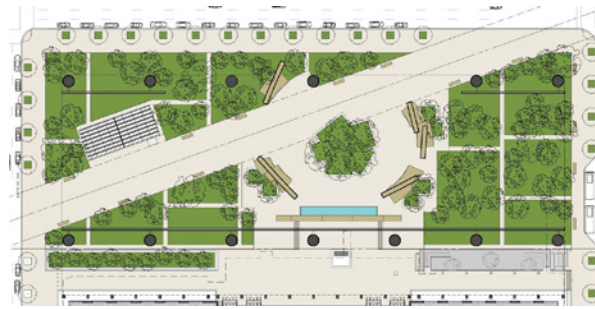
All three design concepts were advanced in terms of ground plane, circulation and Memorial element scale & locations.



Concept 1 - Maryland Roadway



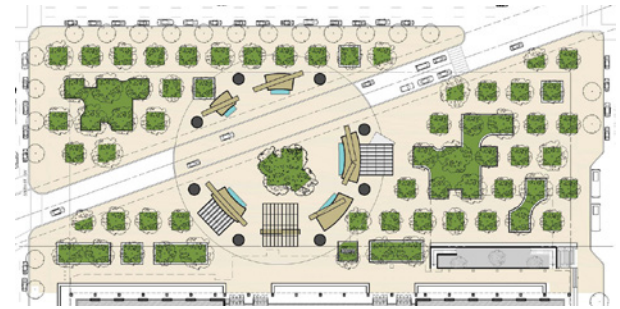
Concept 2 - Maryland Promenade



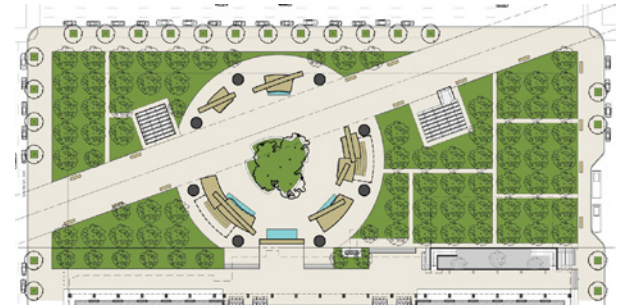
Concept 3 - Maryland Park (Preferred Design)

SEPTEMBER 2010
DESIGN PROGRESS

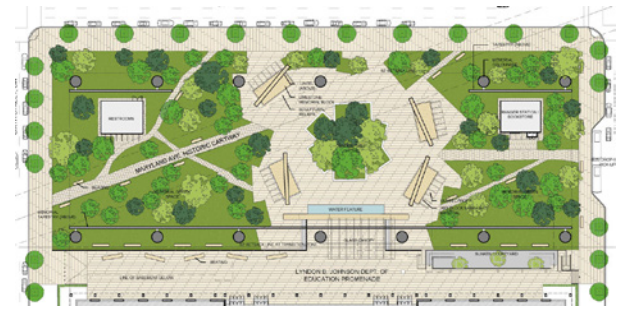
All three design concepts were advanced and presented to agency staff personnel in October 2011



Concept 1 - Maryland Roadway



Concept 2 - Maryland Promenade

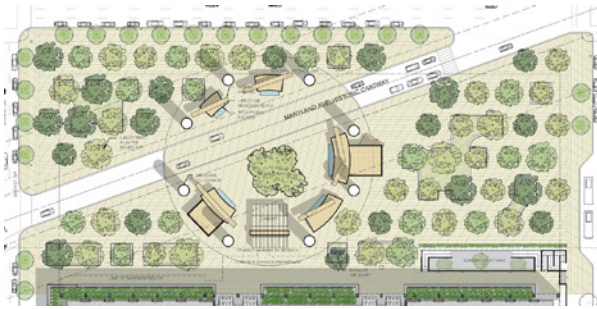


Concept 3 - Maryland Park (Preferred Design)

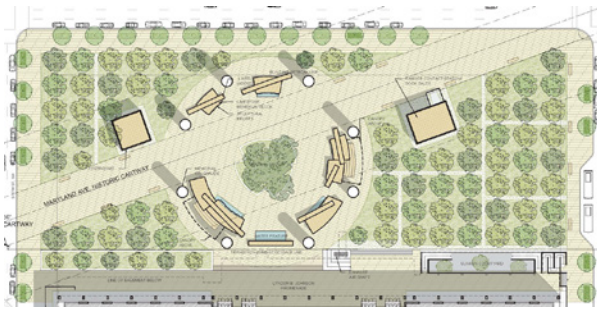
DESIGN EVOLUTION TIMELINE - 4.2

FEBRUARY 2011 CONCEPT SUBMISSION

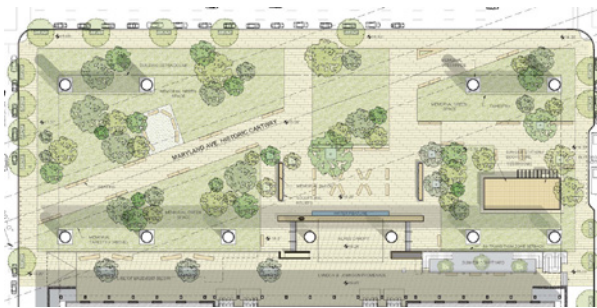
- The three alternate design concepts were submitted December 30, 2010 to NCPC
- Comments and recommendations were received on all three concepts



Concept 1 - Maryland Roadway



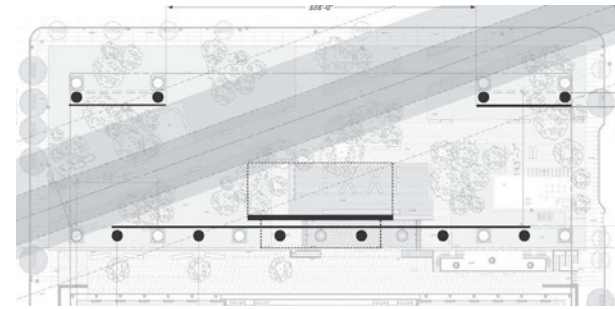
Concept 2 - Maryland Promenade



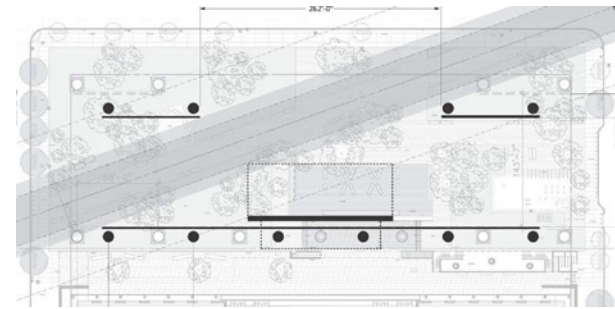
Concept 3 - Maryland Park (Preferred Design)

APRIL 2011 INTERNAL OPTION 3 STUDIES

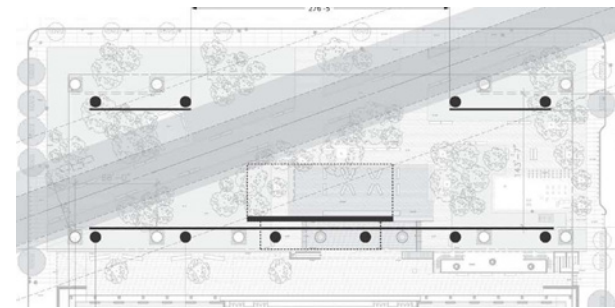
- These studies were a result of comments received from the NCPC February meeting
- Concept 3 was further studied as it relates to the Maryland Avenue view corridor



