

WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

President's and Sherman Parks
Washington, D.C.

Finding of No Significant Impact

Pursuant to Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and National Capital Planning Commission's (NCPC) NEPA Regulations, I have evaluated the White House Visitor Screening Facility Environmental Assessment, prepared by the National Park Service (NPS), prepared August 2026, and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), prepared by NPS and signed September 21, 2026. The EA is incorporated into this FONSI by reference based on the Commission Action on NCPC Project No. 8763 dated October 1, 2026. Based on the foregoing, I have determined the project will not have a significant impact on the quality of the human environment and therefore an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is not required.

PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide a permanent White House Visitor Screening Facility (VSF) that can support security screening needs for visitors, White House personnel, and contractors. The need for taking action is to address screening deficiencies, expand screening capacity and capabilities, and eliminate the need for short-term screening infrastructure for events.

The project is located within President's Park, which is bounded by 15th Street, NW on the east, 17th Street, NW on the west, H Street, NW on the north, and Constitution Avenue, NW on the south. Within President's Park, the project is located within Sherman Park, which is bounded on the west by East Executive Avenue, on the south by E Street, NW, on the east by 15th Street, NW, and on the north by Hamilton Place. The U.S. Department of the Treasury is to the north of Sherman Park, across Hamilton Place. Sherman Park and the adjacent lands to the north, west, and south, part of President's Park, are owned by the United States and administered by the NPS.

PROPOSED ACTION

Selected Action

The EA analyzed two alternatives: Alternative A – No Action Alternative; and Alternative B – Proposed Action Alternative. A detailed description of the alternatives can be found in Chapter 2 of the EA. The No Action Alternative was carried forward to provide a comparative baseline against which to analyze the effects of the proposed action.

Based on the analysis presented in the EA, the Proposed Action Alternative was selected for implementation, which includes the construction and operation of a new permanent White House VSF for visitors, staff, and contractors to enter the White House complex. The facility will be constructed primarily below-grade within the west quadrant of Sherman Park, along with an approximately 8,000 square foot entrance pavilion and associated walkway. Additionally, there will be a stairwell installed near the southwest corner of the park to serve as a badged access point for United States Secret Service (USSS) and facility personnel, as well as an emergency egress from the below-grade building. The approximately 4,000 square-foot exit structure will also be constructed north of Sherman Park, adjacent to the U.S. Department of the Treasury, with enclosed escalators ascending from the below-grade portion. Approximately 18 trees will be removed and replaced, following an approved landscape plan, and temporarily disturbed areas will be revegetated or stabilized to the extent practicable with suitable native species and landscaping.

Following construction, landscaping and routine park maintenance activities will return to Sherman Park. Public access to the park will be reinstated and improved, as the permanent White House VSF will allow for greater accessibility to the open green space of Sherman Park. Additional details on the selected action are provided on pages 6 through 12 of the EA.

STANDARD FOR EVALUATION

Under NEPA, an EA is sufficient, and an EIS need not be prepared if the EA supports the finding that the federal action will not significantly affect the quality of the human or natural environment. The NEPA documents, including the EA and FONSI prepared by NPS, were prepared in accordance with this standard. As described below, no significant impacts were identified that will require analysis in an EIS.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

A description of all potential environmental effects associated with the proposed action and the no action alternative is included in the EA, incorporated by reference herein. The EA evaluated the significance of the selected action, identified as the proposed action in the EA, by analyzing the potentially affected environment and the degree of the effects of the proposed action. Significance is determined solely in relation to reasonably foreseeable adverse effects. The degree of effect is considered by evaluating both short- and long-term effects, both beneficial and adverse effects, effects on public health and safety, economic effects, and effects on the quality of life of the American people.

The EA discloses the reasonably foreseeable effects of the proposed action, including the combined effects of the proposed action with those of past, ongoing, and anticipated future actions on the park's archeological resources, historic resources and cultural landscapes, visitor use and experience, and vegetation. While other park resources may experience some effects, those effects are minimal and were determined to not warrant detailed analysis in the EA. Accordingly, these resources are not discussed further here, as the anticipated effects are so minor that they have no potential result in significant impacts. For a detailed description of the issues and impact topics considered but dismissed, see Appendix B of the EA.

Potentially Affected Environment

A more detailed description of the potentially affected environment per resource is included in the EA under the subheadings “Affected Environment” for each resource carried forward for analysis, including archeological resources, historic resources and cultural landscapes, visitor use and experience, and vegetation.

The project area is entirely on land owned by the United States and administered by the NPS in Sherman Park, which is in President’s Park, a unit of the national park system. President’s Park is an 82-acre national park that reflects the growth of the presidency, as well as the evolving social and cultural experiences of our nation. The park is the oldest federal reservation in the nation, and it is a nationally significant historic landscape that continues to reflect the design principles of Pierre Charles L’Enfant in 1791, Andrew Jackson Downing in 1851, and the Olmsted brothers in the 1930s – design principles that have withstood the test of time.

President’s Park is integral to the historic layout of the city, which was initially designed to physically represent the functional relationships of the three branches of our government. Memorials that have been incorporated into the historic landscape design commemorate significant events and individuals in the nation’s history. President’s Park encompasses Lafayette Park, the White House grounds, First Division Monument, Sherman Park, and the Ellipse. Many national monuments and memorials are also found throughout the park, illustrating the significant role of President’s Park as a symbolic location on the urban landscape of the nation’s capital. President’s Park sits next to the National Mall and is visually connected to the Jefferson Memorial, the Washington Monument, and the United States Capitol. Because of its prominent location, President’s Park functions as the site of numerous public events and gatherings, such as the National Christmas Tree lighting. The park provides visitors with the opportunity to connect with the presidential history of the country, while enjoying maintained gardens, landscaped grounds, and trails. Sherman Park is situated on the eastern side of President’s Park and features the General William Tecumseh Sherman Monument. Sherman Park is part of the northern trail of President’s Park and connects visitors from the White House Visitor Center to other landmarks.

Short and Long-term Beneficial and Adverse Effects

Archeological Resources

The selected action will have the potential to adversely impact archeological resources due to ground disturbance required to construct the White House VSF. The project area generally has moderate to high potential for archeological resources from the 19th and 20th centuries, and low potential to contain precontact resources (i.e., Native American artifacts). Since construction of the proposed White House VSF will require excavation up to 20 feet below the surface within the footprint of the limit of disturbance, the selected action may encounter these resources during construction activities. If archeological resources are discovered and disturbed, the project could have an adverse effect on those resources. To address the potential for adverse effects, the NPS, in coordination with the District of Columbia State Historic Preservation Officer (DCSHPO), has prepared an MOA, Archeological Monitoring and Documentation Plan (AMDP), and an Unanticipated Archeological Discoveries Plan (UDP). Archeological surveys and testing will be

conducted prior to construction to determine if shallowly buried significant archeological resources are present. Further investigations and mitigation, if necessary, will be guided by the MOA (see **Attachment A**). In addition, the NPS will monitor grading and excavation during construction based on procedures set forth in an AMDP. If unanticipated and previously unidentified archeological resources are discovered during construction, after the completion of archeological monitoring activities, work will be paused, and procedures set forth in the UDP will be followed. Adherence to the MOA, AMDP, and UDP will ensure potential impacts to archeological resources remain below significant levels.

Historic Resources and Cultural Landscapes

The selected action will diminish the integrity of historic and cultural resources within the APE, including the contributing landscape characteristics of Sherman Park, the grounds of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Lafayette Square Historic District and East Executive Park, through changes in spatial organization, land use, design and setting, vegetation, topography, and views and vistas. The selected action will permanently alter character-defining views to and from all three character areas; however, direct views of the U.S. Department of the Treasury's southern temple front along the primary north-south axis through Sherman Park and direct views of the General William Tecumseh Sherman statue along the primary north-south axis of Sherman Park or from the east side of the park will not be obstructed by the White House VSF. The NPS has prepared a project-specific MOA in coordination with DCSHPO to address adverse impacts to historic and cultural landscapes within the APE. The MOA specifies various avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures to be implemented to reduce adverse impacts. In addition, existing mature trees outside the project area will provide partial screening to reduce adverse impacts on views and vistas, and many existing features of the area will remain unchanged, particularly property boundaries, land uses, and much of the circulation network. Further, the project design will strengthen the north-south axial vista between the U.S. Department of the Treasury's south plaza and Sherman Park by replacing temporary tents and trailers with a more intentional and compatible design. Information on the project's compliance with Section 110(f) of the NHPA is provided in the AOE (Appendix B of the EA). Adherence to the MOA, and in consideration of the aforementioned benefits, adverse impacts on historic resources and cultural landscapes will be below significant levels.

Visitor Use and Experience

The selected action will have a temporary negative impact on visitor use and experience within Sherman Park due to restricted public access in construction zones and increased construction-related disturbances (e.g., noise). However, following construction of the White House VSF, Sherman Park will be restored and re-landscaped to pre-construction conditions to the extent practicable, and public access to the park will be reinstated. Additionally, operation of a permanent White House VSF will increase recreational availability within Sherman Park by eliminating the need to use park grounds for tents and trailers, and queuing during special events, while maintaining and improving access to existing public use areas. Therefore, despite temporary negative impacts, the selected action is expected to improve the overall visitor experience within Sherman Park.

Vegetation

The selected action will have an adverse impact on vegetation within Sherman Park and along East Executive Avenue due to disturbance and removal activities required to facilitate construction of the White House VSF, ultimately resulting in approximately 10,700 square feet of new impervious surface within the park. However, removed trees will be replaced with suitable native species, and the mature canopy spread will be equivalent to, or greater than, that of the trees removed. Tree removal permits will be obtained from the Urban Forestry Division of the District Department of Transportation as needed for approval to remove heritage trees. Tree species will be replaced in-kind, to the extent practicable. If a removed tree is an elm (*Ulmus* spp.) in decline, it may be replaced with a different, but comparable, canopy species or a Dutch Elm Disease-resistant cultivar. Adequate rooting volume and soil depth will be provided for replacement trees with an emphasis on species that form lateral, fibrous root systems within the upper 3-foot of the soil profile (e.g., elms and oaks [*Quercus* spp.]), rather than deep taproots. The restored site will have soil cover ranging from 3 to 5 feet deep, which is sufficient for replacement trees as mature trees tend to have wide-spreading and relatively shallow root systems. Construction best management practices will also be implemented to protect roots of trees that are to remain and prevent the introduction of invasive species into Sherman Park. Operation of the White House VSF will not preclude landscape management of the park, and vegetation in Sherman Park will continue to be actively managed and maintained by the NPS. Quantities, configuration, and size of replacement vegetation are consistent with *NCPC's Tree Preservation and Replacement Policy*. Tree replacement and restoration will be implemented in accordance with a comprehensive landscape treatment and management plan that will lay out the strategy for replacing removed canopy trees and other historic and/or contributing vegetation as well as a recurring maintenance schedule to ensure the health and success of all plantings. The NPS has determined that through adherence to the *NCPC Tree Preservation and Replacement Policy*, the landscape plan, construction best management practices, and design requirements to ensure adequate rooting volume and soil depth for replacement trees, adverse impacts to vegetation will remain below significant levels.

Effects on Public Health and Safety

The proposed action will not result in significant adverse effects on public health and safety; therefore, this topic was not addressed in the EA. The selected action will not result in significant adverse impacts on public health or safety. Sherman Park is frequently inaccessible to the public as it is closed when visitors are queuing for special events or when security protocols are implemented. During construction, public access within and adjacent to active work areas in Sherman Park will be temporarily restricted, and the NPS will continue to implement appropriate public safety measures, including clearly marked exclusion zones, temporary fencing or barriers, signage, and, where necessary, personnel to direct pedestrian movement. Construction activities will be conducted in accordance with applicable safety regulations and best management practices to minimize risks associated with accidental entry into work zones, exposure to construction equipment, noise, or other construction-related hazards. The NPS will provide advance notice of closures, and White House visitor screening during construction will occur along H Street, away from the active project area. Following construction, the permanent White House VSF will improve public health and safety by replacing temporary tents and trailers with a purpose-built facility that provides a more efficient, accessible, and secure screening environment, reduces

outdoor queuing and exposure to adverse weather, improves pedestrian circulation, and supports the protective mission of the USSS. Therefore, any adverse effects on public health and safety will be temporary, localized, and mitigated through standard construction controls, while long-term effects will be beneficial.

Economic Effects

The selected action is not expected to result in significant economic effects at the local, regional, or national level; therefore, this topic was not addressed in the EA. Economic effects should be evaluated in terms of their degree and geographic relevance, with particular attention to local scale impacts. The selected action will not result in significant adverse economic effects. Construction of the White House VSF will occur within Sherman Park and adjacent portions of East Executive Avenue, with temporary restrictions on public access, pedestrian circulation, and construction vehicle activity limited to the project vicinity. These temporary construction-related effects will not substantially affect regional or local employment, business activity, tax revenue, tourism, or access to nearby commercial areas. Any short-term economic effects associated with construction activity, including construction employment, materials procurement, and related spending, will be minor and beneficial. Operation of the completed White House VSF will not increase White House visitor throughput, staffing levels, parking demand, or transportation patterns; however, it will improve efficiency, reliability, accessibility, and security of the visitor screening process by replacing temporary tents and trailers with a permanent purpose-built facility. The project will therefore have no significant adverse economic impacts, and any economic effects will be limited, localized, and primarily beneficial.

Effects on the Quality of Life of the American People

The selected action will not result in significant adverse effects on the quality of life of the American people; therefore, this topic was not addressed in the EA. Sherman Park is frequently inaccessible to the public as it is closed when visitors are queuing for special events or when security protocols are implemented. Construction will temporarily limit public access to Sherman Park and require short-term changes to pedestrian circulation in the immediate project area; however, these effects will be localized, temporary, and managed through public notice, site controls, and pedestrian routing. Once complete, the permanent White House VSF will improve the visitor experience by replacing temporary tents and trailers with a permanent, accessible, purpose-built facility that provides bathrooms, a water station, organized queuing, and more efficient screening under both normal and peak conditions. The project will also allow public access to Sherman Park to be improved because the park will no longer need to be routinely restricted during tour hours and special events for temporary screening operations. By supporting secure, orderly, and more reliable public access to the White House and President's Park – nationally significant civic spaces – the selected action will have a long-term beneficial effect on public use, access, and visitor experience, and will not significantly adversely affect quality of life.

MITIGATION MEASURES

The NPS places a strong emphasis on avoiding, minimizing, and mitigating potentially adverse environmental impacts. Despite minimizing many of the adverse effects, the NPS determined that the overall project may still result in adverse impacts to archeological resources, historic resources and cultural landscapes, and vegetation. To help ensure the protection of these resources and the quality of the visitor experience, the NPS will implement specific mitigation measures under the selected action to avoid and/or minimize impacts. The mitigation measures will allow the NPS to meet its conservation mandates as required by the NPS Organic Act and related authorities (54 U.S.C. 100101 et seq.) and minimize disruption to park visitors.

To mitigate any potential impacts on archeological resources, historic resources, and cultural landscapes, the NPS will implement project-specific mitigation measures in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) developed in coordination with and approved by the DCSHPO (see **Attachment A**). To mitigate impacts on vegetation, trees removed during construction of the selected action will be replaced with suitable native species and the landscape will be restored based on an approved landscape plan. Mature canopy spread will be equivalent to, or greater than, that of the trees removed, and all vegetation will be restored to the extent practicable. Further details on specific mitigation measures for impacts on vegetation can be found on pages 9 and 24 through 25 of the EA. Coordination is ongoing to determine final landscape quantities, configuration, and size of replacement vegetation to meet the *NCPC Tree Preservation and Replacement Policy*.

BASIS FOR THE DECISION

The selected action best meets the project's purpose and need of providing a permanent White House VSF that can support security screening needs for visitors, White House personnel, and contractors while addressing screening deficiencies, expanding screening capacity and capabilities, and eliminating the need for short-term screening infrastructure for events. The visitor screening process will require visitors to queue in organized entry lanes within the west entrance pavilion on ramps sloping down to the below-grade portion of the facility. Below ground, the primary screening area and circulation paths will be structured to provide efficient flow and minimize congestion under both normal and peak conditions. Upon successfully completing primary screening, White House visitors will proceed through a controlled circulation tunnel. Visitors who do not successfully complete screening will be returned back through the west entrance pavilion and exit into Sherman Park. At the conclusion of the screening process, cleared White House visitors and other personnel will use escalators to return to grade level at the north exit structure where they will continue onward to their scheduled tours or events within the secure boundary of the White House complex. Overall, the White House VSF will increase the capacity and efficiency of the visitor screening process and improve the visitor experience. A No Action Alternative was also evaluated, which would not construct a new White House VSF. This alternative was not selected because it would not address the deficiencies in screening capacity and current inefficiencies would continue to hinder White House operations and the visitor experience.

NCPC DETERMINATION AND FINDING

Based on the information contained in the EA and FONSI prepared by NPS, described above, adopted by NCPC in the Commission Action on NCPC Project No. 8763 on October 1, 2026, the selected action does not constitute a major federal action meeting the criteria that normally requires preparation of an EIS. The selected alternative will not have a significant effect on the human environment in accordance with Section 102(2)(c) of NEPA. Based on the foregoing, it has been determined that an EIS is not required for this project and, thus, will not be prepared.

Diane Sullivan
Acting Executive Director

Date

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE,
THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION,
AND
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
REGARDING THE
WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY PROJECT
AT
THE PRESIDENT’S PARK, WASHINGTON, DC

This Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is made as of the 21st day of September, by and among the National Park Service (NPS), the United States Secret Service (USSS), the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC), and the District of Columbia State Historic Preservation Officer (DC SHPO) (all referred to collectively herein as “Signatories”), pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), 54 U.S.C. § 306108, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800, regarding the construction of the White House Visitor Screening Facility (VSF) and associated landscape and security improvements within and adjacent to Sherman Park (Undertaking); and

WHEREAS, the White House and President’s Park comprise a nationally significant landscape that is a key element of Pierre Charles L’Enfant’s 1791 Plan for the City of Washington (L’Enfant Plan), and a core remnant of Andrew Jackson Downing’s 1851 landscape design for the National Mall, and within it, Sherman Park is owned by the United States government and administered by the NPS; and

WHEREAS, Sherman Park is within an area known as Reservation 1, which was formally designed to provide a setting for the General William Tecumseh Sherman Memorial (Sherman Memorial) between 1896 and 1903; and

WHEREAS, the NPS is charged in its administration of the units of the National Park System to meet the directives of other laws, regulations, and policies including the NPS Organic Act, as amended and supplemented, 54 U.S.C. § 100101 et seq., which charges the NPS to “conserve the scenery, natural and historic objects, and wild life in the System’s units and to provide for the enjoyment of the scenery, natural and historic objects, and wild life in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations;” and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking consists of construction of a permanent and primarily underground screening facility with two separate above-ground buildings for entry and exit as well as associated transportation and landscape improvements, which will support security needs for White House tours, large-scale events, personnel, and contractors, while enhancing the overall visitor experience; and

WHEREAS, the above-ground entry building would be located in the west side of Sherman Park along East Executive Avenue, south of Alexander Hamilton Place NW, with approximately 8,000 square feet of space for visitor screening, exhibits, and back-of-house, and the

approximately 4,000-square foot, one-story exit building (referred to as the North Screening Post) would sit along East Executive Avenue north of Alexander Hamilton Place and allow cleared visitors to exit onto the north side of the secure complex as well as provide screening for badged staff and contractors (see **Exhibit A, Design Drawings**); and

WHEREAS, the USSS is charged by the United States Code (18 U.S.C. §§ 3056, 3056A) with securing key locations and events of national significance, including the White House and its grounds, and accomplishes this mission by conducting visitor screening before visitors enter the White House and its secure grounds; and

WHEREAS, the NPS and NCPC have agreed that NPS will be the lead Federal agency pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.2(a)(2) for the Undertaking to fulfill their collective Section 106 responsibilities; and

WHEREAS, the USSS and NCPC have designated the NPS as lead agency to fulfill their collective responsibilities under Section 106; and

WHEREAS, the USSS supported the NPS in its selection of the location and configuration of the Undertaking based on security and operational requirements necessary to fulfill its protective mission, while considering functionality, visitor flow and experience, aesthetics, effects on historic properties, and cost; and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking is subject to review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. § 4231 *et seq.*, and in accordance with NEPA, the NPS has prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA), and the views of the public were coordinated with NEPA per 36 CFR § 800.8(a) and via the NPS Planning, Environment, and Public Comment system; and

WHEREAS, the NPS initiated Section 106 consultation with DC SHPO via a letter dated March 25, 2026; and

WHEREAS, the NPS also identified and invited other consulting parties including NCPC, the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts (CFA), National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP), D.C. Preservation League (DCPL), U.S. Department of the Treasury, and the Cultural Landscape Foundation, which participated in Consulting Parties meetings (together with the Signatories, Consulting Parties) (see Exhibit B, List of Consulting Parties); and

WHEREAS, the NCPC has approval authority over projects on Federal land located within the District of Columbia and over physical alterations to Federal property, pursuant to the National Capital Planning Act (40 U.S.C. § 8722(b)(1) and (d)), and is a Consulting Party in the Section 106 process pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.3(f)(1) and a Signatory to this MOA pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(c)(2); and

WHEREAS, the CFA has design review authority over new structures erected in the District of Columbia under the direction of the Federal Government (45 CFR §§ 2101 (a)(1), 2101(f)) and over all important plans for parks and all public buildings that “in any essential way affect the appearance of the City of Washington, or the District of Columbia” (45 CFR §§ 2101(a)(2), 2101(d)), and is a Consulting Party in the Section 106 process pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.3(f)(1) and is invited to concur with this MOA pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6(c)(3); and

WHEREAS, on April 13, 2026, the NPS sent letters to the federally recognized Indian Tribes that have a government-to-government relationship with the United States and an interest in the area affected by the Undertaking, which include the Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma Nation, Catawba Indian Nation, Cherokee Nation, Chickahominy Indian Tribe, Chickahominy Tribe Eastern Division, Delaware Nation, Monacan Indian Nation, Nansemond Indian Nation, Pamunkey Indian Tribe, Rappahannock Tribe, Shawnee Tribe, and Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe (collectively referred to as “Tribes” in this MOA), which informed the Tribes about the project and invited them to be a Consulting Party, pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.2(c)(2), and invited each of these Tribes to concur with this MOA pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(c)(3); and

WHEREAS, the Cherokee Nation and Chickahominy Indian Tribe accepted the NPS’s invitation via e-mail to consult in the Section 106 process and they are Consulting Parties; and

WHEREAS, the Tribes that did not respond to the invitation were invited to Consulting Party meetings and will continue to be included in accordance with this MOA; and

WHEREAS, the NPS held Consulting Parties meetings virtually on April 20, 2026, May 19, 2026, and June 17, 2026; and

WHEREAS, the NPS, in consultation, established the Area of Potential Effects (APE) and identified historic properties; and

WHEREAS, the NPS identified twelve (12) above-ground historic properties within the APE, including the National Historic Landmark (NHL)-designated Lafayette Square Historic District (HD) and NHL-designated U.S. Treasury Department Building as well as the President’s Park South HD, Federal Triangle HD, Fifteenth Street Financial HD, National Mall HD, Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site (NHS), the Plan of the City of Washington (L’Enfant-McMillan Plan), General William Tecumseh Sherman Memorial (Sherman Memorial), Bullfinch Gatehouses, Hotel Washington, the Willard Hotel, and one below-ground archeological resource, 51NW131, the Sherman Park site; and

WHEREAS, Sherman Park is a contributing element to the President’s Park South HD, National Mall HD, Pennsylvania Avenue NHS, and the Plan of the City of Washington (L’Enfant-McMillan Plan); and

WHEREAS, the NPS prepared a Draft Assessment of Effects (AOE) Report for Consulting Party review on April 21, 2026, and a Revised AOE for Consulting Party review on July 15, 2026, (Exhibit C), which discussed the APE and determined that the Undertaking will have adverse effects on the U.S. Treasury Department Building, the National Mall and President’s Park South Historic Districts, the Pennsylvania Avenue NHS, and the Plan of the City of Washington, resulting from changes in spatial organization, land use, vegetation, circulation, building and structures, and views and vistas that affect aspects of integrity for these resources; and

WHEREAS, Section 110(f) of the NHPA, 54 U.S.C. § 306107, and 36 CFR § 800.10 require federal agencies to minimize the adverse effects of an Undertaking on NHLs to the maximum

extent possible; and

WHEREAS, the NPS has also determined there would be adverse effects on two (2) NHLs, specifically the Lafayette Square Historic District and U.S. Treasury Department Building; and

WHEREAS, in consultation, the NPS developed the current design (**Exhibit A**); and

WHEREAS, the design of the Staff Screening/Exit Building has not been fully resolved at the time of execution of this MOA, and additional design development and refinement are necessary to further define its architectural character, exterior materials and finishes, detailing, fenestration, landscape integration, visible security features, and relationship to surrounding historic properties; and the NPS and USSS have agreed to continue consultation with the DC SHPO regarding such design refinement in accordance with the Design Review provisions of this MOA; and

WHEREAS, it is the position of the DC SHPO that the proposed current design for the Staff Screening/Exit Building fails to meet the Section 110(f) requirement to minimize adverse effects on NHLs to the maximum extent possible because the proposed siting, dimensions, massing, and architectural treatments are not compatible with the historic context; and

WHEREAS, the Signatories agree to undertake additional efforts to refine the design of the Staff Screening/Exit Building; and

WHEREAS, Sherman Park is a historic property and NPS and USSS will continue identification of archeological historic properties within Sherman Park, and the NPS will continue to consult with the DC SHPO regarding the identification, evaluation, and assessment of effects on archeological historic properties as detailed in this MOA; and

WHEREAS, the NPS notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) of its adverse effect determination with specified documentation on April 13, 2026, and the ACHP has not chosen to participate in the consultation pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1)(iii); and

NOW, THEREFORE, the NPS, USSS, NCPC, and the DC SHPO agree that the Undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to resolve the adverse effects of the undertaking on historic properties and complete compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA for the Undertaking.

STIPULATIONS

Unless otherwise specified below, the NPS and USSS shall jointly ensure the following measures are carried out:

I. GENERAL

A. TIME AND NOTIFICATIONS

1. All time designations are in calendar days unless otherwise stipulated. If a review period ends on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, the review period will be

extended until the first following business day.

2. All communication and notifications required by this MOA will be sent by email or other electronic means.

B. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. NPS

- a. The NPS is responsible for all government-to-government consultation with federally recognized Tribes.
- b. The NPS is responsible for coordinating federal agencies' compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) within its jurisdictional areas.
- c. The NPS is responsible for ensuring compliance with and enforcing the applicable provisions of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), 16 U.S.C. § 470aa *et seq.*, including but not limited to the issuance of permits and investigation of any damages resulting from prohibited activities.
- d. The NPS shall coordinate with USSS regarding implementation of the mitigation measures and other commitments established by this MOA and shall conduct or facilitate consultation with the DC SHPO and other consulting parties.
- e. The NPS shall review cultural resources workplans, reports, design documents, and other deliverables.

2. USSS

- a. The USSS shall cooperate and coordinate with the NPS in carrying out the measures, commitments, and mitigation required by this MOA while maintaining its responsibility for protection of the White House Complex and associated security requirements.
- b. Unless otherwise expressly provided in this MOA, the USSS shall provide or secure funding for the studies, documentation, treatment, mitigation, monitoring, professional services, and other work required to fulfill the stipulations of this MOA that arise from the Visitor Screening Facility undertaking.
- c. The USSS shall execute, or require its contractors or other agents to execute, the mitigation measures assigned to USSS under this MOA and shall coordinate such work with NPS sufficiently in advance to allow NPS to carry out required reviews, approvals, and consultation.
- d. The USSS shall incorporate applicable requirements of this MOA into contracts, scopes of work, task orders, and other instruments used to implement the Undertaking.
- e. The USSS will cooperate and coordinate with the NPS to implement the NPS's required protocols and procedures for archeological and unanticipated discoveries and DC SHPO consultation while ensuring the security of the White House grounds.
- f. The USSS will ensure that all cultural resources work products, such as workplans and reports, are reviewed by NPS for compliance with this MOA.

II. PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS STANDARDS

All historic preservation work performed in accordance with this MOA shall be accomplished by or under the direct supervision of a person or persons who meet(s) or exceed(s) the pertinent qualifications in *The Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Qualification Standards*, 62 Fed. Reg. 33708 (June 20, 1997).

III. RESOLUTION OF ADVERSE EFFECTS

A. Design Revisions for the Staff Screening/Exit Building

1. Design revisions that seek to address the DC SHPO's concerns regarding the compatibility of the Staff Screening/Exit Building with the adjacent NHLs, and the overall historic context shall be developed and evaluated as soon as possible, but no later than November 19, 2026.
2. Design revisions shall address, but not necessarily be limited to, refining the building's location so that it aligns more directly with the adjacent Treasury Department lawn panels; reducing the length of the building by revising/relocating program functions;; breaking down the building's massing so that it reads as two or more smaller buildings; simplifying the proposed architectural details; study alternate stone coursing to help identify the building's relationship to the South Building; and provide a design with the ability to have adaptive muntins/mullions, and related window treatments.
3. Plans, elevations, renderings and related documentation to illustrate and explain each potential revision shall be shared with the DC SHPO, other Signatories, and CFA by November 19, 2026, and consultation will continue until a consensus on the final design of the North Building is reached.
4. If no consensus on revisions to the Staff Screening/Exit Building's design can be reached and the design remains unchanged, NPS shall immediately notify the other Signatories and Consulting Parties and will consult further to identify additional mitigation and prepare an amendment to this MOA. The amendment will be addressed in accordance with Stipulation V.

B. Design Review

1. Except as qualified in Stipulation III.A above, the design drawings in Exhibit A illustrate the proposed design for the White House VSF at the time this MOA was executed. If any additional changes to the design are proposed beyond those anticipated for the Staff Screening/Exit Building, the NPS shall consult with the DC SHPO to determine if any new or intensified adverse effects will result. If either the NPS or the DC SHPO determine new or intensified adverse effects will result, the NPS shall immediately notify the other Signatories and Consulting Parties and will consult further to determine whether any additional mitigation and/or an amendment to this MOA will be necessary. Any such amendment will be addressed in accordance with Stipulation V.

C. Avoidance

1. Direct views of the U.S. Treasury Department Building's southern temple front along the primary north-south axis through Sherman Park will not be obstructed by the White House VSF.
2. Direct views of the General William Tecumseh Sherman statue along the primary north-south axis of Sherman Park or from the east side of the park will not be obstructed by the White House VSF.
3. The Sherman Memorial will remain in place and be protected throughout construction to avoid additional adverse effects. Protection methods will be guided by a construction protection plan to be approved by NPS and provided to DC SHPO for review and comment prior to the start of construction.
4. Trees and vegetation within the construction area that are to remain (see **Exhibit D**, Landscape Plan) will be protected throughout construction to avoid additional adverse effects. Protection methods will be guided by a construction protection plan to be approved by NPS prior to the start of construction.
5. Previously identified segments of the Sherman Park archeological site, 51NW131, shall be avoided.

D. Minimization

1. To the extent feasible, the proposed project design for the White House VSF will be overall consistent with the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings.
2. The White House VSF will be located primarily underground, and the above-grade portions will be located on the west side of Sherman Park to minimize interruption of views to the U.S. Treasury Department Building and the Sherman statue from primary and public rights-of-way.
3. The White House VSF's entry plaza/pavilion and north screening building will both employ a low-profile, classical design for above-ground portions that will be harmonious with the surrounding area without competing with the size of nearby landmark buildings, particularly the U.S. Treasury Department Building.
4. The proposed design will use materials and design elements compatible with the NHL-designated U.S. Treasury Department Building and Lafayette Square Historic District.
5. Currently, White House tours and special events utilize portions of Sherman Park, including its plaza and adjacent sidewalks, for queuing and ID checks as part of the security screening process. Such uses cause the park, plaza and adjacent sidewalks to be unavailable to public during. Implementation of the White House VSF Project will allow the plaza, eastern sidewalks and central/eastern green space to become publicly accessible since these spaces will no longer be restricted during tour hours and special events, under normal conditions. Additionally, neither Sherman Park nor its grounds will be used for tents, trailers, and queuing during special events, absent unusual security situations. Access to existing publicly accessible areas will be maintained and improved (see Exhibit E, Sherman Park Public Access Plan).
6. The project shall replace the sidewalks and curbing along E Street, NW, and East Executive Avenue as part of the project.
7. During construction, temporary adverse effects on the surrounding historic

properties will be minimized by installing fencing and signage that will be detailed in a construction staging plan and provided to DC SHPO for review and comment prior to installation. The fencing will screen the active construction site. The signage will explain the project, educate passersby on the general historic significance of the affected historic properties, and direct visitors around the construction.

E. Mitigation

1. Development and Implementation of a Comprehensive Landscape Treatment and Management Plan
 - a. To mitigate the loss of trees from the project area, a Comprehensive Landscape Treatment and Maintenance Plan for Sherman Park shall be prepared prior to the completion of construction. A draft will be provided to DC SHPO for review and comment before being finalized.
 - b. The plan will establish the overall historic significance of the landscape, how it evolved over time, and how the Undertaking will protect the historic integrity of Sherman Park.
 - c. The plan will lay out the strategy for replacing removed canopy trees and other historic and/or contributing vegetation, as well as a recurring maintenance schedule to ensure the health and success of all plantings. Proposed treatments will be consistent with NPS's Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes.
 - d. The plan shall be implemented with the approved treatments within one (1) year following completion of the construction of the White House VSF, or sooner.
 - e. Any modifications to the White House VSF plan and/or construction methods will be implemented in a way that ensures all new trees will have sufficient space and soil depth to thrive.
2. Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) Documentation
 - a. The documentation for Sherman Park shall be consistent with HALS Level II documentation.
 - b. Prior to the start of construction of the White House VSF, the large-format, black-and-white photography portion of the documentation shall be completed in accordance with HALS Guidelines. Photography will minimize the visibility of temporary fencing in the photographic views as feasible with current security constraints. Digitized contact prints of all photographic views will be provided to the DC SHPO for review.
 - c. The draft Historical Report portion of the HALS documentation will be provided to the DC SHPO for comment and approval prior to finalization and transmission of the final documentation package to the HALS collection at the Library of Congress. As part of the Historical Report, printed, graphic, and photographic information regarding Sherman Park's history, original and early design and layout, and subsequent changes over time shall be obtained from accessible archival sources and incorporated. Copies of select existing drawings will be included, if available.

