

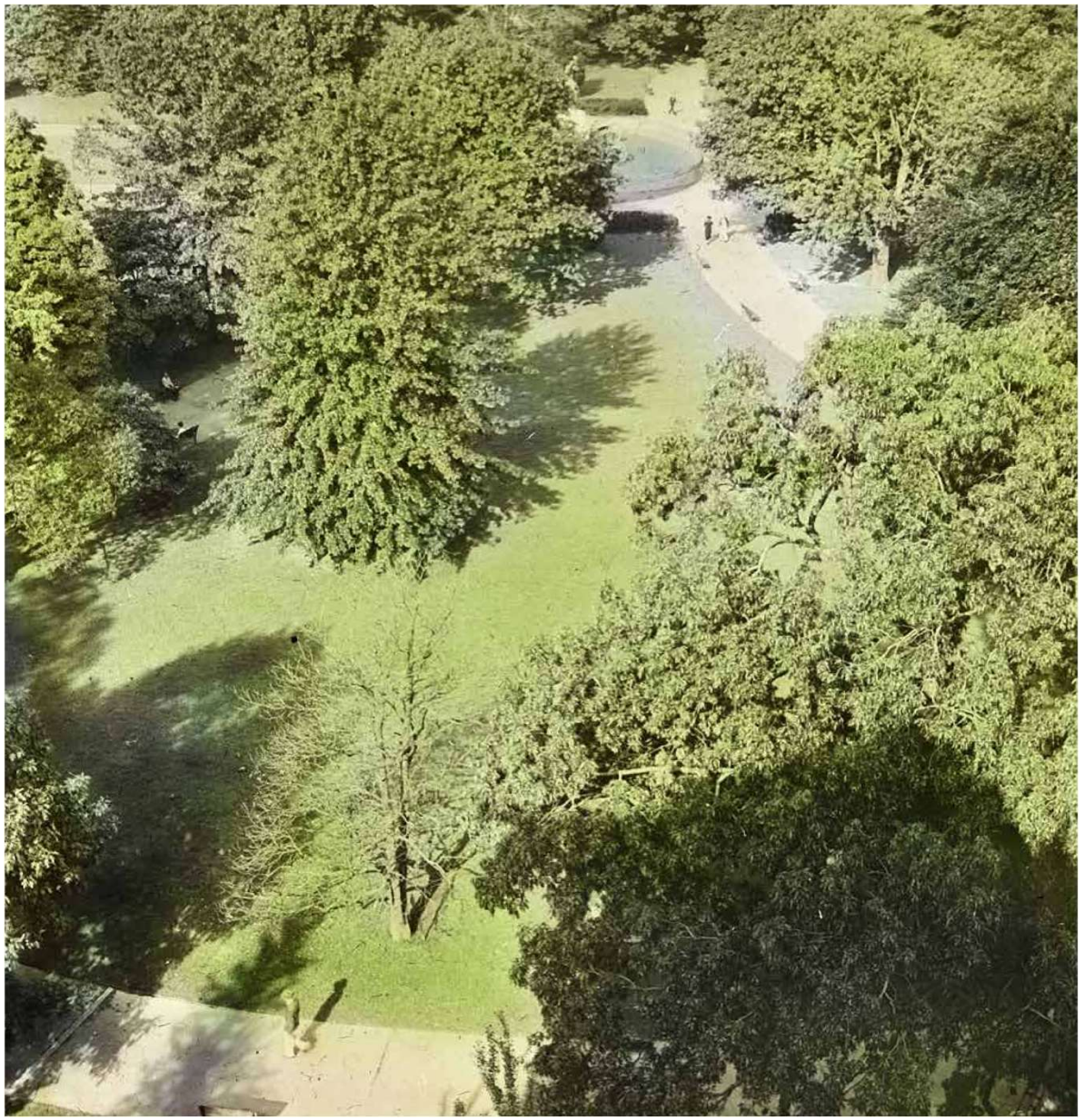
Lafayette Park Security Modifications

CFA Concept Submittal

November 19, 2026

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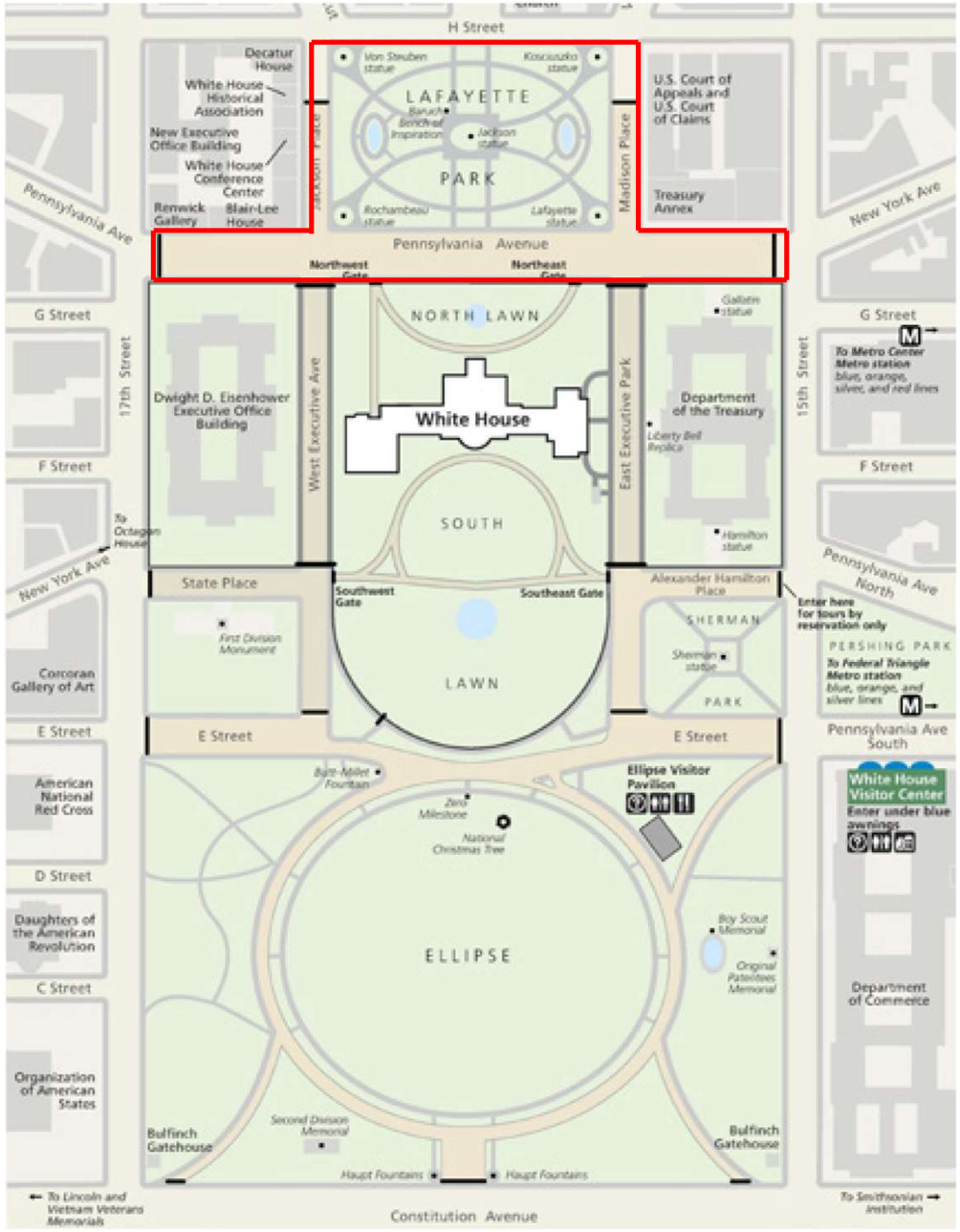
1. Introduction and Background

Project Summary

The United States Secret Service (USSS) and the Executive Office of the President (EOP), in coordination with the Department of Interior (DOI) and the National Park Service (NPS), supports a program of security and access improvements for Lafayette Park and its surrounding streets in northwest Washington, DC. The 8-acre park occupies a full block north of the White House, bounded by H Street NW, Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Madison Place NW, and Jackson Place NW, with related corridors on Pennsylvania Avenue NW between 15th and 17th Streets NW and along Jackson and Madison Places. The objective is to enhance long-term safety, preserve the park's identity as a significant NPS landscape, and maintain public access to this nationally symbolic space. The concept approach may include discreet fencing, monitoring systems, and alarms, applied in a way that preserves day-to-day openness while enabling temporary closures when required. A preliminary concept for perimeter security improvements was reviewed by the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts (CFA) on July 16, 2026, and subsequent design development has been informed by the Commission's comments and recommendations.