Concept 1 - Column tapestry scale and placement study



Concept 2 - Column and tapestry scale and placement study

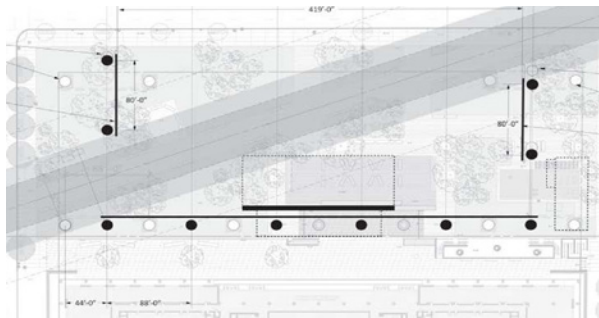


Concept 3 - Column and tapestry scale and placement study

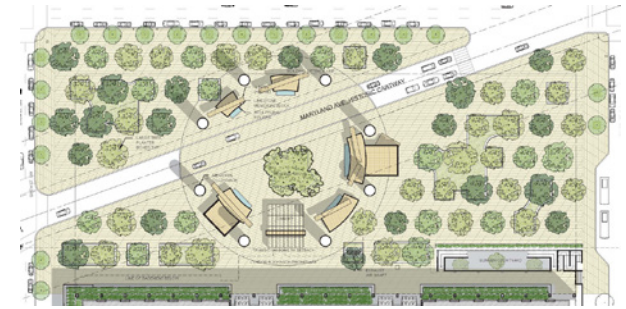
4.2 - DESIGN EVOLUTION TIMELINE

**JUNE 2011
SECTION 106 PLAN**

Design revisions introduced to the Preferred Design Concept



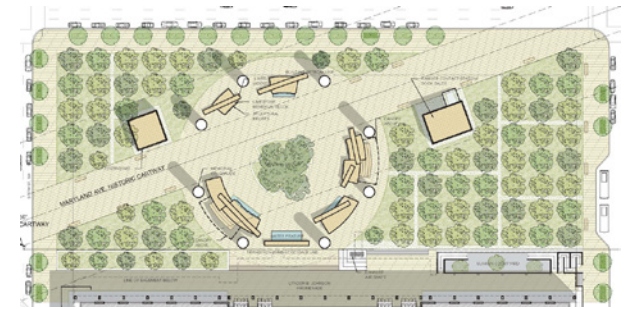
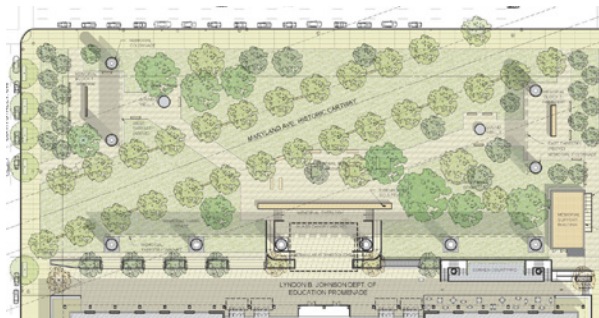
**SEPTEMBER 2011
EA SUBMISSION WITH
PREFERRED CONCEPT**



Concept 1 - Maryland Roadway

**JULY 2011
EMC PRESENTATION**

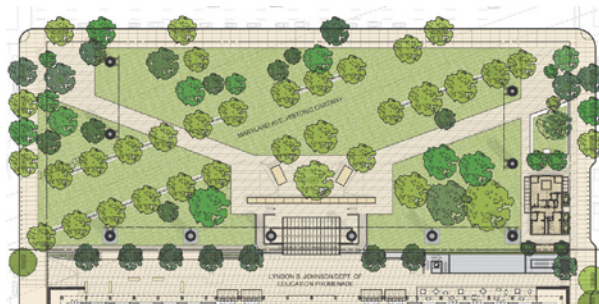
Reconfigured Preferred Design Concept presented and approved by the EMC



Concept 2 - Maryland Promenade

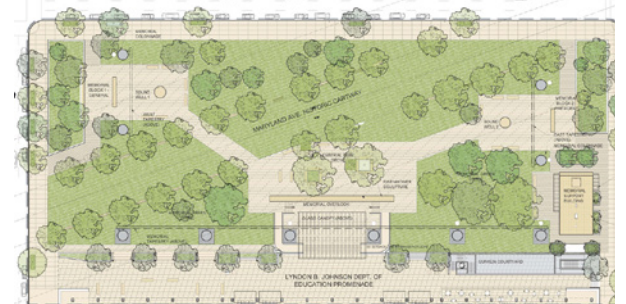
**OCTOBER 2011
SECTION 106 PLAN**

Design modification presented in Section 106 consultation meeting



Preferred Design - Memorial core returns to contextual core

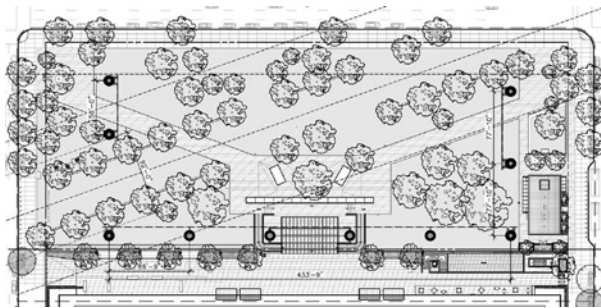
- Preferred alternative was included in the September 2011 EA submission.
- Preferred alternative was approved for concept design by CFA September 2011.



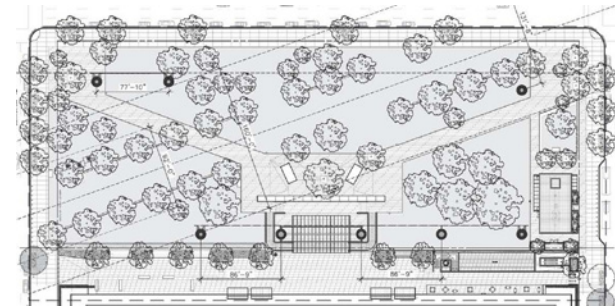
Preferred Design - Memorial elements located below each tapestry

NOVEMBER 2011
SECTION 106
STUDIES

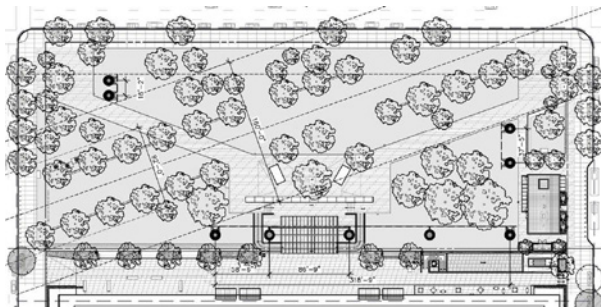
- Studies prepared for Section 106 meeting
- Studies are for column locations as they relate to Maryland Avenue and Independence Avenue view corridors



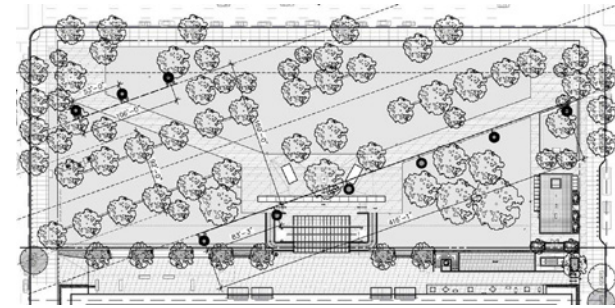
Alternate B - Column placement study at Independence Ave



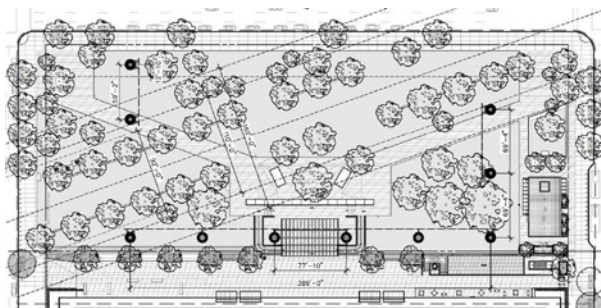
Alternate E - Column and tapestry study



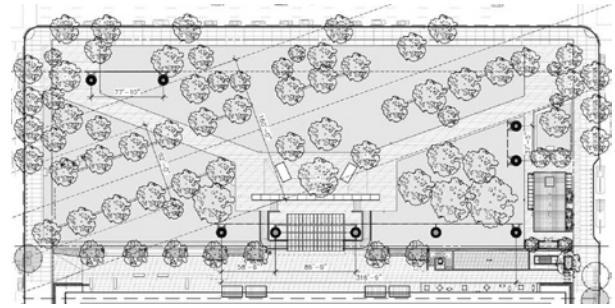
Alternate C - Column placement study; east and west tapestry