- d. Archival copies of the final HALS recordation document will be provided to DC SHPO.
 - e. Non-archival print and/or electronic copies of the documentation to the following local repositories: Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library – Washingtoniana Collection at The People’s Archive; and the Historical Society of Washington, D.C will also be provided if requested by the DC SHPO.
 - f. HALS documentation (Stipulations III.D(2)(c)-(e)) will be completed within two (2) years following completion of the White House VSF, or sooner.
3. National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Nomination Update for the U.S. Treasury Department Building
- a. The 1971 NRHP Nomination for the U.S. Treasury Department Building shall be updated within two (2) years of the completion of the White House VSF (Updated Nomination).
 - b. The updated Nomination will focus on key periods of development for the building with an emphasis on the building’s post-19th century history and evolution. The Updated Nomination will identify character-defining features, relevant historic contexts, and areas of significance. An expanded period of significance should be identified, if appropriate.
 - c. The draft of the updated nomination to the U.S. Department of the Treasury, will be provided to the NPS-National Landmarks Program, and DC SHPO for review and comment prior to finalization.
4. Historical Signage and Digital Exhibit
- a. Permanent historical signage within a publicly available portion of Sherman Park shall be developed and installed.
 - i. Project documents and drawings detailing the design, content, and placement of the exhibit at the 30% percent design development stage shall be submitted to the Signatories for review and consultation.
 - ii. The Signatories will provide written comments within 45 calendar days of receipt. If the Signatories do not provide comments on the proposed exhibit within 45 calendar days, proposed plan may move forward.
 - b. The exhibit will broadly address the history of Sherman Park and the land’s early use by the U.S. Department of the Treasury.
 - c. The exhibit will be developed in accordance with NPS’s design standards for permanent displays. The exhibit shall be installed within two (2) years following completion of the White House VSF.
 - d. A digital version of the exhibit shall be developed and made accessible to the public via a web page, ArcGIS StoryMap, or similar platform. The web page or StoryMap host and any related maintenance requirements will be determined by USSS in consultation with NPS and the other Signatories. The web page or StoryMap shall be completed and available within one (1) year of the completion of the exhibit.

5. Public Access to Sherman Park

- a. Upon completion of the White House VSF, public access to the above ground, open green space of Sherman Park, absent unusual security situations, will be expanded to include the easternmost diagonal walkways that extend from 15th Street, NW, as well as the walkways surrounding all sides of the memorial, as shown in **Exhibit E**.
- b. USSS may still occasionally close the entirety of Sherman Park when necessary for security concerns, including, but not limited to, during delegate visits, inaugural processions, or presidential motorcades.

6. Removal of Security Barriers at Sherman Park and along the South Side of Alexander Hamilton Place at 15th Street, NW

- a. Upon completion of the White House VSF, USSS, in coordination with NPS, and the U.S. Department of the Treasury, will remove all existing temporary security barriers, including the bike rack barriers, that currently line the northern perimeter of Sherman Park and the walkway along the south side of Alexander Hamilton Place at 15th Street NW with the implementation of a permanent security fence that achieves the public access to Sherman Park described within this MOA.
- b. USSS will ensure that no temporary barriers block publicly accessible walkways in Sherman Park under typical security conditions.

7. Develop a US Secret Service Security Barrier and Screening Master Plan for the White House and President's Park

- a. To help develop a comprehensive design framework for future security improvements, new construction and other alterations, the US Secret Service Security Barrier and Screening Master Plan will be updated within two (2) years of the completion of the White House VSF.
- b. Draft copies of the revised US Secret Service Security Barrier and Screening Master Plan shall be provided to the Signatories and CFA for review and comment prior to finalization.
- c. Upon completion, the US Secret Service Security Barrier and Screening Master Plan shall be implemented to serve as a guide for all future alterations within the White House and President's Park.

IV. ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

A. General Requirements

All work for archaeological investigations shall be conducted in conformity with NPS-28, Director's Order 28A, and the 1998 Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in the District of Columbia (hereafter DC Guidelines), as amended, published by the District of Columbia Office of Planning, Historic Preservation Office, available at:

https://planning.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/op/publication/attachments/DC%20Archaeology%20Guidelines%201998_1.pdf No archeological investigations shall start without a

DC SHPO-approved archeological workplan. Archeological investigations will be divided into a) pre-construction Phase IB/II investigations within the limits of hand excavation combined with a geoarchaeological investigation and b) during-construction monitoring and evaluation in lieu of traditional pre-construction Phase IB/II n survey below the limits of hand excavation. Each part of the investigation will have a separate workplan, and one technical report shall be produced combining the results of all investigations inclusive of the draft Phase IA Archaeological Assessment report already submitted, April 2026.

B. Archeological Identification Investigations, Eligibility Evaluation, and Documentation

1. Pre-Construction Phase IB/II and Geoarchaeological Investigations

- a. A Phase IB/II Workplan was developed that includes Phase IB/II investigations within the limits of hand excavation and a geoarchaeological investigation to the maximum depths of disturbance in consultation with the DC SHPO prior to starting any ground-disturbing activities on the property other than geotechnical borings.
- b. The goals of the Phase IB/II and geoarchaeological investigations were to identify potential archeological resources and to evaluate subsurface areas within the project's Limits of Disturbance (LOD) to better ascertain the archeological potential within the LOD and the depths at which archeological historic properties could be expected to inform the next part of the investigations.
- c. The results of the Phase IB/II and geoarchaeological investigations inform the Archeological Monitoring and Documentation Plan (AMDP).
Technical reporting of the Phase IB/II and geoarchaeological investigations shall be presented in a single archeological technical report incorporating and addressing DC SHPO comments on the draft Phase IA Archaeological Assessment report. This report will be submitted to the DC SHPO for review and comment.

2. Archeological Monitoring

- a. An AMDP shall be developed in consultation with the DC SHPO that shall cover all archeological activities to be carried out throughout the duration of the project's ground disturbing activities.
- b. The AMDP shall be informed by the Phase IB/II and geoarchaeological investigations and include the during-construction identification activities and appropriate excavation methods to expose and document identified resources and assess integrity within the Limits of Disturbance (LOD).
- c. The NPS and DC SHPO agree to review and return all comments within two (2) weeks on drafts of the workplan, unless otherwise agreed upon in writing.
- d. The mechanical excavation shall be executed in accordance with the AMDP immediately at the outset of the project once the workplan is approved by DC SHPO.
 - i. Archeological monitors shall be required to observe and document ground disturbing activities in all areas of the LOD as described in the approved AMDP (Section 2.B.).
 - ii. A sufficient number of qualified archeological monitors will be present on site at all locations subject to ground disturbance to fulfill the

workplan.

- iii. The archeological monitors will be provided adequate time and support to safely document identified resources during construction and allow for NPS review and SHPO consultation, as needed.
- e. In accordance with the AMDP, if NPS in consultation with DC SHPO determines that an archeological resource identified during excavation represents an historic property that will be adversely effected, NPS will consult with DC SHPO, Tribal representatives, and/or other consulting parties, as necessary, on appropriate steps to mitigate adverse effects consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Documentation (48 Fed. Reg. 44734-37) and the DC Guidelines and shall take into account the ACHP's Treatment of Archeological Properties.
- f. The results of the archeological monitoring and documentation shall be presented in a single archeological technical report also incorporating and addressing DC SHPO comments on the draft Phase IA report and the results of the Phase IB/II and geoarchaeological investigations, which will be submitted to the DC SHPO for review and comment.

C. Post-Review Discoveries

1. Unanticipated Discoveries

If unanticipated historic properties are discovered or unanticipated effects on known historic properties are identified during construction, after the completion of Phase IB, geoarchaeology, and throughout archeological monitoring activities, the NPS and USSS will comply with 36 CFR § 800.13 by consulting with DC SHPO and, if applicable, Native American Tribes that may attach religious and/or cultural significance to the affected property; and by developing and implementing avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures with the concurrence of DC SHPO and, if applicable, Native American Tribes.

- a. The NPS will develop an Unanticipated Discoveries Plan (UDP) outlining the processes to be followed in the event of an unanticipated discovery.
- b. The NPS will include a term in its permit authorizing construction activities for the Undertaking that requires the permittee to immediately notify the NPS and USSS of any unanticipated discoveries and cease all ground disturbing and/or construction activities within a twenty-five (25)-foot radius of the discovery. The permit will also require that the permittee not resume ground disturbing and/or construction activities until the specified Section 106 process required by this MOA is complete.
- c. The NPS will inform the Signatories of the discovery within forty-eight (48) hours and, together with the Signatories, will determine the projected path forward to comply with Section 106 within fourteen (14) calendar days or as expeditiously as possible.
- d. The Signatories will review the plan documents and provide written comments to NPS within seven (7) calendar days.
- e. The NPS will consider the written comments to the fullest reasonable extent. Should the NPS object to any comments made by the Signatories, the NPS will provide a written explanation of the objection and will consult with the

Signatories to resolve the objection. If no agreement is reached within thirty (30) calendar days following receipt of a written explanation, the NPS will request the ACHP to review the dispute resolution pursuant to Article V.B.

- f. If no Signatory provides written comments within the agreed upon time, the NPS may proceed with the submitted plan.
- g. The NPS will notify the Tribes in the event that any pre-historic resources are discovered and are considered potentially eligible for the NRHP. Notification of any pre-historic resources will also be given should additional phases of archeological investigation be necessary or in a Post Review Discovery.

D. Treatment of Human Remains

The NPS will include a term in its permit authorizing construction activities for the Undertaking that requires the permittee, in the event that human remains, burials, or funerary objects are discovered during construction, to immediately halt subsurface construction disturbance in the area of the discovery and in the surrounding area where additional remains can reasonably be expected to occur and notify the NPS and USSS of this discovery. Upon notification of human remains NPS will immediately notify DC SHPO and the Metropolitan Police Department and District Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) of the discovery under DC Code § 5-1406 and other applicable laws and regulations. To effect notification, NPS and/or the permittee must call the MPD Command Information Center (non-emergency number) at 202-727-9099; MPD will then notify the OCME.

1. If the OCME determines that the human remains are not subject to a criminal investigation by federal or local authorities, NPS will comply with the applicable federal or local laws and regulations governing the discovery and disposition of human remains and consider the ACHP's Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains, and Funerary Objects (2007) in consultation with the DC SHPO.
2. For actions involving Native American human remains or burials, the appropriate Native American Tribes and the DC SHPO will be consulted to determine a treatment plan for the avoidance, recovery, or reburial of the remains.
3. The NPS will ensure compliance with applicable laws in accordance with provisions of NAGPRA, as amended (Public Law 101-601, 25 U.S.C. § 3001, et seq.) and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior at 43 C.F.R. Part 10.

E. Laboratory Work and Curation

The NPS shall ensure recovered artifacts are processed, analyzed, and prepared for permanent curation according to 36 CFR Part 79, Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections, the DC Guidelines, and District protocols. The NPS shall also ensure compliance with other provision in 36 CFR Part 79, including those that mandate permanent curation for all field records, images, digital data, artifact catalog, maps, and related information resulting from these investigations in a curation facility must meet the outlined standards. The DC SHPO shall receive copies of all data.

F. Reporting Requirements

The NPS shall develop draft and final technical reports in accordance with Director's Order 28 and the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Archeological Documentation, DC Guidelines, and protocols outlined in Stipulation V.A. and District report submission protocols in the DC Guidelines. The reports will incorporate the Phase IA report reflecting the DC SHPO comments on the Phase IA report, the results of the Phase IB/II and geoarchaeological investigations, and the results of the archeological monitoring and documentation, and of any unanticipated/ post-review discoveries. A draft and final DC Archaeological Site Form shall be completed and submitted for each archeological resource identified regardless of eligibility.

V. ADMINISTRATION

A. Project Monitoring or Project Status and Reporting

Each year following the execution of this MOA, the NPS shall provide all Signatories to this MOA a summary status report detailing work undertaken pursuant to its terms. Such report shall include any scheduling changes proposed, any problems encountered, and any disputes and objections received by the NPS pursuant to this MOA. The summary will be distributed by electronic mail within one (1) week of the anniversary of the last signature of a Signatory on this MOA.

B. Emergency Situations

Should an emergency situation occur which represents an imminent threat to public health or safety, or creates a hazardous condition, and such emergency situation or its response has the potential to affect historic properties, the NPS and USSS shall immediately notify DC SHPO and the ACHP of the condition which has initiated the situation and the measures taken to respond to the emergency or hazardous condition. Should the DC SHPO or the ACHP desire to provide technical assistance, they shall submit comments within seven (7) calendar days from notification, if the nature of the emergency or hazardous condition allows for such coordination. The USSS reserves the right to initiate any reasonable emergency response posture to prevent or mitigate an emergency situation.

C. Dispute Resolution

Should any Signatory object in writing to the NPS regarding any action carried out in accordance with this MOA, the Signatories and Consulting Parties shall consult to resolve the objection. Should the Signatories be unable to resolve the disagreement, the NPS shall forward its background information on the dispute as well as the NPS's proposed resolution of the dispute to the ACHP. Within thirty (30) days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the ACHP shall provide the NPS with written recommendations, which the NPS shall take into account in reaching a final decision regarding the dispute or notify the NPS that it shall comment pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.7(c) and then proceed to comment.

The Signatories shall take the ACHP comments into account, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.7(c)(4). Any ACHP recommendation of comment shall be understood to pertain only to

the subject matter of the dispute; the Signatories' responsibility to carry out all actions under this MOA that are not subjects of the dispute shall remain unchanged.

D. Adoptability

In the event that a federal agency other than the Signatories intends to provide financial assistance, permits, licenses, approvals or other assistance that meets the definition of undertaking at 36 CFR 800.16(y) and relates to the Undertaking, such federal agency may become a Signatory to this MOA as a means of satisfying its Section 106 responsibilities. To become a Signatory to this MOA, the agency official must provide written notice to the Signatories that the agency agrees to the terms of the MOA, specifying the extent of the agency's involvement with the project, the agency's intent to participate in the MOA, and identifying NPS as the lead federal agency for its undertaking. The participation of the agency is subject to approval by the Signatories, who must respond to the written notice within thirty (30) calendar days. If no responses are provided, approval will be granted.

F. Amendments

Any Signatory to this MOA may request that it be amended. The Signatories will consult for no more than thirty (30) calendar days (or another time period agreed upon by all Signatories) to consider such amendment. The amendment will be effective on the date a copy of the amendment, signed by all the Signatories, is filed with the ACHP.

G. Signatures And Effective Date

This MOA may be executed in counterparts, with a separate page for each Signatory. This MOA will become effective immediately upon execution by all Signatories.

H. Electronic Copies

Within one (1) week of the last signature on this MOA, the NPS shall provide each Signatory with one high quality, legible, full color, electronic copy of this fully-executed MOA and all of its attachments fully integrated into one, single document. Internet links shall not be used as a means to provide copies of attachments since links to web-based information often change. If the electronic copy is too large to send by e-mail, NPS shall provide each Signatory with a copy of this MOA as described above via other suitable, electronic means.

I. Termination

If any Signatory to this MOA determines that the terms of the MOA will not or cannot be carried out, that Signatory will immediately notify the other Signatories in writing and consult with them to seek resolution or amendment pursuant to Stipulation V.D of the MOA. If within sixty (60) days, or another timeframe mutually agreed to by the Signatories, a resolution or Amendment cannot be reached, any Signatory may terminate the MOA upon written notification to the other Signatories.

If the MOA is terminated, prior to work continuing on the Undertaking, NPS must either (a) execute a new MOA pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6 with the Signatories or (b) request, take

into account, and respond to the comments of the ACHP under 36 CFR § 800.7. NPS will notify the Signatories as to the course of action it will pursue.

J. Fiscal Considerations

Expenditures by the parties in carrying out their respective responsibilities are subject to their budgetary processes and availability of funds and resources pursuant to applicable laws, regulations, and policies. No provision of this MOA shall be interpreted to require obligation or payment of funds in violation of the Antideficiency Act, 31 U.S.C. § 1341, or the purpose statute, 31 U.S.C. § 1301(a). Any action requiring reimbursement or contribution of funds or resources between the parties shall be handled in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and procedures, and shall be the subject of separate written agreements, contingent upon the availability of funds. Any procurement actions conducted in furtherance of this MOA shall comply with federal procurement law and regulations and shall be the subject of separate written agreements.

E. Duration

This MOA will expire seven (7) years from the date of its execution. Prior to expiration, the NPS may consult with the Signatories to reconsider the terms of this MOA and amend or extend it in accordance with Stipulation V.F.

Execution and implementation of this MOA documents that NPS, USSS, and NCPC have considered the effects of this Undertaking on historic properties and satisfied their responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA and its implementing regulations.

SIGNATURES AND EXHIBITS FOLLOW ON SEPARATE PAGES

LIST OF EXHIBITS

A: DESIGN DRAWINGS

B: INVITED CONSULTING PARTIES

C: ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS (AOE) REPORT

D: LANDSCAPE PLAN

E: SHERMAN PARK PUBLIC ACCESS PLAN

**SIGNATURE PAGE
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
REGARDING THE
WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY PROJECT
AT
PRESIDENT’S PARK, WASHINGTON, DC**

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

JAIME BOYLE Digitally signed by JAIME BOYLE
Date: 2026.09.18 14:47:48 -04'00' for John Stanwich

BY: John Stanwich
Superintendent
White House and President’s Park

Date

**SIGNATURE PAGE
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
REGARDING THE
WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY PROJECT
AT
PRESIDENT’S PARK, WASHINGTON, DC**

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE



JEREMY J BROWN

SAIC - USSS/TSD

2026.09.18 14:06:04 -04'00'

09/18/2026

BY: Jeremy J. Brown
Special Agent in Charge, Technical Security Division
United States Secret Service

Date

**SIGNATURE PAGE
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
REGARDING THE
WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY PROJECT
AT
PRESIDENT’S PARK, WASHINGTON, DC**

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Diane Sullivan

9/21/2026

BY: Diane Sullivan
Acting Executive Director
National Capital Planning Commission

Date

**SIGNATURE PAGE
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
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AT
PRESIDENT’S PARK, WASHINGTON, DC**

DC STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

	9/18/2026
BY: David Maloney DC State Historic Preservation Officer	Date

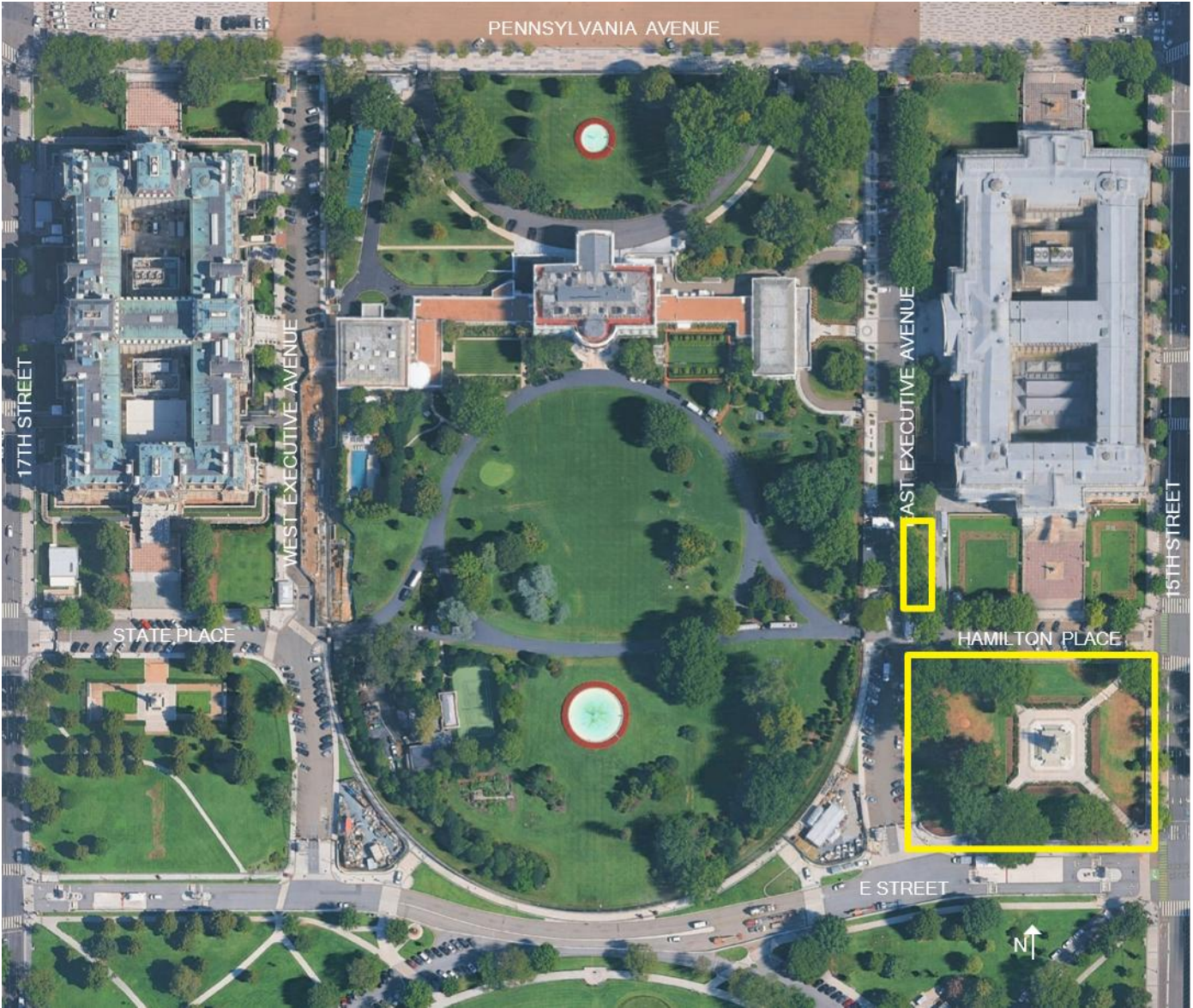
EXHIBIT A: DESIGN DRAWINGS

**NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION
FINAL SUBMISSION**

THE WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING
FACILITY PROJECT

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT/UNITED STATES
SECRET SERVICE/ NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

AECOM



Project Name

The White House Visitor Screening Facility

Design Team

AECOM - Civil, Architectural, Electrical, Mechanical, Plumbing,
Fire Protection, Landscape Architecture, Section 106

Thornton Tomasetti - Structural, Security, Communication

Agency and Contact

Executive Office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

Heather D. Martin
Deputy Director Office of Administration and Chief Financial Officer

Project Team

Andy Stohs
Senior Advisor, Technical Operations Directorate, United States Secret Service

Trang “TK” Tieu
General Engineer, Technical Security Division, United States Secret Service

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1. PROJECT OVERVIEW

1. PROJECT OVERVIEW

1.1 AGENCIES AND PROJECT SUMMARY

The United States Secret Service (USSS) in conjunction with the National Park Service (NPS), United States Department of the Interior (DOI), and Executive Office of the President (EOP) proposes constructing a permanent security screening facility for visitors to the White House for tours and events. The facility will be located underneath Sherman Park, which is located Southeast of the White House.

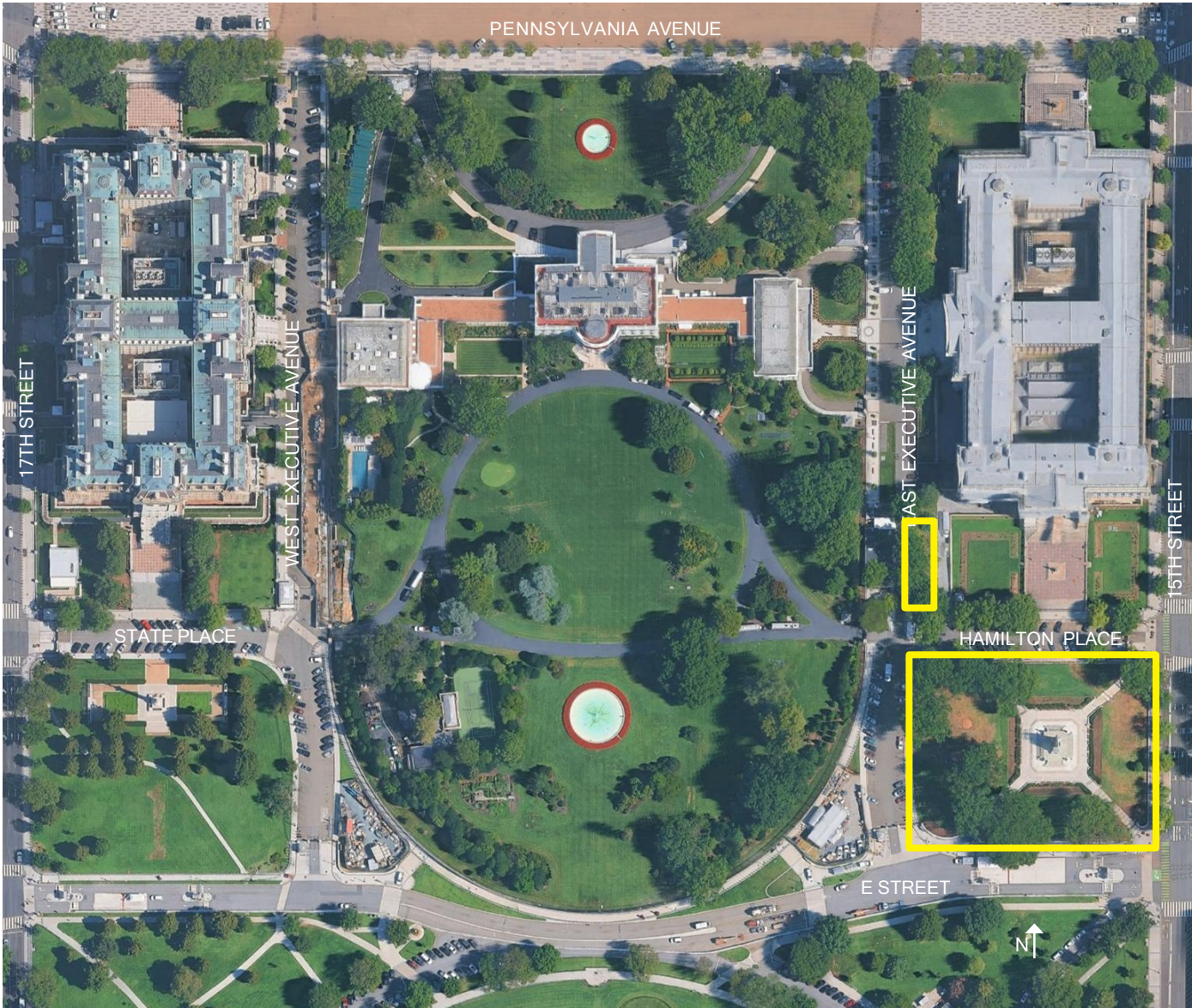


1. PROJECT OVERVIEW

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT AREA

The project area falls within the Monumental Core of the District of Columbia (D.C.) and is at the heart of the Central Washington Planning Area of the National Capital Planning Commission’s (NCPC) Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital (Comprehensive Plan) adopted on June 6, 2024. The project location is entirely on federal land in President’s Park, an 82-acre park that serves as the setting for the White House and other federal buildings as well as memorials and monuments.

Jurisdictional control, stewardship, and oversight responsibilities for the White House and President’s Park are shared by various departments and the District of Columbia. East Executive Avenue to the West, E Street to the South and Alexander Hamilton Place to the North of the project area are managed by NPS. 15th Street on the east periphery of the park is managed by the District of Columbia Department of Transportation (DDOT).



1. PROJECT OVERVIEW

1.3 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The purpose for this project is to provide a permanent White House Visitor Screening Facility (VSF) for the United States Secret Service (USSS) that can support security screening needs for visitor tours, large-scale events, White House Staff, and Contractors. This new 45,000 square foot facility will expand the screening capacity/capabilities and eliminate the need for temporary screening tents for events. As a result, the permanent facility will strengthen campus security and enhance the overall visitor experience.

The project site is located in Sherman Park on the south side of the Treasury Building adjacent to proposed screening facility location included in the NPS led interagency Comprehensive Design Plan for the White House and President's Park (CDP, 2000)

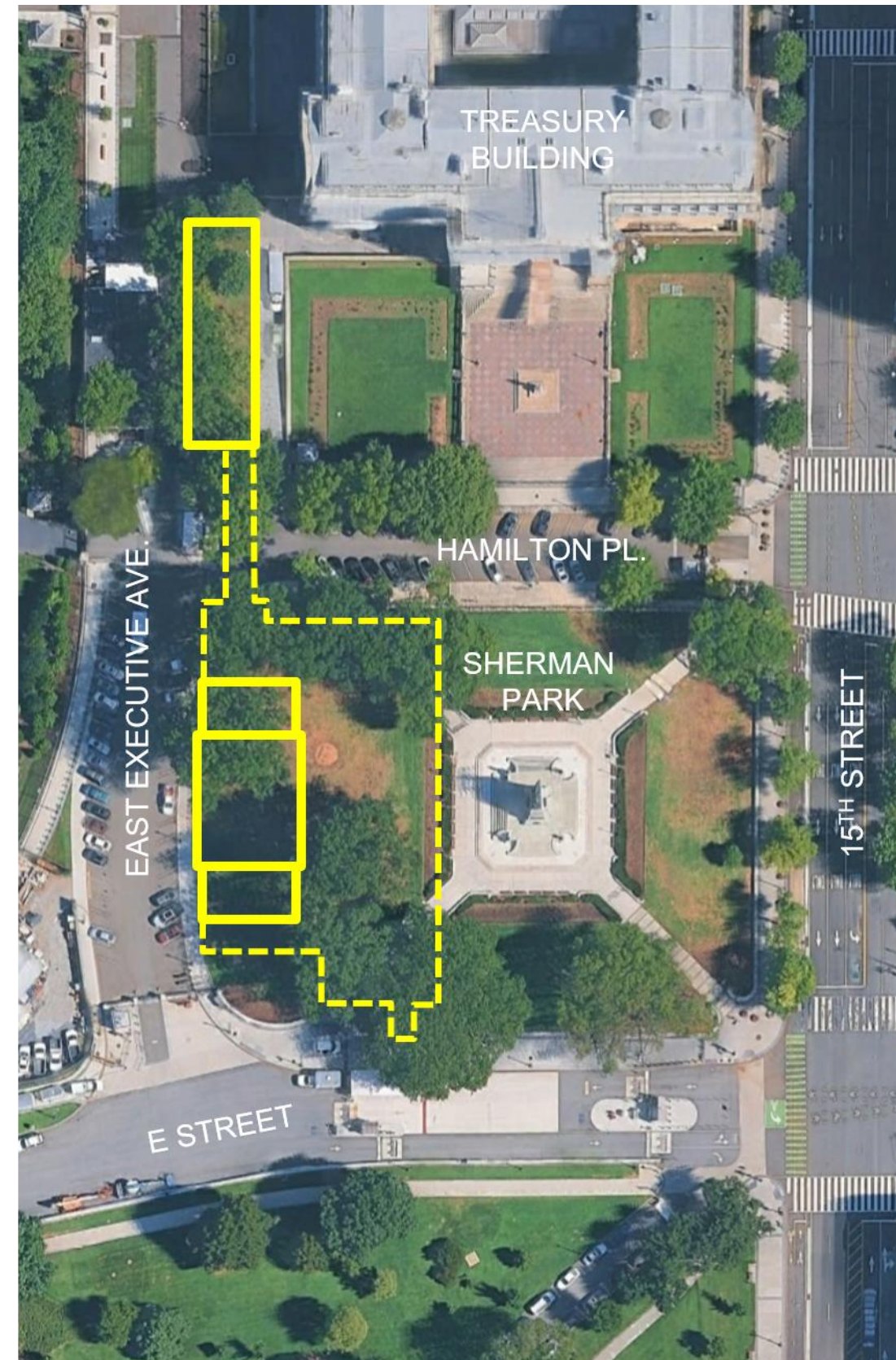
The majority of the facility's program is located below grade within the park's western quadrant to minimize visual impact and avoid infrastructure conflicts in the park's southeast corner. Landscape restoration, including new tree plantings, will be provided within all impacted zones to reinstate and enhance the park's character.

The below grade portion of this facility is approximately 33,000 square feet .The depth of the building accounts for a 12'-0" clear floor to underside of structure, 2'-0" allocation for concrete structure, and a minimum of 3'-0 ground cover above.

Visitors will enter the facility through an above-ground pavilion located in the western quadrant of the park, aligned with the existing General William Tecumseh Sherman Monument at the center of the park. Queuing will begin along a new pathway extending from the monument to the entrance pavilion, where visitors will undergo an initial ID check before proceeding into the facility. Visitors would then proceed through the lobby and down to the lower level to a second checkpoint, followed by the pre-screening process.

The below-grade primary screening area is sized to accommodate the equipment and spatial requirements necessary to achieve the throughput capacities established by USSS for large events. Primary screening is laid out as an open floor plan to provide maximum flexibility with the current screening process and equipment, and to support adaptation to evolving screening technologies and capabilities.

Upon successfully clearing primary screening, visitors proceed to the escalators that return them to grade level north of the secure fence line along East Executive Avenue.



AERIAL SHOWING PROJECT SITE AT SHERMAN PARK AND EAST EXECUTIVE AVENUE.

- Above Ground Project Site
- - - Below Ground Project Site

1. PROJECT OVERVIEW

1.4 OUTREACH AND COORDINATION

The applicant has held one virtual project meeting with NCPC and Commission of Fine Arts (CFA) Staff as part of the Pre-Submission process. The meeting was held on February 23, 2026, jointly with representatives from NCPC and CFA.

The applicant has held 3 consulting parties meetings with staff from multiple agencies including but not limited to CFA, NCPC, and District of Columbia Historic Preservation Office (DC HPO), Meetings were held on:

- April 20th, 2026
- May 19th, 2026
- June 17th, 2026

The applicant has held several virtual meetings with DC Department of Transportation (DDOT), who will act as the liaison for all other DC Government department reviews.

The applicant received Concept Approval for the project from CFA on July 16th, 2026

1.5 SCHEDULE

The project has an operational need date of July 2028.