Current Conditions
Lafayette Park functions as an open civic landscape and a vital venue for First Amendment activity. The current reliance on temporary barriers, such as bike-rack fencing, anti-climb barricades, and modular panels, provides short-term control but imposes recurring setup, staffing, and operational burdens that degrade visitor experience and are not sustainable as a primary long-term strategy. The park cannot be easily secured during heightened conditions, and the approach is piecemeal and lacks a holistic framework. Quick, safe closures of Pennsylvania Avenue NW will need to be enabled, intuitive zones of demarcation along Jackson Place NW for Blair House operations, and along Madison Place NW to contain events while preserving access to neighboring buildings. This project will maintain a welcoming northern edge along H Street NW and ensure public access to meaningful portions of the park, including White House views.

Security Considerations
The site currently faces some security risks through the existing barriers, fencing, and paving. Temporary fencing is not a sustainable long-term strategy, as recurring setup and takedown, heavy staffing demands, and performance gaps at joints and terminations create operational challenges and increase risk during busy events. Existing brick pavers are also too thin and insufficiently embedded, making them prone to dislodgement that can cause tripping hazards and raise safety concerns if bricks are misused as projectiles during heightened security periods. Installing a comprehensive yet flexible fencing strategy for varying security risks, along with increasing paver thickness and base course depth, will improve the park's security and stability while maintaining a historically compatible appearance.



NPS President's Park Map

Legend

Project Area

Project Summary

Security Approach
A layered, low-profile security strategy is recommended that reduces manpower-intensive operations while respecting the park's historic setting. Landscape-integrated elements will help keep the park accessible to the public while creating flexible security solutions. During times of heightened security, designated security access points along the perimeter of the park will streamline operations while consolidated entry nodes will improve oversight, response times, and accessibility. To address safety risks associated with paving, this project recommends upgrading ground surface where needed by increasing paver thickness and enhancing the depth of placement to prevent dislodgement that causes tripping hazards and could otherwise be misused as projectiles during heightened security periods.

Compliance and Coordination
This project will be conducted within a robust compliance and coordination framework while maintaining the park's historically compatible appearance. As a federal undertaking, all actions will comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, with consultation led in collaboration with the DC SHPO, recognized tribal nations, and federal review bodies.
The USSS and NPS will engage adjacent property owners and agencies, including the Milken Institute, the Renwick Gallery, DC Department of Transportation (DDOT), the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC), the Commission of Fine Arts (CFA), the General Services Administration (GSA), the Treasury Department, and the White House Historical Association to avoid and minimize adverse effects, protect cultural and natural resources, preserve sightlines, and maintain ADA access and emergency egress.

During its July 16, 2026 review, the CFA supported pursuing a permanent security solution for Lafayette Park while emphasizing the need to preserve its historic role as an open civic landscape and location for First Amendment activity. The Commission encouraged a simple, restrained enclosure design informed by the historic White House fence and recommended further study of gate locations, entrance treatments, corner conditions, and the integration of security elements. These considerations will continue to guide design refinement as the project advances through planning, compliance, and agency review.
Environmental considerations, including tree canopy, grading, drainage, and pervious and impervious surface balance, will guide material and alignment choices that respect the White House and President's Park cultural landscape.

Timeline
The USSS anticipates planning in 2026-2027 with phased implementation beginning in 2027, sequenced according to funding availability. Across near, mid, and long-term phases, we will target measurable outcomes, including defined time-to-secure for event postures, reduced staff-to-perimeter ratios, improved visitor experience and wayfinding, resilient and tamper-resistant hardscape, and preservation-sensitive treatments that limit changes to contributing characteristics. This approach keeps Lafayette Park open and inviting under normal conditions, provides a clear, flexible framework for temporary security closures when needed, and strengthens the park's role as a secure, accessible, and iconic public space.



Lafayette Square (Once the White House Overlooked a Residential Neighborhood, 1902) by Peter Waddell

History

Lafayette Park comprises the entire block bounded by H Street NW, Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Madison Place NW, and Jackson Place NW. The parcel is 8 acres and was included in the original design for "President's Park" as indicated by Pierre Charles L'Enfant in 1791. Initially an open green, the space was first designed as a park by Andrew Jackson Downing in 1851. Implementation of the design occurred over several decades during the second half of the nineteenth century. Based on Downing's plans, an equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson commemorating the seventh president and his military achievements was erected in the center of the park in 1853.

Statues honoring European military leaders who supported the American Revolutionary cause—Marquis de Lafayette, the Comte de Rochambeau, Baron von Steuben, and Brig. Gen. Tadeusz Kosciuszko—were added to the four corners of the park during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In 1914, the Lafayette Lodge was added to the northeastern corner of the park to provide visitor services and a place for staff to store maintenance tools and equipment. The park was redesigned during the 1930s to simplify the arrangement of paths and plantings. Additional changes were made based on the Warnecke Plan of the 1960s, including the addition of a pair of fountains marking the east-west axis within the park, which were completed in 1970. Lafayette Park is generally open to the public. It is a popular location for events, programs, and public gatherings. Due to its proximity to and reciprocal views with the White House, it has also become a popular destination for First Amendment activities.



Lithograph, 1848



LOC, 1880



LOC, 1933

Timeline

The siting and symbolic configuration of the landscape of the White House and President's Park as a centerpiece for the new federal city of Washington, D.C., were first articulated in plans prepared by Pierre Charles L'Enfant in **1791** and led to federal government acquisition of the necessary land, which became known first as Appropriation 1, and later Reservation 1.



LOC, 1857



John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum, Boston

Period of Significance for Criterion A

Period of Significance for Criterion B, C, and D

1791

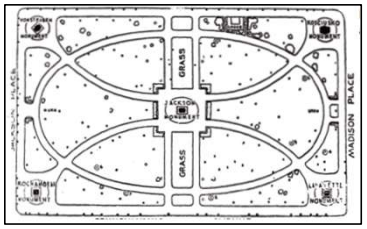
1820 — In 1820, the route of present-day Pennsylvania Avenue NW was cleared to "practically and symbolically" separate the private portion of the President's Grounds from Lafayette Square*, which was indicated as set aside as a park for the people.

1824 — President James Monroe authorizes separation of President's Park from White House Grounds

1834 — President's Park becomes known as Lafayette Square*

1851 — Architect Andrew Jackson Downing hired to design park grounds

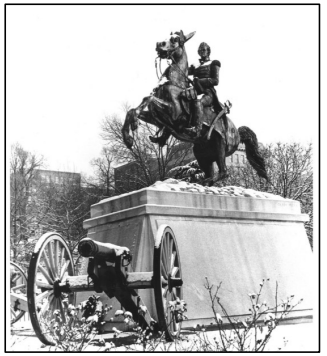
1935 — Olmsted Management Plan re-emphasizes importance of L'Enfant vistas to the south and north and calls for plant modifications to complement this concept (Diagram from 1937 reconditioning)



NPS PRPA Lafayette Park, 2021

1960s — President Kennedy implements additional security measures at the park

1970 — Lafayette Square* becomes a National Historic Landmark District



Library of Congress

1990s — Pennsylvania Avenue NW closed to vehicular traffic following the Oklahoma City Bombing

2022 — National Register of Historic Places is updated for Lafayette Square* as a draft

2026 — America's 250 Anniversary

Period of Significance Criteria

Criterion A: Politics/ Government, Social History

Criterion B, C, D: Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Community Planning and Development, Archeology, and Art