Alternate F - Column and tapestry reorganization study



Alternate D - Column location study along Maryland Ave

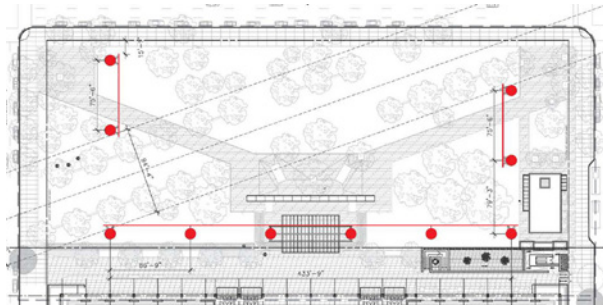


Alternate G - Column and tapestry reorganization study

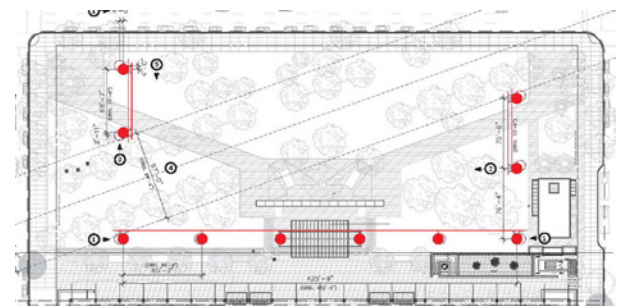
4.2 - DESIGN EVOLUTION TIMELINE

DECEMBER 2011 ADDITIONAL STUDIES

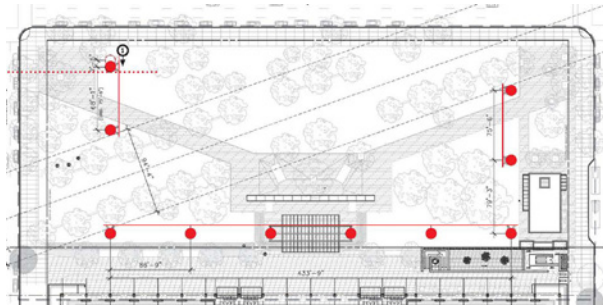
The following additional studies were at the request of Section 106. These studies are to understand further impacts on view sheds and impacts to the Memorial design.



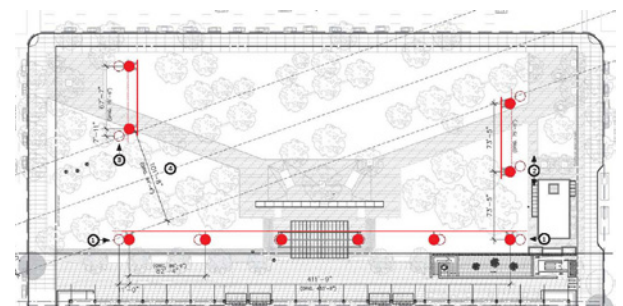
Alternate A.1 - Preferred column and tapestry position



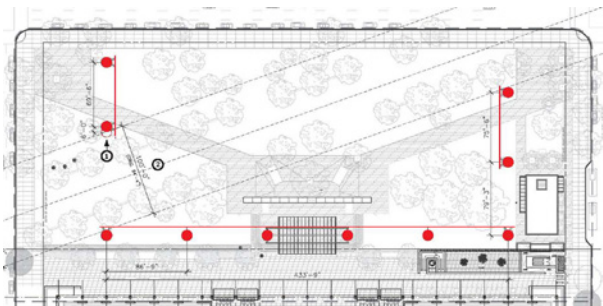
Alternate I - Scale reduction study



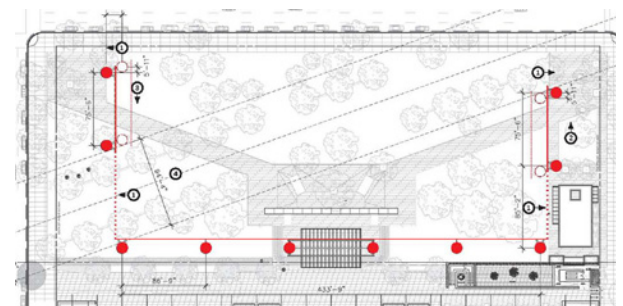
Alternate B.1 - Column study at Independence Avenue



Alternate J - Scale reduction study

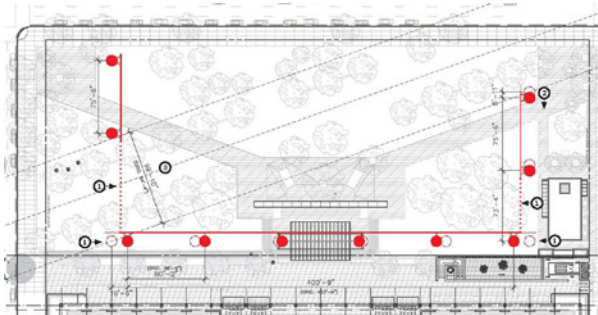


Alternate H - Column study at Maryland Avenue



Alternate K - East and west column and tapestry relocation study

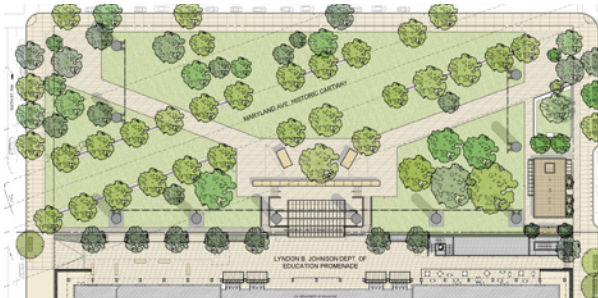
DECEMBER 2011
ADDITIONAL
STUDIES,
CONTINUED



Alternate L - South column and tapestry relocation study

DECEMBER 2011
SECTION 106 MOA

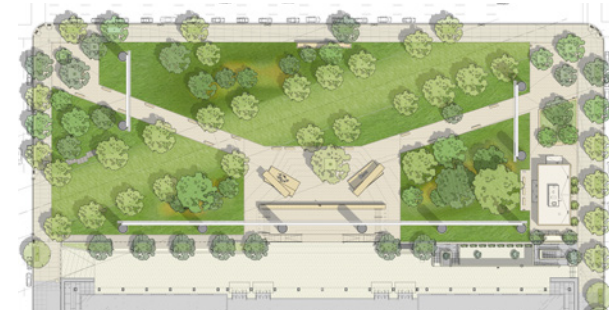
This design was included
in the Section 106 signed
MOA signed March 1,
2012.



MAY 2013
MOA ANNUAL
UPDATE

Design presented to EMC
on May 15, 2012 approved
for concept design.

Design included in MOA
Annual update 2013

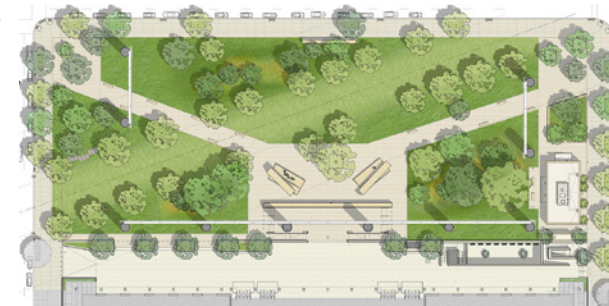


JULY 2013 - NOV 2013

Presented again to EMC on
June 19, 2013 approved for
revised Memorial core

Presented to CFA July 18,
2013 - approved for concept
design at Memorial Core
Elements.

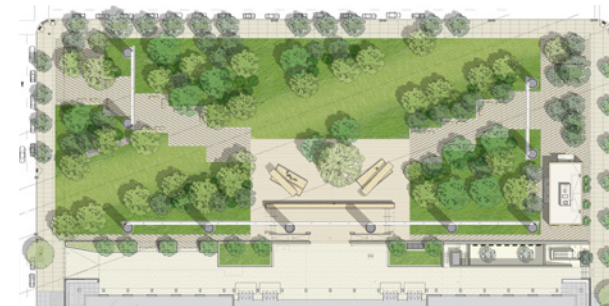
Presented to CFA Nov 21,
2013 - for Landscape Design



APRIL 2014
CURRENT DESIGN

Presented to CFA February
20, 2013 for revised
Landscape Design.

Submitted to NCPC for
Preliminary Review



4.2 - DESIGN EVOLUTION TIMELINE

4.3 TAPESTRY MOCK-UP PROCESS

In August and September 2011 the design team staged full scale mock-ups in front of the Department of Education building that demonstrated various techniques and materials under development for the tapestry construction. The goal for the mock-up was to illustrate imagery as well as transparency in a manner fitting for the Presidential Memorial. The mock-ups are a proof-of-concept and did not represent the final production details or connection detailing of the tapestry to the cable net structure.

The three mock-up samples were reviewed in Washington D.C., and then the two best samples were elevated on the project site for further review. The preferred sample and location of the mock-up on the site are shown in Section 3 under Design Principle #4.