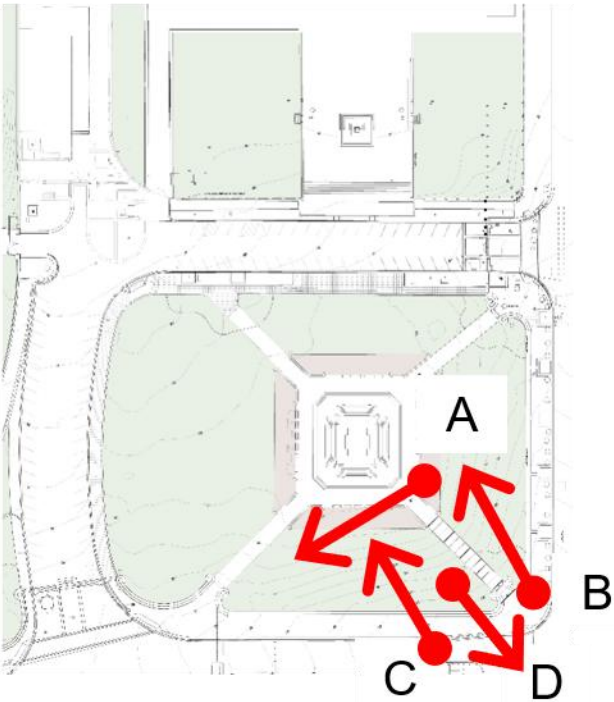
The schedule below provides a summary of the intended project schedule with key phases and milestones:

- Start Site Preparation - September 2026
- Start Excavation & Construction - Fall 2026
- Facility Operational - July 2028

2. DETAILED PROJECT INFORMATION

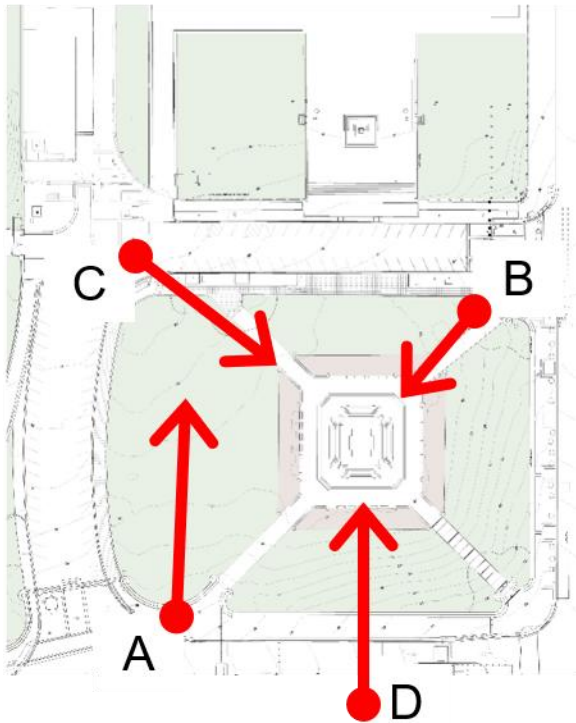
2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS



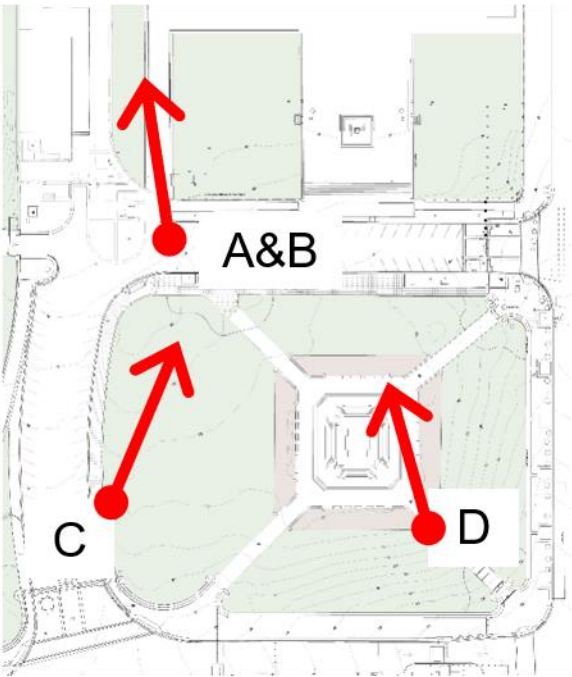
2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS



2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

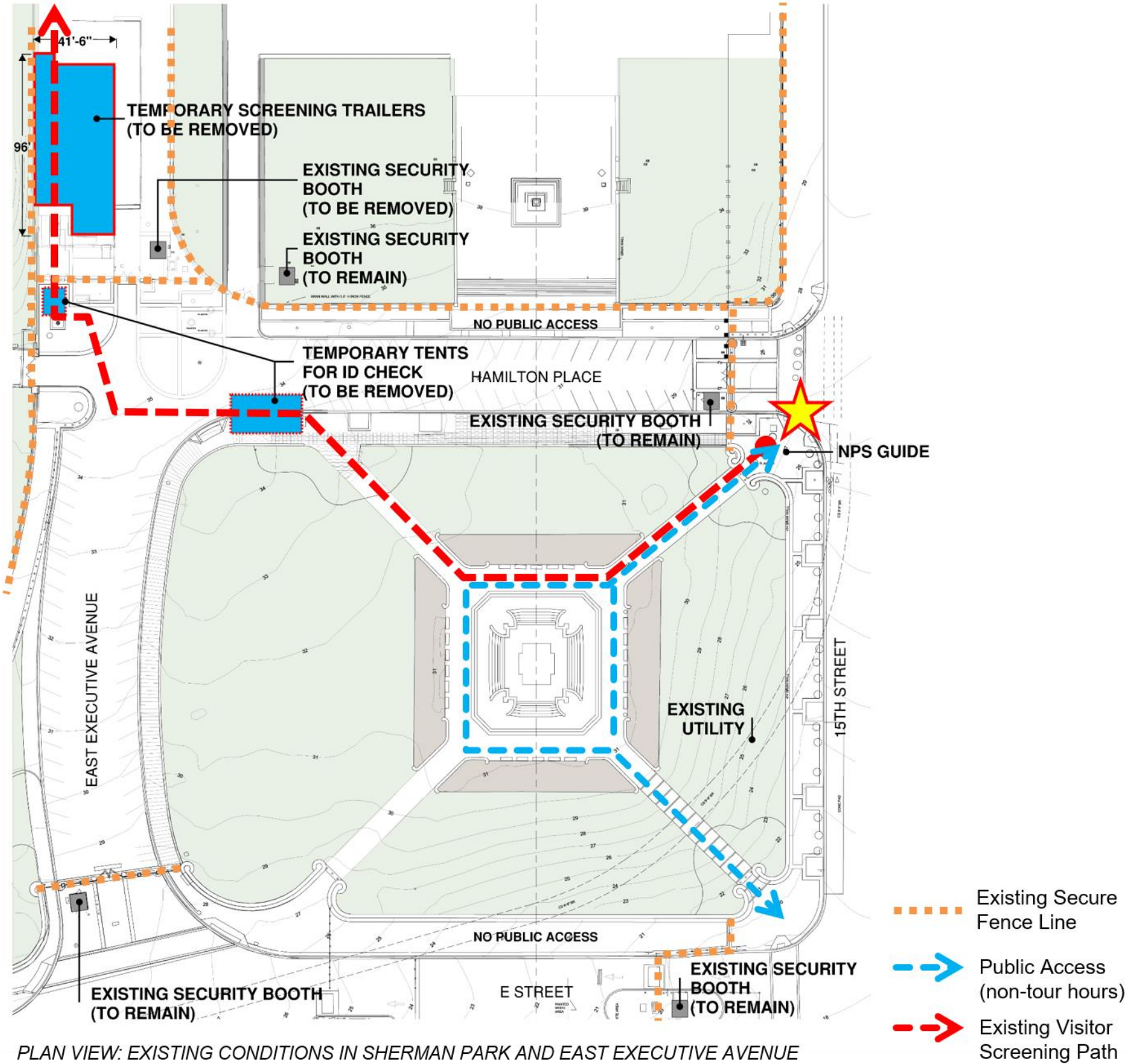


2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

Since 2005 USSS has utilized temporary trailers on East Executive Avenue for security screening of White House tours and event guests.

White House visitors would arrive at the corner of 15th Street and Alexander Hamilton Place and begin queuing within the hardscape pathways within Sherman Park. Visitors would be processed through an initial security check point under temporary tent structures and proceed to East Executive Avenue for security processing. Visitors would enter a double-wide temporary trailer on East Executive Avenue and be processed through a single lane of security equipment. Once processed, visitors would exit the facility and walk northbound on East Executive Avenue to proceed to the East Wing.



2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS



VIEW OF THE EXISTING VISITOR SCREENING TRAILER ENTRANCE ON EAST EXECUTIVE AVENUE.



VIEW OF THE EXISTING VISITOR SCREENING TRAILER EXIT ON EAST EXECUTIVE AVENUE.



VIEW OF TEMPORARY SCREENING TENTS AND EQUIPMENT FOR LARGE EVENTS ON EAST EXECUTIVE AVENUE.



VIEW OF GUESTS BEING SCREENED THROUGH TEMPORARY TENTS ON EAST EXECUTIVE AVENUE.

2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.2 PROPOSED FACILITY



RENDERING SHOWS VIEW OF PROPOSED ABOVE GROUND ENTRANCE PAVILION IN THE WEST QUADRANT OF SHERMAN PARK + STAFF SCREENING / EXIT BUILDING ALONG EAST EXEC. AVE.

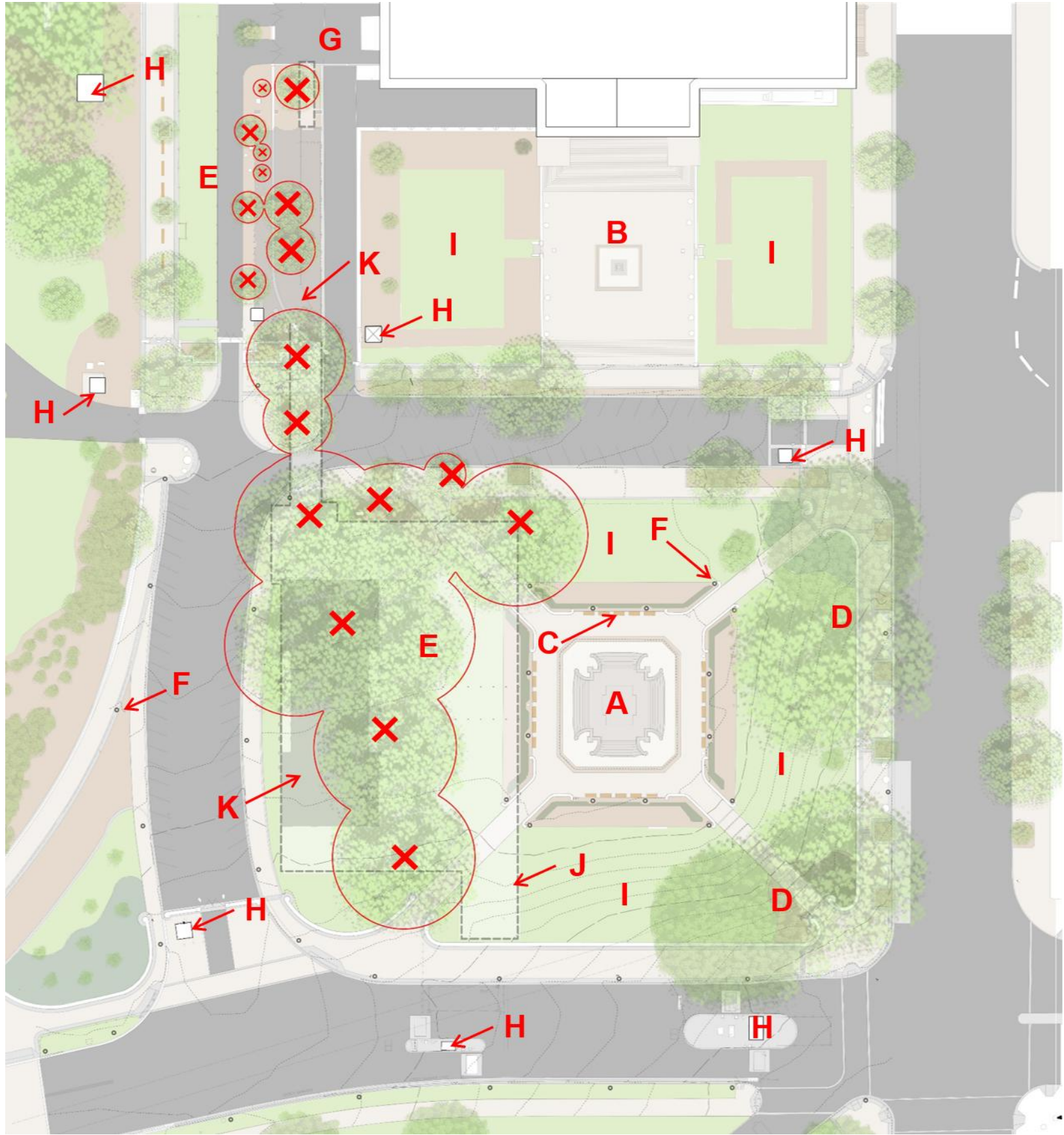
2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The project site consists of two distinct zones separated by Pennsylvania Avenue, with access provided from either Pennsylvania Avenue or E Street NW. Both entries are controlled by gates.

The northern zone is an approximately 47-foot by 185-foot linear strip bordered by the Treasury Building and its grounds to the east, East Executive to the west, and Pennsylvania Avenue to the south. The northern edge is bound by a bridge that runs over the Treasury Building’s service ramp. A concrete walkway runs along the western edge of the site adjacent to East Executive. The eastern edge features a site wall that separates the project area from the service ramp leading to a Treasury Building’s subgrade level. Existing vegetation includes a mix of mature deciduous trees and smaller ornamental trees; these trees must be removed prior to construction. The ground cover in this area, where not paved, is primarily mulch.

The southern zone is a nearly-rectangular memorial park, Sherman Plaza, measuring approximately 330 feet by 240 feet. Sherman Plaza is bound by 15th Street NW to the east, E Street NW to the south, Pennsylvania Avenue to the north, and East Executive to the west. The South Plaza of the Treasury Building lies across Pennsylvania Avenue. Mature deciduous trees are located along the perimeter of the plaza; many of those on the western portion of the site will need to be removed. In the center of the plaza, elevated on a pedestal, is the statue of General William Tecumseh Sherman. Walkways surround the pedestal and then radiate from the pedestal to the northeast, southeast, northwest, and southwest corners of the plaza; these walkways are incorporated into the site and landscape design. Sherman’s statue along with the statue of Alexander Hamilton in the South Plaza and the statue of Albert Gallatin Treasury Building’s north plaza, form a memorial axis, phenomenologically bounding the east of President’s Park.



- A. EXISTING STATUE-
GENERAL WILLIAM
TECUMSEH SHERMAN
- B. EXISTING STATUE –
ALEXANDER HAMILTON
- C. EXISTING BENCHES,
TYPICAL
- D. EXISTING TREES TO
REMAIN
- E. EXISTING TREES TO
REMOVE
- F. EXISTING LIGHTING,
TYPICAL
- G. EXISTING BRIDGE –
FROM EAST EXECUTIVE
OVER SERVICE RAMP
- H. OFFICER POSTS
- I. EXISTING LAWN
- J. PROPOSED BUILDING
BELOW GROUND
- K. PROPOSED BUILDING
ABOVE GROUND

2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.2 PROPOSED FACILITY

18 existing trees across the site are identified for removal to accommodate the project. The table to the right identifies the existing trees within the site and what the disposition of each will be, either save (S), transplant (TR) or remove (R).

Following NCPC Tree Preservation and Replacement Resource Guide (2020), the removal of the trees to accommodate the project will require 40 trees to be installed to mitigate the loss of existing trees..

SHERMAN SQUARE PARK TREE CONDITION REVIEW														
NPS TREE NO.	AECOM TREE NO.	TREE SPECIES	HABIT	CANOPY	TRUNK	TRUNK FLARE	OVERALL CONDITION	NOTES	DISPOSITION	DIAMETER DBH (IN.)	SPECIES RATING	CONDITION RATING	TREE REPLACEMENT SCORE	TREE REPLACEMENT REQUIREMENT
1	1	AMERICAN ELM (ULMUS AMERICANUS)	G	F/G	G	G	G	CABLED	S	48	58%	75%		
2		REMOVED							N/A					
3	5	WILLOW OAK (QUERCUS PHELLOS)	F	G	F	F	F	SUCKERING	R	39	75%	50%	14.625	3
4	6	WILLOW OAK (QUERCUS PHELLOS)	G	G	G	F	G		TR	6	75%	75%		
5	8	WILLOW OAK (QUERCUS PHELLOS)	G	G	G	G	G	PROXIMITY TO UNDERGROUND VAULT	TR	8	75%	75%		
6	7	WILLOW OAK (QUERCUS PHELLOS)	G	G	G	F	G	FUNGUS PRESENT AT BASE OF TRUNK (SE)	R	43	75%	75%	24.1875	5
7	10	WILLOW OAK (QUERCUS PHELLOS)	G	G	G	G	G	CABLED	R	40	75%	75%	22.5	5
8	9	WILLOW OAK (QUERCUS PHELLOS)	F	G	G	G	G		R	5	75%	75%	2.8125	1
9	11	WILLOW OAK (QUERCUS PHELLOS)	G	G	G	G	G	CABLED	R	37	75%	75%	20.8125	5
10	12	WILLOW OAK (QUERCUS PHELLOS)	G	G	F	F	F	BURL AT BASE OF TRUNK, CABLED	R	38	75%	50%	14.25	3
11	13	WILLOW OAK (QUERCUS PHELLOS)	G	G	G	G	G	CABLED, SLIGHT LEAN	S	40	75%	75%		
12	4	WILLOW OAK (QUERCUS PHELLOS)	G	G	G	G	G	LIMB UP, CO-DOMINANT LEADER	S	6	75%	75%		
13	3	WILLOW OAK (QUERCUS PHELLOS)	F	F	F	G	F	CABLED	S	38	75%	50%		
14		REMOVED							N/A					
15	2	WILLOW OAK (QUERCUS PHELLOS)	G	G	G	G	G		S	4	75%	75%		
16		REMOVED							N/A					
17	S11	WILLOW OAK (QUERCUS PHELLOS)	P	F	P	F	P	NPS POTENTIAL REMOVAL LIST, CHLOROTIC, LEANING	R	12	75%	25%	2.25	1
18	S10	REMOVED							N/A					
19	S9	WILLOW OAK (QUERCUS PHELLOS)	F	F	G	F	F	SPARSE, HIGH ROOT BALL	S	7	75%	50%		
20	S8	WILLOW OAK (QUERCUS PHELLOS)	F	G	F	F	F	TRUNK DAMAGE EVIDENT	S	10	75%	50%		
21	S7	WILLOW OAK (QUERCUS PHELLOS)	P	P	P	F	P	CHLOROTIC	S	4	75%	25%		
22	S6	REMOVED							N/A					
23	S5	WILLOW OAK (QUERCUS PHELLOS)	P	P	F	F	P	CHLOROTIC	S	8	75%	25%		
24	S4	WILLOW OAK (QUERCUS PHELLOS)	P	P	F	F	P	CHLOROTIC	S	9	75%	25%		
25	S3	WILLOW OAK (QUERCUS PHELLOS)	P	P	F	P	P	GIRDLING ROOTS PRESENT, CHLOROTIC	S	9	75%	25%		
26	S2	WILLOW OAK (QUERCUS PHELLOS)	P	P	F	F	P	CHLOROTIC	S	12	75%	25%		
27	S1	WILLOW OAK (QUERCUS PHELLOS)	F	P	F	F	F	SUCKERING, CHLOROTIC	S	8	75%	50%		
								SPECIES RATING IS THE AVERAGE OF THE RATING RANGE AS IDENTIFIED BY THE MID-ATLAN TI CHAPTER OF ISA RATINGS 2021 GUIDELINES.						
								CONDITION RATING ASSUMPTION SIMPLIFIED TO: POOR = 25%, FAIR = 50%, GOOD = 75%						
								NUMBER OF TREES AT 2.5" CALIPER DBH REQUIRED FOR MITIGATION (SHERMAN PARK):						23
EAST EXECUTIVE DRIVE TREE														
E1		WILLOW OAK (QUERCUS PHELLOS)							R	18	75%	75%	10.125	3
E2		WILLOW OAK (QUERCUS PHELLOS)							R	24	75%	75%	13.5	3
E3		WILLOW OAK (QUERCUS PHELLOS)							R	5	75%	75%		1
E4		SAUCER MAGNOLIA (MAGNOLIA X SOULANGEANA)							R	6	70%	75%		1
E5		WILLOW OAK (QUERCUS PHELLOS)							R	6	75%	75%		1
E6		SAUCER MAGNOLIA (MAGNOLIA X SOULANGEANA)							R	4	70%	75%		1
E7		ALLEGHENY SERVICEBERRY (AMELANCHIER LAEVIS)							R	2	80%	75%		1
E8		ALLEGHENY SERVICEBERRY (AMELANCHIER LAEVIS)							R	3	80%	75%		1
E9		WILLOW OAK (QUERCUS PHELLOS)							R	6	75%	75%		1
E10		KOUSA DOGWOOD (CORNUS KOUSA)							R	2	88%	75%	12.6	1
E11		SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA (MAGNOLIA GRANDIFOLIA)							R	24	70%	75%		3
								NUMBER OF TREES AT 2.5" CALIPER DBH REQUIRED FOR MITIGATION (EAST EXECUTIVE):						17
								TOTAL NUMBER OF TREES REQUIRED FOR MITIGATION:						40

2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.2 PROPOSED FACILITY

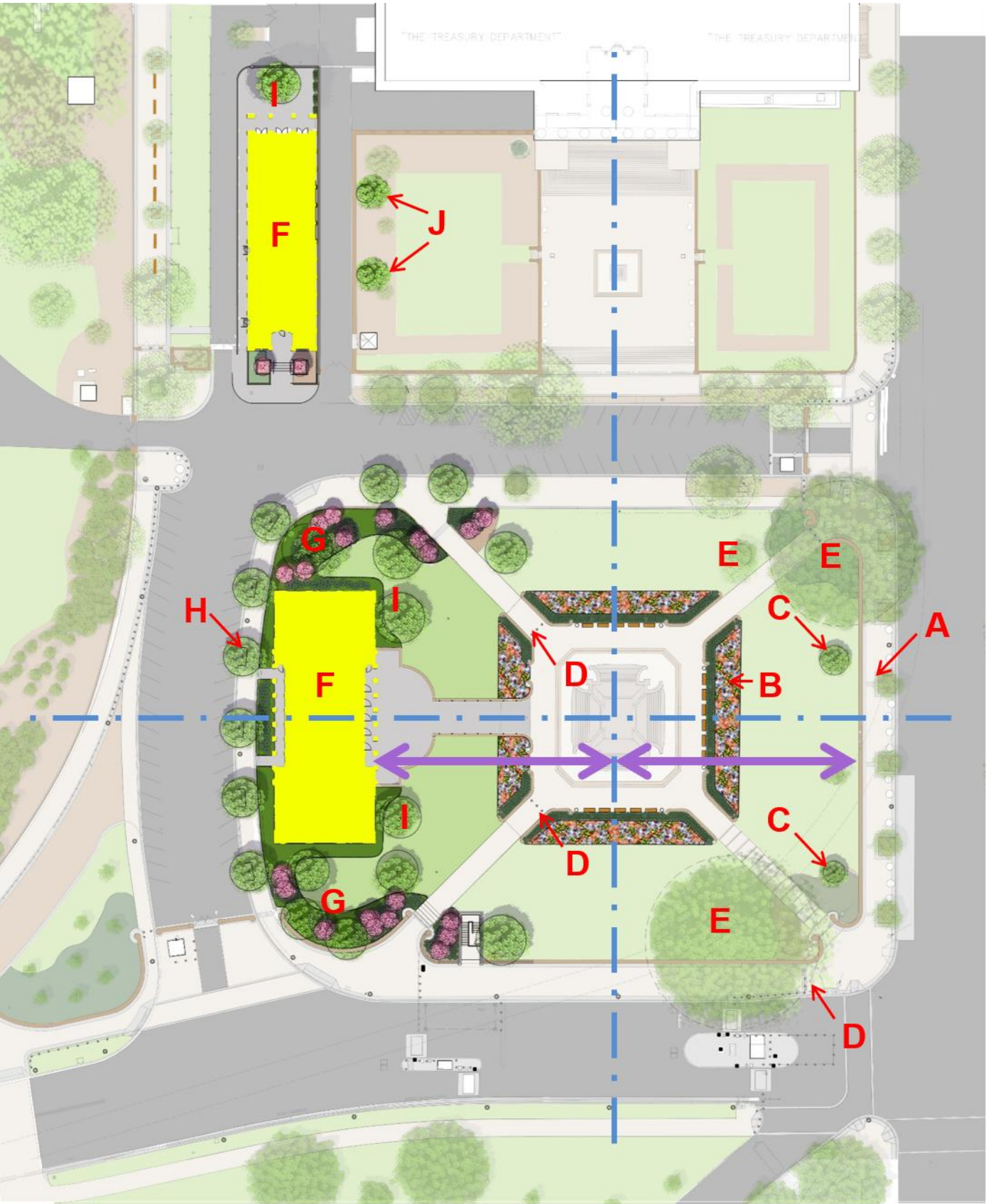
The proposed landscape plan identifies all new trees, plantings, and grass areas planned within the scope of this project. Plantings around existing and new site walls will be selected and coordinated with NPS to provide a cohesive design that includes all 4 sides of the monument.

The proposed Entrance Pavilion is sited along the western most edge of the park where the quadrant is significantly wider than the north, south, and east sides. The east façade of the building is aligned to match the distance between the monument and existing retaining wall along 15th Street on the opposite side.

Trees are proposed along lower East Executive Avenue within the sidewalk similar to the existing trees along 15th Street. These will provide a landscape buffer between parking and the west face of the pavilion.

The landscape design for the west side of East Executive Avenue across from the proposed exit building (location of existing temporary trailers) will be provided as part of the adjacent East Wing project.

The existing historic pathways and retaining walls at each corner of the park will remain in the finished site condition; however, the northwest and southwest pathways will need to be removed and rebuilt for construction of the Entrance Pavillion’s underground facilities. Additionally, steps will be integrated into the rebuilt southwest pathway to clear the below-grade portion of the proposed structure.



- A. EXISTING STREET TREES
- B. PROPOSED PLANTINGS IN CONSULTATION WITH NPS
- C. TRANSPLANTED EXISTING TREES
- D. POST & CHAIN BOLLARDS
- E. EXISTING PARK SPECIMEN TREES
- F. PROPOSED BUILDING
- G. BUFFER PLANTINGS AND UNDERSTORY TREES IN CONSULTATION WITH NPS
- H. PROPOSED STREET TREES
- I. LARGER PARK SPECIMEN TREES AS SOIL PROFILE ALLOWS
- J. ADDITIONAL TREES IN ROSE GARDEN IN CONSULTATION WITH TREASURY

2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.2 PROPOSED FACILITY

The plant schedule has been under development with consultation with NPS. NPS has expressed the desire to keep the park as a stand of Willow Oak, as has been the case historically. The addition of understory trees helps with the screening of parking along East Executive Drive and contributes to the required tree replacement requirement.

The proposed number of trees satisfies the NCPC tree replacement requirements. Tree sizes are specified larger than the minimum requirements to establish a more mature landscape for the project at the end of construction.

PLANT SCHEDULE

KEY	QTY.	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	ROOT	SPACING	NOTES
CANOPY TREES							
QP1	9	QUERCUS PHELLOS	WILLOW OAK	3" CAL.	B&B	AS SHOWN	STRONG CENTRAL LEADER, LIMBED TO 6'
QP2	6	QUERCUS PHELLOS	WILLOW OAK	5" CAL.	B&B	AS SHOWN	STRONG CENTRAL LEADER, LIMBED TO 6'
QP3	3	QUERCUS PHELLOS	WILLOW OAK	8" CAL.	B&B	AS SHOWN	STRONG CENTRAL LEADER, LIMBED TO 6'
UA	1	ULMUS AMERICANA 'PRINCETON'	PRINCETON ELM	6" CAL.	B&B	AS SHOWN	STRONG CENTRAL LEADER, LIMBED TO 6'
ORNAMENTAL TREES							
AL	11	AMELANCHIER LAEVIS	ALLEGHENY SERVICEBERRY	12' HT.	B&B	AS SHOWN	FULL PLANT
CF	14	CORNUS FLORIDA	FLOWERING DOGWOOD	12' HT.	B&B	AS SHOWN	FULL PLANT
SHRUBS							
IC	--	ILEX CRENATA 'COMPACTA'	COMPACT JAPANESE HOLLY	#7	CONT.	AS SHOWN	FULL PLANT
MP	--	MYRICA CERIFERA	SOUTHERN BAYBERRY	#7	CONT.	AS SHOWN	FULL PLANT
RDB	--	RHODODENDRON KURUME DE VALLEY WHITE'	AZALEA - WHITE	#7	CONT.	AS SHOWN	FULL PLANT
RDD	--	RHODODENDRON KURUME 'BLAAVUS PINK'	AZALEA - PINK	#7	CONT.	AS SHOWN	FULL PLANT
RM	--	RHODODENDRON CATABIENSE	CATAWBA RHODODENDRON	#7	CONT.	AS SHOWN	FULL PLANT
PERENNIAL & GROUNDCOVERS							
CP	--	CAREX PENNSYLVANICA	PENNSYLVANIA SEDGE	#1	CONT.	18" O.C.	FULL PLANT
CV	--	CHRYSOGONUM VRIGINIANUM	GREEN AND GOLD	#1	CONT.	18" O.C.	FULL PLANT
PS	--	PHLOX SUBULATA	MOSS PHLOX	#1	CONT.	2' O.C.	FULL PLANT
PV	--	PANICUM VIRGATUM 'SHENANDOAH'	SHENANDOAH SWITCH GRASS	#1	CONT.	2' O.C.	FULL PLANT
BULBS AND EPHEMERALS							
ca	--	CROCUS AUTUMNALIS	AUTUMN CROCUS	TOP SIZE	BULB	6-8" O.C.	
df	--	DAFFODIL SPECIES	DAFFODIL	TOP SIZE	BULB	6-12" O.C.	
mv	--	MERTENSIA VIRGINICA	VIRGINIA BLUEBELLS	LS PLUG	PLUG	18" O.C.	FULL PLANT

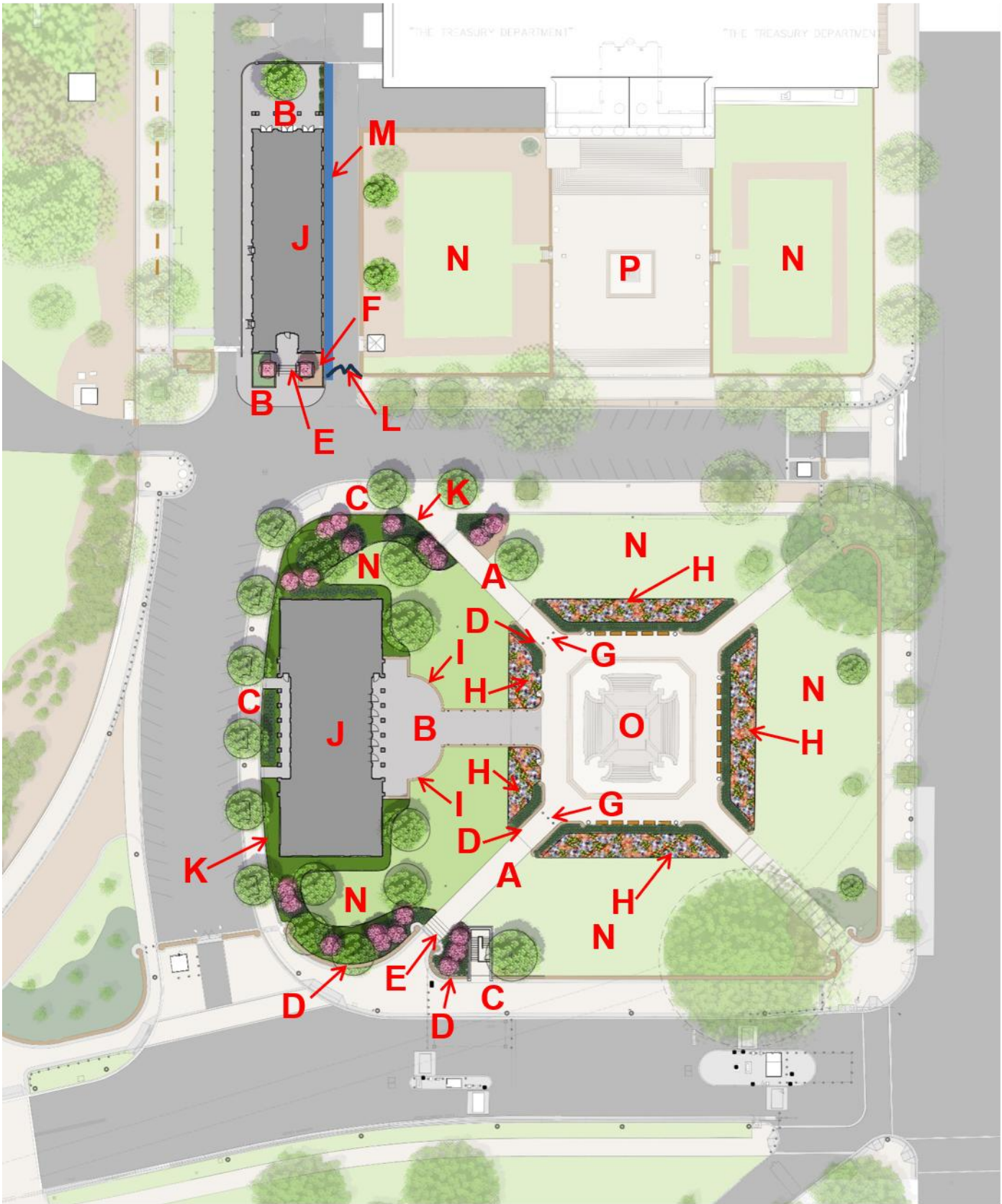
2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.2 PROPOSED SITE MATERIALS

The northwest and southwest walkways radiating from the pedestal of the General Sherman statue will be defined and isolated with cast iron post-and-chain bollards. These walkways will feature decorative concrete paving to match the existing concrete in this location, the radiating walkways extending to the northeast and southeast, and the walkway surrounding the pedestal. Stairs within the radiating walkways will be stone, providing a materiality consistent with adjacent site elements. Annuals will be planted around the perimeter of the walkway surrounding the pedestal; these seasonal plantings will provide color, soften hardscape edges, and visually frame the monument area.

The walkway and plaza linking the Sherman statue to the Entrance Pavillion will be paved with decorative stone. Additionally, stone seat walls will separate the walkways, planting beds, and turf, clarifying the entry procession. The seat walls' geometry and materiality will complement the stone paving and the Entrance Pavillion façade. Along the western perimeter, walkways will be precast pavers selected to match existing perimeter paving. A stone curb will separate the western walkway from the adjacent plantings along the Entrance Pavillion.

The walkways surrounding the Staff Screening / Exit Building, along with the stairs and ramp leading to it, will receive a decorative stone paving similar to the installation at the Entrance Pavillion. This will provide consistent character in high-use areas and at key thresholds.