Past Fencing Alignment

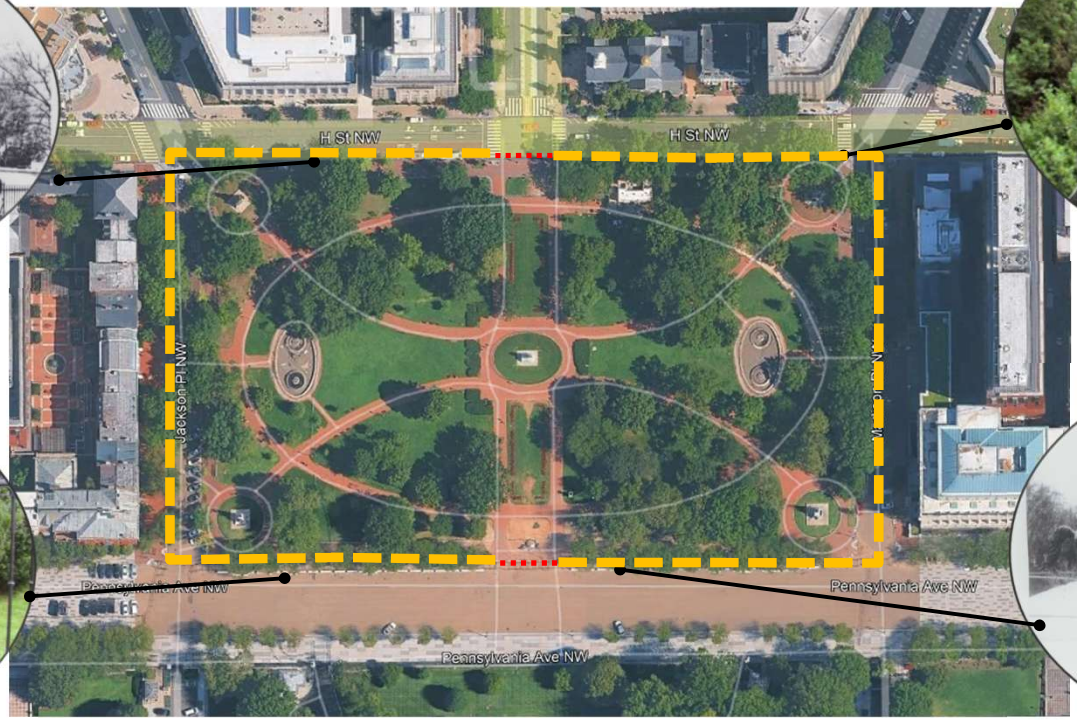
According *to Cultural Landscape Report: Site History and Evaluation, 1791-1994, The White House and President's Park*, Lafayette Park (Lafayette Square) was first enclosed with a wood fence by 1826. In 1845 a program was initiated to improve many of the "streets, avenues, and public reservations" in the city of Washington. The reservations designated were Lafayette Square, President's Park South], Fountain Square, the National Mall, and the vacant ground adjoining the U.S. Capitol. As part of this program, an estimate was given to enclose "Lafayette Square" with posts and wood railings "of the best materials," possibly to replace the enclosure that existed in 1826. In 1853, the old wood fence was replaced with an iron fence, and gaslights were installed in the park. From 1888-1889, the iron fence around Lafayette Park was removed and sent to the Gettysburg Memorial Association to be used at the National Cemetery. This removal was attributed to pressure from nearby residents. In 1889, as a replacement to the fencing, funding for granite curbs was requested on behalf of the NPS.



Lafayette Park from H Street, CFA 1885

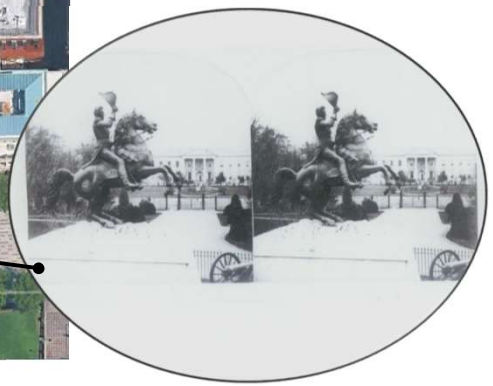


Finial on Original Lafayette Park Fence, 2009





Original Lafayette Park Iron Fence, Located in Gettysburg Cemetery, 2009



Lafayette Park Fence Gate, 1853-1889

1853 Iron Fence Perimeter

1853 Iron Fence Gate

Purpose and Need Statement

The proposed fence would provide necessary perimeter security while also helping to preserve and protect Lafayette Park's historic landscape and associated park resources during periods when public activity has previously resulted in damage. By establishing a defined and managed perimeter, the fence would help reduce opportunities for vandalism, trampling, unauthorized encampments, damage to vegetation and turf, and other impacts that have occurred during demonstrations, large gatherings, or periods of heightened public activity. The fence would support the continued protection of the park's cultural landscape while allowing the NPS and its partners to better manage access, visitor circulation, and security needs in a manner consistent with the preservation of President's Park.

The purpose of the proposed action is to ensure a secure environment, including Lafayette Park and Pennsylvania Avenue NW, for Executive Residence functions in a manner that:

- Can be **readily employed** when needed, including in dynamic situations
- **Enhances visitor use and experience** at Lafayette Park and Pennsylvania Avenue NW through security features that are compatible with the historic character of the project site and reduce ad-hoc security measures
- Offers a **comprehensive approach** that works seamlessly with existing security measures

Security additions for Lafayette Park are needed to address the following issues:

- Lafayette Park **cannot easily prohibit public access** during times of heightened security
- Existing temporary security structures **do not reflect the historic character** of the site and confuse visitors, thereby degrading the visitor use and experience of the historic site
- The current approach lacks a holistic security solution and instead **uses piecemeal, temporary methods** to secure necessary areas
- Existing pavers are easily dislodged and used as projectiles during periods of civil unrest



Lafayette Park, 2026

Summary of Comments

Below are comments from the previously held National Capital Planning Commission meeting and Consulting Parties meetings.

National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) – September 3, 2026

- Recognized Lafayette Park as an important civic space with direct visual and historic connections to the White House.
- Reinforced the need to preserve public access, visitor experience, and First Amendment activities while improving security.
- Noted that existing temporary security measures detract from the character and appearance of President's Park.
- Supported a more holistic and permanent approach to perimeter security in place of piecemeal temporary barriers.
- Encouraged development of a security solution that reflects the historic character of the site while improving visitor use, functionality, and overall park experience.

Section 106 Consulting Parties Comments – August 12, 2026 and September 21, 2026

- Continue evaluating alternatives, including phased implementation, varying fence alignments, fence heights, and options that minimize impacts to park openness and accessibility.
- Preserve Lafayette Park's historic role as a civic gathering space, including its significance for demonstrations and First Amendment activities.
- Minimize adverse effects to historic resources, viewsheds, and cultural landscape features through context-sensitive and reversible design solutions.
- Ensure adequate emergency access, egress, crowd management, and operational flexibility throughout the park.
- Coordinate with adjacent property owners and stakeholders regarding security operations, access needs, and potential impacts to nearby properties.
- Clearly document the need for permanent security improvements while maintaining ongoing stakeholder engagement and opportunities for public and consulting party input.