The three alternate fabrication techniques for the tapestry, yielded a preferred method in Sample #1 that met the artistic and transparency requirements to the satisfaction of key stakeholders and agency reviewers. The tapestry concept has been further developed in technical and engineering detailing since 2011.

The stainless steel materials intended to be used for the tapestry have undergone environmental testing to confirm the durability of the tapestry. Further testing is on-going. The testing status is outlined in *Tapestry Engineering and Technical Data* submission book.

The tapestry engineering and material testing data was prepared and submitted to NCPC to address specific questions about the tapestry. A summary overview is in Section 4.4.



SAMPLE #1 SUNLIGHT BEHIND. TAPESTRY MOCK-UP VIEWED FROM THE LBJ BUILDING

Tapestry Sample #1 consists of stainless steel cable and stainless steel braided wire composed to develop the tapestry solution. There are four different diameters of braided wire that are welded together to form the imagery. This sample was hand produced. The assembly process used resistance welding as the means of attachment for the stainless steel cable. The mock-



SAMPLE #1 SUNLIGHT IN FRONT. TAPESTRY MOCK-UP VIEWED AGAINST THE LBJ BUILDING

up is approximately 10 wide by 15 feet tall. This is a proof of concept mock-up and does not represent the final detail or connection detailing to the cable net structure. The image is the same on each side of the tapestry.

4.3 - TAPESTRY MOCK-UP PROCESS

TAPESTRY SAMPLE 1: FULL SCALE MOCK-UP AT SITE



SAMPLE #2 FRONT SIDE, SUNLIGHT BEHIND



SAMPLE #2 BACK SIDE

Tapestry Sample #2 was produced on a jacquard loom and is fabricated from stainless steel wire, black teflon and white teflon thread. The mock-up is 10 feet wide by 15 feet tall. Because this tapestry was created on the loom the imagery on the back side is reversed. The transparency on this tapestry tends to vary with the sunlight conditions. This is a proof of concept mock-up and does not represent the final detail or connection detailing to the cable net structure.



SAMPLE #3 FRONT SIDE



SAMPLE #3 BACK SIDE

Tapestry Sample #3 was produced on a jacquard loom and is fabricated from Stainless Steel wire, black teflon and white teflon thread. The mock-up is 10 feet wide by 15 feet tall. Because this tapestry was created on the loom the imagery on the back side is reversed. This tapestry is opaque and does not vary in the sunlight condition. The imagery is very clear and consistent. This is a proof of concept mock-up and does not represent the final detail or connection detailing to the cable net structure.

TAPESTRY SAMPLE 2 & 3 : MOCK-UP AT STAGING SITE IN WASHINGTON D.C.

TAPESTRY MOCK-UP PROCESS - 4.3

4.4 TAPESTRY STRUCTURAL DETAILS

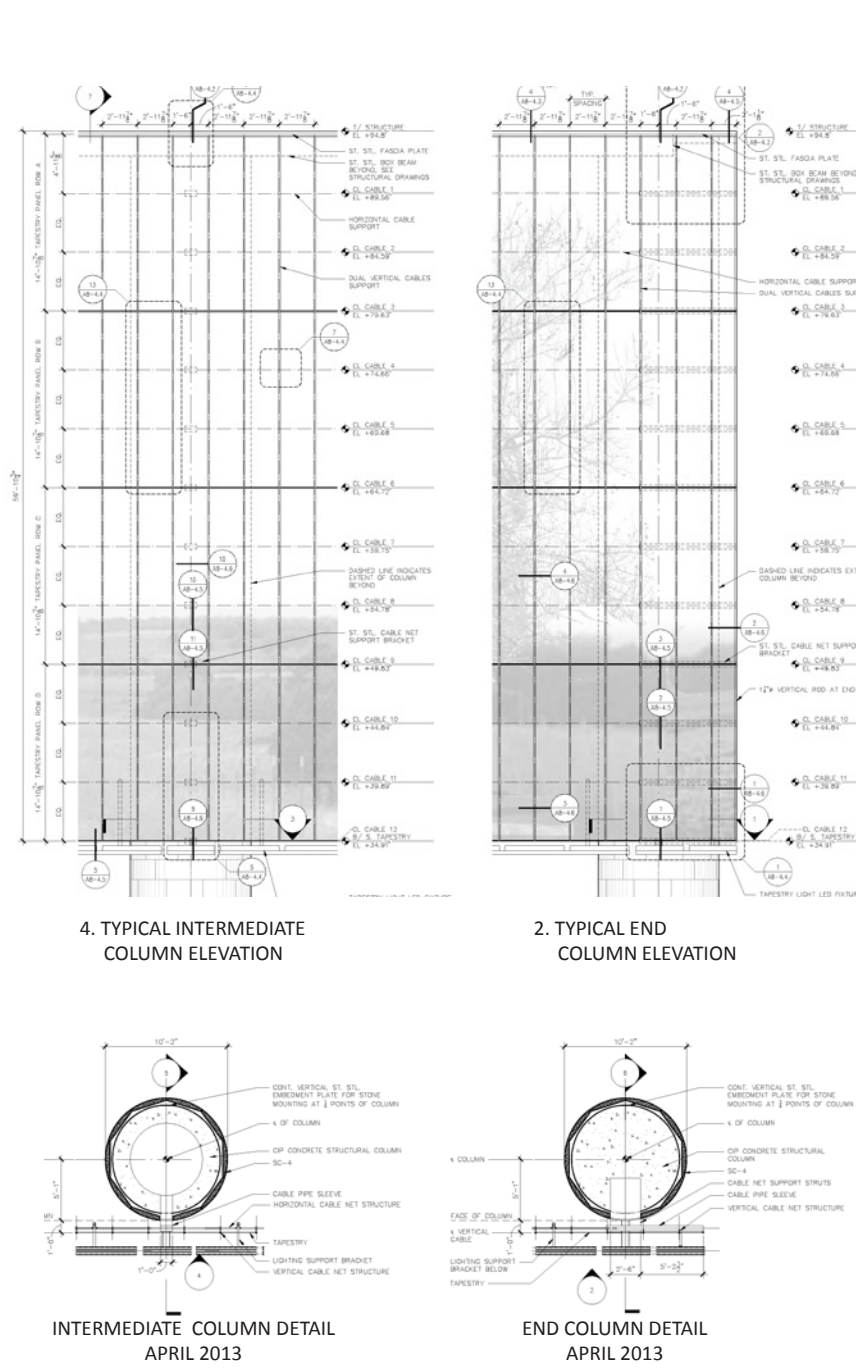
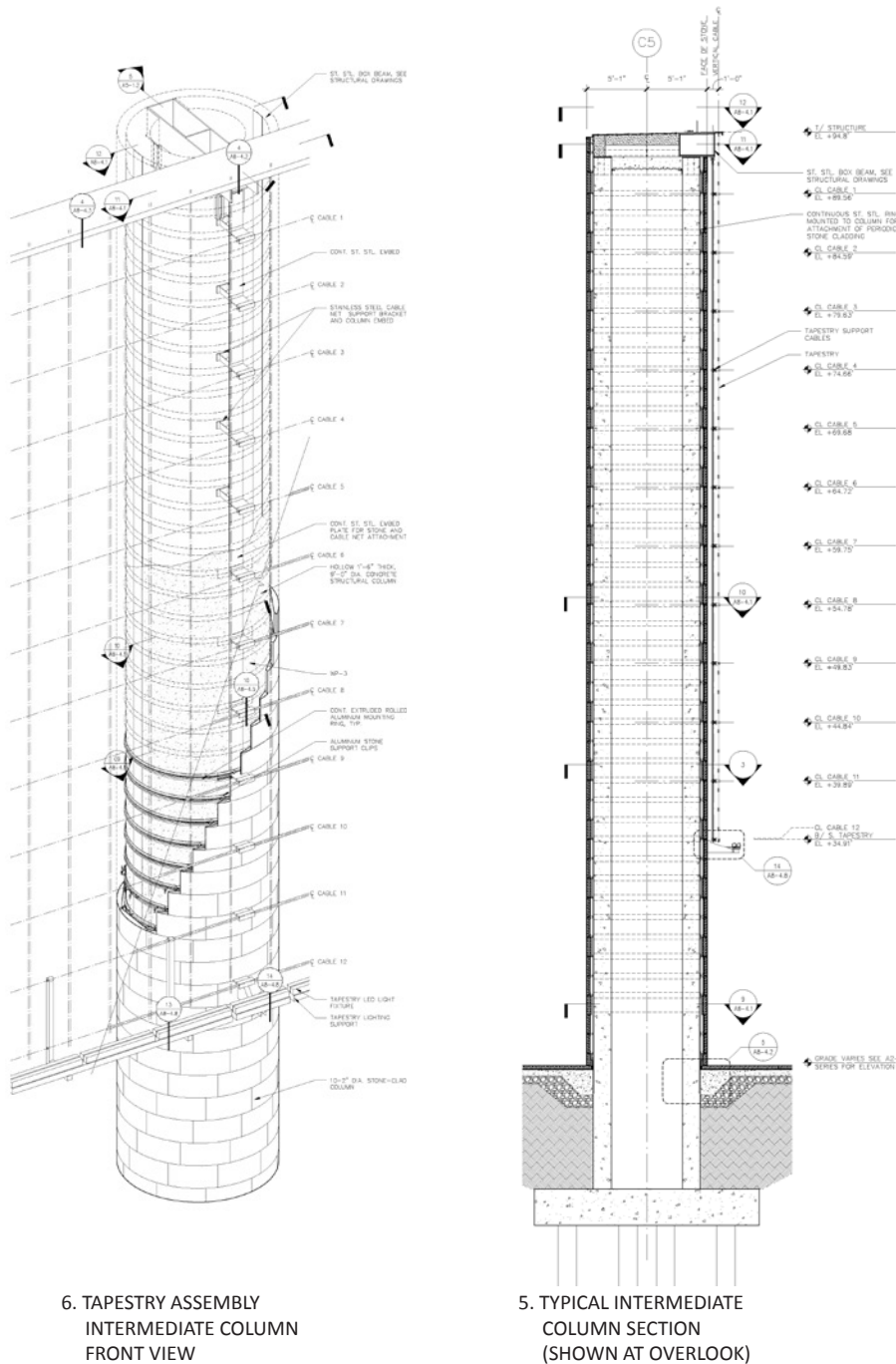
The tapestries will be a 60 foot tall welded stainless steel mesh supported by a stainless steel cable net system spanning between the concrete columns. The column spacing will be approximately 86 feet on-center at the South tapestry and 80 feet on-center at the East and West tapestry.