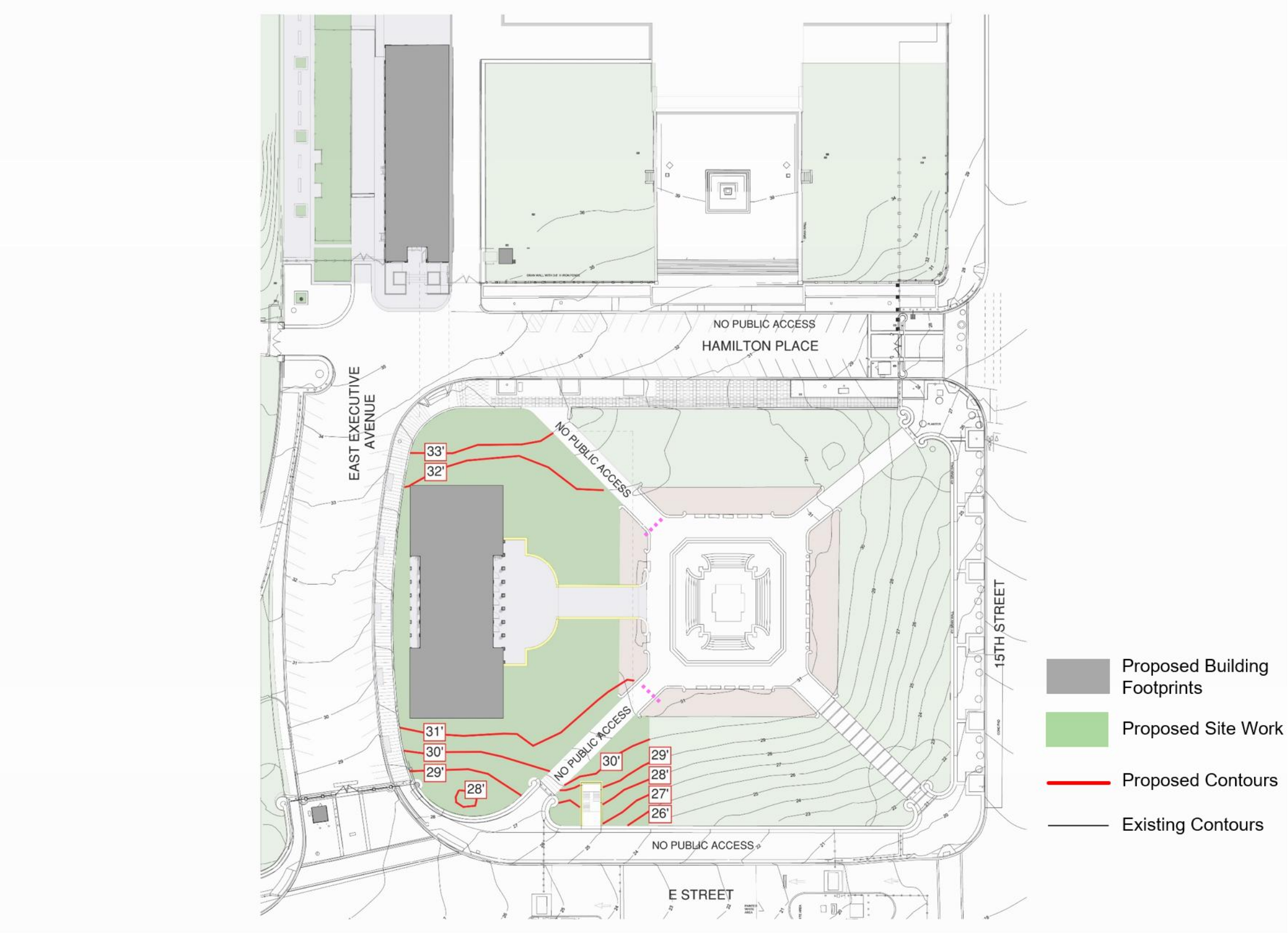


- A. DECORATIVE CONCRETE PAVING TO MATCH EXISTING
- B. STONE PAVING
- C. PRECAST PAVER SIDEWALK TO MATCH EXISTING
- D. STONE SITE WALLS TO MATCH EXISTING
- E. STONE SITE STAIRS
- F. STONE PAVED RAMP
- G. POST & CHAIN BOLLARDS
- H. ANNUALS BED
- I. STONE SEAT WALLS
- J. PROPOSED BUILDING
- K. PARK STONE CURBING TO MATCH EXISTING
- L. RECONFIGURE HISTORIC GATE
- M. CLAD PROPOSED RETAINING WALL WITH SALVAGED STONE VENEER
- N. TURF LAWN
- O. EXISTING STATUE- GENERAL WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN
- P. EXISTING STATUE – ALEXANDER HAMILTON

PLAN VIEW: PROPOSED HARDSCAPE PLAN

2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.2 PROPOSED SITE GRADING



PLAN VIEW: PROPOSED SITE GRADING

2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.2 PROPOSED FACILITY

Visitors to the White House will be instructed to arrive at the west side of Sherman Monument from either Hamilton Place and 15th Street or E Street and 15th Street corners of the park.

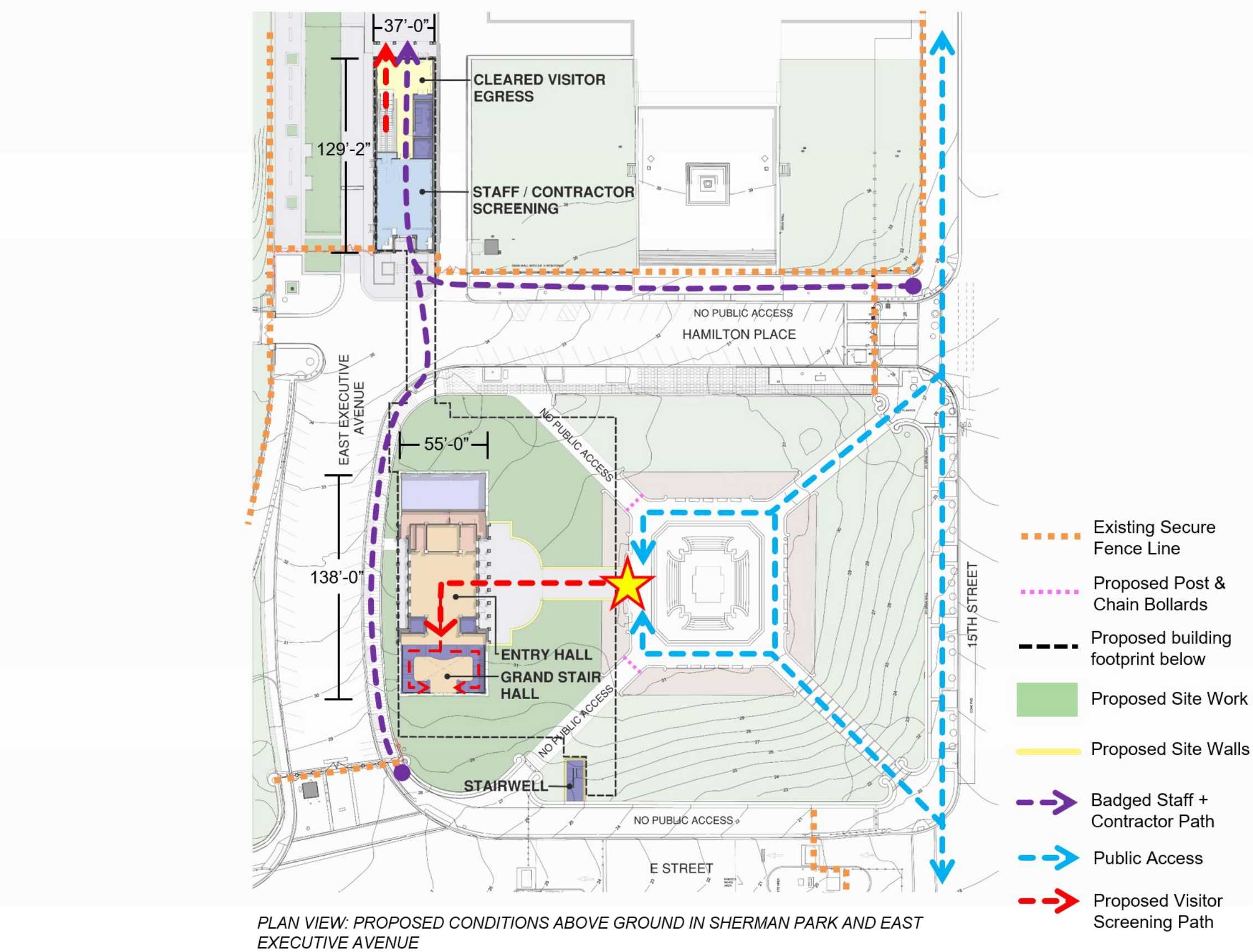
Queuing will begin in the plaza at the center of the park. Visitors will enter the facility via a new walkway on axis with the monument. An 8,000 square foot above-ground entrance pavilion, located in the western quadrant of the park, will provide indoor queuing, pre-function space, secret service support, building support, and symmetrical stairs and elevators to descend to the screening area below.

The proposed entrance pavilion preserves key public viewsheds of the monument and the Treasury while providing a dignified central entry point to the White House from the park and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Badged staff and contractors will enter via an above-grade screening post integrated into a new 4,000 square foot building along East Executive Avenue. The north side of this building will also enclose the escalators from the below-grade program, serving as the exit point from the facility into the cleared side of the campus.

A stairwell located at the south quadrant of the park, will function as a badged access point for USSS and facility personnel, as well as an emergency egress from the below-grade building.

The monument at the center of the park will be protected in place. Upon completion of the project, the park will remain open to the public and accessible from the northeast and southeast pathways from 15th Street. Alexander Hamilton Place and E Street located north and south of the site respectively will remain restricted to authorized vehicles and pedestrians.



2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

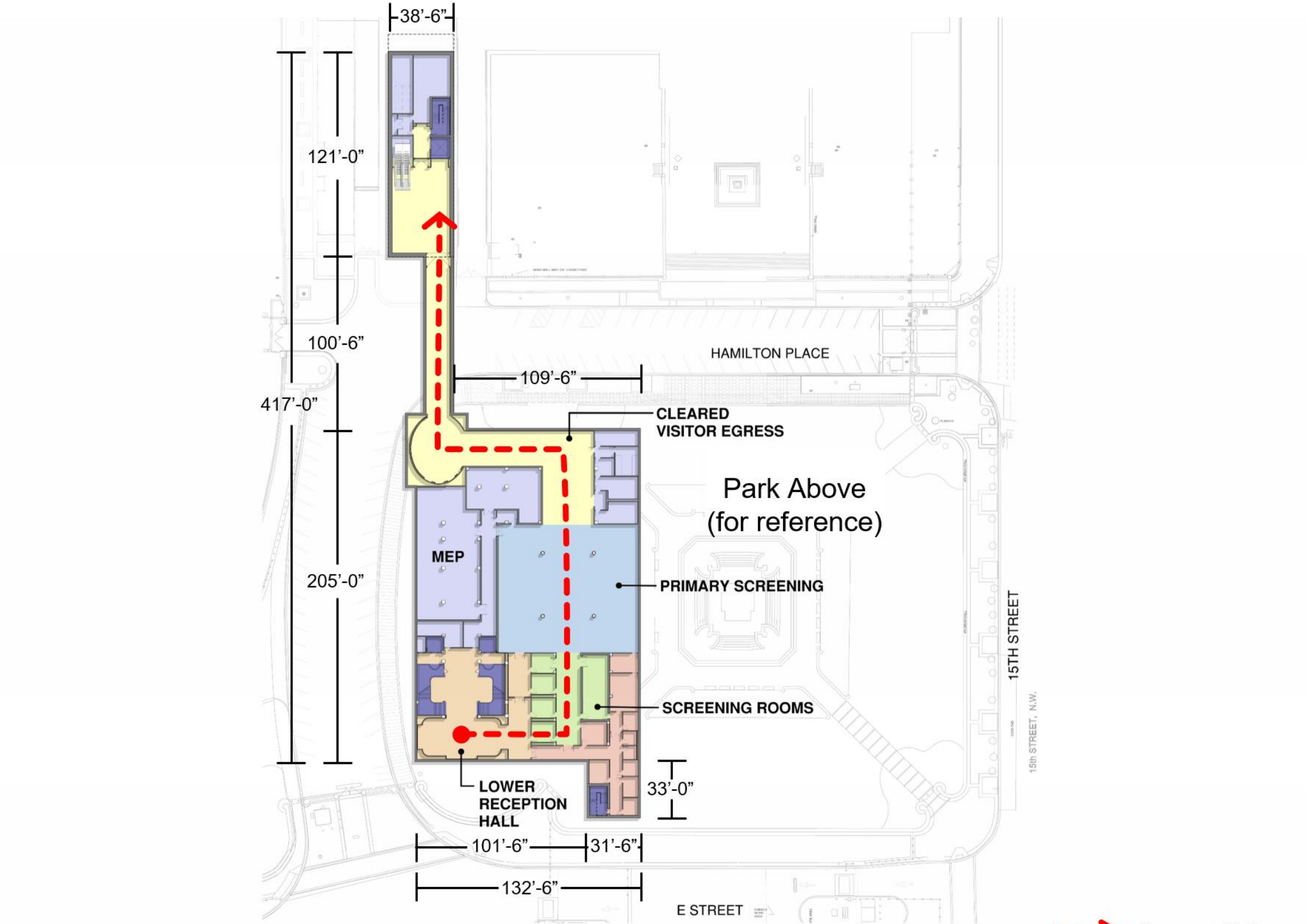
2.2 PROPOSED FACILITY

Upon entering the below-grade portion of the facility, visitors will process through pre-screening and primary screening.

Once visitors have completed primary screening, they proceed through a tunnel where the Executive Office of the President (EOP) and the tour office may provide informational displays to enhance the visitor experience. Escalators then return visitors to grade level north of the secure fence line along East Executive Avenue. From there, visitors continue to their scheduled White House tour or event.

The visitor screening facility is approximately 33,000 square feet and will include the necessary security procedures, technology and support space to meet the USSS protective mission for screening all visitors entering the White House.

The primary screening area is sized to accommodate the equipment and spatial requirements necessary to achieve the throughput capacities established by USSS for large events. The space is organized as an open floor plan to provide maximum flexibility with 6 lanes to accommodate current screening processes and equipment, and to support adaptation to evolving screening technologies and capabilities.



PLAN VIEW: PROPOSED CONDITIONS BELOW SHERMAN PARK AND EAST EXECUTIVE AVENUE

 Proposed Visitor Screening Path

2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.2 PROPOSED FACILITY

The entrance pavilion is conceived as a classically inspired composition that reinforces the formal character and significance of the site. A rhythmic colonnade of ten columns supports a carefully proportioned entablature and balustrade, creating a dignified architectural presence.

The composition is aligned on axis of the Sherman Monument, establishing a strong visual relationship between the new structure and the surrounding historic landscape while emphasizing procession, order, and monumentality.

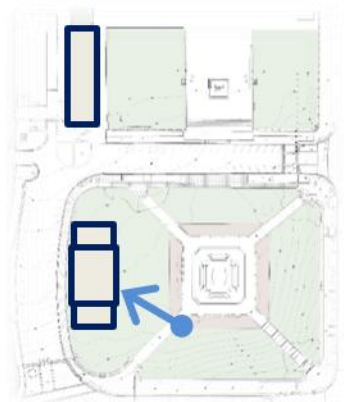
To further define the entry and facade, the doors are recessed behind the primary colonnade. Pilasters positioned between the door openings continue the cadence and proportions established by the exterior columns, creating a seamless architectural language across the façade which provides visual depth and shadow.

The pavilion and corresponding exit building are unified through the use of Sierra White granite, selected for its durability, timeless appearance, and compatibility with the surrounding granite of the park.

Presidential seals, carved into the granite panels flanking the colonnade, serve as a visual expression of the building's purpose.

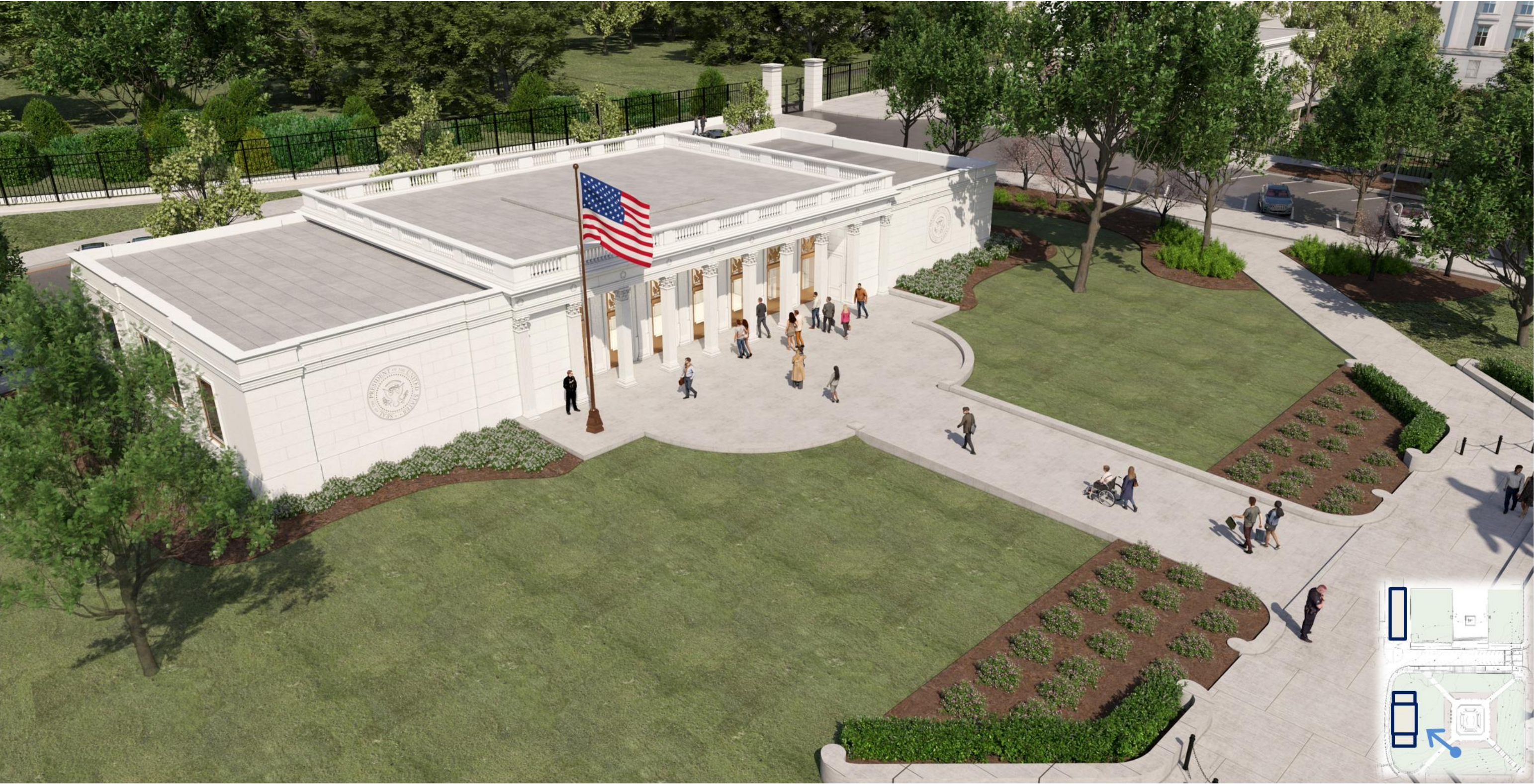


SOUTHEAST CORNER OF ENTRANCE PAVILION WITHIN SHERMAN PARK



2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.2 PROPOSED FACILITY



SOUTHEAST CORNER OF ENTRANCE PAVILION WITHIN SHERMAN PARK

2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.2 PROPOSED FACILITY



VISITOR APPROACH TO ENTRANCE PAVILION FROM SHERMAN MONUMENT PLAZA

2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.2 PROPOSED FACILITY



VIEW FROM THE CORNER OF E STREET NW AND 15TH STREET NW

2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.2 PROPOSED FACILITY



VIEW FROM VISITOR ENTRANCE TO SHERMAN PARK AT HAMILTON PLACE AND 15TH STREET NW

2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

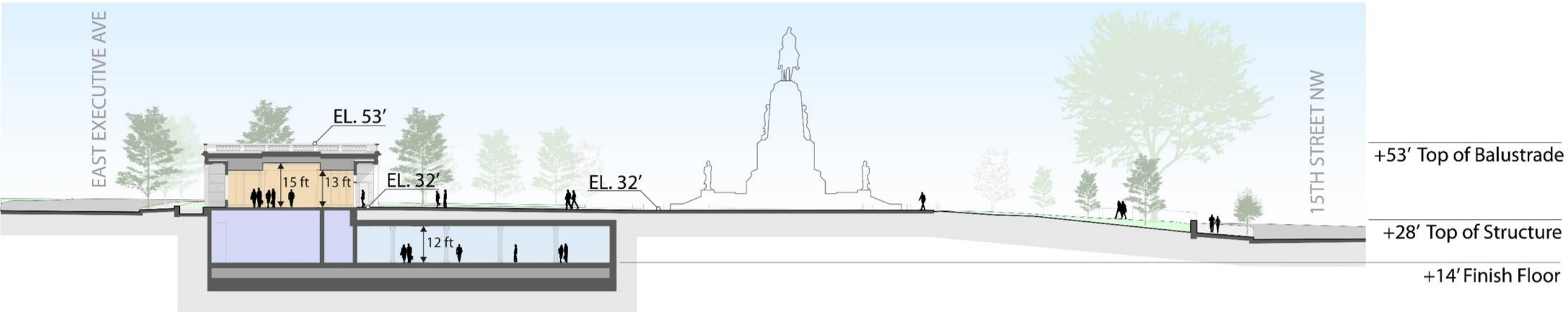
2.2 PROPOSED FACILITY



VIEW FROM EAST EXECUTIVE AVENUE

2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.2 PROPOSED FACILITY



1 ENTRY HALL+ LOWER LEVEL SCREENING



LEGEND – SECTION CUT LOCATIONS

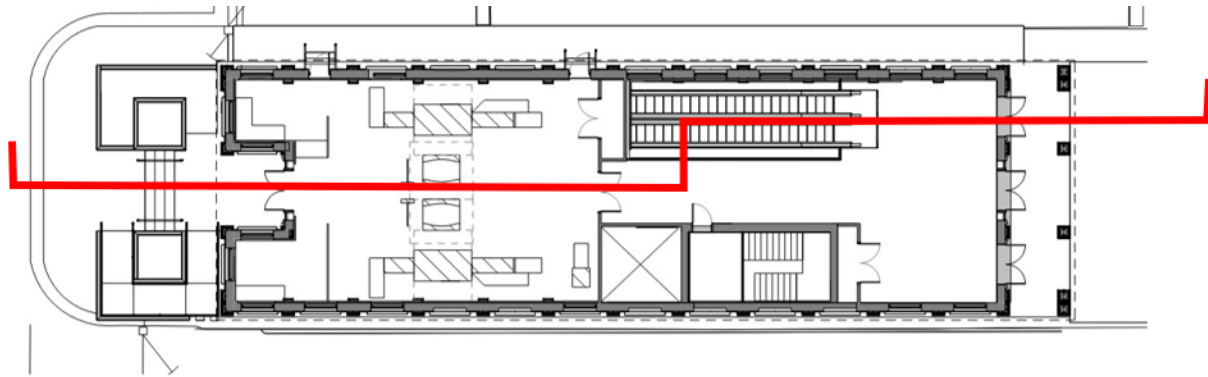


2 VISITOR FLOW TO LOWER LEVEL SCREENING

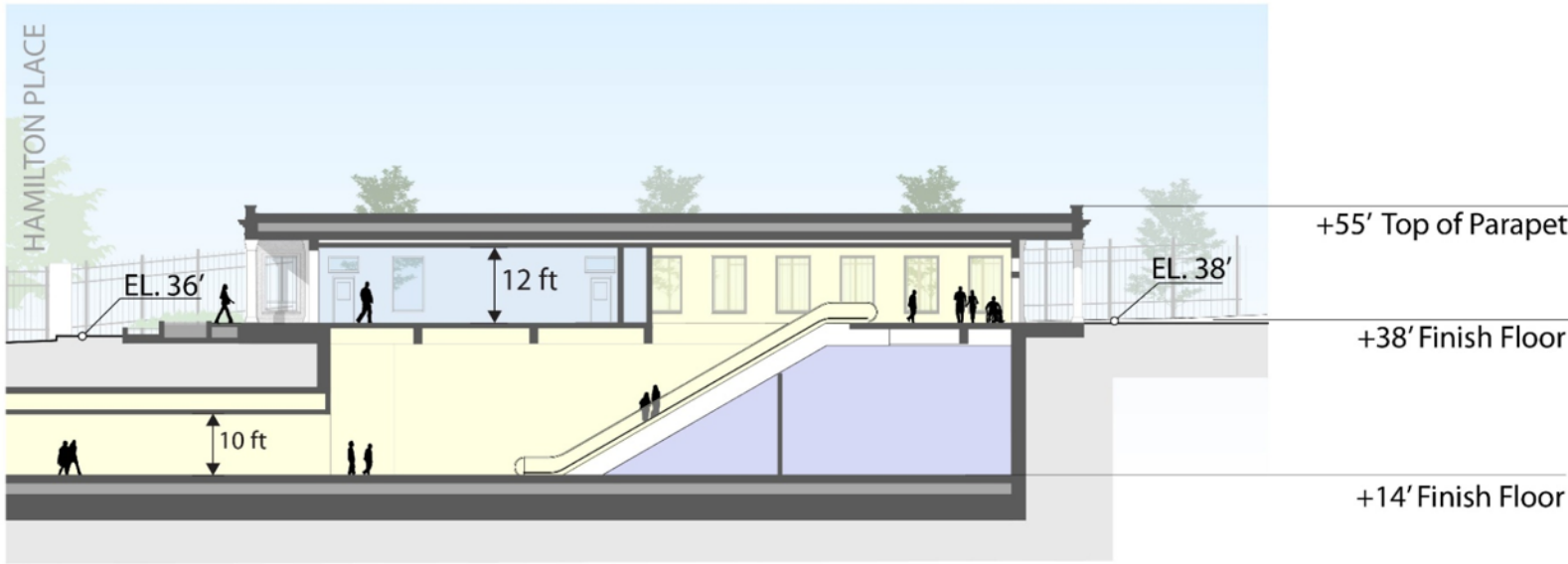
DIAGRAMMATIC SECTIONS SHOWING THE FACILITY UNDERNEATH SHERMAN PARK'S WEST QUADRANT

2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.2 PROPOSED FACILITY



ENLARGED FLOOR PLAN AT GRADE



3 STAFF SCREENING AND EXIT BUILDING

DIAGRAMMATIC SECTION SHOWING THE ABOVE-GRADE SCREENING AND CLEARED VISITOR EGRESS



LEGEND – SECTION CUT LOCATIONS

2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.2 PROPOSED FACILITY

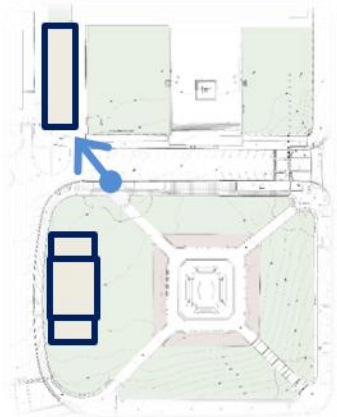
The architectural design of the staff screening and exit building incorporates freestanding columns at the north entrance, engaged columns in the balance of the building, and a flat roof articulated with a classically detailed entablature.

The parapet has been simplified to enhance the prominence of the adjacent entrance pavilion within the park, while the continued use of Sierra White granite strengthens the visual relationship between the two buildings.

Continuous pilaster elements establish a rhythmic order across the east and west facades, accommodating glazed openings where appropriate and solid infill panels as required. Glazing systems are detailed using traditional moldings and trim consistent with the project's classical character.



VIEW OF STAFF SCREENING / EXIT BUILDING FROM THE SOUTH



2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.2 PROPOSED FACILITY



VIEW OF STAFF SCREENING / EXIT BUILDING FROM THE SOUTHWEST

2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.2 PROPOSED FACILITY



VIEW OF STAFF SCREENING / EXIT BUILDING FROM THE NORTHWEST

2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

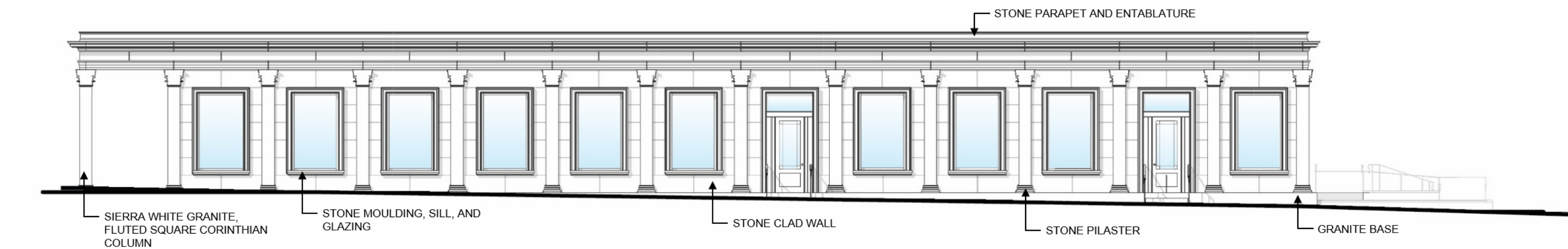
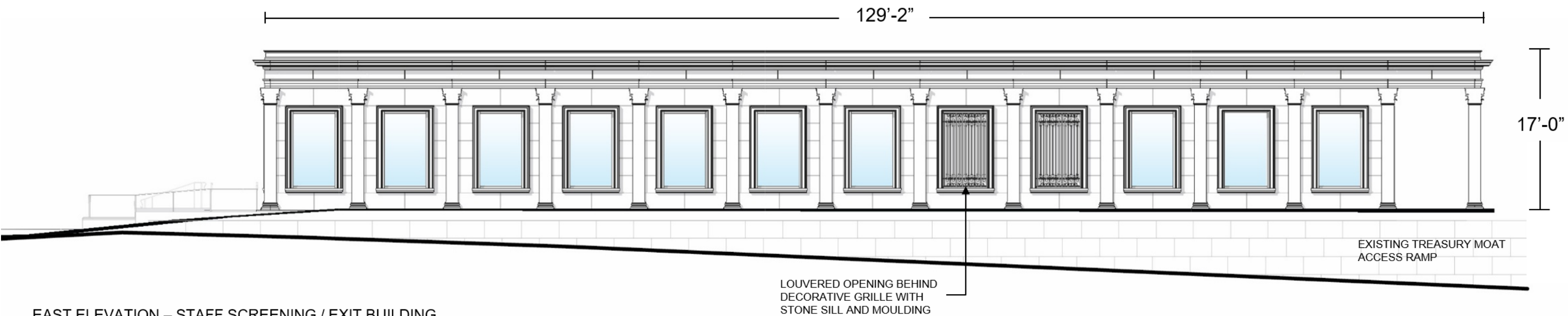
2.2 PROPOSED FACILITY



VIEW OF STAFF SCREENING / EXIT BUILDING FROM THE TREASURY BUILDING

2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.2 PROPOSED FACILITY



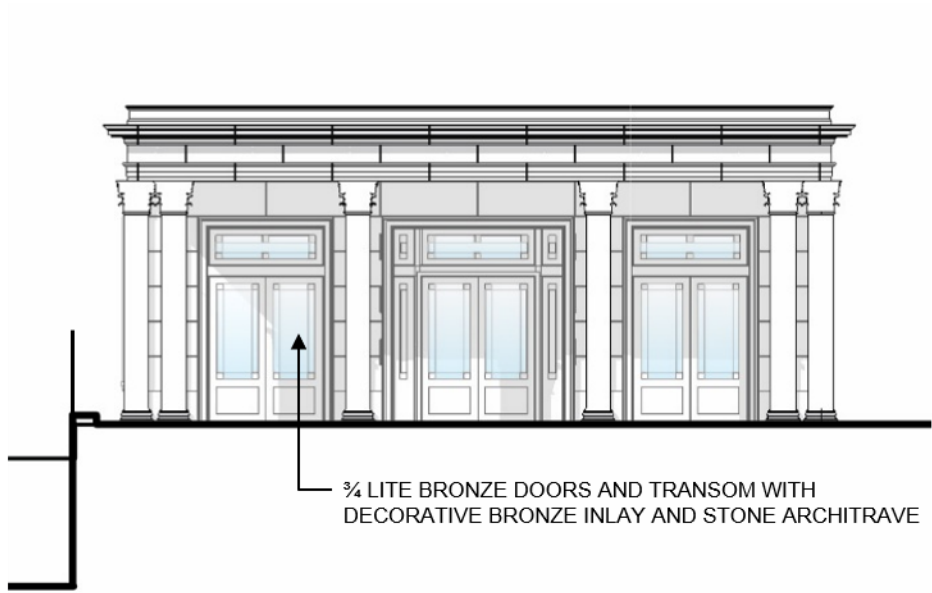
OVERALL HEIGHT: 17'-0"
COLUMN HEIGHT: 13'-0"

OVERALL LENGTH: 129'-2"
OVERALL WIDTH: 37'-0"

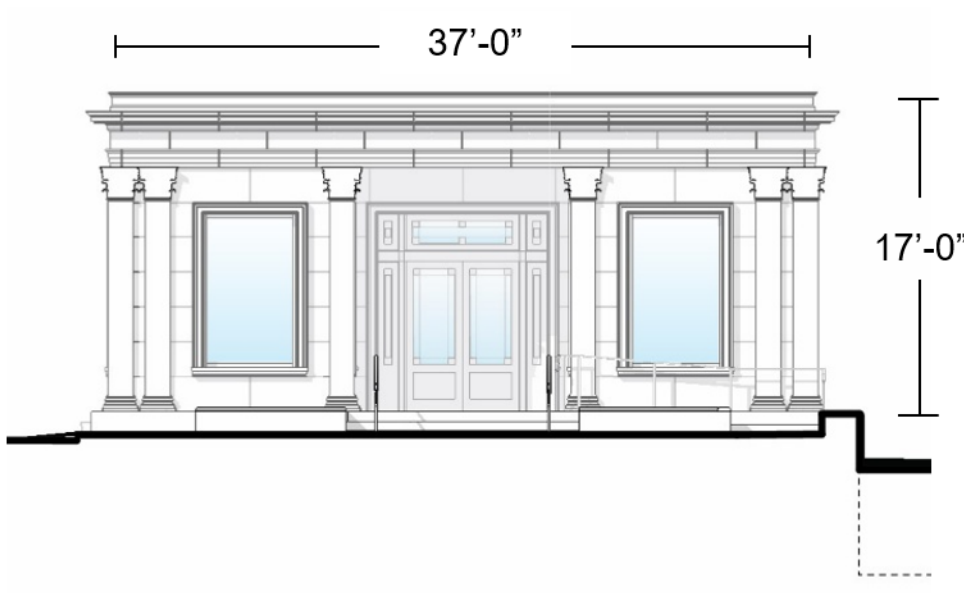
ELEVATION LOW POINT: 36'-0"
ELEVATION HIGH POINT: 38'-0"

2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.2 PROPOSED FACILITY



NORTH ELEVATION – STAFF SCREENING / EXIT BUILDING



SOUTH ELEVATION – STAFF SCREENING / EXIT BUILDING

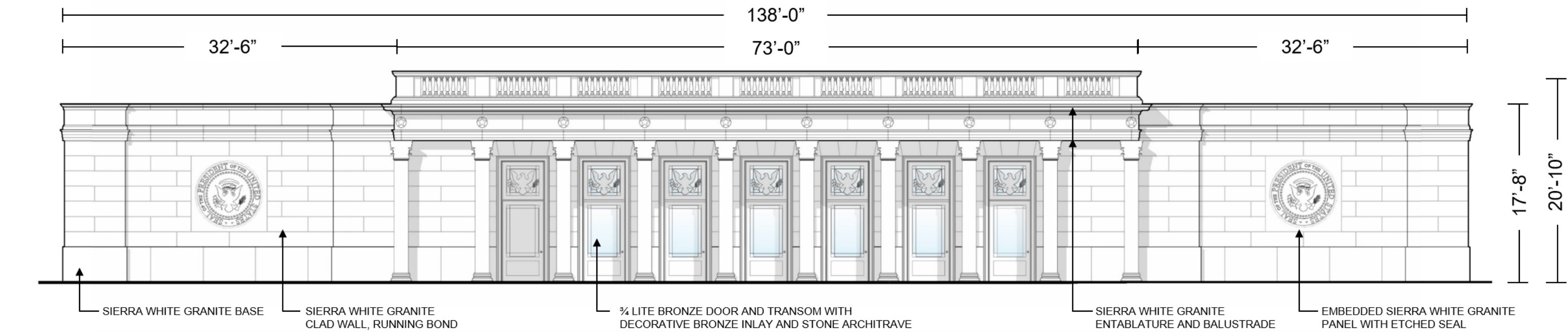
OVERALL HEIGHT: 17'-0"
COLUMN HEIGHT: 13'-0"

