

GLOSSARY

Accessibility — Buildings, facilities, and programs are required to be made accessible to people with disabilities. Legislation that provides for this includes: the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the 1984 Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

Area 1 and Area II — The areas that are north and south of the Reserve and that can accommodate additional commemorative works in the future.

Carrying capacity (visitor) — the type and level of visitor use that can be accommodated while sustaining desired resource and visitor experience conditions in a park.

Civic art — Art that is displayed in public spaces for the enjoyment of the people. In the case of the National Mall study area, civic art includes the present landscape design, which is based on the L'Enfant and McMillan plans, plus commemorative works, water features, and landscaped areas.

Commemorative work — As defined in the Commemorative Works Act, “any statue, monument, sculpture, plaque, memorial, inscription, or other structure or landscape feature, including a garden or memorial grove, designed to perpetuate the memory of an individual, group, event, or other significant element of history.”

Commemorative Works Act (40 USC 8901 *et seq.*) — The purposes of the act are:

- (a) to preserve the integrity of the comprehensive design of the L'Enfant and McMillan plans for the Nation's Capital;
- (b) to ensure the continued public use and enjoyment of open space in the District of Columbia;
- (c) to preserve, protect, and maintain the limited amount of open space available to residents of, and visitors to, the Nation's Capital; and
- (d) to ensure that future commemorative works in areas administered by the National Park Service and the General Services Administration in the District of Columbia and its environs (1) are appro-

priately designed, constructed, and located, and (2) reflect a consensus of the lasting national significance of the subjects involved.

Cooperating agency — Any federal or local agency involved in joint planning conducted pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act.

Cultural landscape — As defined by the National Park Service, a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four general kinds of cultural landscape, not mutually exclusive:

- *Historic site*: a landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity, or person.
- *Historic designed landscape*: a landscape significant as a design or work of art; was consciously designed and laid out either by a master gardener, landscape architect, architect, or horticulturist to a design principle, or by an owner or other amateur according to a recognized style or tradition; has a historical association with a significant person, trend or movement in landscape gardening or architecture, or a significant relationship to the theory or practice of landscape architecture.
- *Historic vernacular landscape*: a landscape whose use, construction, or physical layout reflects endemic traditions, customs, beliefs, or values; in which the expression of cultural values, social behavior, and individual actions over time is manifested in physical features and materials and their interrelationships, including patterns of spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, structures, and objects; in which the physical, biological, and cultural features reflect the customs and everyday lives of people.

- *Ethnographic landscape*: areas containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources, including plant and animal communities, geographic features, and structures, each with their own special local names.

Cultural resources — As defined by the National Park Service, any archeological or historic resource, structure, statue, memorial, museum object, district, or landscape related to areas under NPS management. Resources over 50 years old and determined to have local, regional, or national significance may be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

East Potomac Park — Three hundred and thirty acres of recreational open space managed by the National Mall & Memorial Parks south of the 14th Street Bridges to Hains Point. This area is not included in the planning study area. East Potomac Park, with its golf course, swimming pool, picnic areas, and thousands of cherry trees, was never considered part of the National Mall, and is not included in the planning study area.

Environmental impact statement (EIS) — A detailed analysis document that is prepared by a federal agency pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) when a federal proposed action or alternatives have the potential for significant impacts on the human environment.

First Amendment — The First Amendment to the United States Constitution protects the rights of freedom of speech and peaceful assembly.

Mall — The area west of the United States Capitol between Madison and Jefferson Drives from 1st to 14th streets NW/SW. The east end of the Mall from 1st to 3rd streets NW/SW between Pennsylvania Avenue and Maryland Avenue and is also known as Union Square. The Mall is characterized by the east-west stretch of lawn bordered by rows of American elm trees. The Mall is managed by the National Mall & Memorial Parks.

Management Policies — The NPS directive governing management of the national park system. The current version is *Management Policies 2006*.

Management area — A planning term used by the National Park Service when referring to statements about desired resource conditions and visitor experiences, along with appropriate kinds and levels of management, use, and development for each park area.

National Archives — The federal repository of the records of the U.S. government, located between 7th and 9th Streets NW, between Constitution and Pennsylvania avenues NW.