Horizontal cables will be provided at approximately 5 feet on-center along the height of the tapestry to resist wind loads. Vertical cables will be provided along the tapestry to support the dead weight of the tapestry. At the East and West tapestries, two additional vertical cables are provided to support the weight of the horizontal cables and minimize sag of the horizontal cables.

A continuous stainless steel box beam will be provided at the top of the tapestries spanning between the columns. The box beam will support the vertical cables and will function as a compression strut at the top of the columns to counteract the tension loads in the cables.

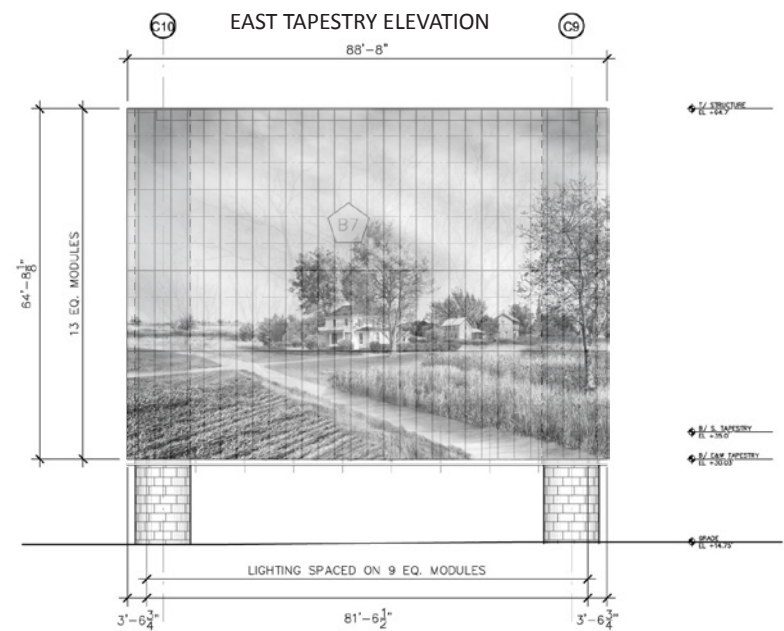
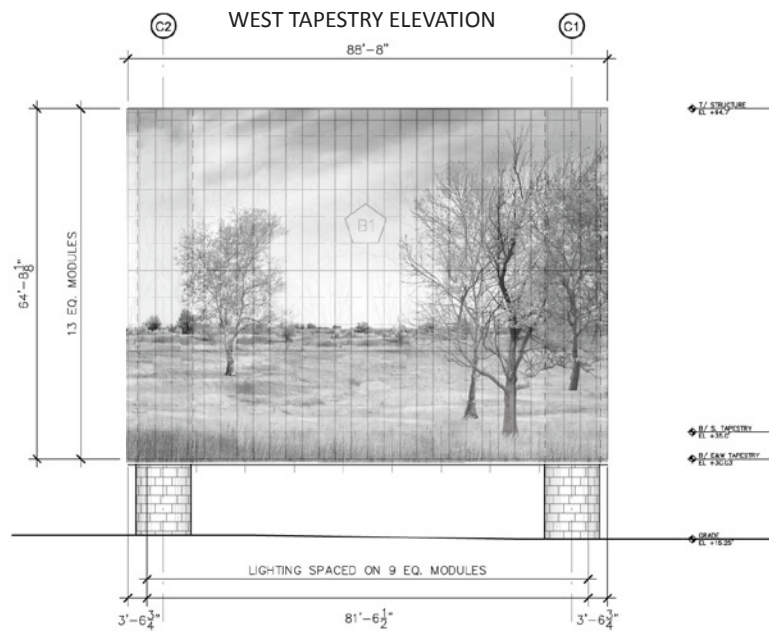
The tapestry is offset 12 inches from the face of the stone cladding on the column. Stainless steel plates and stainless steel pipe sections located at each column will support the tapestry cable net system and transfer loads to the columns.

The foundations for the tapestry concrete columns will be a 4-foot deep pile caps supported on concrete auger cast piles. Concrete grade beams will be provided at the end columns at the South tapestry and at the East and West tapestry columns to resist large horizontal forces induced by the cable net system.

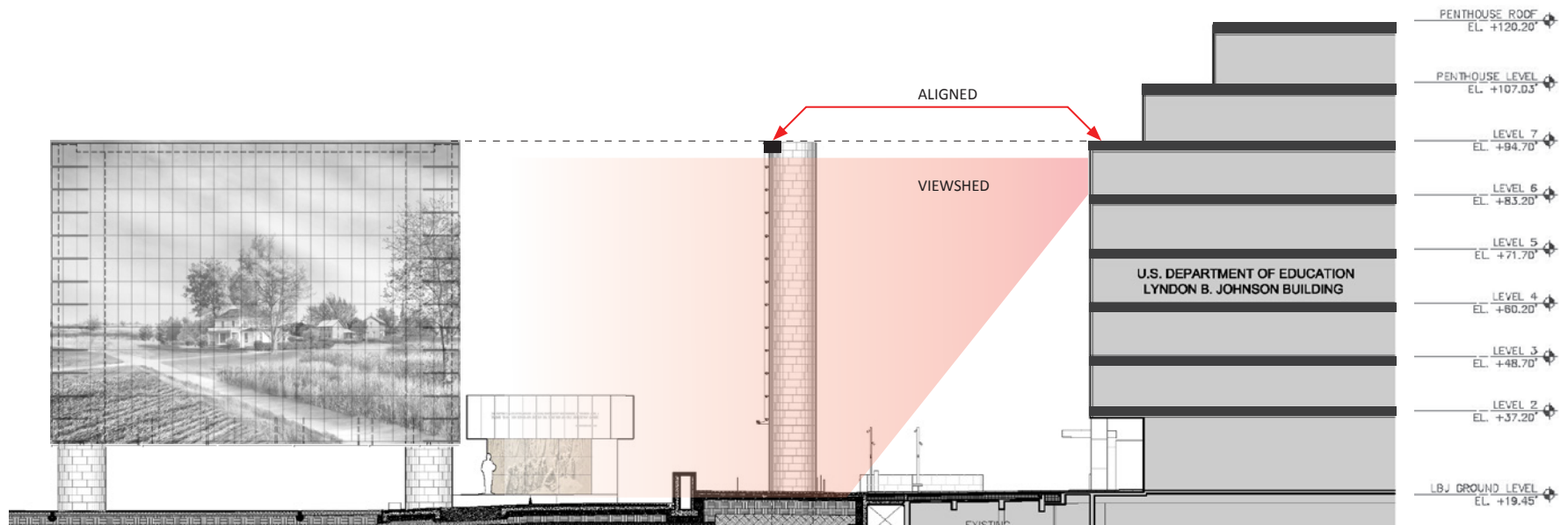


TAPESTRY STRUCTURAL CABLE NET AND COLUMN CONNECTIONS

TAPESTRY STRUCTURAL DETAILS 4.4



The proportional dimensions for East and West tapestries are a result of refinement to planning dimensions of the colonnade on the site. The above proportions represent the preferred design and are equal to each other.