OVERALL LENGTH: 129'-2"
OVERALL WIDTH: 37'-0"

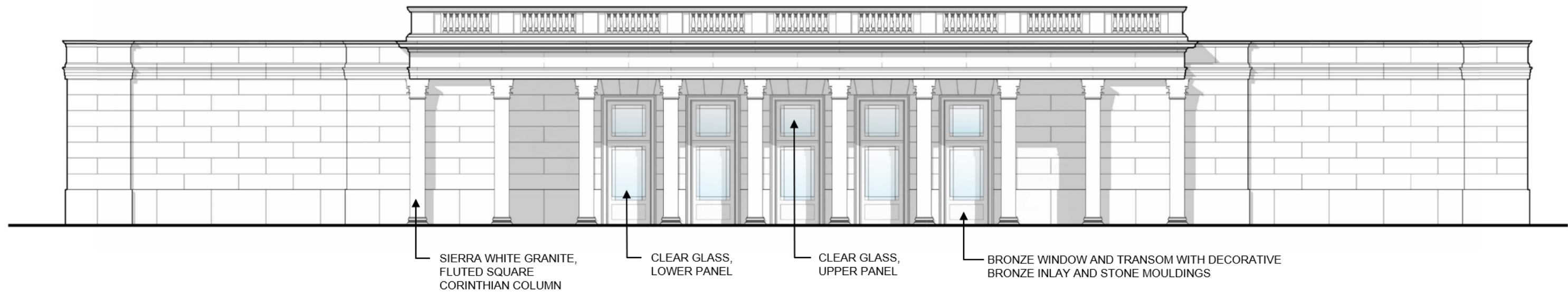
ELEVATION LOW POINT: 36'-0"
ELEVATION HIGH POINT: 38'-0"

2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.2 PROPOSED FACILITY



EAST ELEVATION - ENTRANCE PAVILION



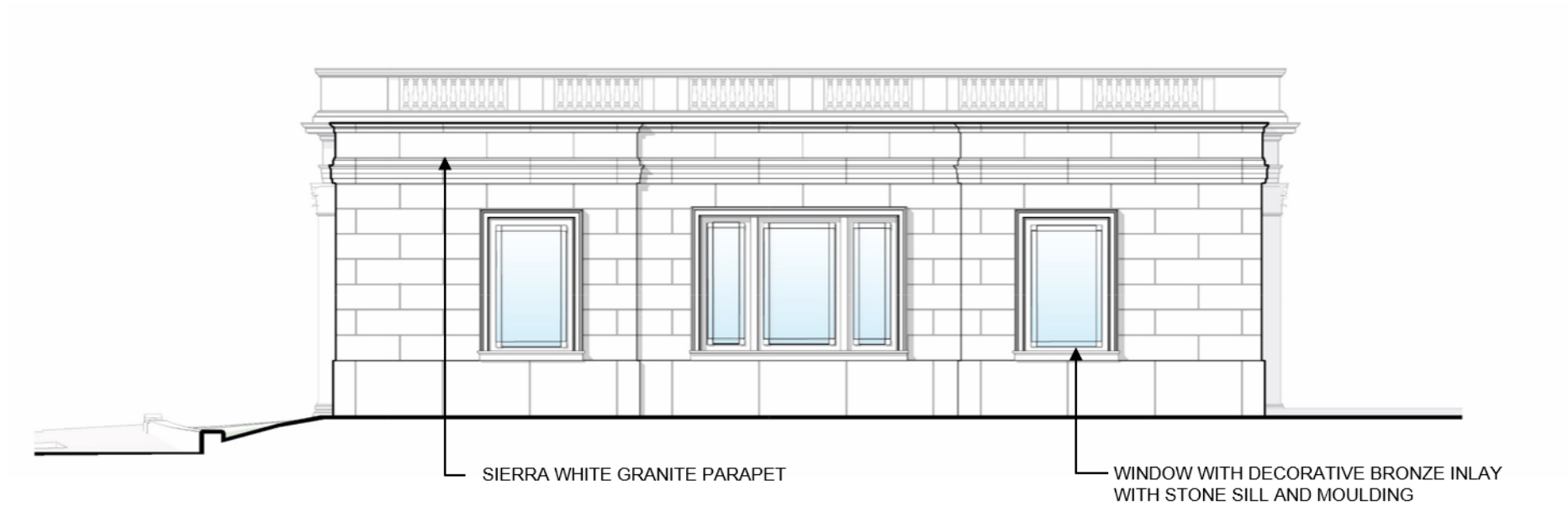
WEST ELEVATION - ENTRANCE PAVILION

OVERALL HEIGHT: 20'-10"
COLUMN HEIGHT: 14'-0"

OVERALL LENGTH: 137'-0"
OVERALL WIDTH: 55'-0"

2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.2 PROPOSED FACILITY



SOUTH ELEVATION - ENTRANCE PAVILION



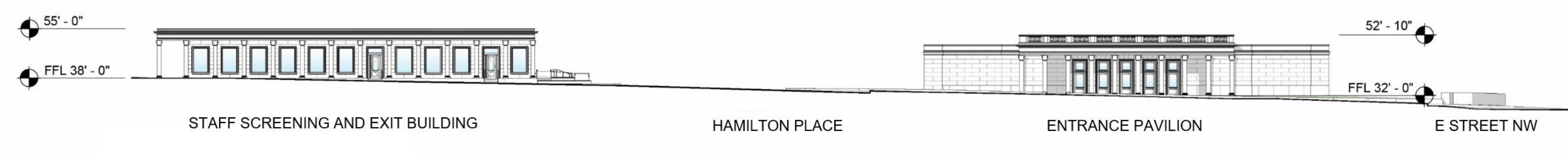
NORTH ELEVATION - ENTRANCE PAVILION

OVERALL HEIGHT: 20'-10"
COLUMN HEIGHT: 14'-0"

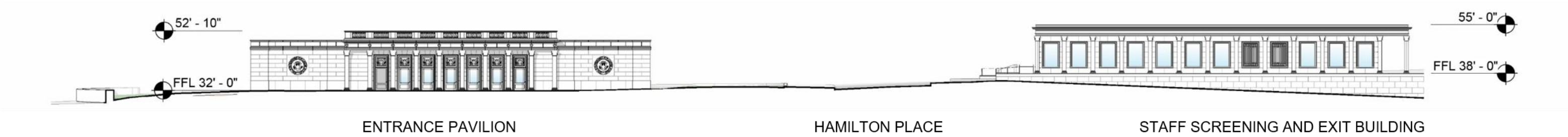
OVERALL LENGTH: 137'-0"
OVERALL WIDTH: 55'-0"

2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.2 PROPOSED FACILITY



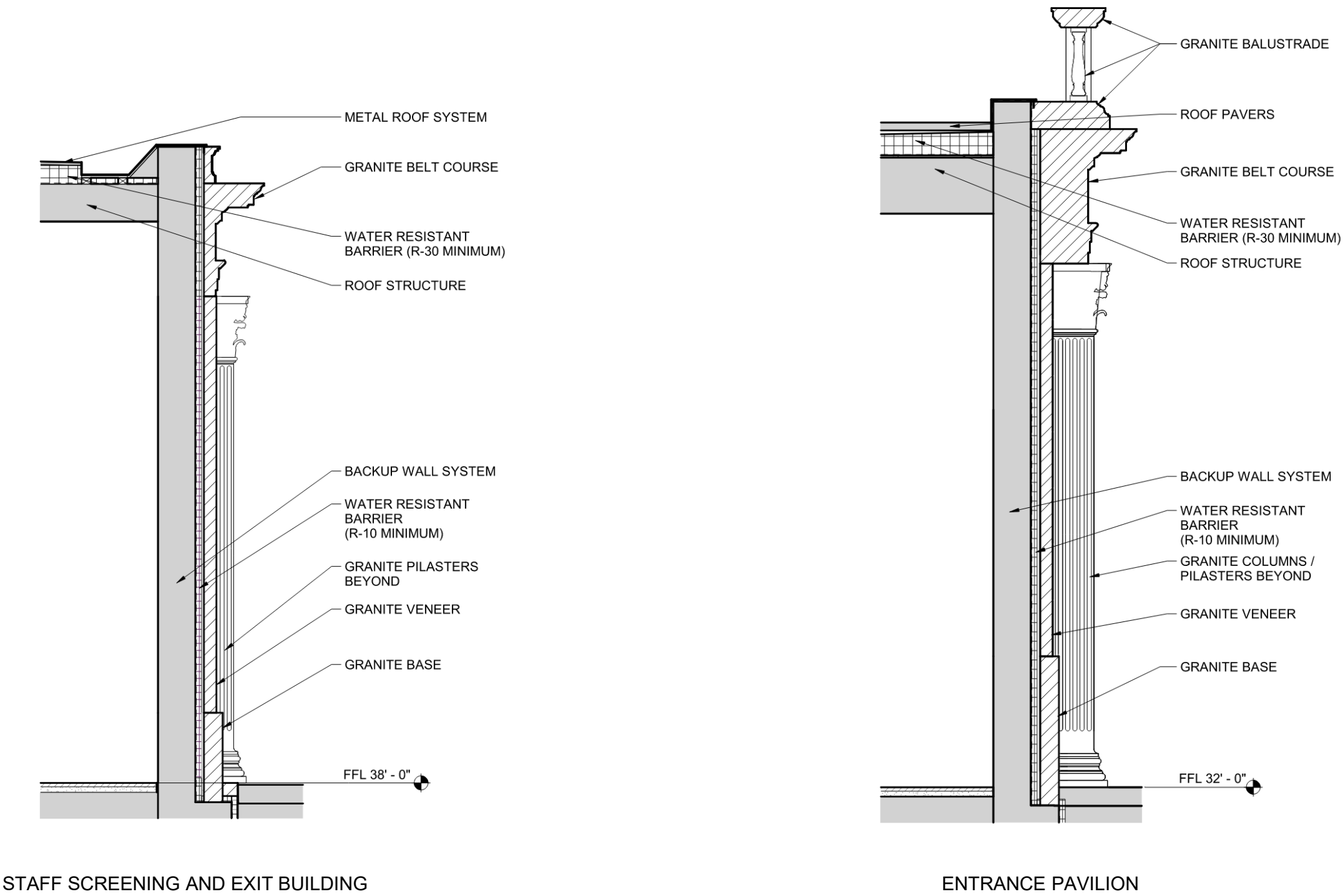
SITE ELEVATION OF WEST FACADES



SITE ELEVATION OF EAST FACADES

2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

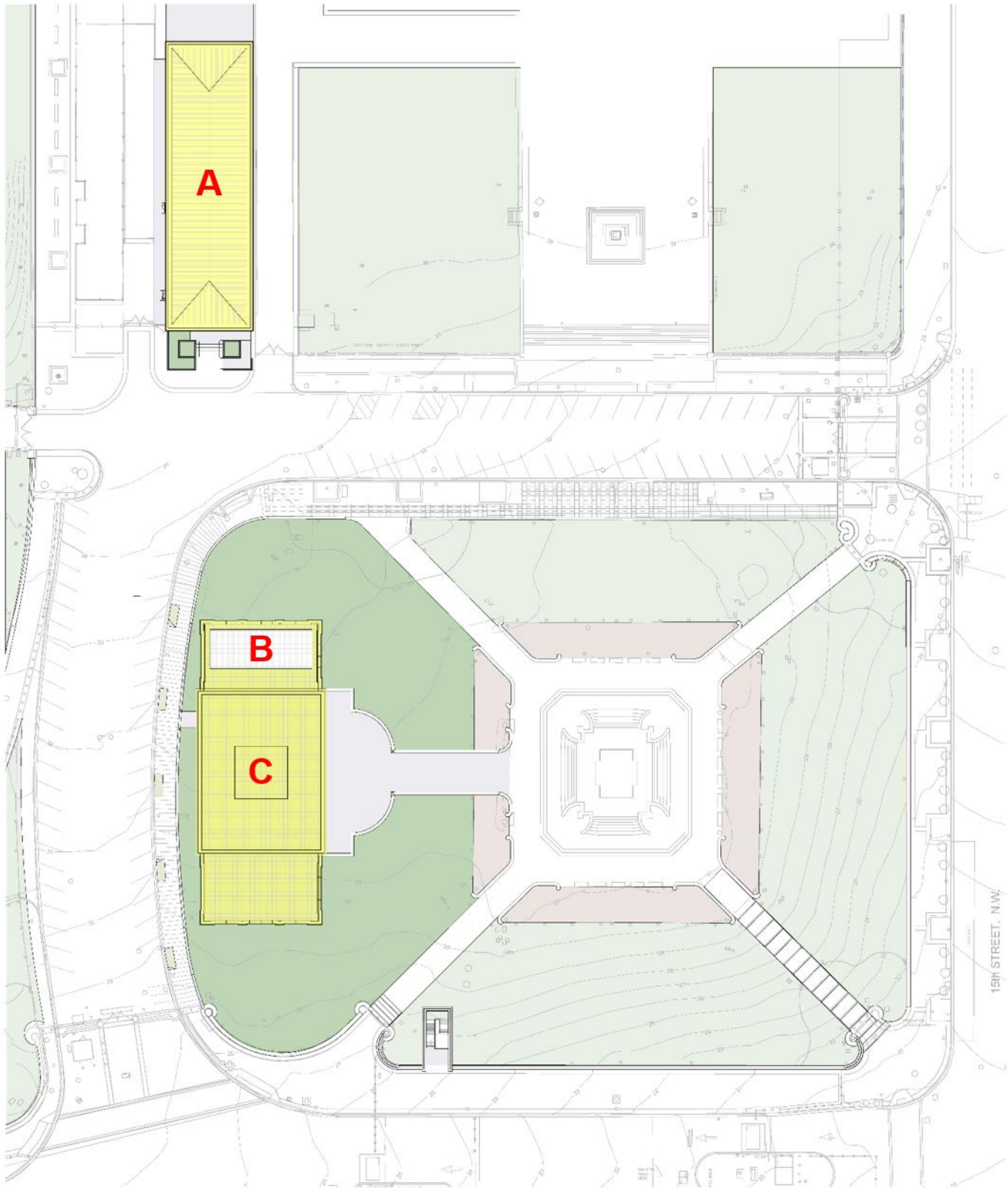
2.2 PROPOSED FACILITY



TYPICAL WALL SECTIONS

2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.2 PROPOSED FACILITY



- A. FLAT SEAM METAL ROOF
1/4" : 12" SLOPE
COLOR: FREEDOM GRAY
- B. PAINTED GALVANIZED
STEEL GRATE OVER
AREAWAY
- C. CONCRETE PAVERS
OVER ROOF ASSEMBLY

ROOF PLAN: ENTRANCE PAVILION + STAFF SCREENING / EXIT BUILDING

2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.3 ALTERNATIVE LOCATIONS

Lily Triangle / Below East Exec and E Street

- Larger footprint
- Disruption to Campus operations during construction
- Entrance located within outer secure perimeter at E Street

North Treasury - Below Ground Plaza / Partial Courtyard Infill

- Major utility conflicts
- Fewer screen lanes possible
- Aesthetic change to front entry of Treasury
- Staff and Visitors share lanes

Sherman Park - Below Ground Facility - North Entry Plaza

- Substantial excavation and ramping required to reach depth.
- Circulation pinch point complicating flow and operational efficiency.
- Potential Treasury archeological site in North side of Park.

Sherman Park - Below Ground Facility - East Entry Plaza

- Three quadrants of the park would be affected
- Large sewer tunnel traversing the southeast quadrant of the park impedes on below grade access.
- Additional below grade square footage required to reach primary screening area under west side.

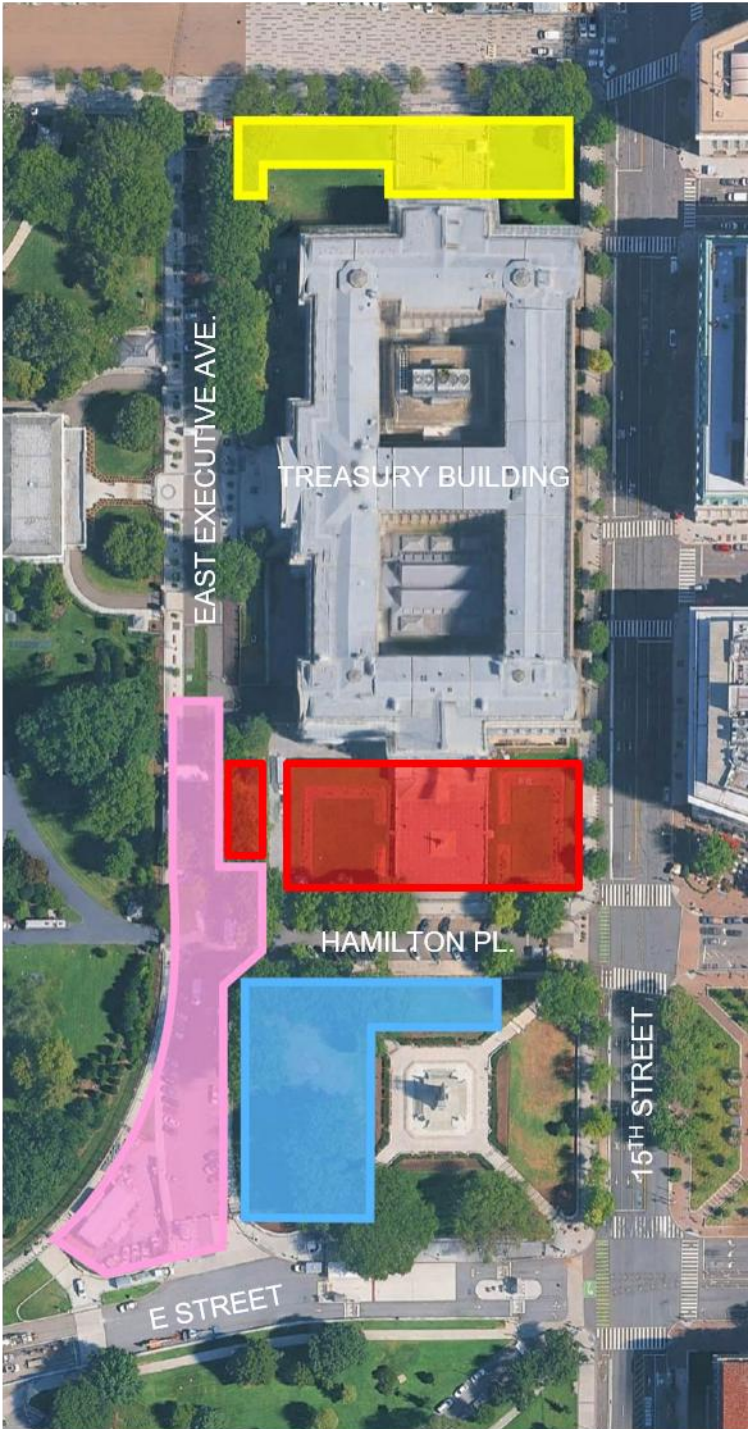
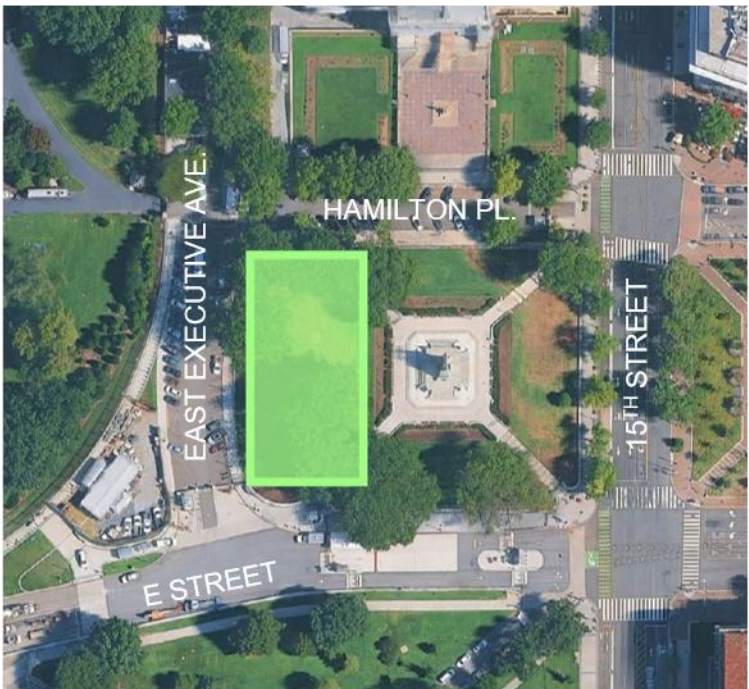
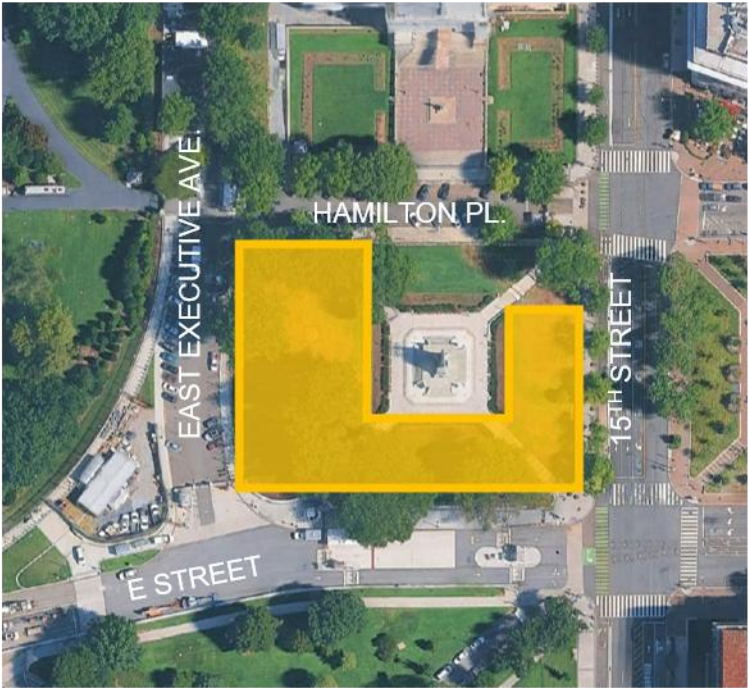
Sherman Park - Above Ground

- Highly visible from the park and the surrounding public spaces.
- Complete removal of existing trees with no available space to introduce replacement plantings.
- Entrance located within outer secure perimeter at E Street and park
- Cleared visitors would exit into Sherman Park, which remains south of the secondary secure fence line.
- Additional USSS personnel required to monitor cleared visitor after screening

South Treasury - Below Ground Facility

- Construction would require the removal of the historic fence and plaza
- The entry would be highly visible, affecting view of Treasury
- Overflow visitors would queue along the 15th Street sidewalks with entry inside current security perimeter.
- Subterranean conflicts with existing utilities, requires structural underpinning

The proposed location for the Visitor Screening Facility at Sherman Park was strategically selected with consideration to multiple factors including, but not limited to security, functionality, visitor flow, aesthetics, and cost. Siting the facility was performed in a manner to mitigate the permanent impact to the surrounding areas as much as possible. Alternate locations around the complex have been considered extensively.

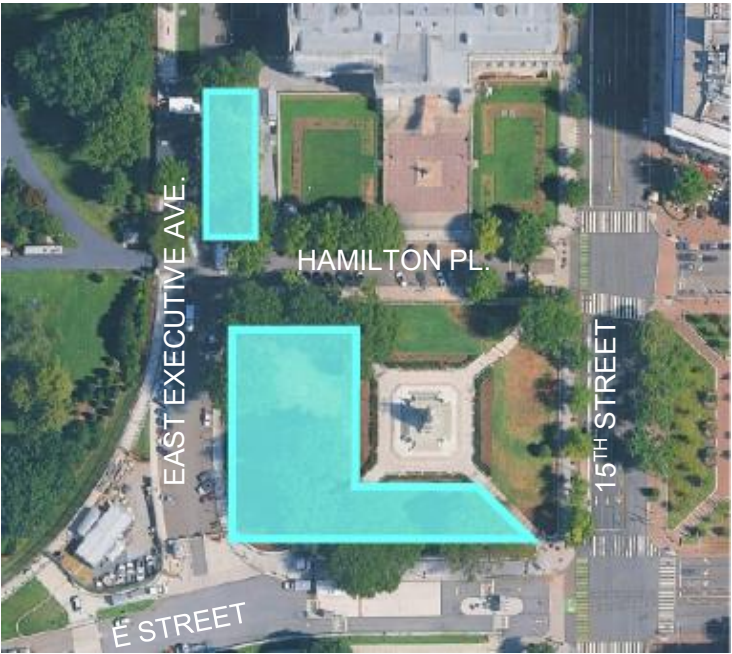
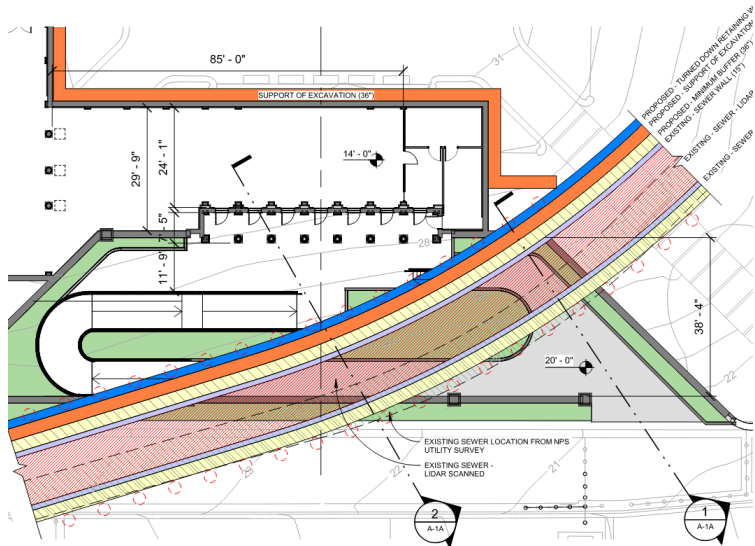


SCREENING FACILITY ALTERNATIVES

2. WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

2.3 ALTERNATIVE LOCATIONS

- Sherman Park - Below Ground Facility - South Entry Plaza**
- Existing sewer tunnel conflict was found to be greater than anticipated after comprehensive field surveys.
 - Proposed plaza altered a majority of the historic south quadrant of the park.



SCREENING FACILITY ALTERNATIVES

3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORIC CONSIDERATIONS

3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORIC CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS

Design Approach

The project has been designed to minimize cultural impacts to the extent practicable, taking into account multiple rounds of comments received from DC HPO and Consulting Parties. Several alternative options were evaluated and ultimately eliminated from further consideration due to various constraints.

The VSF will be located primarily underground and the above-grade portions will be located on the west side of Sherman Park to minimize interruption of views to the U.S. Treasury Department Building and the Sherman Monument. In addition:

- The project will maintain the historic pathways and retaining walls at each corner of the park.
- Direct views of the US Treasury Department Building's southern temple front along the primary north-south axis through Sherman Park will not be obstructed.
- Direct views of the Sherman Monument along the primary north-south axis of Sherman Park or from the east side of the park will not be obstructed.
- The entry plaza/pavilion and north screening building will both employ a low-profile, classical design that will be harmonious with the surrounding area without competing with the size of nearby landmark buildings.



3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORIC CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS

Historic Resources and Cultural Landscapes

Impacts

The project will diminish the integrity of the following historic and cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) through changes in spatial organization, land use, design and setting, vegetation, topography, and views and vistas:

- Contributing landscape characteristics of Sherman Park
- Grounds of the U.S. Treasury Building
- East Executive Park

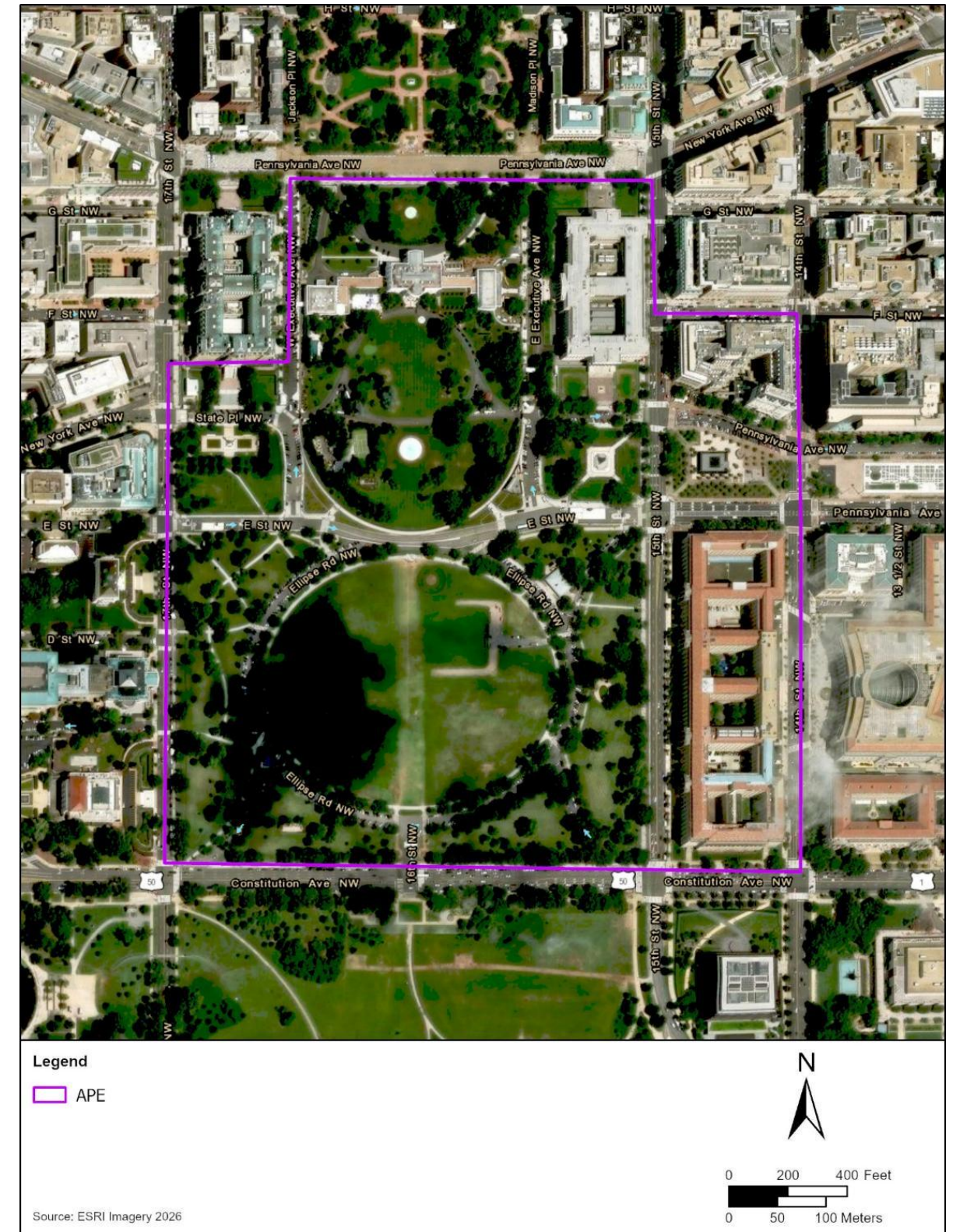
Direct views will not be obstructed for:

- U.S. Treasury Department Building's southern temple front along the primary north-south axis through Sherman Park
- General William Tecumseh Sherman statue along the primary north-south axis of Sherman Park or from the east side of the park

The project will strengthen the north-north axial vista between the U.S. Treasury Building's south plaza and Sherman Park by replacing temporary tents and trailers with a more intentional and compatible design.

Mitigation/Minimization

The NPS, in conjunction with USSS, has prepared a project-specific Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) in coordination with DC HPO and with input from Consulting Parties to address adverse impacts through implementation of various avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures.



3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORIC CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS

Archeological Resources

Impacts

The project area has moderate to high potential for archeological resources from the 19th and 20th centuries, and low potential to contain precontact resources (i.e., Native American artifacts).

Since project construction will require excavation up to 20 feet below the surface of the LOD, archeological resources may be encountered.

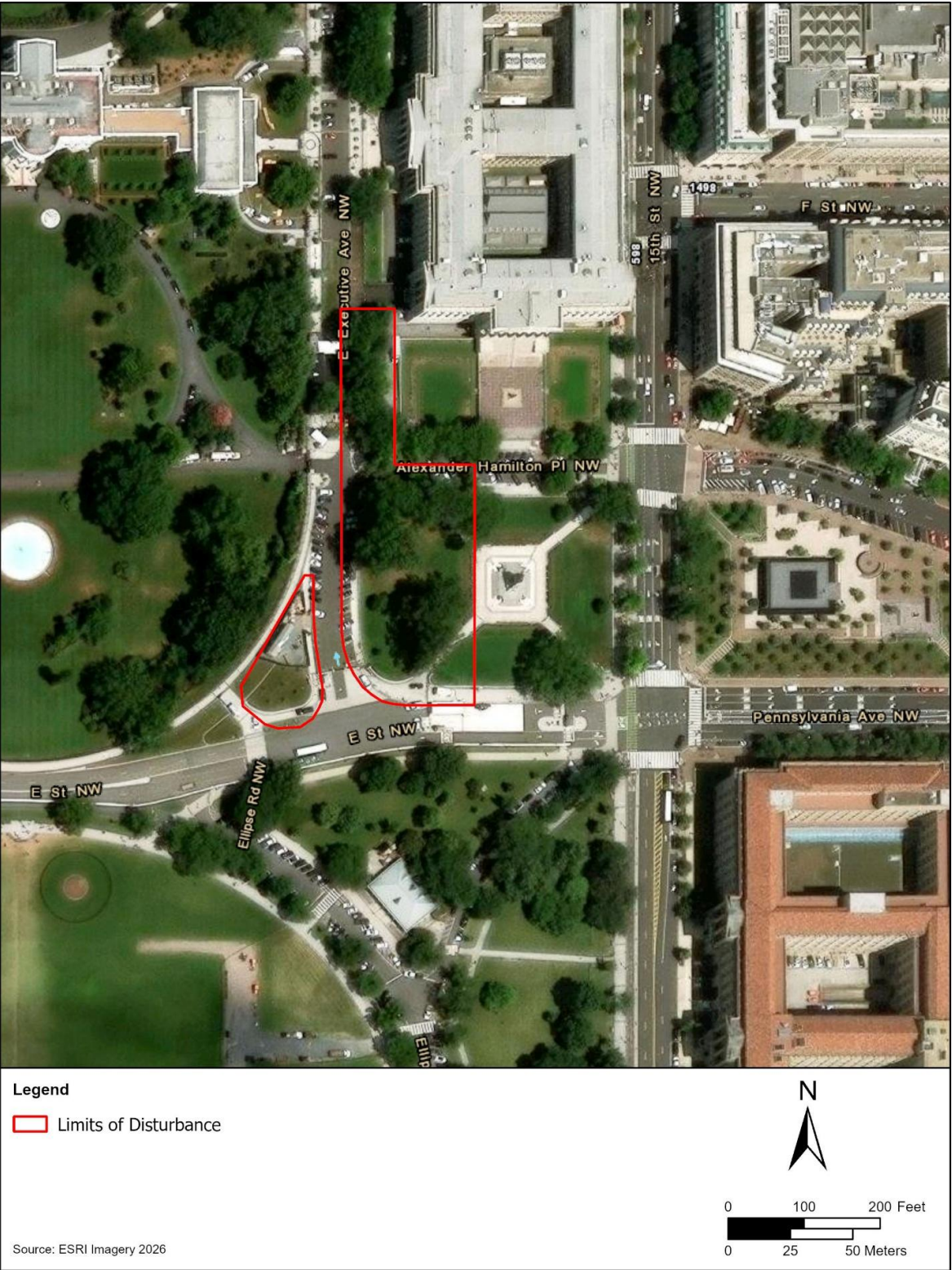
If archeological resources are discovered and disturbed, the project could have an adverse effect on those resources.