Lafayette Park, 2026

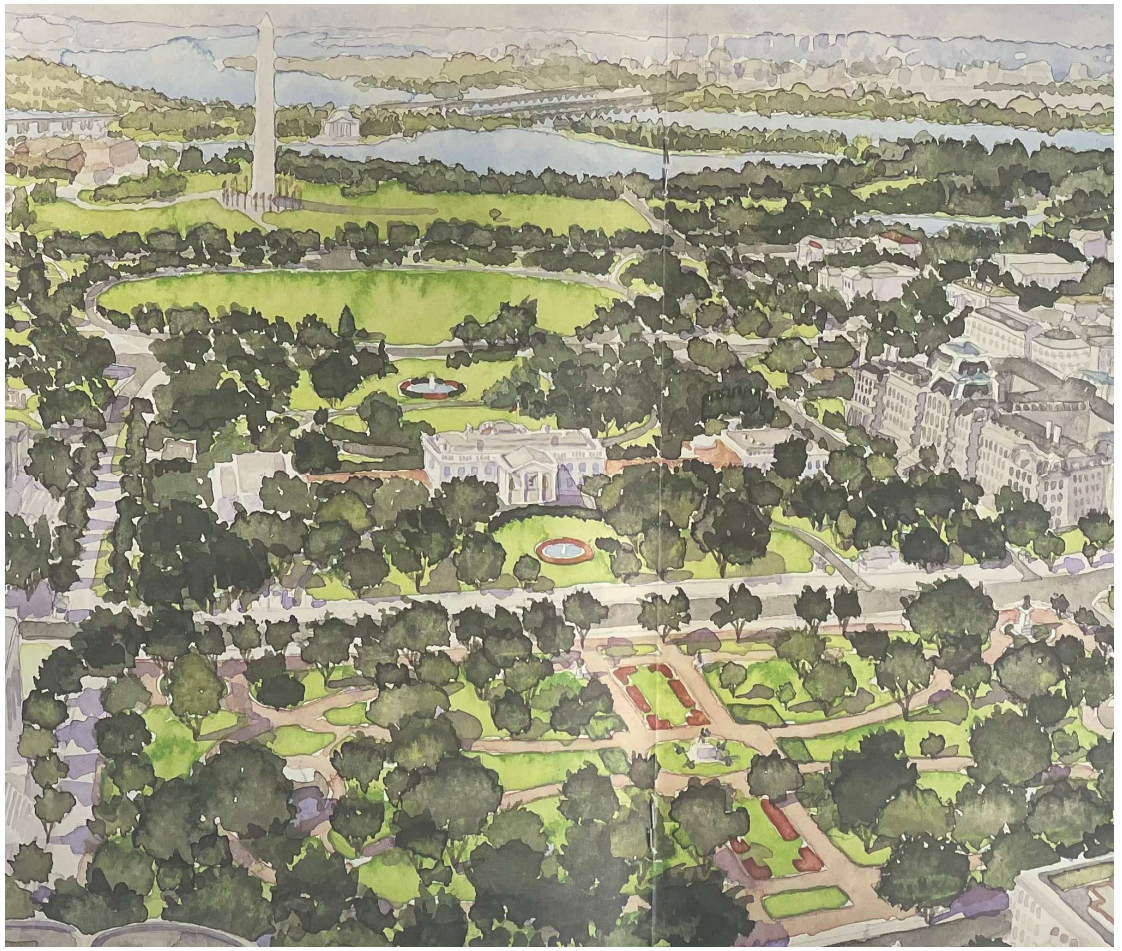
2. Representative Conditions

Overview

This section includes maps and graphic images that depict relevant site condition. These include site plans, topographic sections and maps, historic and recent photos of view corridors, and contextual images of important areas at the site.

Key features in the section include:

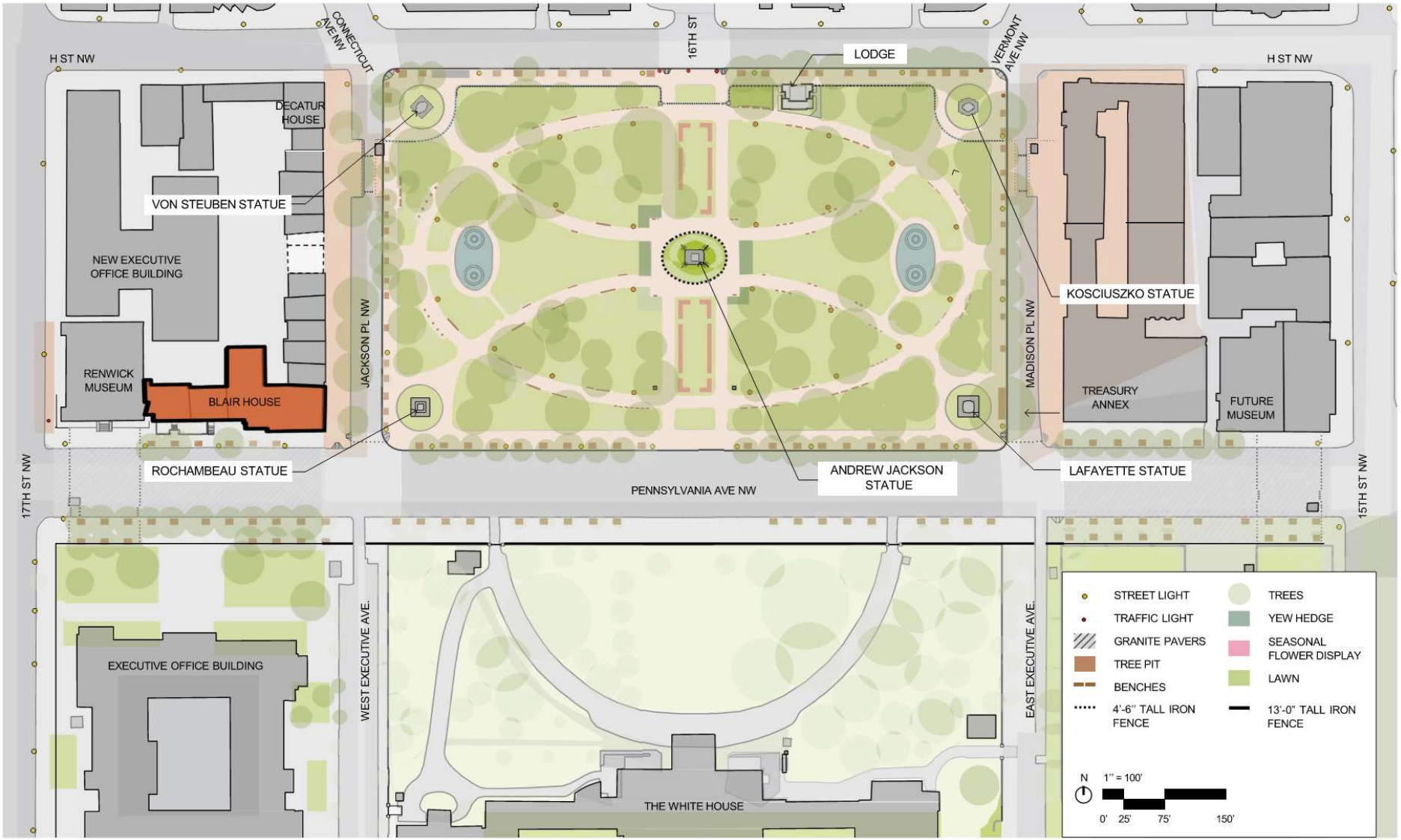
- Lafayette Park occupies a full city block and is characterized by canopy trees, open lawn, curving pathways, and statuary.
- Topography drops 17 feet from the northwest corner to the southeast corner of the site.
- H Street NW and the White House are on similar vertical planes, with Pennsylvania Avenue NW being slightly lower in elevation.
- The primary view corridor is on the north- south axis with the primary view facing the center of the White House; secondary view corridors include Vermont Avenue NW and Connecticut Avenue NW
- Additional corridor images include H Street NW, Jackson Place NW, Madison Place NW, and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.
- Revised APE Map
- Five historic statues are located within the park.