TAPESTRY & COMPRESSION BOX BEAM VIEWSHED STUDY

Section through LBJ and South tapestry showing the box beam at the top of the tapestry and columns is aligned with the LBJ building cornice and allows unobstructed views from the 6th floor offices out of the LBJ building across the site.

4.4 -TAPESTRY STRUCTURAL DETAILS

4.5 TAPESTRY ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL DATA SUMMARY

The Testing and Engineering Matrix on the following pages provides an overview from the *Tapestry Engineering and Technical Data Summary* submission dated February 5, 2014 provided under separate cover to NCPC. This technical submission provides comprehensive engineering data and material test results for the proposed materials and structure of the tapestry element requested by NCPC to demonstrate the tapestry satisfies the requirement identified in the *Commemorative Works Act*, “a commemorative work shall be constructed of durable material suitable for the outdoor environment.”

The specific engineering information and test protocols are based on general engineering practices required of a structure of this nature. The completed tests have been researched and performed to address specific questions raised about the tapestry as well as to assist in the technical development of the tapestry element. The material and environmental testing procedures completed to date have been performed in consultation with NPS, and the NCPC staff which included input from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) at the request of NCPC.

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL - ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL DATA SUMMARY

TESTING AND ENGINEERING MATRIX

February 5, 2014

This document identifies the testing and engineering data information for the tapestry and its components. It also outlines completed activities and future tests to incorporate into the tapestry engineering, fabrication methods, and maintenance protocols.

Section	Test	Standard or Description	Lab or Engineer	Sample Size	Duration	Status	Expected Completion Date	Notes
VOLUME 1: TAPESTRY TESTING OVERVIEW AND ENGINEERING								
1.0	Overview							
2.0	Wind and Site Analysis							
2.1	Wind Loading Study	A study to provide wind loading information and coefficients for use in the design of the tapestry structural design.	RWDI	1:250 Scale Model and Physical Samples	N/A	Complete	Complete	Refer to Final Report Wind Loading Study dated December 17, 2012.
2.2	Geotechnical Engineering Report	This geotechnical report provides analysis for the existing soil conditions on the site to be used for the tapestry structural engineering.	Geo Concepts Engineering	N/A	N/A	Complete	Complete	See Geotechnical Engineering Report dated 11/5/2012
3.0	Structural Calculations							
3.1	Structural Design Criteria	This information is for reference to clarify the criteria and material of the major structural components related to the Tapestry.	MKA	N/A	N/A	Complete	Complete	Information provided herewith.
3.2	Structural Model, Geometry, and Elements	This information is for reference to clarify the geometry and shapes of the major structural components related to the Tapestry including General Geometry, Steel Cables, Concrete Columns, and Foundation Elements.	MKA	N/A	N/A	Complete	Complete	Information provided herewith.
3.3	Structural Loads							
3.3.1	Dead Loads	This analysis accounts for the actual self-weight of construction materials and attachments.	MKA	N/A	N/A	Complete	Complete	Calculations provided herewith.
3.3.2	Ice Loads	Calculations - ASCE 7-10. The results of the ice loading conditions in conjunction with the Wind loading studies have been analyzed and included into the structural calculations of the design of the memorial tapestry and its structural components.	MKA	N/A	N/A	Complete	Complete	Calculations provided herewith.
3.3.3	Thermal Loads	Calculations - ACI 224.3R. The thermal calculations and predicted movements have been included in the design of the memorial tapestry structural components.	MKA	N/A	N/A	Complete	Complete	Calculations provided herewith.
3.3.4	Seismic Loads	Calculations - ASCE 7-05. All results have been included for the memorial tapestry structural components related to seismic criteria.	MKA	N/A	N/A	Complete	Complete	Calculations provided herewith.
3.3.5	Wind Loads	All results have been included to completion for the memorial tapestry structural components related to wind criteria.	MKA	N/A	N/A	Complete	Complete	Calculations provided herewith.
3.3.6	Cable Pre-stress and Concrete Creep Analysis	All results have been included to completion for the memorial tapestry structural components related to the cable pre-stressing and concrete creep.	MKA	N/A	N/A	Complete	Complete	Calculations and analysis provided herewith.
3.4	Structural Analysis Results	Computer model simulation of static load cases	MKA	N/A	N/A	Complete	Complete	Calculations provided herewith.

4.5- TAPESTRY ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL DATA SUMMARY

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL - ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL DATA SUMMARY

TESTING AND ENGINEERING MATRIX

February 5, 2014

This document identifies the testing and engineering data information for the tapestry and its components. It also outlines completed activities and future tests to incorporate into the tapestry engineering, fabrication methods, and maintenance protocols.

Section	Test	Standard or Description	Lab or Engineer	Sample Size	Duration	Status	Expected Completion Date	Notes
3.5	Design of Structural Elements	This section summarizes the design and calculation of specific tapestry structural elements including the Steel Cables, Steel Box Beams, Steel Connection Elements, Concrete columns, and Foundation elements.	MKA	N/A	N/A	Complete	Complete	Calculations provided herewith.
VOLUME 2:TAPESTRY TESTING AND TECHNICAL DATA								
4.0	Tapestry Material Testing							
4.1	Twisted and Braided Wire Properties	ASTM E8 provides the tensile strength for the individual wires used in the braided wires. The wire for the twisted and braided wires was produced to ASTM specs A580 & A555. Additional break strength certifications are provided for the braided wires to be used in the tapestry. This data is used as reference for tapestry panel engineering as well as to qualify the stainless steel products to the alloy specification standard.	Tapestry Vendor Engineer and Wire/Cable Manuf.	N/A	N/A	Complete	Complete	Data provided herewith. For Information.
4.2	Weld Strength and Environmental Sample Matrix	This section includes a matrix of all test samples for the twisted and braided wires for alloy 317L and 316L for the environmental corrosion and weld strength testing. The sample matrix includes weld settings for each sample and the tests to be performed on each sample.	GP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Data provided herewith. For Information. See Section 4.3 and 4.4 for the tests performed on these samples.
4.3	Environmental Corrosion Test - Twisted and Braided Wire including welds	Twisted and Braided wire Environmental Corrosion Test ASTM G85-11 Annex A4, Cycle A4.4.4.1 - Modified (SO2) Salt Spray (Fog) Testing	Anachem Laboratory / Element	317L structural twisted wire and 316L art braided wires with weld joints	1000 hours	Complete	12/3/2013	Testing data provided herewith. Element has reported following the evaluation of the environmentally tested samples that the selected alloy 317L structural twisted wire shows no corrosion on the wire, or at the weld. The reference alloy 316L for structural twisted wire and art braided wire did show some signs of corrosion and will not be used on the tapestry.
4.3.1	FUTURE TEST Environmental Corrosion Test - Alloy 317L Braided wire including welds	Braided and Twisted wire Environmental Corrosion Test ASTM G85-11 Annex A4, Cycle A4.4.4.1 - Modified (SO2) Salt Spray (Fog) Testing	Anachem Laboratory / Element	317L braided wire with weld joints	1000 hours	To be Completed	TBD	<u>Test for NCPC Final Review</u> - (the remaining samples of selected 317L alloy for the three art braided wires. Per agreement with NCPC, these samples were not tested for preliminary review due to long lead time to obtain the material.