Mitigation/Minimization

The NPS has prepared a project-specific MOA in coordination with DC HPO and with input from Consulting Parties to address adverse impacts through implementation of various avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures.

Archeological surveys and testing will be conducted prior to construction to determine if shallowly buried significant archeological resources are present.

The NPS, in conjunction with USSS, is preparing an Archeological Monitoring and Documentation Plan (AMDP) and an Unanticipated Archeological Discoveries Plan (UDP), in coordination with DC HPO, to further guide surveying and monitoring efforts.



3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORIC CONSIDERATIONS

3.2 NATURAL RESOURCES CONSIDERATIONS

Vegetation

Impacts

Approximately 18 trees and turf grass in the west quadrant of Sherman Park and along East Executive Avenue would be removed; of these, two would be transplanted.

The maintained lawn in the western quadrant would also be permanently reduced to allow space for the new entrance pavilion.

Facility operations would not preclude landscape management of the park, and vegetation in Sherman Park would continue to be actively managed and maintained by the NPS.

Mitigation/Minimization

The project has been designed and sited to minimize impacts to vegetation to the extent practicable. Shifting the facility from the southern quadrant to the western quadrant of Sherman Park allows the preservation of a 48-inch heritage tree.

Tree removal permits would be obtained as needed.

All disturbed areas would be restored in accordance with a comprehensive landscape treatment and management plan.

Removed trees would be replaced with a minimum of 40 trees of at least 2.5-inch caliper in size to meet *NCPC Tree Preservation and Replacement Policy*. Replacement trees within Sherman Park will be at minimum 6-inch caliper.

The mature canopy spread would be equivalent to, or greater than, that of the trees removed. Major canopy shade trees will be willow oaks.

Adequate rooting volume and soil depth (3 to 5 feet deep) would be provided.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORIC CONSIDERATIONS

3.2 NATURAL RESOURCES CONSIDERATIONS

Wetlands

No wetlands or waters of the U.S. occur within the project area and the project would avoid impacts to wetlands. The project is exempt from *NPS Director’s Order #77-1: Wetland Protection*.

Floodplains

The project is not located within FEMA-designated 100-year floodplain nor any floodways or special flood hazard areas. The Proposed Action is exempt from *NPS Director’s Order #77-2: Floodplain Management* as the project would not result in development within floodplains nor increase flood risk to human health and safety.

Stormwater

The project would result in increased impervious surface (approximately 10,700 sq ft). Construction activities would implement standard BMPs and follow guidelines in *The Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital: The Federal Environmental Element* and District and Federal requirements for erosion and sediment control. Low-impact development features would be incorporated to the extent practicable to manage runoff, in accordance with Section 438 of the Energy Independence and Security Act.

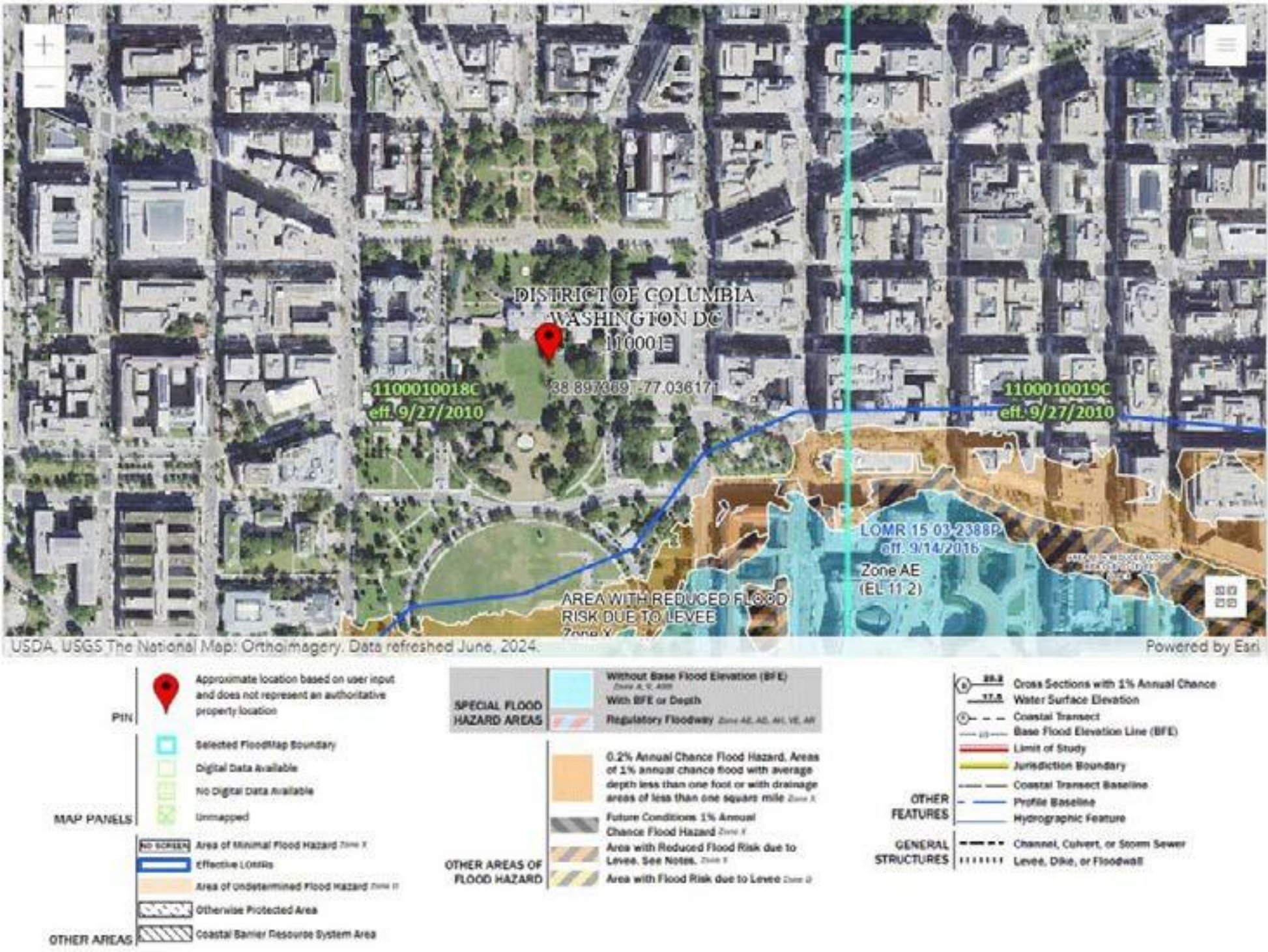


FIGURE 3.2.1 FEMA FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) NUMBER 110001 ACCESSED MARCH 5, 2025.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORIC CONSIDERATIONS

3.2 NATURAL RESOURCES CONSIDERATIONS

Wildlife and Habitat

Construction activities could result in temporary disturbance to wildlife species due to increased noise and physical encroachment. Wildlife species within an urban landscape are typically accustomed to human activity and would relocate to nearby suitable habitat during construction, including the landscaped lawns, shrubs, and trees of President’s Park. Individuals may return once construction ends and utilize the restored, landscaped site.

Threatened and Endangered Species

The NPS completed the Northern Long-eared Bat and Tricolored Bat Range-wide Determination Key (DKey) on May 18, 2026, and determined the project would have *no effect* on either species. In addition, the site is a highly urbanized area that is not anticipated to contain suitable foraging habitat for the monarch butterfly.

Transportation and Circulation

Temporary construction impacts would occur due to increased congestion from construction vehicles and closures. Impacts would cease once construction activities are completed. Coordination with District authorities will be implemented to ensure any impacts are managed and minimized to the extent practicable.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORIC CONSIDERATIONS

3.3 VISITOR CONSIDERATIONS

Visitor Use and Experience

Impacts

Construction would temporarily restrict public access in and around Sherman Park.

Visitors would experience increased noise and visual disturbance due to construction.

Operation of the project would benefit visitors by increasing recreational availability within Sherman Park. Public access would generally no longer be restricted during tour hours and special events under normal conditions, unless security concerns require.

Mitigation/Minimization

Appropriate BMPs and safety measures would be implemented to minimize risks to the public.

Public access to the above-ground, open green space of Sherman Park, under typical security conditions, would be expanded to include the easternmost diagonal walkways that extend from 15th Street, NW as well as the walkways surrounding all sides of the memorial.

Upon project completion, no temporary barriers would block the two publicly accessible walkways (NE & NW) nor the plaza surrounding the monument in Sherman Park under typical security conditions.



3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORIC CONSIDERATIONS

3.4 OUTREACH AND COORDINATION

Consultation and coordination with federal, state, and local agencies, and Native American Tribes is ongoing. Efforts conducted to date are listed below.

- Section 106 consultation initiated with DC SHPO on March 26, 2026.
 - DC SHPO concurred with finding of adverse effects on May 6, 2026.
 - The AOE and MOA have been prepared in coordination with DC SHPO and with input from Consulting Parties.
 - Finalization of the AMDP and UDP is underway in coordination with DC SHPO to guide surveying and monitoring efforts.
- NCPC was invited to participate as cooperating agency on April 13, 2026.
 - NCPC accepted cooperating agency invitation on April 14, 2026.
 - NCPC has provided comments on the Environmental Assessment (EA) and MOA.
- Finding of adverse effects and invitation to participate in Section 106 process provided to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) on April 13, 2026.
 - ACHP declined to formally consult on April 28, 2026.
 - ACHP reviewed and provided comments on the MOA on June 24, 2026.
- Invitation sent to consulting parties and federally recognized Native American Tribes on April 14, 2026 to participate in Section 106 Consulting Party meetings.
 - Meetings were held on April 20, May 19, and June 17, 2026.
 - Draft AOE Report, including subsequent revised versions, and the Draft Section 106 MOA were provided to Consulting Parties for 10- to 15-day review periods.
- The following federally recognized Native American Tribes were invited to participate as consulting parties: Delaware Nation, Cherokee Nation, Pamunkey Indian Tribe, Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe, Rappahannock Tribe, Nansemond Indian Nation, Chickahominy Indian Tribe, Chickahominy Tribe Eastern Division, Monacan Indian Nation, Catawba Indian Nation, Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, and Shawnee Tribe.
- NCPC Concept Review meeting was held on April 2, 2026. The Concept was Approved.
- CFA Concept Review meeting was held on April 16, 2026. The Concept was Approved.
- CFA Final Review meeting was held on July 16, 2026. The Final Design was delegated to Staff for final review and approval.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORIC CONSIDERATIONS

3.5 NEPA/NHPA COMPLIANCE

- Through compliance with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA):
 - The EA demonstrates that the project will not result in significant adverse impacts and preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement is not required, as documented in the Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) determination.
 - The project will have adverse effects on cultural and historic resources, as described in the AOE.
 - The project will be implemented in accordance with the Section 106 MOA to take into account the effects on cultural and historic properties.
 - Phase IB/II archeological surveys will be conducted prior to construction.
 - The AMDP and UDP will be implemented during construction.



2011: View from the Washington Monument

EXHIBIT B: INVITED CONSULTING PARTIES

TRIBES

NAME	TITLE	AGENCY	EMAIL
Deborah Dotson	President	Delaware Nation	ec@delawarenation-nsn.gov
Carissa Speck	Historic Preservation Director	Delaware Nation	cspeck@delawarenation-nsn.gov
Elizabeth Toombs	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Cherokee Nation	elizabeth-toombs@cherokee.org
Kevin Brown	Chief	Pamunkey Indian Tribe	pamunkeytribe@pamunkey.org
W. Frank Adams	Chief	Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe	wfrankadams@verizon.net
Reggie Tupponce	Tribal Administrator	Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe	admin@umitribe.org
Anne Richardson	Chief	Rappahannock Tribe	chiefannerich@aol.com
Keith Anderson	Chief	Nansemond Indian Nation	chief@nansemond.gov
Tim Emery	Tribal Administrator	Nansemond Indian Nation	administrator@nansemond.gov
Stephen Adkins	Chief	Chickahominy Indian Tribe	stephen.adkins@chickahominytribe.org
Dana Adkins	Tribal Environmental Director	Chickahominy Indian Tribe	dana.adkins@chickahominytribe.org
Joanne Howard	Chief	Chickahominy Tribe Eastern Division	consultations@cit-ed.org
Diane Shields	Chief	Monacan Indian Nation	chief@monacannation.com
Brian Harris	Chief	Catawba Indian Nation	brian.harris@catawbaindian.net
Wenonah George Haire	THPO	Catawba Indian Nation	wenonah.haire@catawba.com
John Johnson	Governor	Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma	jjohnson@astribe.com
Tonya Tipton	THPO	Shawnee Tribe	tonya@shawnee-tribe.com
Benjamin Barnes	Chief	Shawnee Tribe	chief@shawnee-tribe.com

AGENCIES AND ANCs

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Thomas Luebke	Secretary	US Commission of Fine Arts	tluebke@cfa.gov
Daniel Fox	Senior Advisor, Design Review and Historic Preservation	US Commission of Fine Arts	dfox@cfa.gov
Sarah Batcheler	Assistant Secretary	US Commission of Fine Arts	sbatcheler@cfa.gov
Carlton Hart		US Commission of Fine Arts	chart@cfa.gov

Marcel Acosta	Executive Director	National Capital Planning Commission	marcel.acosta@ncpc.gov
Diane Sullivan	Director, Current Planning Division	National Capital Planning Commission	diane.sullivan@ncpc.gov
Lee Webb	Historic Preservation Specialist	National Capital Planning Commission	lee.webb@ncpc.gov
David Maloney	State Historic Preservation Officer	DC Historic Preservation Office	david.maloney@dc.gov
Andrew Lewis	Sr. Historic Preservation Specialist	DC Historic Preservation Office	andrew.lewis@dc.gov
Ruth Trocolli	City Archaeologist	DC Historic Preservation Office	ruth.trocolli@dc.gov
Kristi Tunstall Williams	Director of Planning and Design Quality	General Services Agency	kristi.tunstall@gsa.gov
Sharon Feeney	HP Branch Chief	General Services Agency	sharon.feeney@gsa.gov
Jon Frederick	Federal Preservation Officer	U.S. Department of Treasury	jon.frederick@treasury.gov
Carly Bond	Acting Assoc. Director, Architectural History & Historic Preservation	Smithsonian Institution	bondc@si.edu
Heba ElGawish	Associate Director, Neighborhood Planning	DC Office of Planning	heba.elgawish@dc.gov
Trupti Patel	Chair	ANC2A	2A03@anc.dc.gov
Jon Frederick		Treasury	Jon.Frederick@treasury.gov
Dustin Humbert		Treasury	Dustin.Humbert@treasury.gov
Barbara Choate		Treasury	Barbara.Choate@treasury.gov
Travis Sumlar		Treasury	Travis.Sumlar@treasury.gov
Michael Briskin		Treasury	michael.briskin@treasury.gov
Polly Dietz		Treasury	polly.dietz@treasury.gov
Robert Coffman		Treasury	robert.coffman@treasury.gov
Don Phillips		Treasury	donald.phillips@treasury.gov
PRESERVATION ADVOCACY GROUPS			
NAME	TITLE	AGENCY	EMAIL
Rebecca Miller	Executive Director	DC Preservation League	rebecca@dcpreservation.org
Laura Brower Hagood	Executive Director	DC History Center	lhagood@dchistory.com
Betsy Merritt	Deputy General Counsel	National Trust for Historic Preservation	bmerritt@savingplaces.org
Sheldon Repp Chair 2023-2025	Chair	Committee of 100 on the Federal City	chair@committeeof100.net

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EXHIBIT C: ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS (AOE) REPORT

ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS REPORT
WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

AUGUST 2026
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1.0 Introduction

The National Park Service (NPS), in coordination with the United States (U.S.) Secret Service (USSS), is undertaking a project to provide a permanent White House Visitor Screening Facility (VSF) to support security screening needs for the entire campus to serve White House staff, south Ellipse parking staff, visitor tours, and large-scale events (the Project). The Project would be located in Sherman Park, a component landscape of President's Park South, on the south side of the U.S. Department of the Treasury. In this report, Sherman Park refers to the area bounded by 15th Street NW on the west, E Street NW on the south, East Executive Avenue NW on the east, and Alexander Hamilton Place NW on the north (see **Figure 1**). The term Sherman Plaza refers to the paved area immediately around the William Tecumseh Sherman Memorial in the center of Sherman Park. Portions of the Project Area are contributing features of the Plan of the City of Washington (L'Enfant-McMillan Plan), the President's Park South Historic District, and the National Mall Historic District all listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP or National Register). The Project Area also includes part of the Lafayette Square Historic District, a designated National Historic Landmark (NHL). The General William Tecumseh Sherman Monument is the centerpiece of Sherman Plaza and is included in the National Register listed Civil War Monuments Thematic Group. The Project is a Federal undertaking and thus the NPS is taking into account the effects of the Project on historic properties in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800. As the Project would occur within a designated NHL, the NPS is also complying with Section 110(f) of the NHPA (54 U.S.C. § 306107).

This report provides an assessment of effects for two alternatives under consideration for providing screening for White House visitors. The alternatives under consideration are titled Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative) and Alternative 2 (No Action Alternative). Potential effects on archeological resources are assessed in a separate Phase IA Archeological Assessment prepared in conjunction with this Assessment of Effects report.

1.1 Description of Project Alternatives

Since its commissioning by President Theodore Roosevelt, the East Wing of the White House has served as the primary entrance for visitors, guests, tours, and social events. The USSS has conducted security screening for these functions along East Executive Avenue for decades to best manage site access and security for the White House. Since the demolition of the original Visitor Entrance Building in 2006 and presentation of the first conceptual design options for its replacement ca. 2012, the area in and around Sherman Park on lower East Executive Avenue has been evaluated and identified as the best site for a purpose-built VSF due to its proximity to the East Wing and established security perimeters and protocols in this area. Situating the Project alternatives within Sherman Park would support organized visitor movement, while simultaneously allowing White House daily operations to continue uninterrupted.

Alternative 1 includes a primarily below grade screening facility with two separate above-ground buildings for entry and exit. The above-ground entrance pavilion would be located on the west side of Sherman Park along East Executive Avenue, south of Alexander Hamilton Place NW. Visitors would enter Sherman Park via one of two existing diagonal walkways leading into the park from 15th Street NW. Once within the park, a new walkway centered on the west side of Sherman Plaza would lead visitors to the entrance pavilion and continue into the below-grade facility for screening. Once cleared through security, visitors would return to grade level via escalators, which would lead to the exit building referred to as the North Screening Post, located along East Executive Avenue north of Alexander Hamilton Place NW. Cleared visitors would then be able to exit into the north side of the secure complex. The North Screening Post would also provide screening for badged staff and contractors. Additional above-ground elements of the Project include ventilation for the below-ground facility, installed on the roof of the entrance plaza, and a stairwell at the southwest corner of Sherman Park, adjacent to the south gate of East Executive Avenue. This stairwell would function as a badged access point for facility personnel, and as an emergency egress from the below-grade facility (see **Appendix B**). This alternative meets the overarching goal of the Project, which is to address current screening deficiencies, expand screening capacity, and eliminate the need for temporary screening infrastructure for events. As a result, the permanent facility would strengthen campus security and enhance the overall visitor experience.

Alternative 2 would not include a permanent, purpose-built White House VSF. No construction would occur, and White House visitors would continue to be screened through temporary tents and trailers in and around Sherman Park. Visitors would continue to queue within the paved pathways of Sherman Park before proceeding through an initial security checkpoint under temporary tents before proceeding to a double-wide trailer on East Executive Avenue. These screening procedures have limited capacity and limited adaptability for evolving screening technologies and capabilities. Additionally, Sherman Park would continue to be frequently inaccessible to the public due to closures when visitors are queuing for special events or security protocols are implemented.

Between 2012 and 2026, multiple alternatives were considered for the White House VSF, evaluated during the design development process, and ultimately eliminated from further consideration, as summarized below.

LILY TRIANGLE / BELOW EAST EXECUTIVE AVENUE AND E STREET

This alternative would require additional below-grade square footage to reach an acceptable exit location within the secure perimeter of the White House, increasing complexity and cost. This location would also be closer to the White House viewshed, raising visual concerns. In addition, the site lacks direct access from a public sidewalk, and safe visitor access would require crossing E Street or constructing an additional tunnel connection. Due to substantial constructability and operational challenges, this alternative was eliminated from further consideration.

Further, this alternative had the potential to result in additional archeological impacts due to broader ground disturbance and increased potential visual impacts to the White House, Ellipse, and Department of Commerce Building.

NORTH OR SOUTH TREASURY – BELOW-GROUND PLAZA / PARTIAL COURTYARD INFILL

This alternative would require major upgrades to existing utilities and structural constraints around the Treasury. Implementation would also affect views of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, substantially altering the Treasury's historic entrance plaza, including modifications to the entrance steps and loss of the grass courtyard space, and removal of the historic fence and south plaza.

Further, this alternative had the potential to result in additional physical and visual impacts on the U.S. Department of the Treasury, as well as more limited opportunities to avoid or minimize harm to the designated NHL.

SHERMAN PARK – BELOW-GROUND FACILITY (NORTH ENTRY PLAZA)

The north quadrant's higher elevation would require extensive excavation and ramping to achieve necessary depths, resulting in substantial alteration of Sherman Park. The proposed circulation path would require visitors to descend and then re-ascend to reach the exit connection, complicating flow and operational efficiency. Due to topographic constraints, operational inefficiencies, and potential impacts to the U.S. Department of the Treasury, this alternative was eliminated from further consideration.

In addition, this alternative had the potential to result in additional archeological impacts due to more extensive ground disturbance, increased additional physical and visual impacts on the U.S. Department of the Treasury, as well as more limited opportunities to avoid or minimize harm to the designated NHL.

SHERMAN PARK – BELOW-GROUND FACILITY (EAST ENTRY PLAZA)

This alternative would be constrained by a large sewer tunnel traversing the southeast quadrant of Sherman Park. Development at this location would affect three quarters of the park and require additional below-grade space to connect to the primary screening area, increasing complexity and overall impact. Due to infeasible site conditions and extensive park impacts, this alternative was eliminated from further consideration.

This alternative also had the potential to result in substantial archeological impacts as well as more intense physical impacts to Sherman Park.

SHERMAN PARK – ABOVE-GROUND FACILITY

An entirely above-ground facility would be highly visible within a prominent public and cultural landscape, potentially interfering with the southern viewshed of the U.S. Department of the Treasury and views of the Sherman Monument. Space for tree replacement would be limited and any remaining open space within the park would need to be utilized for queueing and visitor lines. In addition, siting the facility entirely above ground could require discharging screened visitors into a non-secure area, necessitating additional security to manage visitor movement and thereby reducing operational efficiency. Due to visual, operational, and security concerns, as well as space limitations, this alternative was eliminated from further consideration.

This alternative had the greatest potential of the alternatives considered to result in adverse effects to historic properties and very limited opportunities to avoid or minimize harm to the NHL-designated U.S. Department of the Treasury or Lafayette Square Historic District.

SHERMAN PARK – RECESSED ENTRANCE PLAZA

This alternative would entail constructing the White House VSF primarily below-grade within Sherman Park, with a recessed entrance plaza located in the southern portion of Sherman Park. A stairwell would be constructed at the southwest corner of the park for access by the USSS and facility personnel, as well as an emergency egress from the below-grade building. During the preliminary design process for this alternative, it was determined that a large underground sewer tunnel traversing the southwest quadrant presented additional design challenges.

Further, this alternative was presented to Section 106 Consulting Parties in Spring 2026, who identified concerns regarding the design of the recessed entrance plaza and potential impacts on the surrounding cultural landscape as well as the NHL-designated U.S. Department of the Treasury.

ALTERNATE LOCATIONS – NORTH SCREENING POST/EXIT

Shifting the North Screening Post further north along East Executive Avenue or to the north or south of the U.S. Department of the Treasury would conflict with existing underground utilities and infrastructure for which there is no feasible alternative to relocate. Additionally, shifting the North Screening Post further north encroaches on the Secretary of Treasury's Bridge, which must not be hindered for operational concerns. Likewise, moving it to the south would greatly effect vehicle traffic patterns for Alexander Hamilton Place, Lower East Executive Avenue, and access to the White House's southern roadway. The west side of East Executive Avenue was also determined to be unsuitable as this area is planned for operational support to the East Wing and Executive Residence. Due to significant utility conflicts, visual concerns, and logistical constraints, this alternative was eliminated from further consideration.

This alternative had the potential to result in additional physical and visual impacts on the U.S. Department of the Treasury and additional visual impacts on the Lafayette Square Historic District, as well as more limited opportunities to avoid or minimize harm to both designated NHLs.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUILDING – ENTRANCE COMPLEX

This alternative involved constructing a below-grade facility at the Department of Commerce Building on the east side of 15th Street, NW. This was originally considered in 2012 under the NPS's White House and President's Park Comprehensive Design Plan. Because of the location, much of the facility (100,000 square feet or more) would have had to be constructed underground in order to safely get visitors from 15th Street, NW to Lily Triangle and East Executive Avenue, and on to the White House visitor entrance. Due to significant below-grade development requirements and costs, this alternative was eliminated from further consideration.

While this alternative had the potential to minimize adverse effects on the U.S. Department of the Treasury, it also had the potential to result in additional archeological impacts due to more extensive ground disturbance, as well as adverse effects on the Ellipse and the NRHP-listed Department of Commerce Building.

1.2 Historic Status of the Project Area

The Project Area is located within President's Park, southeast of the White House. The Project Area was included within "President's Park" and Reservation 1 on Pierre Charles L'Enfant's 1791 plan for the City of Washington. The area was initially part of the White House grounds but later became associated with the U.S. Department of the Treasury built east of the White House and the Sherman monument south of the U.S. Department of the Treasury. A more detailed historical overview of the development of the Project Area is provided in **Section 3**.

The Project Area was documented in the *President's Park South Cultural Landscape Inventory* (CLI) (National Park Service [NPS] 2016). It is located within the Sherman Park, grounds of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, and East Executive Park character areas described in this CLI (see **Section 4.1.3**).

The Project Area is a contributing feature of several historic properties: the Plan of the City of Washington (L'Enfant-McMillan Plan), the President's Park South Historic District, the National Mall Historic District, and the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site. The General William Tecumseh Sherman Monument is also included as a contributing resource to several of these properties.

The Plan of the City of Washington (L'Enfant-McMillan Plan) was listed in the NRHP on April 24, 1997 (Reference #97000332). This resource includes virtually all extant components of the historic city plan, including street rights-of-way and public reservations. The entirety of the Project Area is within the boundaries of the L'Enfant Plan of the City of Washington Plan of the City of Washington (L'Enfant-McMillan Plan).

The President's Park South Historic District was listed in the NRHP on May 6, 1980 (Reference #80000347). The boundary for this historic district includes that part of the Project Area south of Alexander Hamilton Place, west of 15th Street NW, and east of South Executive Avenue. The General William Tecumseh Sherman Memorial is a contributing resource to this district. Several adjacent NHLs, including the Lafayette Square Historic District and the U.S. Department of the Treasury, are located immediately north of this district.

The National Mall Historic District was listed in the NRHP on October 15, 1966 (Reference #66000031) and with an expanded boundary on November 29, 2016 (Reference #16000805). This historic district includes part of the Project Area south of Alexander Hamilton Place, west of 15th Street NW, and east of East Executive Avenue. The General William Tecumseh Sherman Memorial is a contributing resource to this district.

The Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site was listed in the NRHP on October 15, 1966, and amended on October 12, 2007 (Reference #66000865). The site encompasses the national ceremonial route of Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the White House. Sherman Park is a contributing site, and the General William Tecumseh Sherman Memorial is a contributing resource to this National Historic Site.

The Civil War Monuments Thematic Group was listed in the NRHP on September 20, 1978 (Reference #78000257). The General William Tecumseh Sherman memorial is identified as an individual property, with the nomination focused on the monument itself and not the surrounding parkland.

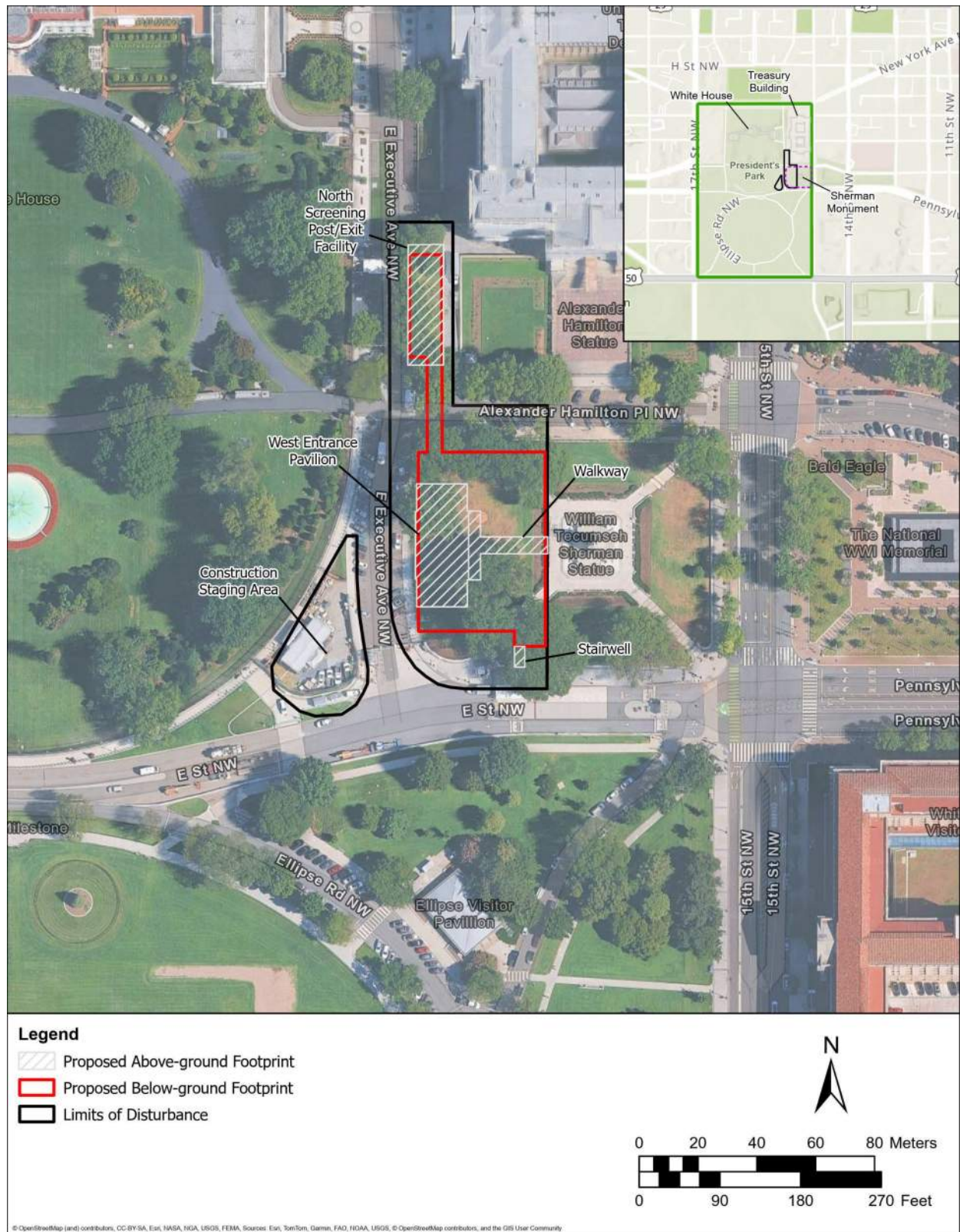


Figure 1. Project Location.

2.0 Regulatory Framework

Enacted in 1966, the goal of Section 106 of the NHPA is to ensure that federal agencies consider the impacts of federal undertakings on historic properties. While Section 106 of NHPA does not require a specific preservation outcome, the NHPA acknowledges the importance of preserving our nation's diverse heritage and directs federal agencies to act as responsible stewards of historic properties (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation [ACHP]).

Section 106 (discussed in **Section 2.1**) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their actions on historic properties prior to the issuance of any license, permit, approval, or expenditure of federal funds. It also requires that the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) must have a reasonable opportunity to comment on any federal agency undertaking.

Section 106 of the NHPA (54 U.S.C. § 306108) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their actions on historic properties. The NHPA also created the ACHP and authorized it to issue regulations governing the implementation of Section 106. These regulations are set forth in 36 CFR Part 800.2. The Section 106 process seeks to incorporate historic preservation principles into project planning through consultation between a federal agency and other parties with an interest in the effects of the federal agency's action on historic properties. As set forth in the ACHP's current regulations implementing Section 106, Section 106 consultation includes four main steps: initiating consultation; identifying historic properties within the area of potential effects of the undertaking; assessing the undertaking's effects on historic properties; and resolving any adverse effects on those properties.

The ACHP's implementing regulations include special requirements applicable to Section 106 consultations for undertakings that may directly and adversely affect an NHL (36 CFR § 800.10) and require that the ACHP and the Secretary of the Interior be invited to participate in such Section 106 consultations.

Section 110(f) of the NHPA (54 U.S.C. § 306107) requires that "prior to the approval of any undertaking that may directly and adversely affect any" NHL, agencies must "to the maximum extent possible, undertake such planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm to the landmark." Portions of the Project Area are within an NHL historic district, and Section 110(f) applies to this assessment of effects for the Project.

2.1 Executive Orders

Executive Order (EO) 11593, Protection and enhancement of the cultural environment (1971), imposes additional responsibilities on federal agencies with respect to historic properties. Specifically, it requires federal agencies to operate their policies, plans, and programs so that federally owned or controlled sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archeological significance are "preserved, restored, and maintained." In addition, federal agencies are required to take necessary measures to provide for the maintenance and planning of federally owned property listed in the NRHP, including the preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration of such sites (National Archives).

3.0 Area of Potential Effects

The current regulations implementing Section 106 require the determination and documentation of the Area of Potential Effects (APE). The APE is defined in 36 CFR § 800.16(d) as “the geographic area within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.”

The APE for the Project is bounded by 17th Street NW and West Executive Avenue NW to the west, State Place NW and Pennsylvania Avenue NW to the north, 14th and 15th Streets NW on the east, and E Street NW and Constitution Avenue NW to the south. The APE boundaries reflect the outer limits from which views toward the Project Area may reasonably generate adverse effects and includes views and viewsheds from the surrounding area (see **Figure 2**).