The White House and President's Park Comprehensive Design Plan, NPS, 1999

Site Plan

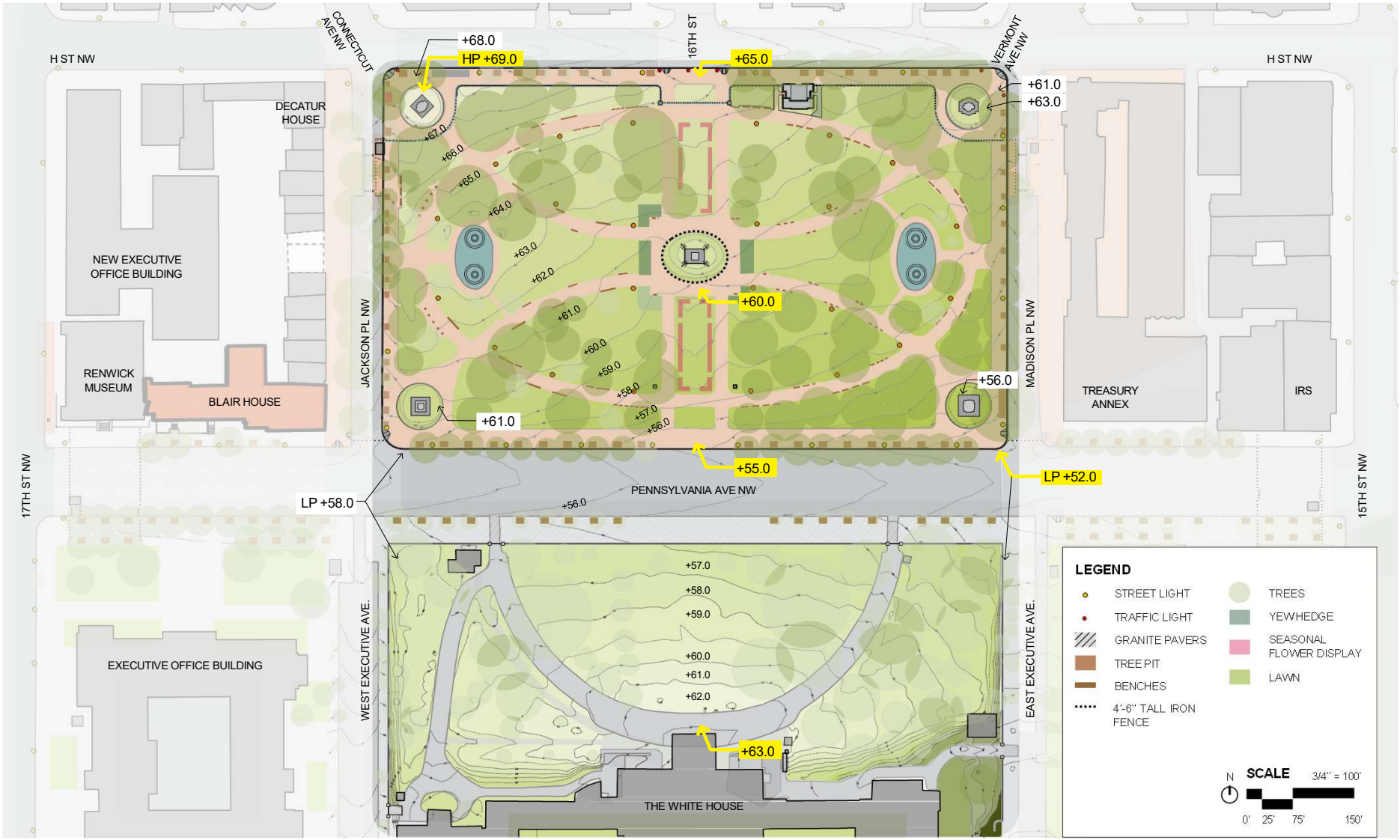
The 8-acre Lafayette Park project site comprises the entire block bounded by H Street NW, Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Madison Place NW, and Jackson Place NW.



REPRESENTATIVE CONDITIONS

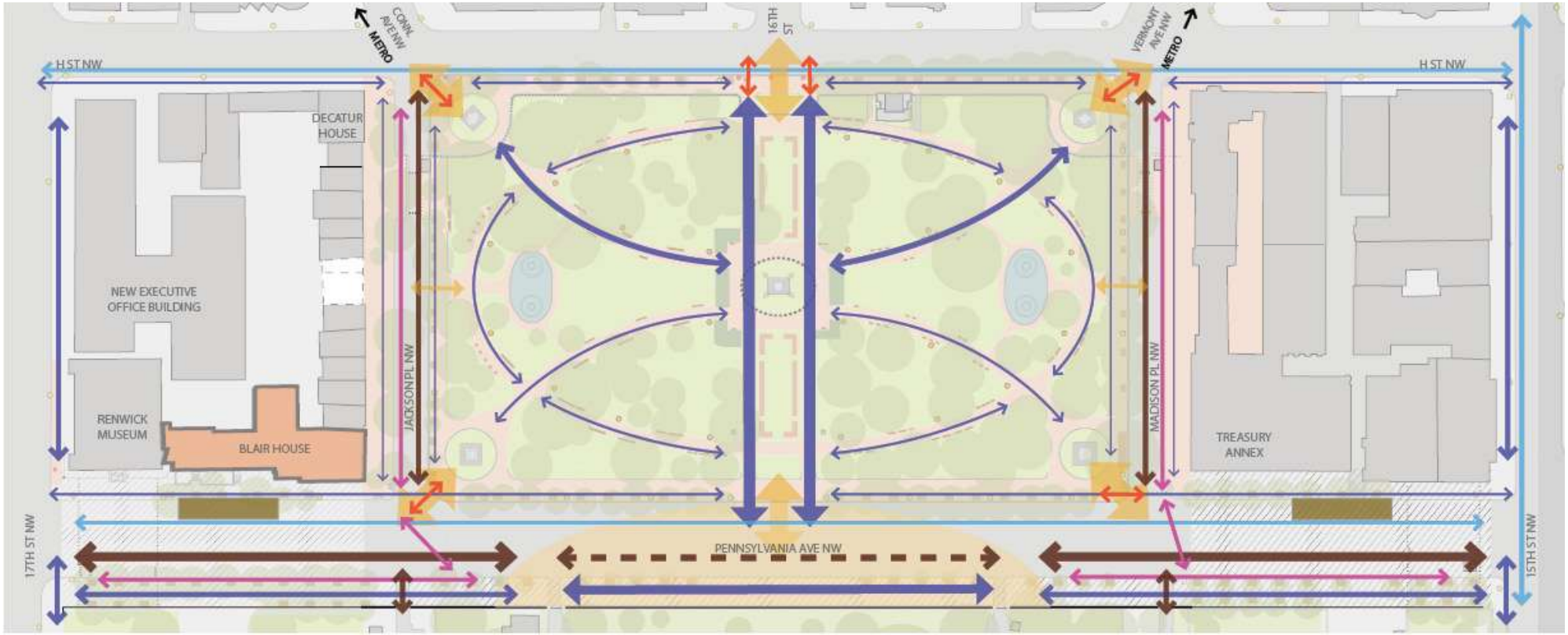
Topographic Plan

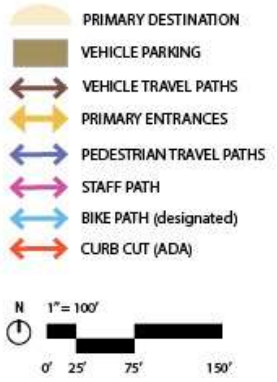
The topography of the site generally slopes from northwest to southeast.