TAPESTRY ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL DATA SUMMARY - 4.5

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL - ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL DATA SUMMARY TESTING AND ENGINEERING MATRIX February 5, 2014 This document identifies the testing and engineering data information for the tapestry and its components. It also outlines completed activities and future tests to incorporate into the tapestry engineering, fabrication methods, and maintenance protocols.								
Section	Test	Standard or Description	Lab or Engineer	Sample Size	Duration	Status	Expected Completion Date	Notes
4.4	Mechanical Tension and Shear Strength Analysis	Mechanical Tension and Shear Analysis of welded stainless steel braided and twisted wire combinations. Data will be used as reference for tapestry panel engineering	Element	317L alloy structural cable and 316L braided wire with weld joints	4-6 weeks	Complete	12/31/2013	Element performed weld strength testing on welded joints for as welded (prior to salt fog) and environmentally tested samples (after salt fog). The results show no loss of weld strength resulting from exposure to the corrosive salt fog environmental test. The tested weld strength exceeds the calculated weld capacity for all joint types and alloys.
5.0	Panel Assembly Testing							
5.1	Fatigue Test	Fatigue Test - 3' x 3' tapestry prototype panel sample fabricated to specifications. The sample was subjected to fatigue loading conditions that illustrate the moderate to extreme loading conditions with their frequency of occurrence. This will be reflective of wind loading conditions that the tapestries may experience during heavier wind events based on a wind climate model that represents up to the 100 year event.	RWDI	Tapestry Panel Sample 3' x 3' made from 317L structural cables and 316L braided wire art application	1.5 weeks	Complete	1/23/2014	Test data provided herewith. The report indicates that wind pressure cycles applied to the tapestry panel sample had a negligible impact on structural welds or aesthetic appearance.
5.2	Weather Chamber Simulation	A simulated snow and ice performance test used to evaluate the susceptibility of the tapestry to accumulate snow and ice during extreme weather events. The tests were performed in two phases with an aesthetic mockup panel for phase one, and then several other proof of concept tapestry panel samples incorporating recommendations from the first phase of testing.	Northern Microclimate	2'x15' Aesthetic Tapestry Mock- Up Panel and 3' x 5' Tapestry Panel Sample	N/A	Complete	1/30/2014	Test data provided herewith. The report recommends mitigation measures to reduce the potential for ice and snow related issues. The report concludes there is a correlation between the tapestry samples tested and samples of other architectural screens that are commonly used in the building industry, and have not been reported to be problematic.
6.0	Maintenance and Cleaning							
6.1	Maintenance + Cleaning	ASTM A380-06 - Standard Practice for Cleaning Descaling and Passivation of Stainless Steel Parts, equipment and systems	N/A	N/A	N/A	Complete	N/A	Recommendation provided herewith.
7.0	Appendix							
7.1	Solid Wire Properties	ASTM E8 provides the tensile strength for the individual wires. The solid wires were produced to ASTM specs A580 & A555. This data is used to qualify the stainless steel products to the alloy specification standard.	Tapestry Vendor Engineer and Wire/Cable Manuf.	N/A	N/A	Complete	Complete	Data provided herewith. For Information.

4.5 - TAPESTRY ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL DATA SUMMARY

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL - ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL DATA SUMMARY

TESTING AND ENGINEERING MATRIX

February 5, 2014

This document identifies the testing and engineering data information for the tapestry and its components. It also outlines completed activities and future tests to incorporate into the tapestry engineering, fabrication methods, and maintenance protocols.

Section	Test	Standard or Description	Lab or Engineer	Sample Size	Duration	Status	Expected Completion Date	Notes
7.2	Environmental Sample Matrix - Solid Wires and Weld Joints	This section includes a matrix of all test samples for the solid wire environmental corrosion test for alloy 316L, 317L and 321L. The sample matrix includes weld settings for each sample and the tests to be performed on each sample.	Tapestry Vendor Engineer and Wire/Cable Manuf.	N/A	N/A	Complete	Complete	Data provided herewith. For Information. See section 7.3 and 7.4 for tests performed on these samples.
7.3	Environmental Corrosion Test - Solid Wire and Weld Joints	Evaluation of the Solid Wire Environmental Corrosion Test with weld joints ASTM G85-11 Annex A4, Cycle A4.4.4.1- Modified (SO2) Salt Spray (Fog) Testing	Anachem Laboratories/ Element	Stainless Steel Alloys 316L/317L/ 321 solid wire including welded joints	1000 hours	Complete	Complete	Testing data provided herewith. Element has reported following the evaluation of the samples from the environmental testing that alloys 316L and 317L have performed the best from this test. Inspection of the welded joint have resulted in a positive result. No sensitization of material is observed in the heat affected zone. Alloy 317L was selected for the tapestry production as it performed better in this test.
7.4	Pre-Environmental Corrosion Test Images - Solid wire	This report documents all materials prior to the Environmental Corrosion testing for the purposes of being able to compare a before and after scenario.	Element	Stainless Steel Alloys 316L/317L/ 321 solid wire including welded joints	N/A	Complete	Complete	Data provided herewith. For information.
7.5	Wind Blown Debris Test	Evaluate susceptibility (risk) of tapestry to trap windblown debris through a simulated wind event. Provide recommended removal for maintenance/cleaning protocol.	Gale Associates, Inc.	10'x15' Aesthetic Tapestry Mock-Up Panel	N/A	Complete	N/A	Report provided herewith. The risk of windblown debris becoming captured or embedded in the tapestry is considered low. Pressure washing is sufficient for removal of embedded material.
7.6	Stainless Steel and Weld Information Reference Documents	This section contains two articles about the stainless steel material used on the Air Force Memorial and the Korean War Memorial. In addition there are technical articles about resistance spot welding, which is the welding method used for the tapestry fabrication.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Data provided herewith. For information.

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL - ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL DATA SUMMARY

TESTING AND ENGINEERING MATRIX

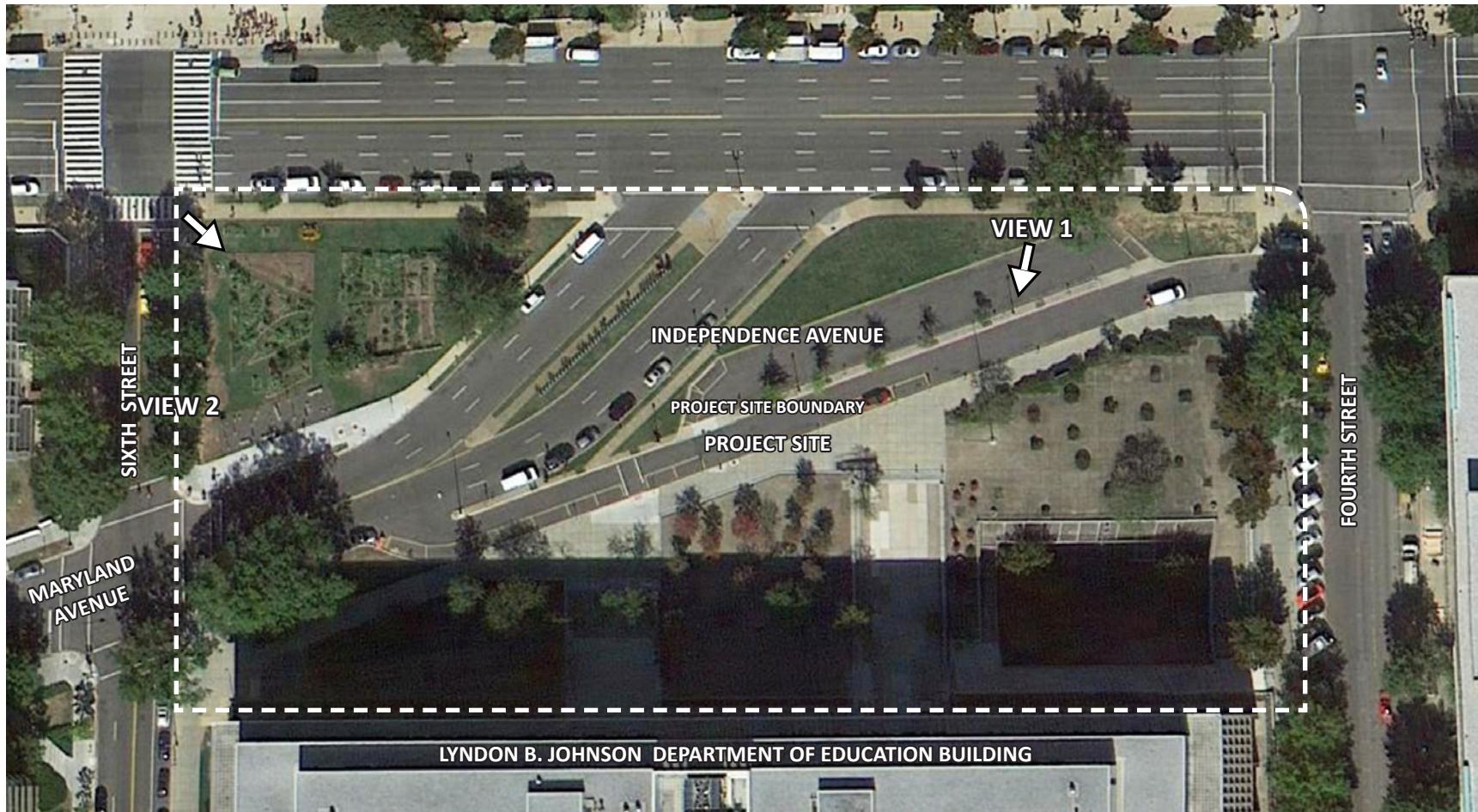
February 5, 2014

This document identifies the testing and engineering data information for the tapestry and its components. It also outlines completed activities and future tests to incorporate into the tapestry engineering, fabrication methods, and maintenance protocols.