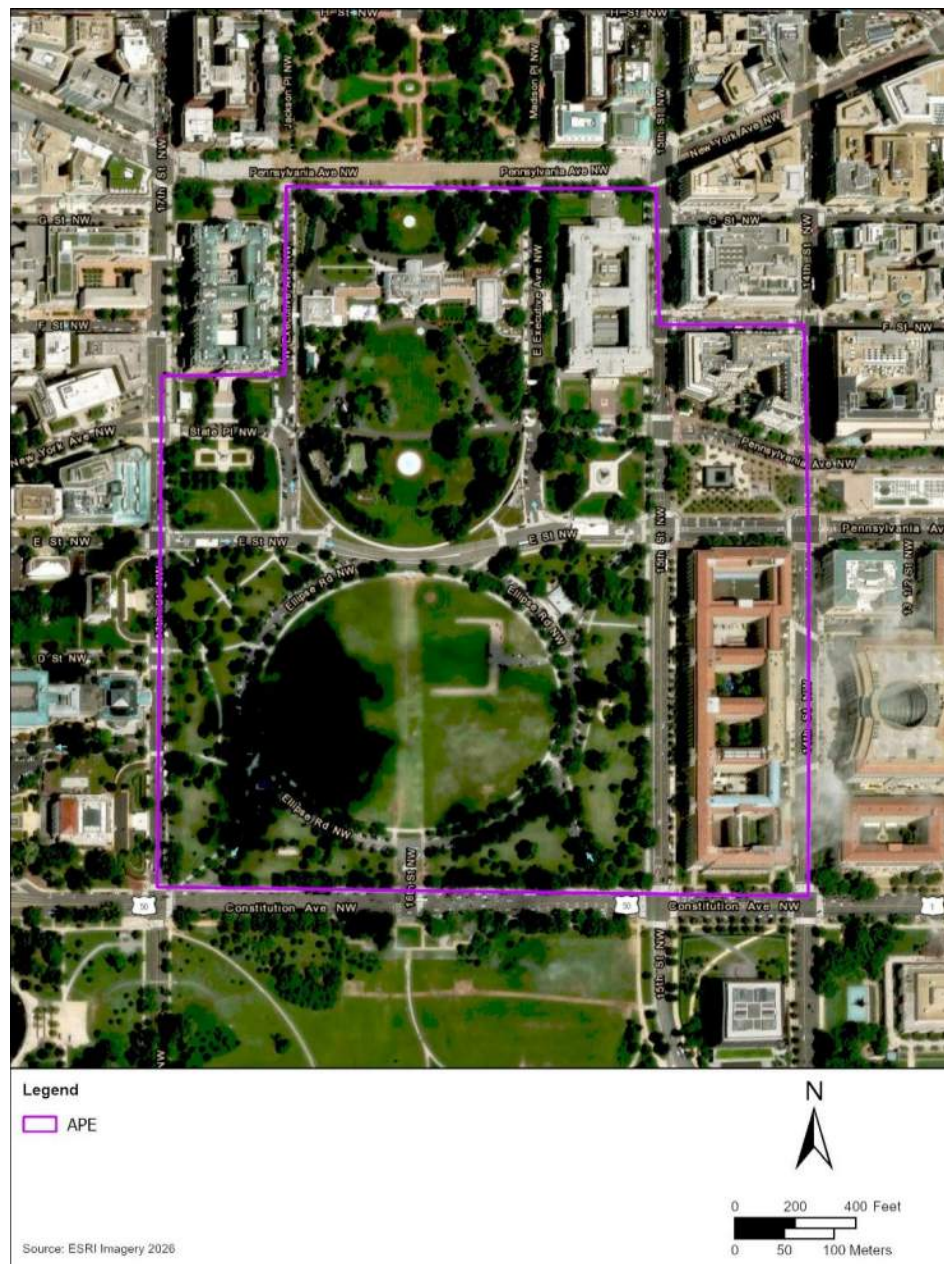


Figure 2. Area of Potential Effects (APE)

4.0 Historic Properties Within the Area of Potential Effects

Historic properties within the APE were identified utilizing online databases including the NRHP, the list of NHL's maintained by the NPS NHL program, DC Office of Planning's PropertyQuest and HistoryQuest, Open Data DC, and the DC Inventory of Historic Sites. The Project Area is within the district's federal core and thus has been well documented through historic resources surveys. Additionally, a site visit to confirm visibility of the Project from surrounding streets was conducted by a team of qualified Architectural Historians on March 13, 2026.

The APE includes a total of 12 historic properties, including five (5) individual properties and seven (7) area resources or historic districts. Two (2) of the total 12 historic properties are also designated NHLs: the U.S. Department of the Treasury and the Lafayette Square Historic District. See **Table 1** and **Figure 3** for a list and map of these resources, respectively.

Table 1. Table of Historic Properties within the APE

Resource Name	Location/Address	Additional Information
General William Tecumseh Sherman Memorial, NRHP	Sherman Park	Contributes to the National Mall Historic District, President's Park South Historic District, Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site, and the Civil War Monuments Thematic Group
U.S. Department of the Treasury, NRHP, NHL	1500 Pennsylvania Avenue	Contributes to the Lafayette Square Historic District (NHL), Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site, and the Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District
Bulfinch Gatehouses, NRHP	Constitution Avenue at 15 th Street NW and 17 th Street NW	Contributes to the Plan of the City of Washington Historic District and National Mall Historic District
Hotel Washington, NRHP	515 15 th Street NW	Contributes to the Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District and Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
Willard Hotel, NRHP	1401 Pennsylvania Avenue	Contributes to the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
President's Park South Historic District, NRHP	Constitution Avenue, 17 th Street NW, State Place NW, E Street NW, Alexander Hamilton Place NW, and 15 th Street NW	N/A
Lafayette Square Historic District, NRHP, NHL	Immediate vicinity of Lafayette Square	N/A
National Mall Historic District, NRHP	Capitol grounds, Independence Avenue, Constitution Avenue, Potomac River	N/A
Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site, NRHP	3 rd Street NW, Constitution Avenue, East Executive Avenue, E and F Streets NW	N/A
Plan of the City of Washington (L'Enfant-McMillan Plan), NRHP	Rights-of-way for streets and avenues, and public reservations in Washington, D.C.	N/A
Federal Triangle Historic District, NRHP	15 th Street NW, Pennsylvania Avenue NW, and Constitution Avenue	N/A
Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District, NRHP	15 th Street NW between Pennsylvania Avenue and I Street NW	N/A

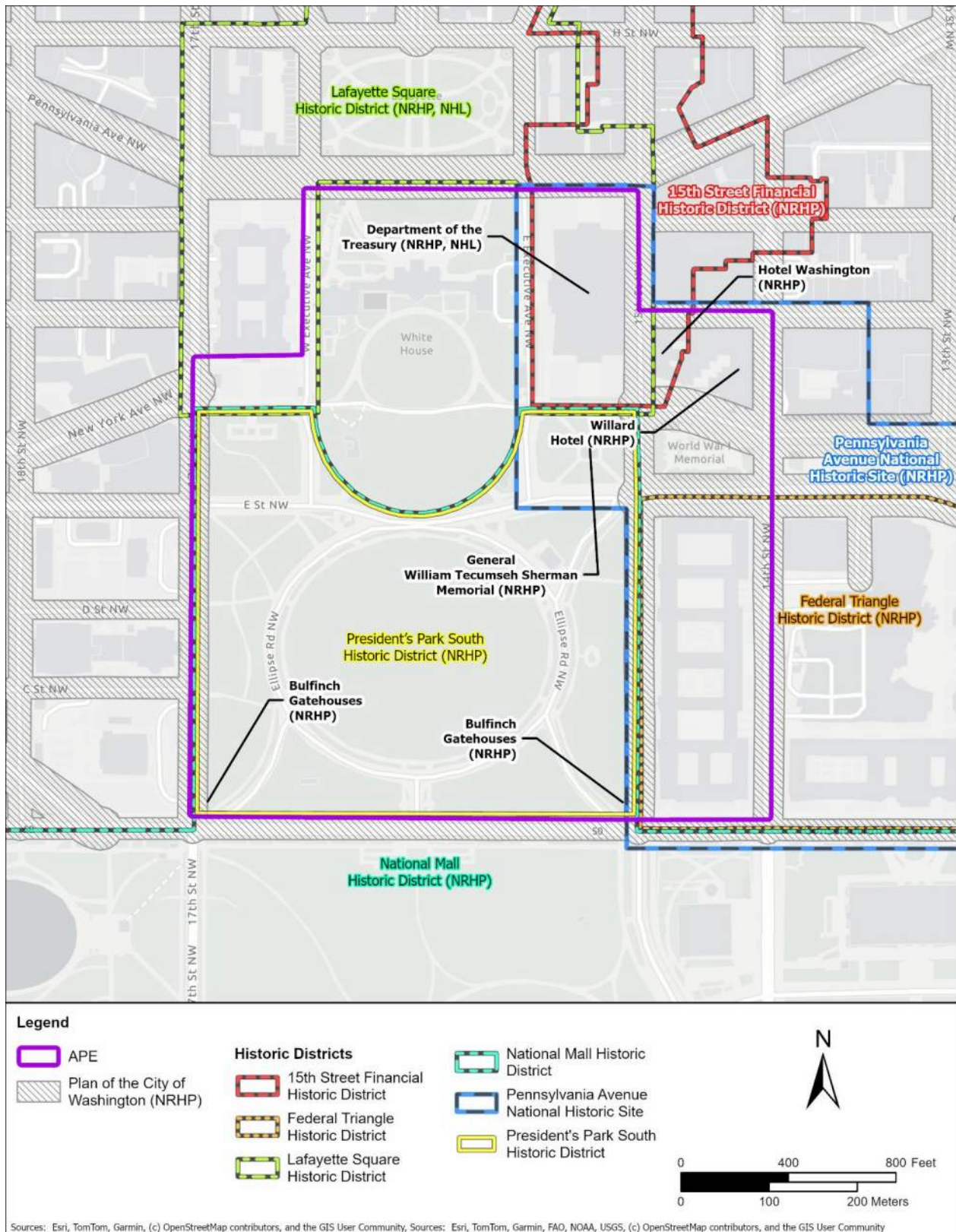


Figure 3. Historic Properties within the APE.

4.1 Project Area Development History

4.1.1 Original Design and Construction

When Pierre Charles L'Enfant laid out his original plan for Washington, D.C. in 1792, he designated approximately 82 acres for the executive residence and accompanying park, part of which would later be occupied by East Executive Avenue, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, and Sherman Park.

Construction on the White House began in 1792, and at George Washington's behest, sites flanking the executive residence were chosen for the executive office buildings that would house the State, War, Navy, and U.S. Department of the Treasury, facilitating the daily workings of the government and symbolizing the departments' support for the president (NPS, 2016; United States Executive Office of the President, 1984). The War Department building was constructed to the west, and the U.S. Department of the Treasury was completed to the east of the executive residence in 1800. Following a fire in 1801 that caused damage to the U.S. Department of the Treasury, a fireproof extension was built on the west side of the Treasury in 1806 to protect important documents. Around the same time, a stable and cowshed were built on the present-day Treasury grounds, east of the executive residence (NPS, 2016). As directed by Thomas Jefferson, an eight-foot stone wall was also built at this time, surrounding the White House on all sides and providing privacy to the residents.

During the war of 1812, the executive office buildings, along with the White House, were burned during the British invasion of Washington, D.C. The buildings were reconstructed in 1816, and two additional executive office buildings were built north of the existing ones, with the War and Navy Departments occupying the west side of the executive residence and the State and U.S. Department of the Treasury to the east (NPS, 2016). After the U.S. Department of the Treasury was destroyed in another fire in 1833, architect Tobert Mills proposed a new, larger, E-shaped U.S. Department of the Treasury of fireproof construction. The design was accepted, and the site of the existing Treasury and State buildings was selected for the new building. Despite Mills' preference for granite, due to financial restrictions from Congress, Acquia Creek Sandstone was selected for the building, and construction began in 1836 (Morton III, 1971). Construction halted in 1842, after only the central and east wings had been constructed.

In 1849, on the site that would become Sherman Park, a temporary artist's studio and furnace were constructed for the use of Clark Mills, a sculptor commissioned to build a statue of Andrew Jackson in Lafayette Square Park. The statue was dedicated in 1853, and studio was presumably removed. In 1855, Thomas U. Walter proposed an extension of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, and construction began on the south wing, this time using granite. A portion of the eight-foot stone wall surrounding the White House was likely removed at this time as well. Following completion of the south wing in the early 1860s, work began on the west wing but was interrupted by the Civil War. Construction resumed following the State Department building, which had remained standing during earlier phases of construction, was demolished ca. 1866-7. The U.S. Department of the Treasury was completed with the construction of the north wing in 1869, though it was modified again shortly afterwards with the creation of a raised central terrace off of the south elevation (Morton III, 1971).

Simultaneously with the north wing's construction, development continued in the areas adjacent to the new Treasury. From 1863 to 1865, a Treasury photography lab, which included a drying yard to dry developed photographs and a fenced semicircular entrance, was built south of the Treasury on the site of Sherman Park. A greenhouse may also have been located near the photography lab (NPS, 2016). In 1866, construction began on East Executive Avenue, a north-south corridor between the new Treasury and the executive residence. East Executive Avenue extended south of the White House grounds and, in 1871, connected to the new West Executive Avenue. The street was lined with sidewalks, gutters, sewers, and lampposts, as well as fencing that would remain in place until the 1930s. It was shortly after this, during Grant's presidency from 1869 to 1877, that the remainder of the wall surrounding the White House was demolished (Janke, 2010). When the U.S. Department of the Treasury was completed in 1869, fencing was built around its perimeter, forming a barrier between the newly completed building and the new East Executive Avenue, and a fountain was installed along East Executive Avenue. In ca. 1880, security was increased when officer booths were constructed along the new East Executive Avenue and traffic access became restricted. A watchman's house was also built ca. 1894 on the site of Sherman Park (NPS, 2016).

In 1891, upon the death of General William Tecumseh Sherman, revered Union general of the Civil War, a campaign began for a memorial in his honor, and Congress appropriated \$50,000 for the memorial the following year. Danish-American sculptor Carl Rohl-Smith won the commission with his design for the memorial in an open competition in 1896. In preparation for the new park and sculpture, the Treasury photography studio and greenhouse were removed from the Sherman Park site in 1898. A studio for Rohl-Smith's use was built to the west in 1900, but the artist died later that year. Because his design was nearly complete, his wife, Sara Rohl-Smith, completed the casting for the equestrian sculpture, and the General William Tecumseh Sherman Monument was dedicated in 1903. After the dedication, the new Sherman Park was landscaped according to plans by the Superintendent of the Office of Buildings and grounds, Colonel Thomas W. Symons. The design included a circular walk surrounding the statue and curving walks around flower beds, as well as lawns, new lamp posts, and later, trees and shrubs (NPS 2007).

4.1.2 Changes Since Completion of Sherman Park in 1905

In 1923, a temporary demonstration house was built for the Better Homes Demonstration Week in Sherman Park, west of the Sherman Monument. Following the exhibition, the house was donated to the Girl Scouts as a training and innovation center and was moved to a new location on New York Avenue NW the following year (Robertson, 2024).

In 1934, the landscape of Sherman Park was altered per National Park Service plans, incorporating recommendations from Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., and Gilmore D. Clark. These alterations included wider walkways, regrading, changing the shape of the plaza from a circle to a rectangle, and planting new hedges and trees (NPS, 2016).

East Executive Avenue, which operated as an urban street as well as a route taken by White House visitors, underwent minor changes through the mid-20th century, including new plantings in the 1960s, replacement of granite paving with terrazzo in 1976, and the installation of new lamp posts in 1984. In 1985, a plan for East Executive Avenue was implemented to convert the avenue to a park space. The project involved widening the sidewalks, paving a service lane for delivery drivers, and adding additional lawn space. A new White House visitor entrance was built, and officer booths were installed. The avenue was renamed East Executive Park and established as a public park during daylight hours. As such, oak trees were planted, and benches, planters, and lighting were installed. The redesign also removed sidewalks leading to the U.S. Department of the Treasury and replaced them with turf (NPS, 2016).

In 1991, a rehabilitation project of Sherman Park involved the replacement of deteriorated sidewalks with precast concrete pavers with granite trim and exposed aggregate concrete. The space was spruced up with new lamp posts, benches, and plantings. New bollards, as well as playground and picnic areas to the southwest, were also installed in the 1990s (NPS, 2016).

Following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, security was increased around East Executive Park, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, and Sherman Park. New officer booths were placed on the south grounds of the Treasury, and the gates to East Executive Park were permanently closed to the public. New planters were also placed to restrict vehicular access, and granite-clad retaining walls were built along the south and east perimeters of Sherman Park. In 2002, East Executive Park was updated with the installation of granite bands and coping, sidewalks replacement with precast concrete pavers, and installation of turf, as well as new systems for irrigation and drainage. The no-longer-functioning fountain, installed ca. 1869, was also removed (NPS, 2016).

Since 2021, the Sherman Park area has increased security. It is surrounded with barrier systems, and access is restricted. A visitor screening building, now removed, had been added near the entrance of East Executive Park (NPS, 2016).

4.2 Contributing Landscape Characteristics

The Project Area was extensively documented in the Cultural Landscapes Inventory for President's Park South (CLI) (NPS 2016). The CLI lists contributing and non-contributing landscape features within each character area. The contributing features within the Project Area are listed in **Table 2**.

Sherman Park is the open green space south of the U.S. Department of the Treasury and adjacent to the southeast corner of the White House grounds. It is bounded by Alexander Hamilton Place NW, 15th Street

NW to the east, E Street NW to the south, and East Executive Avenue to the east. The character area has a formal, geometric layout with a focal point of the equestrian statue to General William Tecumseh Sherman, standing on a granite base on a paved plaza (Sherman Plaza) at the top of a small knoll surrounded by turf and deciduous trees. Paved walkways connect the plaza to the enclosing roads.

The East Executive Park character area is a linear landscape centered on the historic circulation corridor of East Executive Avenue. It is bound by the access gates at Pennsylvania Avenue NW to the north, the perimeter fence and wall system of the U.S. Department of the Treasury to the east, access gates at Alexander Hamilton Place NW to the south, and the perimeter fence and wall of the White House grounds to the east. The dominant features of this character area are the north-south roadway, edged by parking, sidewalks, street tree plantings, benches, and lampposts.

The grounds of the U.S. Department of the Treasury character area is an approximately 5-acre parcel bounded by Pennsylvania Avenue to the north, 15th Street NW to the east, Alexander Hamilton Place NW to the south, and East Executive Park to the east. The focal point of this character area is the large Greek Revival building of the U.S. Department of the Treasury. The building closely edges the sidewalk along 15th Street NW with a large flight of entrance stairs centered on the east elevation. Smaller entrance stairs are centered on the north and south elevations. Adjacent to the north and south elevations are paved terraces that feature large bronze statues of former Treasury Secretaries, Albert Gallatin on the north and Alexander Hamilton on the south. To the west of the U.S. Department of the Treasury are planted terraces that separate this character area from East Executive Park. An areaway along the east side of the building and accessed from Alexander Hamilton Place NW provides access to the lower level of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

Table 2. Contributing Landscape Characteristics and Features within the Project Area

Landscape Character Area	Landscape Characteristic	Landscape Feature
Sherman Park	Spatial Organization	Rectilinear property boundary
Sherman Park	Spatial Organization	Formal geometric layout of the plaza with equestrian statue as a focal point
Sherman Park	Spatial Organization	Orthogonal plantings of trees in the four quadrants formed by the diagonal walks from Sherman Plaza
Sherman Park	Natural Systems and Features	Descending topography from north to south and east to west
Sherman Park	Natural Systems and Features	Level terrace associated with the monument plaza
Sherman Park	Land Use	Commemoration
Sherman Park	Land Use	Recreation
Sherman Park	Cultural Traditions	Public gathering
Sherman Park	Circulation	Alexander Hamilton Place NW
Sherman Park	Circulation	East Executive Park
Sherman Park	Circulation	Sidewalks along Alexander Hamilton Place NW and East Executive Park
Sherman Park	Circulation	Diagonal walks
Sherman Park	Circulation	Sherman Plaza
Sherman Park	Vegetation	Willow oak plantings
Sherman Park	Vegetation	American elm plantings
Sherman Park	Vegetation	Flower beds
Sherman Park	Vegetation	Turf
Sherman Park	Buildings and Structures	General William Tecumseh Sherman Statue
Sherman Park	Buildings and Structures	Freestanding walls at the junction of the diagonal walls and Sherman Plaza

Historic Properties Within the Area of Potential Effects

Landscape Character Area	Landscape Characteristic	Landscape Feature
Sherman Park	Views and Vistas	Views to the Sherman Statue from the surrounding landscape
Sherman Park	Views and Vistas	Reciprocal views between the Sherman Plaza, Hamilton Statue, and south entrance to the U.S. Department of the Treasury
Sherman Park	Views and Vistas	Views of the Washington Monument
Sherman Park	Small-scale Features	Lampposts (Millet-style)
East Executive Park	Spatial Organization	Linear corridor defined by fences and rows of trees, containing vehicular and pedestrian circulation
East Executive Park	Natural Features and Systems	Topography gently descending from north to south
East Executive Park	Land Use	Administrative Office
East Executive Park	Land Use	Ceremonial
East Executive Park	Land Use	Recreation
East Executive Park	Land Use	Security
East Executive Park	Circulation	East Executive Avenue
East Executive Park	Circulation	Pedestrian walk system
East Executive Park	Buildings and Structures	East Executive Park gates (south pair)
East Executive Park	Views and Vistas	Linear framed view extending north-south along East Executive Avenue
Grounds of the U.S. Department of the Treasury	Spatial Organization	Rectilinear parcel with a central rectangular building framed by city streets
Grounds of the U.S. Department of the Treasury	Spatial Organization	Perimeter boundary in the form of a wall, piers, fences, and gates
Grounds of the U.S. Department of the Treasury	Natural Systems and Features	Overall slope descending from north to south
Grounds of the U.S. Department of the Treasury	Land Use	Recreation
Grounds of the U.S. Department of the Treasury	Land Use	Security
Grounds of the U.S. Department of the Treasury	Circulation	Areaway
Grounds of the U.S. Department of the Treasury	Buildings and Structures	Perimeter fence and retaining walls
Grounds of the U.S. Department of the Treasury	Views and Vistas	View from the elevated position of the monumental stairs toward Sherman Park, the Sherman Statue, and Washington Monument

5.0 Identification of Effects

Effects assessments are based on the criteria of adverse effect as defined in the ACHP regulations (36 CFR § 800.5). The criteria of adverse effect are defined as follows:

An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative (36 CFR § 800.5(a)(1)).

Examples of adverse effects can include physical destruction or damage to all or part of a property; alterations, including restoration, rehabilitation, and repair, that are inconsistent with the *Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*¹ and applicable guidelines; and change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its significance (36 CFR § 800.5(a)(2)).

To assess Project effects, an Architectural Historian meeting the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards*² conducted a site visit and reviewed existing documentation on the history and significance of each property. With an understanding of each property's significance, characteristics, and integrity, the proposed alternatives were analyzed and the criteria of adverse effects were applied. A finding of “**no adverse effect**” or “**adverse effect**” is recommended for each historic property:

- **No Adverse Effect:** A finding of “no adverse effect” means that effect(s) from the Project do not meet the Criteria of Adverse Effect in 36 CFR § 800.5(a)(1).
- **Adverse Effect:** A finding of “adverse effect” means that effect(s) of the project meet the Criteria of Adverse Effect in 36 CFR § 800.5(a)(1).

The following analysis is an assessment of effects of each alternative on NRHP-eligible or listed historic properties within the APE and is based upon the criteria of adverse effect. Within each alternative, effects on contributing features of the Project Area are addressed first, followed by effects to other historic properties in the APE. These effects are also summarized in **Tables 3 and 4**. Compliance with Section 110(f) is addressed in **Table 4**.

5.1 Alternative 1: White House VSF at Sherman Park, Below Ground Facility with Above-Ground Entry and Exit Buildings

The White House VSF would provide a permanent visitor screening facility for White House visitors. The White House VSF would be largely underneath the western portion of Sherman Park. Visitors would enter the White House VSF through an approximately 8,000 square foot entrance pavilion located within the westernmost portion of the park. Once inside, visitors would then proceed to an approximately 34,700 square feet below-grade facility. Once visitors have been cleared for entry, they would reach a set of escalators at the north end of the below-grade facility and return to grade level within the North Screening Post.

The entrance pavilion would be a rectangular, one-story building centrally located along East Executive Avenue within the westernmost side of Sherman Park. To access the building, visitors would enter Sherman Park using one of the two existing diagonal walkways leading into the park from 15th Street NW. Once inside the park, a new east-west walkway would lead visitors from the west side of Sherman Plaza to the entrance pavilion. The building would utilize classical design elements such as a flat roof with cornice, exterior stone and granite cladding, engaged pilasters, and a colonnaded entry pavilion. An above-ground

¹ See <https://nps.gov/orgs/1739/secretary-standards-treatment-historic-properties.htm>

² See <https://www.nps.gov/articles/sec-standards-prof-quals.htm>

stairwell is at the southwest corner of Sherman Park, adjacent to the south gate of East Executive Avenue. This stairwell would function as a badged access point for facility personnel, and as an emergency egress from the below-grade facility.

The North Screening Post would be an approximately 4,000 square foot, one-story building, located just north of Alexander Hamilton Place NW. This building would function as a dedicated screening post for badged staff and contractors entering from the south side of campus. Cleared personnel and visitors would exit this building at the north elevation into the secure boundary of the White House complex. The North Screening Post is designed to be visually consistent with the entrance pavilion. It would have stone and granite cladding, a flat roof, and an extended overhang supported by Doric columns on the north elevation.

During construction, Sherman Memorial and Sherman Plaza would be protected in place. Upon completion of the Project, Sherman Park would remain open to the public and accessible from the northeast and southeast pathways from 15th Street. Alexander Hamilton Place and E Street (north and south of the park) respectively would remain restricted to authorized vehicles and pedestrians. Trees removed during construction would be replaced or replanted around Sherman Park.

5.1.1 Effects Analysis

The Project would adversely affect several historic properties within the APE through changes in spatial organization, land use, vegetation, and views and vistas (see **Table 3**). The Project would also adversely affect the integrity of design and setting for several historic properties within the APE (see **Table 4**).

Overall, the Project would have an **adverse effect** on the following historic properties:

- General William Tecumseh Sherman Memorial
- U.S. Department of the Treasury
- Lafayette Square Historic District
- National Mall Historic District
- President's Park South Historic District
- Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
- Plan of the City of Washington (L'Enfant-McMillan Plan)

Changes to historic properties that would result from the Project and why these changes would result in **adverse effects** are described below.

General William Tecumseh Sherman Memorial, National Mall Historic District, President's Park South Historic District, and the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site

The **adverse effect** to the General William Tecumseh Sherman Memorial, National Mall Historic District, President's Park South Historic District, and the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site would result from changes to the design and setting of the Sherman Memorial and Sherman Park due to the construction of the above-ground entrance pavilion and North Screening Post. During large events, increased security presence, equipment, and visitor queuing also have the potential to change aspects of historic setting, feeling, and association within Sherman Park. This project would alter the historic setting of the Sherman Memorial, as well as those historic properties for which Sherman Park and/or the memorial is specifically identified as a key contributing feature, including the National Mall and President's Park Historic Districts and the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site. In particular, reciprocal, character-defining views between the open lawn of the Ellipse, President's Park South, Sherman Park, and Pennsylvania Avenue at Sherman Park would be altered by the new above-ground buildings. Additionally, the new entrance pavilion would become a terminal feature when looking west-southwest from Pennsylvania Avenue, which is a contributing vista within the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site.

The project would also result in alteration or replacement of some contributing landscape features within President's Park South, including spatial organization, vegetation, and circulation, although these changes would be limited to the westernmost side of Sherman Park. The majority of contributing landscape features would remain intact and unaltered, with approximately fewer than 25 percent affected by removal, replacement, or relocation (see **Table 3**).

U.S. Department of the Treasury

The **adverse effect** to the U.S. Department of the Treasury derives from the construction of the North Screening Post within the NHL boundary as well as some diminishment of historic setting. The new above-ground structures would impact views to and from the South Wing steps and south plaza as well as the partial obstruction of the U.S. Department of the Treasury's prominent southwest corner by the North Screening Post. Views south and west from the U.S. Department of the Treasury and its grounds were intended to provide semi-open and long vistas toward the White House grounds, President's Park South, and the Ellipse. These vistas would be partially obstructed by the new above-ground components of the visitor's center facility. In addition, alterations to features within the NHL boundary are anticipated, including temporarily removing and restoring the wall along the driveway around the west side of the building, and removing and replacing the entrance gate to the driveway.

The placement and scale of the above-ground buildings for the White House VSF was intended to be respectful of the north-south axial vista between Treasury's south plaza and Sherman Plaza. Additionally, the placement along East Executive Avenue aligns with the spirit of previous concepts for a more formal transition from Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House grounds, including the 1964, 1968, and 1974 renewal plans for Pennsylvania Avenue.

Lafayette Square Historic District

The **adverse effect** to the Lafayette Square Historic District derives from the construction of the North Screening Post within the district's NHL boundaries. While situated at the district's southern edge where it is not visible from many of the contributing resources, there is a direct line of sight between the North Screening Post and Lafayette Square – the centerpiece of the district. The historic district is also characterized by the open space of the square as well as the open space that extends along West and East Executive Avenues adjacent to the White House. Any loss of that open space results in a change to the district's historic setting, feeling, and association.

Additionally, construction of the North Screening Post may interact or overlap with security enhancements proposed at Lafayette Park that are also likely to result in adverse effects. Thus, this finding of adverse effect to the Lafayette Square Historic District considers this additional planned action and its potential effects.

The Plan of the City of Washington (L'Enfant-McMillan Plan)

The **adverse effect** to the Plan of the City of Washington would derive from the replacement of the largely open, green space of the Project Area with two above-ground buildings and resulting alterations to several significant views and vistas. The most altered views would be those from the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue NW and 15th Street NW looking west and southwest, and from E Street NW between President's Park and the Ellipse looking northeast toward Sherman Park and the U.S. Department of the Treasury beyond, as well as linear views within East Executive Park. Additionally, the new entrance pavilion would become a terminal feature when looking west-southwest from Pennsylvania Avenue, which is a contributing vista within Reservation 1 of the Plan of the City of Washington.

In addition to the effects described above, Alternative 1 may result in **cumulative effects** due to interaction or overlap with the reasonably foreseeable effects of other, unrelated actions. The NPS has identified planned actions that are anticipated to occur within the vicinity of the proposed action area. Planned actions include the East Wing Modernization Project, exterior upgrades to the Eisenhower Executive Office Building, and security enhancements to Lafayette Park. Therefore, there is the likelihood for additive impacts to the President's Park South and Lafayette Square Historic Districts, in particular.

The Project would also have **no adverse effect** on the following historic properties within the APE:

- Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District
- Hotel Washington
- Willard Hotel
- Federal Triangle Historic District
- Bulfinch Gatehouses

For the above resources, the Project Area is not considered a contributing or character-defining feature to their historical association or setting. The North Screening Post would sit just within the southwest corner of the Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District boundary but would not diminish its integrity of setting, feeling or association because views to and from the district's organizational spine (15th Street) are negligible and the district is not characterized by its open space. Views to and from the Hotel Washington, Willard Hotel, Bulfinch Gatehouses, and the Federal Triangle Historic District from the Project area would be negligible due to intervening distance, vegetation, and other buildings. Thus, their integrity of setting, feeling, and association would not be impacted or diminished. As such the project would have **no adverse effect** to the Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District; Hotel Washington; Willard Hotel; the Federal Triangle Historic District; and the Bulfinch Gatehouses.

The potential effects on archeological resources are assessed in a Phase 1A Archeological Assessment prepared in conjunction with this Assessment of Effects report. Based on a review of the history of the property, the project area has potential to contain archeological evidence of historic resources and deposits. The project will have an adverse effect on archeological resources, if present. A Phase IB Archeological survey, along with construction monitoring, will be completed in order to identify and evaluate archeological resources.

Table 3. Proposed Alterations to Contributing Landscape Characteristics within the Project Area

Landscape Character Area / Landscape Characteristic	Landscape Feature	Proposed Alterations Under Alternative 1: Preferred Alternative
Sherman Park / Spatial Organization	Rectilinear property boundary	Change to the spatial organization along the western side. Alteration.
Sherman Park / Spatial Organization	Formal geometric layout of the plaza with equestrian statue as a focal point	Change to the design and setting of the west side with the introduction of an entrance pavilion and changes to circulation. Alteration.
Sherman Park / Spatial Organization	Orthogonal plantings of trees in the four quadrants formed by the diagonal walks from Sherman Plaza	Removal of trees in west quadrant. Alteration.
Sherman Park / Natural Systems and Features	Descending topography from north to south and east to west	Change to the topography with the construction of the below-grade screening facility. Alteration.
Sherman Park / Natural Systems and Features	Level terrace associated with the monument plaza	No change.
Sherman Park / Land Use	Commemoration	No change.
Sherman Park / Land Use	Recreation	No change.
Sherman Park / Cultural Traditions	Public gathering	No change.
Sherman Park / Circulation	Alexander Hamilton Place NW	No change.
Sherman Park / Circulation	East Executive Park	No change.
Sherman Park / Circulation	Sidewalks along Alexander Hamilton Place NW and East Executive Park	No change.
Sherman Park / Circulation	Diagonal walks	No change.
Sherman Park / Circulation	Sherman Plaza	Change to the setting. Alteration.
Sherman Park / Vegetation	Willow oak plantings	Removal for construction. Replacement.
Sherman Park / Vegetation	American elm plantings	Removal for construction. Replacement.
Sherman Park / Vegetation	Flower beds	Removal for construction. Replacement.

Landscape Character Area / Landscape Characteristic	Landscape Feature	Proposed Alterations Under Alternative 1: Preferred Alternative
Sherman Park / Vegetation	Turf	Removal for construction. Replacement.
Sherman Park / Buildings and Structures	General William Tecumseh Sherman Statue	Change to the historic setting. Alteration.
Sherman Park / Buildings and Structures	Freestanding walls at the junction of the diagonal walks and Sherman Plaza	No change.
Sherman Park / Views and Vistas	Views to the Sherman Statue from the surrounding landscape	Change to the setting with the addition of the entrance pavilion; change of views to the statue from the west. Alteration.
Sherman Park / Views and Vistas	Reciprocal views between the Sherman Plaza, Hamilton Statue, and south entrance to the U.S. Department of the Treasury	Strengthened relationship between Sherman Plaza, Hamilton Statue, and south entrance to the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Alteration
Sherman Park / Views and Vistas	Views of the Washington Monument	No change.
Sherman Park / Small-scale Features	Lampposts (Millet-style)	Removal for construction. Alteration.
East Executive Park / Spatial Organization	Linear corridor defined by fences and rows of trees, containing vehicular and pedestrian circulation	Change to the design with addition of the North Screening Post. Alteration.
East Executive Park / Natural Features and Systems	Topography gently descending from north to south	No change.
East Executive Park / Land Use	Administrative Office	No change.
East Executive Park / Land Use	Ceremonial	No change.
East Executive Park / Land Use	Recreation	No change.
East Executive Park / Land Use	Security	No change
East Executive Park / Circulation	East Executive Avenue	Change to the setting with the addition of the North Screening Post. Alteration.
East Executive Park / Circulation	Pedestrian walk system	Change to the setting with the addition of the North Screening Post. Alteration.
East Executive Park / Buildings and Structures	East Executive Park gates (south pair)	Change to the setting with the addition of the North Screening Post. Alteration.
East Executive Park / Views and Vistas	Linear framed view extending north-south along East Executive Avenue	Change to the setting with the addition of the North Screening Post. Alteration.
Grounds of the U.S. Department of the Treasury / Spatial Organization	Rectilinear parcel with a central rectangular building framed by city streets	No change.
Grounds of the U.S. Department of the Treasury / Spatial Organization	Perimeter boundary in the form of a wall, piers, fences, and gates	Change to the setting. Alteration.
Grounds of the U.S. Department of the Treasury / Natural Systems and Features	Overall slope descending from north to south	No change.