Site Plan: Circulation

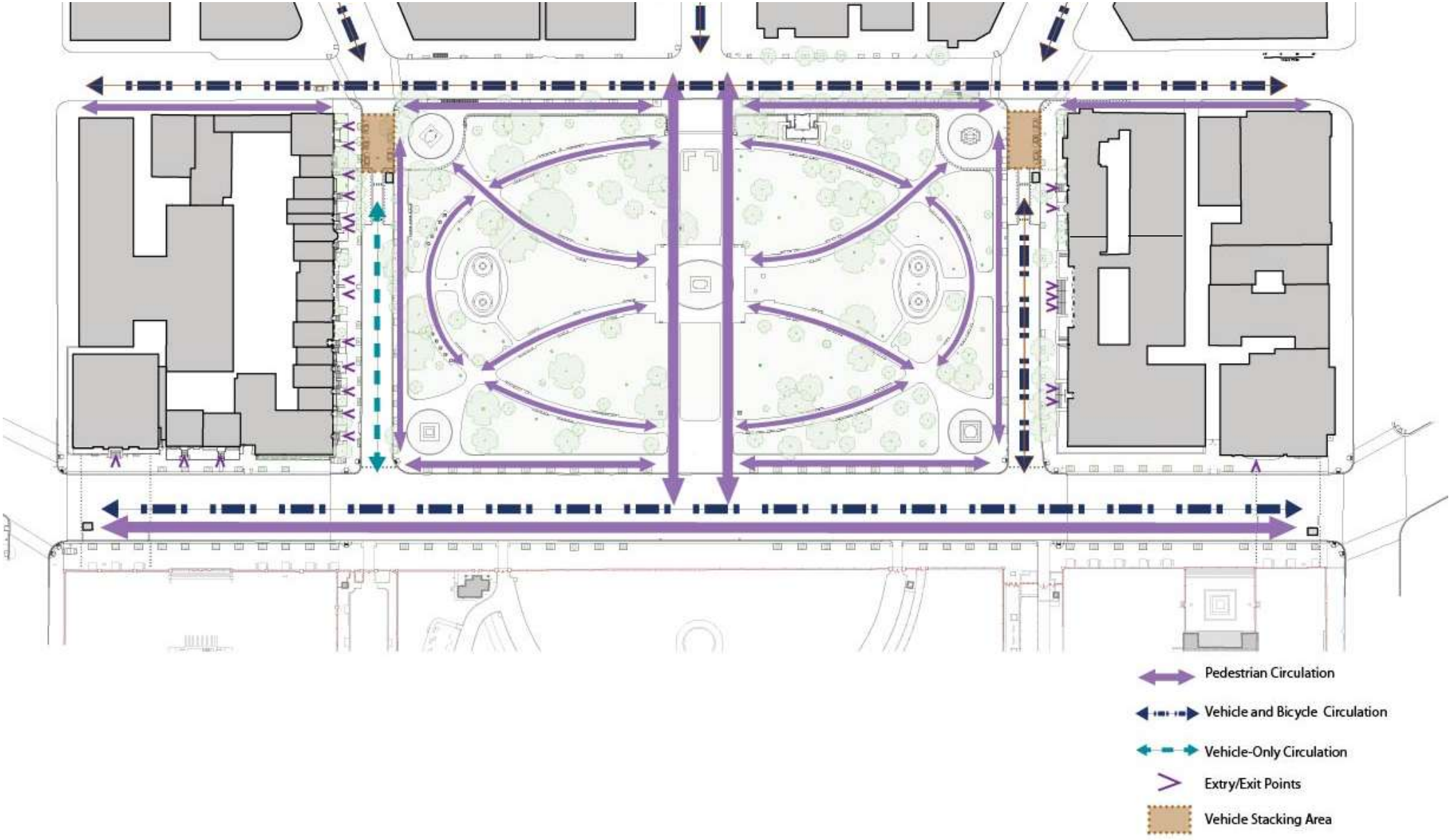
Lafayette Park currently allows vehicular, pedestrian, and bike traffic on H Street. Pedestrian and bike traffic are allowed on Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Madison Place NW, and Jackson Place NW. Sally port entrances are located on the northern end of Jackson Place NW and Madison Place NW.



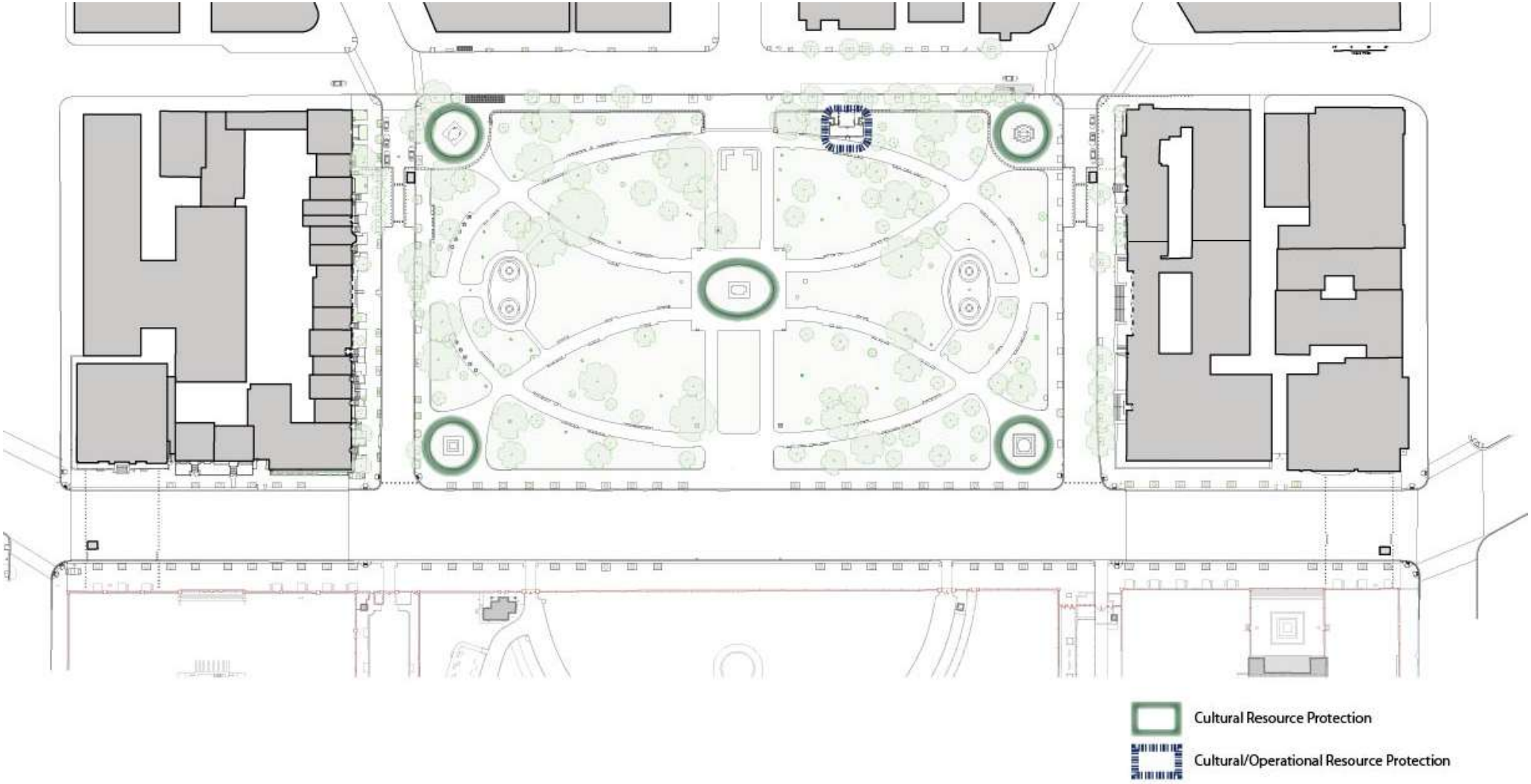


Site Plan: Mobility Map

Lafayette Park currently allows vehicular, pedestrian, and bike traffic on H Street. Pedestrian, vehicular, and bike traffic are also allowed on Pennsylvania Avenue NW and Jackson Place NW; only vehicular traffic is allowed on Madison Place NW. Vehicle stacking areas are located on the northern end of Jackson Place NW and Madison Place NW.