Section	Test	Standard or Description	Lab or Engineer	Sample Size	Duration	Status	Expected Completion Date	Notes
8.0	Performance Mock-up Testing							
8.1	Dynamic Air Pressure Testing	ASTM-501.5 (Modified)	Independent Laboratory - TBD	full mock-up sample	N/A	To Be Completed	During Construction - TBD	Future Test - This test method is typically performed to determine the resistance to water penetration during rapid cyclic pulses of dynamic air pressure acting on building facades. For the tapestry it can clearly serve as an indicator of how the tapestry will behave under specified dynamic wind loads. By applying deflection gauges to the tapestry, the full range of behavioral data can be obtained and evaluated.
8.2	Projectile Impact Testing	ASTM-E 1886	Independent Laboratory - TBD	full mock-up sample	N/A	To Be Completed	During Construction - TBD	Future Test - This test method determines the performance of exterior windows, curtain walls, doors, and impact protective systems impacted by missile(s) and subsequently subjected to cyclic static pressure differentials. A missile propulsion device, an air pressure system, and a test chamber are used to model some conditions which may be representative of windborne debris and pressures in a windstorm environment.

4.5 - TAPESTRY ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL DATA SUMMARY

4.6 - EXISTING SITE VIEWS



AERIAL VIEW OF EXISTING MEMORIAL SITE





VIEW 1 - LOOKING SOUTH:
U.S. Department of Education building in the background, Memorial site in the foreground.



VIEW 2 - LOOKING SOUTH-EAST:
6th St. and Independence Avenue with Memorial site in the foreground and the U.S. Department of Education building in the background. A sense of the adjacent building street walls is evident in the photo.

4.6 - EXISTING SITE VIEWS



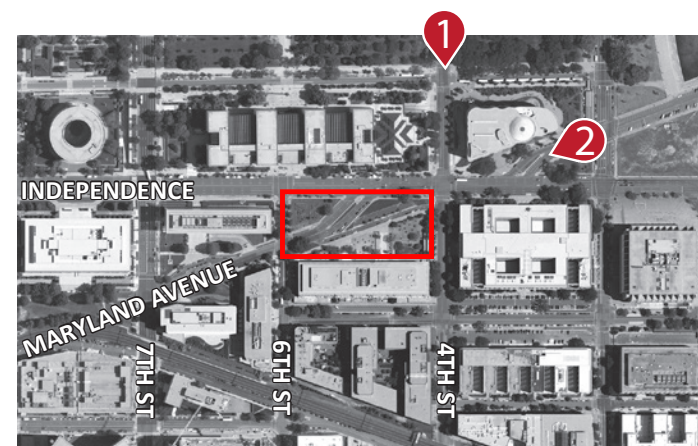
1-VIEW EAST FROM THE MALL:

The project site is partially visible from the Mall. The LBJ building is partially visible between the existing street trees.



2-VIEW SOUTH-WEST ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE:

The project site beyond is concealed from the street tree overgrowth along Maryland Avenue. The cornice lines of the adjacent office building are visible beyond.



EXISTING SITE VIEWS - 4.6



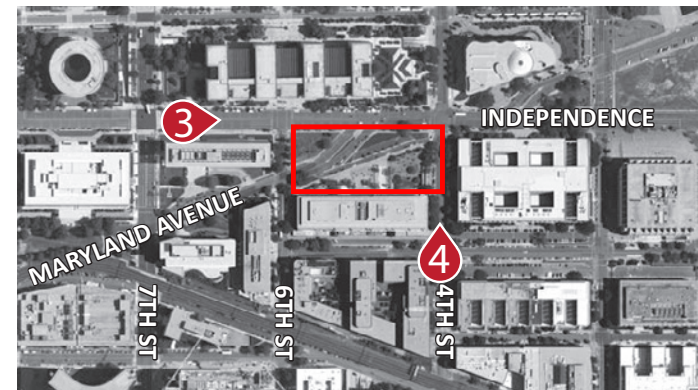
3-VIEW EAST ALONG INDEPENDENCE AVENUE:

The view east along Independence Avenue demonstrates the larger building massing dominating the streetscape. The street walls on the orthogonal grid are dictating the environment.



4-VIEW NORTH ALONG 4TH STREET:

The north view up 4th Street towards the Mall illustrates the street conditions and the orthogonal street wall. The project site is concealed behind the existing street trees on the west side of the street.



4.6 - EXISTING SITE VIEWS



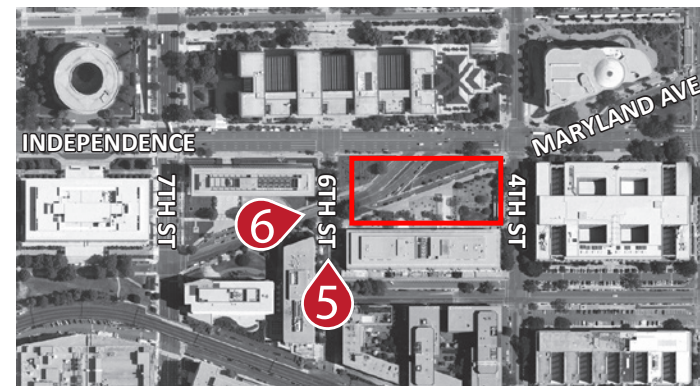
5-VIEW NORTH ALONG 6TH STREET:

Similar to the views on 4th Street, the view north along 6th Street indicates the orthogonal street wall and street tree conditions. The project site is concealed behind the streets to the east side of the 6th Street.



6-VIEW NORTH ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE:

The viewshed from Maryland Ave to the Capitol building is a feature that the Memorial site will embrace. This photo illustrates how the viewshed is compromised by the existing street trees along Maryland Avenue. In fact, much of the sight lines to the Capitol are compromised on the sidewalk locations.



EXISTING SITE VIEWS - 4.6



7- 6TH FLOOR
View northwest from Department of Education



8- 6TH FLOOR
View north from Department of Education



9- 6TH FLOOR
View northeast from Department of Education

SUMMARY:

1. This visual study examines the views to the Memorial project site through the U.S. Department of Education building.
2. The photographs from the 2nd floor and 6th floor were taken at the west, center and east ends of the building.
3. The purpose was to understand what the existing views consist of and the potential impact of the project.
4. It should be noted that the existing windows are punched windows with a deep recess in, to the interior space, limiting the views to the left and right. Most views captured here are perpendicular to the glass plane.



10- 2ND FLOOR
View northwest from Department of Education



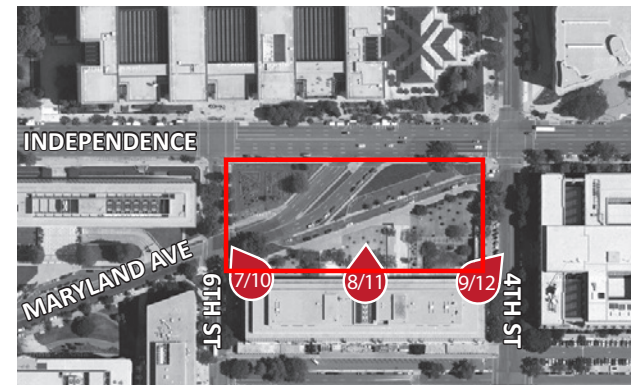
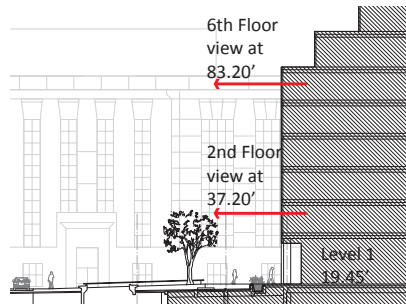
11- 2ND FLOOR
View north from Department of Education



12- 2ND FLOOR
View northeast from Department of Education



The typical window condition illustrating the existing viewing frame from inside the Department of Education Building.



4.6 - EXISTING SITE VIEWS