Landscape Character Area / Landscape Characteristic	Landscape Feature	Proposed Alterations Under Alternative 1: Preferred Alternative
Grounds of the U.S. Department of the Treasury / Land Use	Recreation	No change.
Grounds of the U.S. Department of the Treasury / Land Use	Security	No change.
Grounds of the U.S. Department of the Treasury / Circulation	Areaway	No change.
Grounds of the U.S. Department of the Treasury / Buildings and Structures	Perimeter fence and retaining walls	Removal for construction. Replacement.
Grounds of the U.S. Department of the Treasury / Views and Vistas	View from the elevated position of the monumental stairs toward Sherman Park, the Sherman Statue, and Washington Monument	Alteration.

5.2 Alternative 2: No Action

The No Action Alternative would continue the current visitor screening procedures, in which White House visitors arrive at the corner of 15th Street and Alexander Hamilton Place and begin queuing within the hardscape pathways in Sherman Park. Visitors would continue to be processed through an initial security check point under temporary tent structures and proceed to East Executive Avenue for security processing. Visitors would continue to enter a double-wide trailer on East Executive Avenue and be processed through a single lane of security equipment. Once processed, visitors would exit the screening area and walk northbound on East Executive Avenue to proceed to the East Wing.

5.2.1 Effects Analysis

Alternative 2 (No Action Alternative) would retain the current use of trailer and temporary tents, which, while reversible, are still generally incompatible with the historic character of the surrounding area and impact significant views and vistas. While intended to be temporary, the tents are a constant presence due to the need to support White House and Garden tours as well as the number of other events held routinely by the White House. Additionally, Sherman Park would continue to be frequently inaccessible to the public due to closures when visitors are queuing for special events or security protocols are implemented. Thus, this alternative would continue to diminish the integrity of setting, feeling, and association for some historic properties within the APE (see **Table 4**).

Alternative 2 would have an **adverse effect** on the following historic properties:

- General William Tecumseh Sherman Memorial
- Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
- President's Park South Historic District

Impacts to historic properties from Alternative 2 that would result in **adverse effects** are described below.

General William Tecumseh Sherman Memorial

The **adverse effect** to the General William Tecumseh Memorial would result from changes to the setting, feeling, and association of the historic object due to the presence of incompatible, temporary structures within its immediate vicinity.

Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site and President's Park South Historic District

The **adverse effect** to the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site and the President's Park South Historic District would result from the continued presence of incompatible structures within key areas, such

as the East Executive Park area of President's Park, and the continued use of temporary tents along Alexander Hamilton Place. These structures alter the contributing spatial organization by retaining incompatible structures within a formerly open linear corridor. The structures would also continue to alter the setting of contributing circulation features, including East Executive Avenue, the East Executive Park gates, and the pedestrian walk system. The contributing linear, framed view along the north-south East Executive Avenue axis would continue to be diminished by the presence of incompatible, temporary structures at the southern end of this axis.

Alternative 2 would have **no adverse effect** on the following historic properties within the APE:

- U.S. Department of the Treasury
- Hotel Washington
- Willard Hotel
- Lafayette Square Historic District
- National Mall Historic District
- Federal Triangle Historic District
- Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District
- Plan of the City of Washington (L'Enfant-McMillan Plan)
- Bulfinch Gatehouses

Alternative 2 would have **no adverse effect** on the U.S. Department of the Treasury; Hotel Washington; the State, War, and Navy Building (Eisenhower Executive Office Building); the White House; Willard Hotel; Lafayette Square Historic District; National Mall Historic District; Federal Triangle Historic District; the Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District, the Plan of the City of Washington (L'Enfant-McMillan Plan), and the Bulfinch Gatehouses due to overall negligible visibility of the temporary structures as a result of intervening distance, vegetation, and other buildings.

Alternative 2 would have no effect on archeological resources.

Table 4. Summary Assessment of Effects, Historic Properties within APE

Resource	Alternative 1: Preferred Alternative	Alternative 2: No Action	Additional Considerations under Section 110(f)
General William Tecumseh Sherman Memorial, NRHP	- Change to the immediate historic setting. - Change to reciprocal and significant views between the memorial and the U.S. Department of the Treasury, President's Park South Historic District, and the National Mall Historic District. Adverse effect.	Long-term, temporary change to the setting. Adverse effect.	N/A
U.S. Department of the Treasury, NRHP, NHL	- Change to the historic setting of the building's south wing and south plaza. - Partial obstruction of visibility of the south wing's southwest corner by the North Screening Post. - Construction of the North Screening Post within the property's NHL boundaries diminishes the integrity of its historic setting. Adverse effect.	No adverse effect.	- Alternative 1 would adversely affect an NHL. - Other locations would not be suitable for this Project due to the need to site a facility proximate to the East Wing and within an area covered by established security perimeters and protocols for operational efficiency. - Effects were minimized during the consultation process by moving the above-ground portion of the White House VSF from E Street NW to along East Executive Avenue and modifying the design to ensure compatibility with the U.S. Department of the Treasury.
Bulfinch Gatehouses, NRHP	No adverse effect.	No adverse effect.	N/A
Hotel Washington, NRHP	No adverse effect.	No adverse effect.	N/A
Willard Hotel, NRHP	No adverse effect.	No adverse effect.	N/A
President's Park South Historic District, NRHP	Change to the historic setting of President's Park South.	Long-term, temporary change to the design and setting. Adverse effect.	N/A

Resource	Alternative 1: Preferred Alternative	Alternative 2: No Action	Additional Considerations under Section 110(f)
	- Change to Sherman Park's historic setting, feeling, and association during large events, due to increased security presence, equipment, and visitor queuing. - Change to reciprocal and significant views between President's Park South and Sherman Park, both of which are contributing resources. Adverse effect.		
Lafayette Square Historic District, NRHP, NHL	Construction of the North Screening Post within the district's NHL boundaries reduces character-defining open space and diminishes the integrity of setting. Adverse effect.	No adverse effect.	- Alternative 1 would adversely affect an NHL. - Other locations would not be suitable for this Project due to the need to site a facility proximate to the East Wing and within an area covered by established security perimeters and protocols for operational efficiency. - Effects were minimized during the consultation process via design modifications, including reduction of the North Screening post width, removal of the balustrade, and introduction of specimen trees on the north side for screening to and from the district.
National Mall Historic District, NRHP	Change to reciprocal and significant views between the Ellipse and Sherman Park, both of which are contributing resources. Adverse effect.	No adverse effect.	N/A

Resource	Alternative 1: Preferred Alternative	Alternative 2: No Action	Additional Considerations under Section 110(f)
Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site, NRHP	Change to the contributing vista looking west from Pennsylvania Avenue at 15th Street NW. Adverse effect.	Long-term, temporary change to the design and setting. Adverse effect.	N/A
Plan of the City of Washington (L'Enfant-McMillan Plan), NRHP	- Changes to the design intent and historic setting of Reservation 1, an important element of the Plan. - Change to a primary vista within the Plan, from the Ellipse north and east toward Sherman Park and the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Adverse effect.	No adverse effect.	N/A
Federal Triangle Historic District, NRHP	No adverse effect.	No adverse effect.	N/A
Fifteenth Street Financial Historic District, NRHP	No adverse effect.	No adverse effect.	N/A

6.0 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

A total of three (3) Consulting Parties meetings have occurred to date, resulting in numerous design modifications to Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative) that have avoided and minimized some adverse effects. Consulting Parties are also in the process of reviewing and commenting on a draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) that identifies proposed mitigation for adverse effects that cannot be reasonably avoided. Avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures identified to date include the following:

6.1 Avoidance

- Views of the General William Tecumseh Sherman statue would not be obstructed by the facility.
- The Sherman Memorial would be protected throughout construction. Protection methods would be guided by a construction protection plan to be approved by NPS prior to the start of construction.
- Trees and vegetation that are to remain within the construction area would be protected throughout construction. Protection methods would be guided by a construction protection plan to be approved by NPS prior to the start of construction.

Additionally, several alternative locations were considered for the Project that would have had a greater impact on historic properties. These options would have included larger above-ground components and greater changes to significant views and vistas. Potential options considered and their potential impacts include:

- The Lily Triangle / Below East Executive Avenue and E Street NW option's above-ground components would be closer to the White House viewshed. This option would also require additional underground disturbance and would have been closer to the White House viewshed.
- The North or South Treasury (below-ground plaza/partial courtyard infill) option would have resulted in significant changes to the U.S. Department of the Treasury entry plaza, main entrance steps, and reduction of the grass courtyards. An additional structure, parallel to Pennsylvania Avenue, would be needed to connect over the Annex Tunnel.
- The Sherman Park (above-ground) option would have included an entirely above-ground and highly visible building within Sherman Park. Existing trees in west quadrant of Sherman Park would require removal with no adequate space for replacement plantings.
- The Sherman Park (below-ground, east entry plaza) option would have physical impacts to three quadrants of Sherman Park and require additional below-grade space to connect to the primary screening area, increasing complexity and overall impact.
- The Sherman Park (below-ground, north entry plaza) option would have extensive ramping and associated impacts to a larger portion of Sherman Park required to place the facility below ground. The entry plaza would intrude on the reciprocal views between Sherman Plaza, the Alexander Hamilton statue, and the south entry of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.
- The Sherman Park (recessed entrance plaza) option would have physical impacts to the southern portion of Sherman Park and a greater impact on views toward the U.S. Department of the Treasury's south facade as well as the relationship between the U.S. Department of the Treasury's south plaza and Sherman Plaza.
- Shifting the North Screening Post/Exit further north along East Executive Avenue or to the north or south of the U.S. Department of the Treasury would affect the views of the Treasury. This alternative would also conflict with existing underground utility infrastructure.
- The Department of Commerce Building entrance complex option would require much of the facility to be constructed underground, which would be cost-prohibitive.

6.2 Minimization

- The facility would be located primarily underground and along East Executive Avenue, limiting physical impacts to Sherman Park, limiting visual impacts to the memorial, and respecting the axial relationship between Sherman Park and U.S. Department of the Treasury's south plaza.
- The above-ground buildings would employ a low-profile, classically inspired design that would be compatible with the surrounding area without competing with the size of nearby landmark buildings.
- The proposed project would increase public access to Sherman Park, consistent with the historical purpose and use of the park, as public access would no longer be restricted during tour hours and special events under normal conditions, unless heightened security concerns are present.

6.3 Mitigation

- Comprehensive landscape treatment and maintenance plan for Sherman Park to reestablish the park from trees removed due to age and construction as well as a recurring maintenance schedule to ensure their health and success.
- Permanent indoor exhibit on the history of Sherman Park within the primary entry space of the new visitor's center. The exhibit would broadly address the history of Sherman Park and the land's early use by the Department of the Treasury.
- Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS) documentation of Sherman Park prior to construction.
- Full updates, including expanded historic contexts, for existing NRHP Nominations for several resources within the project's APE.

These and other mitigation measures (including archeological investigations) will be discussed and finalized with consulting parties and codified in a final MOA.

6.4 Compliance with Section 110(f)

Section 110(f) of the NHPA requires that, where an undertaking may directly and adversely affect an NHL, federal agencies, to the maximum extent possible, must undertake planning and actions necessary to minimize harm to the NHLs. Through both the design development and Section 106 consultation processes, harm to NHLs as a result of the Project was minimized to the maximum extent possible. While other alternatives were considered, none of them would have completely avoided potential adverse effects to historic properties, including NHLs, and several would likely have resulted in additional impacts to both the U.S. Department of the Treasury and the Lafayette Square Historic District, as discussed in **Sections 1.1** and **6.1**. In addition, other site locations would not be able to support organized visitor movement while simultaneously allowing White House daily operations to continue uninterrupted.

The Preferred Alternative provides sufficient space and standoff from the White House to process visitors for safe entrance onto the grounds. The west portion of Sherman Park was ultimately chosen for its ability and capacity to house the procedures, screening technologies, and infrastructure needed to provide a controlled environment and adequate security. In addition to minimizing adverse effects to cultural resources, other considerations for the siting of the White House VSF included programmatic requirements, flow of security operations, access for visitors from public sidewalks, exiting the facility into the controlled perimeter, site integration and constraints, existing grade and sidewalk elevations, and avoidance of major utility infrastructure throughout the area and the Treasury Annex tunnel on the north side of Sherman Park. The Preferred Alternative avoids significant visual impacts to key historic viewsheds while maintaining critical vehicle operations and acceptable solutions for utility and infrastructure conflicts.

Project planning to **avoid and minimize** harm to NHLs within the Project Area was part of the early site selection and conceptual design phase going back to 2012, as described in **Section 1.1**. Once the need to screen visitors in the area of Sherman Park was determined due to the infeasibility or additional harm resulting from the other alternatives, the Section 106 consultation process served to find ways to further avoid and minimize harm to the two NHLs in the APE, particularly the U.S. Department of the Treasury due to its proximity to the aboveground structures. During that process, placement of the above-ground portions of the White House VSF shifted farther away from the U.S. Department of the Treasury. The design of the

North Screening Post/Exit was modified to enhance compatibility with the Lafayette Square Historic District. These changes, in addition to those described in **Section 6.2**, prioritized the historic spatial relationship between Sherman Park and the NHLs, while still meeting the goals and objectives of the undertaking.

Specific planning and actions to minimize harm to each NHL are discussed below. These actions demonstrate preparation of design studies and materials to convey a comprehensive understanding of impacts to the NHLs, efforts to fully assess effects to them, and the consistent prioritization of minimum harm to these nationally significant resources in decision-making.

U.S. Department the Treasury

The original Preferred Alternative presented to Section 106 Consulting Parties in April 2026 was a primarily below-grade facility with a recessed entrance plaza located in the southern portion of Sherman Park. This alternative was determined to result in an adverse effect on the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Consulting Parties identified additional concerns regarding the design of the recessed entrance plaza and potential impacts on the NHL.

Based on comments received during the April 2026 Consulting Parties meeting, two additional re-design concepts were prepared and presented to Consulting Parties in May 2026. The first concept retained the entry pavilion on the south side of Sherman Park but with a slightly smaller footprint, lower height, and a green roof. The second concept was a fully above ground entrance pavilion that shifted to East Executive Avenue on the west side of Sherman Park. The latter concept (the current Preferred Alternative) was determined to have a lesser impact on the U.S. Department of the Treasury. It **minimized** the following key adverse effects on the U.S. Department of the Treasury, in particular. First, the new location fully removed the entrance pavilion out of the historic north-south viewshed between E Street, the Sherman Statue and Sherman Park, and Treasury's south plaza and façade. Second, the new design better aligned with the formality and dignity of the surrounding buildings, particularly the U.S. Department of the Treasury and White House, while still reading as a secondary building.

Lafayette Square Historic District

The original Preferred Alternative presented to Section 106 Consulting Parties in April 2026 included a North Screening Post that had been sited for the least encumbered view toward the Lafayette Square Historic District, within the existing site constraints. The overall roof elevation was set as low as possible. Based on design-related comments received during the April 2026 meeting, a slightly modified design that **minimized** adverse effects was prepared and presented to Consulting Parties in May 2026. The overall width of the North Screen Post was reduced from 41 feet to 37 feet wide, the balustrade at the roofline was replaced with a simplified cornice, and large specimen trees were introduced to the north side facing the Lafayette Square Historic District as a green buffer to and from the district.

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Appendix A:
Current Photographs

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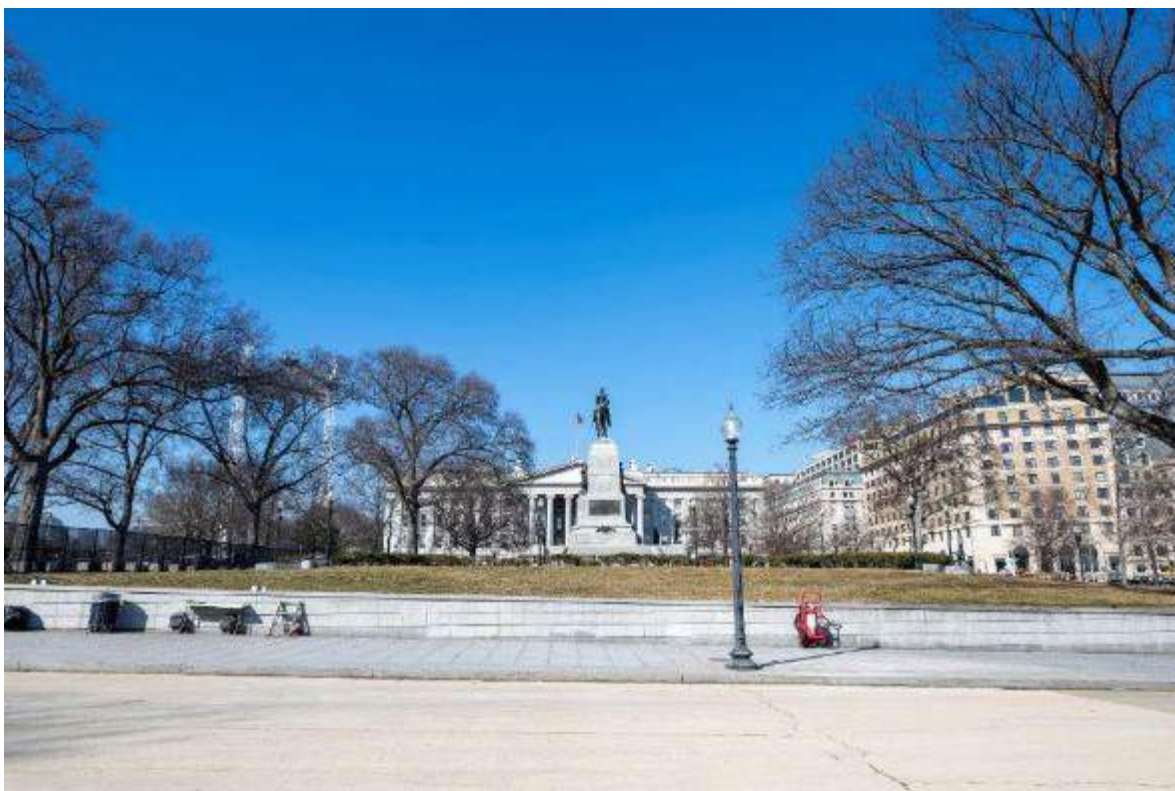
Sherman Park, northeast corner, looking southwest.



Sherman Park, east side, looking west.



Sherman Park, southeast corner, looking northwest.



Sherman Park, south side, looking north towards U.S. Department of the Treasury.



Sherman Park, southwest corner, looking northeast towards U.S. Department of the Treasury (left background) and Hotel Washington and Willard Hotel (right background).



Sherman Park, sidewalk and steps from intersection of E Street NW and 15th Street NW to the Sherman Monument, looking northwest.



Sherman Park, lawn south of Sherman Monument, looking north towards U.S. Department of the Treasury.



Sherman Park, intersection of E Street NW and East Executive Avenue, looking northwest.



East Executive Avenue, existing visitor screening trailer, looking north, U.S. Department of the Treasury is on the far right.



East Executive Avenue, existing visitor screening trailer, looking southeast, Washington Monument on left background.



East Executive Avenue, temporary screening tents and equipment for large events, looking south.

Appendix B:
Renderings and Elevation Drawings of Preferred Alternative

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Rendering of the Project, aerial view of Sherman Park looking northwest towards the U.S. Department of the Treasury and White House.



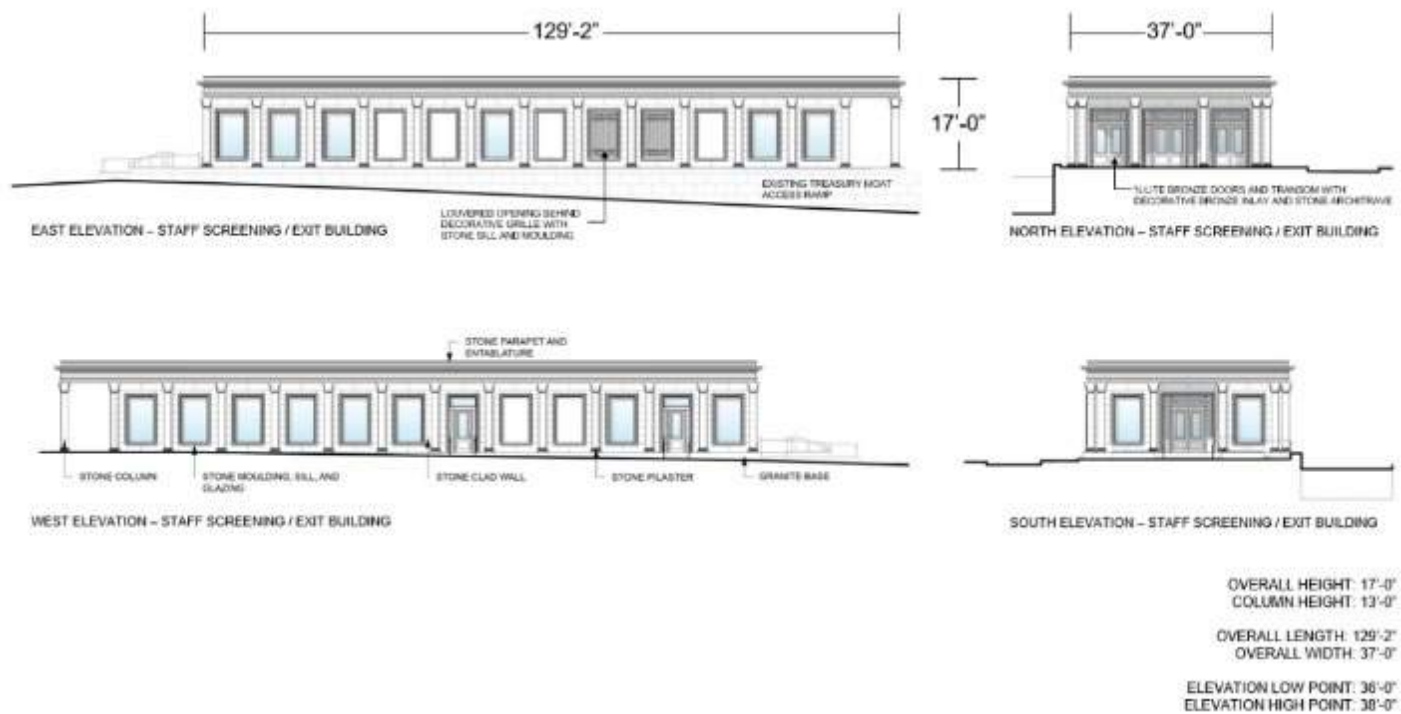
Rendering of the Project, looking northwest at the proposed entrance pavilion from the intersection of E Street NW and 15th Street NW.



Rendering of the Project, looking southwest at the proposed entrance pavilion from Alexander Hamilton Place NW and 15th Street NW.



Rendering of the Project, looking west from Sherman Plaza along new walkway leading to the entrance pavilion.

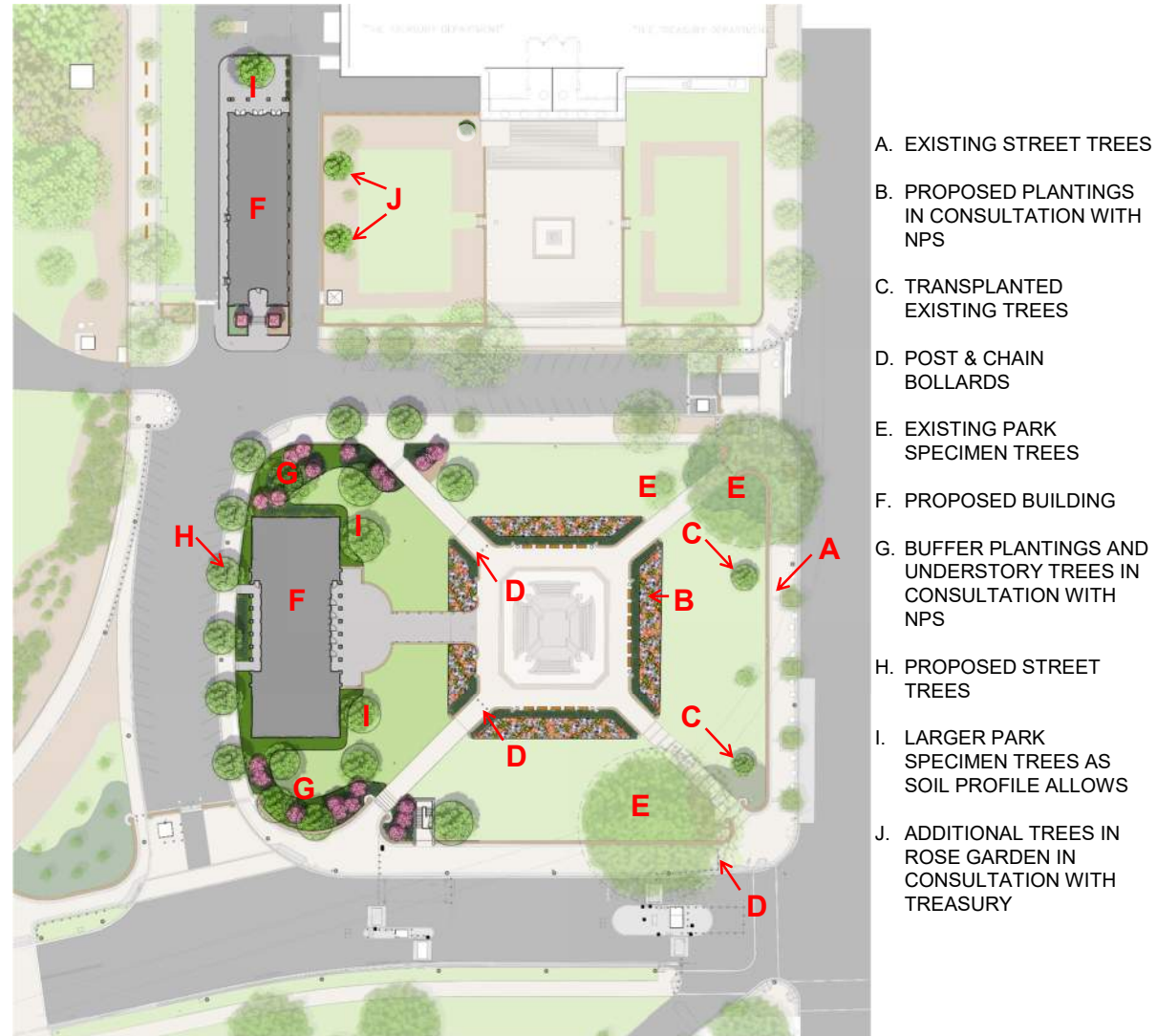


Elevation drawing showing the east and west elevations and relationship of the entrance pavilion (*left*) and North Screening Post (*right*).

EXHIBIT D: LANDSCAPE PLAN

WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

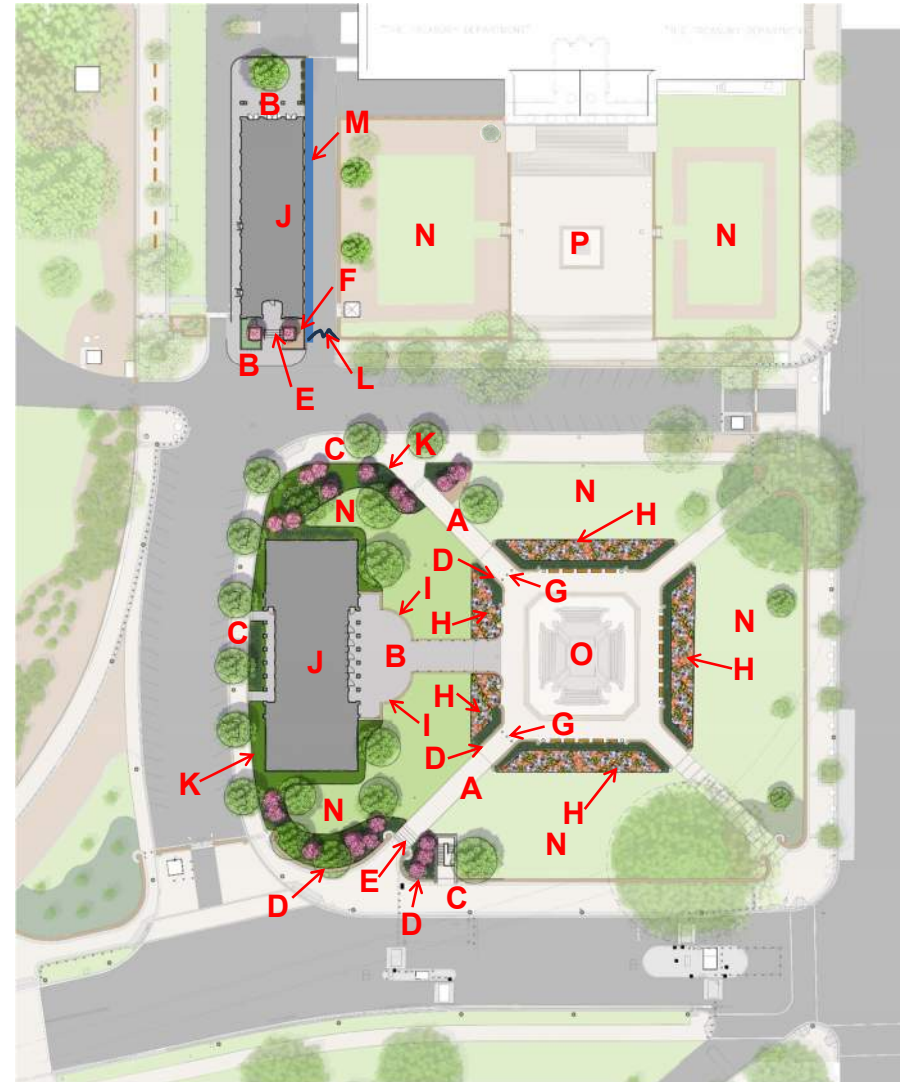
LANDSCAPE PLAN



PLAN VIEW: PROPOSED LANDSCAPE PLAN

WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

HARDSCAPE PLAN



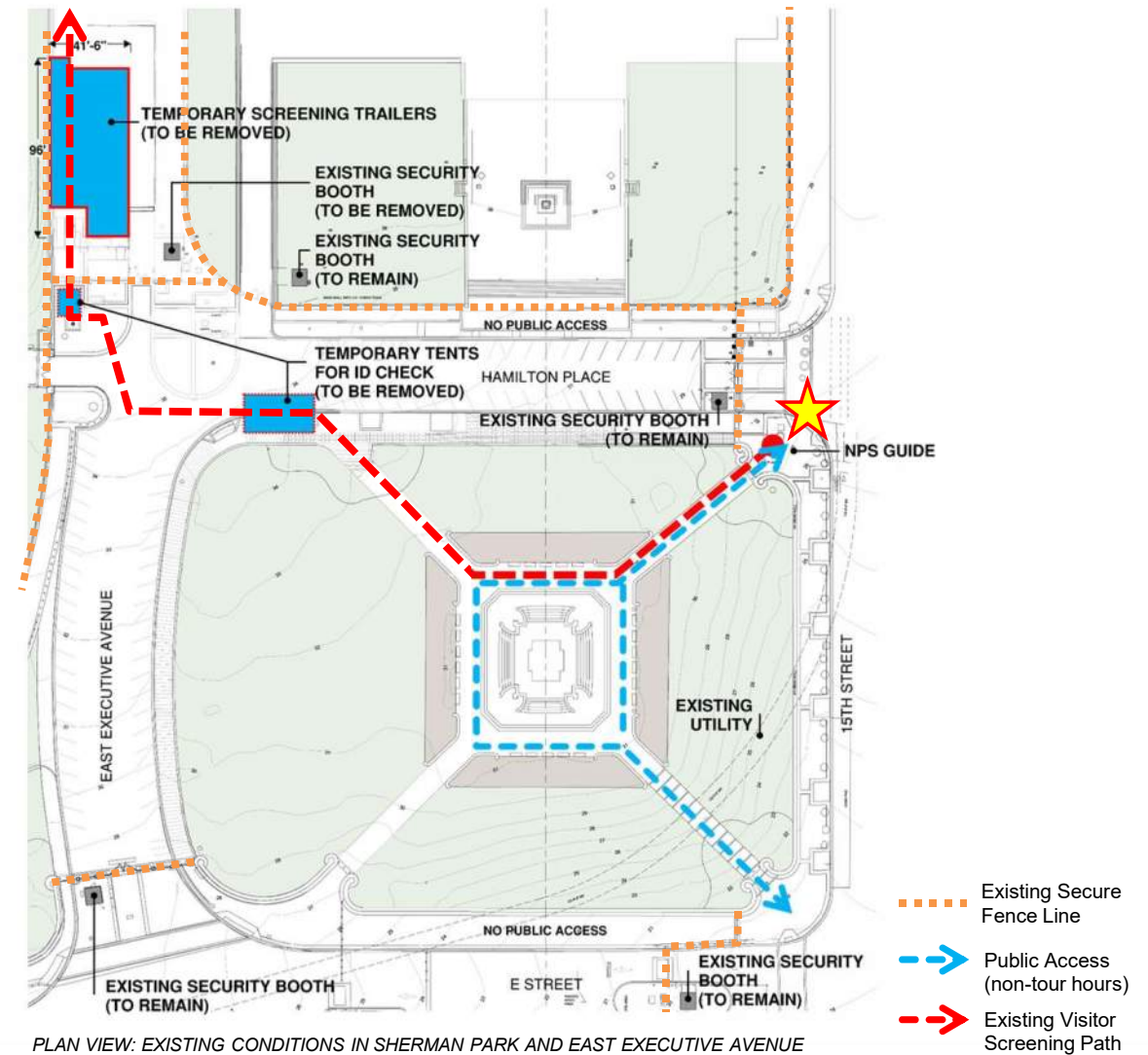
- A. DECORATIVE CONCRETE PAVING TO MATCH EXISTING
- B. STONE PAVING
- C. PRECAST PAVER SIDEWALK TO MATCH EXISTING
- D. STONE SITE WALLS TO MATCH EXISTING
- E. STONE SITE STAIRS
- F. STONE PAVED RAMP
- G. POST & CHAIN BOLLARDS
- H. ANNUALS BED
- I. STONE SEAT WALLS
- J. PROPOSED BUILDING
- K. PARK STONE CURBING TO MATCH EXISTING
- L. RECONFIGURE HISTORIC GATE
- M. CLAD PROPOSED RETAINING WALL WITH SALVAGED STONE VENEER
- N. TURF LAWN
- O. EXISTING STATUE- GENERAL WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN
- P. EXISTING STATUE – ALEXANDER HAMILTON

PLAN VIEW: PROPOSED HARDSCAPE PLAN

EXHIBIT E: SHERMAN PARK PUBLIC ACCESS PLAN

WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

EXISTING CONDITIONS



WHITE HOUSE VISITOR SCREENING FACILITY

SHERMAN PARK PUBLIC ACCESS PLAN