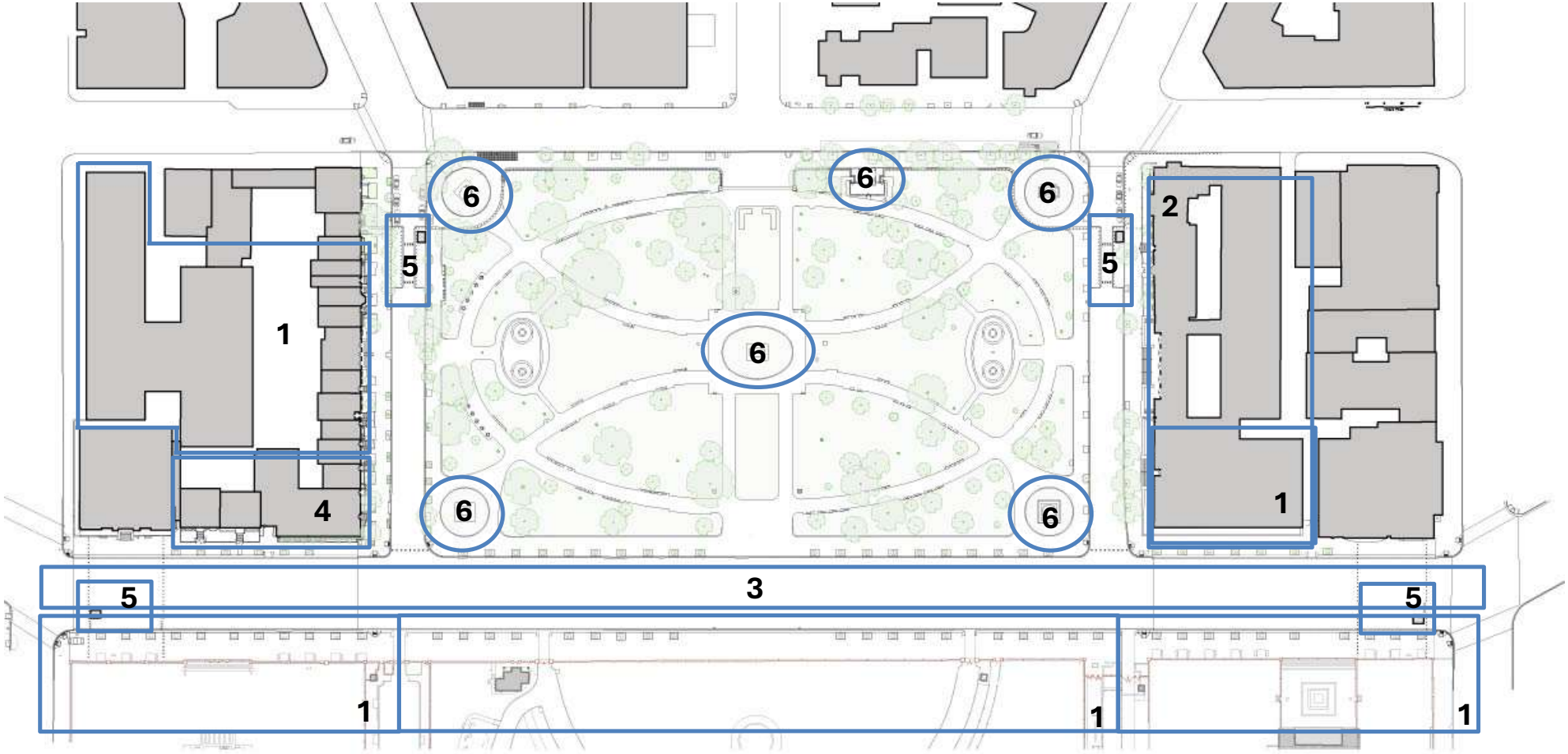


Site Plan: Cultural Resource Protection within Lafayette Park



Areas for Protection

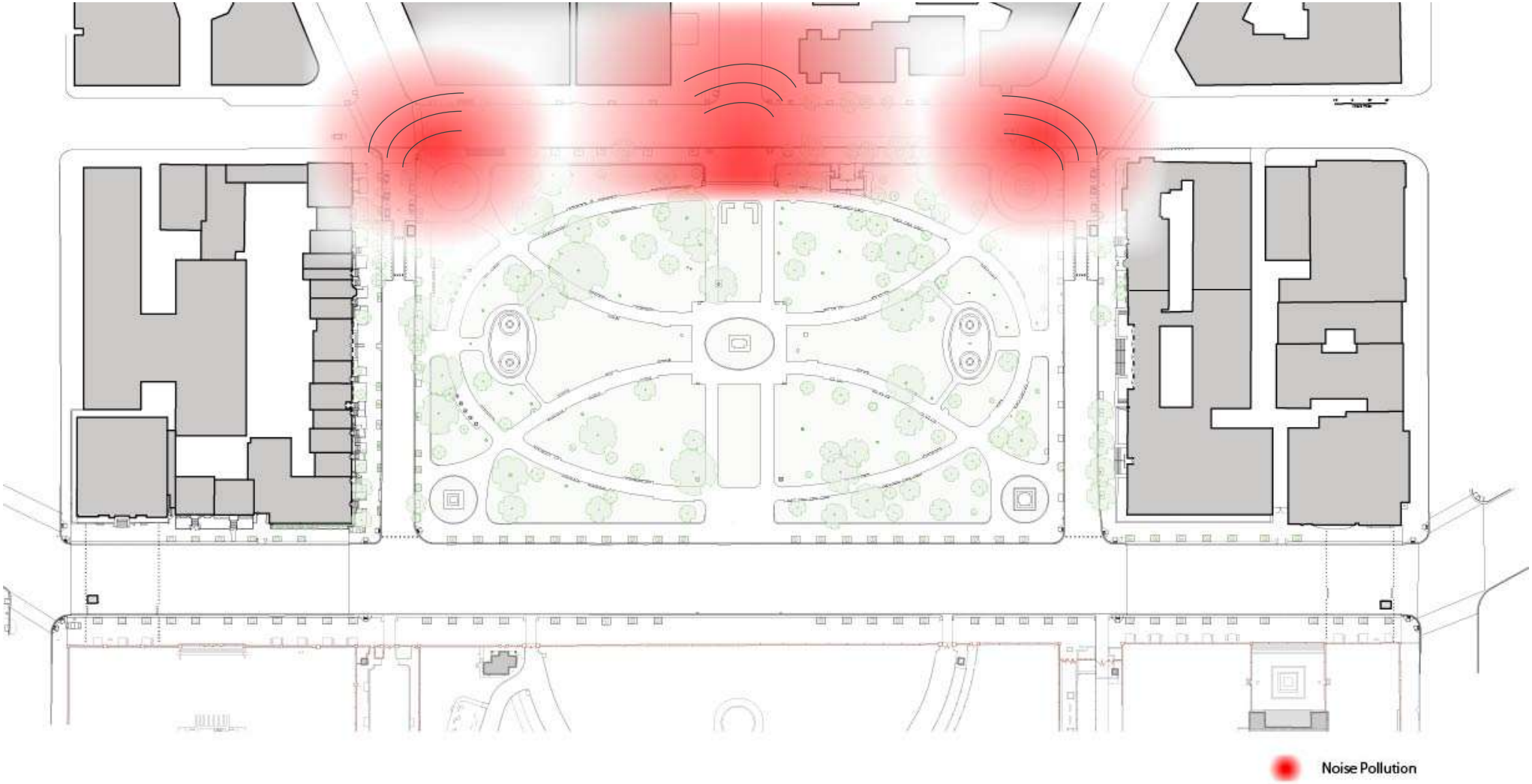
The following areas on the Lafayette Park project site will be considered in terms of protection during the alignment selection process.