National Gallery of Art — The National Gallery of Art East and West Buildings, as well as the Sculpture Garden, located between Constitution Avenue and Madison Drive from 3rd to 9th streets NW.

National Mall — The area comprised of the Mall, the Washington Monument, and West Potomac Park. It is managed by the National Park Service's National Mall & Memorials Parks.

National Mall & Memorial Parks — The National Park Service manager of the National Mall, East Potomac Park, and many circles, squares, and smaller park areas within Washington, D.C.

National Register of Historic Places — The comprehensive list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, regional, state, and local significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture kept by the National Park Service under authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) — The public law that requires federal agencies to look at alternatives for proposed major federal actions and to fully analyze the impacts of those alternatives on the human environment before a decision is made.

Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Park — The parks, plazas and sidewalks between 3rd and 15th streets NW on either side of Pennsylvania Avenue NW. Park areas include Pershing Park, Freedom Plaza, the U.S. Navy Memorial, Mellon Fountain, and John Marshall Park, in addition to other commemorative features. It is managed by the National Mall & Memorial Parks.

Reservation — Refers to a parcel of federal land in Washington, D.C., identified by its acquisition number.

Reserve — As defined in the 2003 amendments to the Commemorative Works Act, the great cross-axis of public space that extends west from the U.S. Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial, and from the White House to the Jefferson Memorial. Congress declared this area to be a substantially completed work of civic art.

Site furnishings — Landscape components, such as paving, lighting, seating, fencing (including bollards and post-and-chain fencing), tree grates and guards, trash containers, information kiosks, wayside displays, and signs.

Smithsonian Institution — The national museums of the Smithsonian Institution, and related grounds and gardens, flank the north and south edges of the Mall. Museums include:

- National Museum of American History
- National Museum of Natural History
- Freer Gallery of Art
- Arthur M. Sackler Gallery
- S. Dillon Ripley Center
- National Museum of African Art
- Smithsonian Castle
- Arts and Industries Building
- Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden
- National Air and Space Museum
- National Museum of the American Indian

Tidal Basin — A partially man-made inlet adjacent to the Potomac River. It is part of West Potomac Park and is flanked by the Jefferson Memorial on the south side (on axis with the White House) and the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial on the west side. The future site of the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial is on the northwest side. Cherry trees that were a gift of Japan were planted around the basin in 1912 and are now the focus of the National Cherry Blossom Festival.

Trust for the National Mall — Authorized fundraising partner of the National Park Service and dedicated to improving the appearance and facilities of the National Mall.

Union Square — The east end of the Mall from 1st to 3rd street NW/SW between Pennsylvania and Maryland Avenues and containing the Ulysses S. Grant Memorial and the Capitol Reflecting Pool.

Union Station — The railroad station was designed by architect Daniel Burnham and opened on October 27, 1907, and is considered to be one of the finest examples of the Beaux-Arts style of architecture. The National Park Service manages the grounds. Union Station is not within the study area.

United States Capitol — The Architect of the Capitol manages the U.S. Capitol Building, the Senate and House office buildings, the U.S. Supreme Court, the Library of Congress buildings, and the U.S. Botanic Gardens.

Vision — A broad philosophical statement that describes what a park should be with regard to future resource conditions and human experiences.

Washington Monument — The monument is U.S. Reservation 2, and it extends from 14th Street NW/SW west to 17th Street NW/SW and from Constitution Avenue NW south to the intersection of Maine Avenue and Raoul Wallenberg Place. In addition to the giant marble obelisk, facilities on the grounds include the Sylvan Theater, the Survey Lodge, and NPS ranger station. It is managed by the National Mall & Memorial Parks.

West Potomac Park — The portion of the National Mall west of the Washington Monument to the Potomac River. It contains a number of smaller commemorative works, along with the following memorials, which are managed by the National Mall & Memorial Parks:

- Constitution Gardens
- Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial
- George Mason Memorial
- Korean War Veterans Memorial
- Lincoln Memorial
- National World War II Memorial
- Thomas Jefferson Memorial
- Vietnam Veterans Memorial

White House & President's Park — U.S. Reservation 1, the northern portion of the Reserve, north of Constitution Avenue NW. It is managed by the National Park Service, but is not part of the National Mall & Memorial Parks.