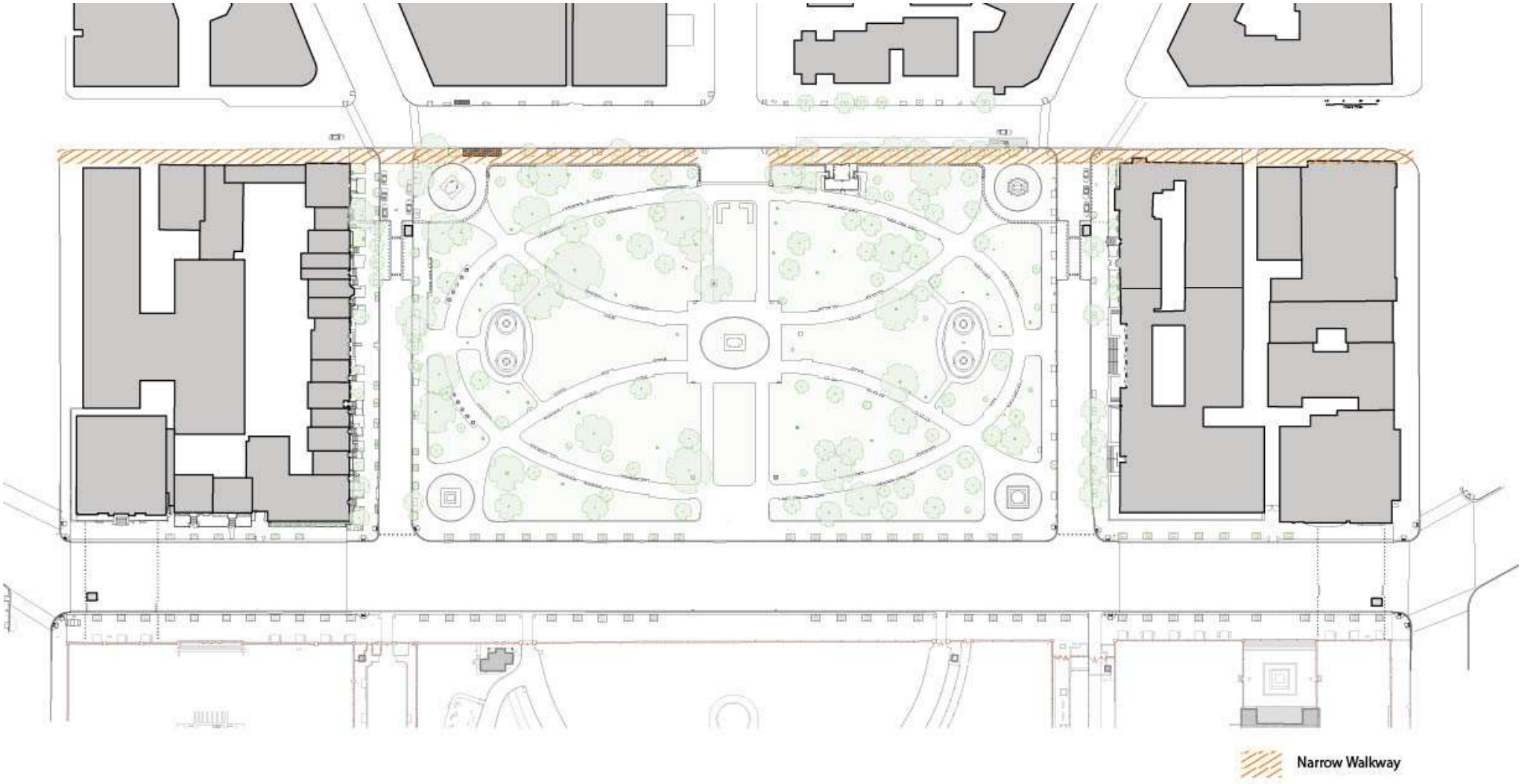
Legend

1. Executive Branch
2. Judicial Branch
3. Pennsylvania Avenue NW Movements
4. Blair House guests
5. Sensitive Facilities
   - Officer Posts
6. Park Resources
   - Statues, trees, Lafayette Lodge, etc.
7. Visitor Safety (site-wide)

Site Plan: Noise

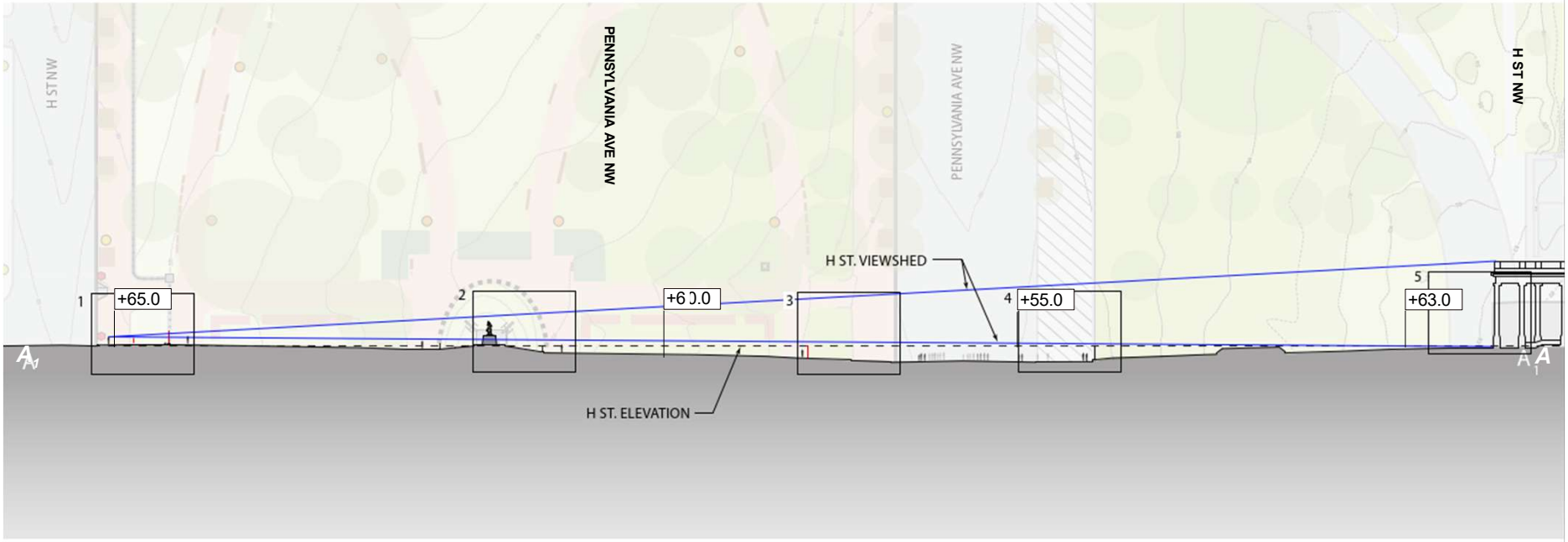


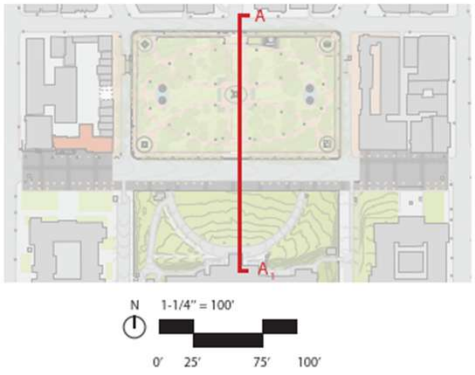
Site Plan: Narrow Walkways



North/South Axis Section

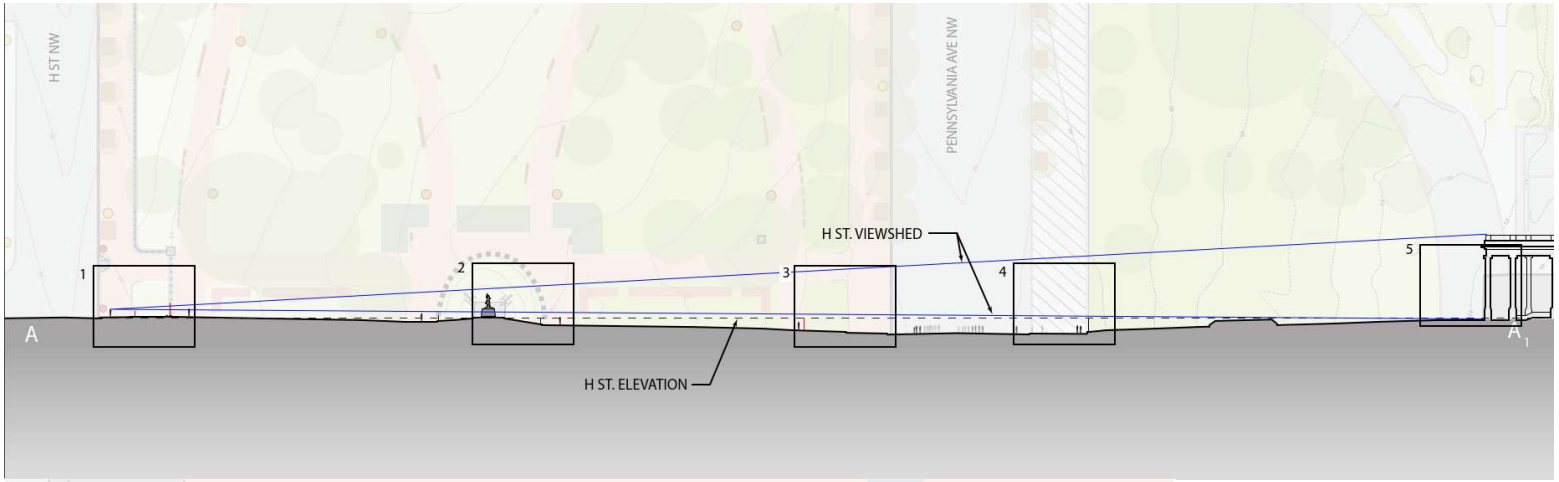
Elevation of the park is highest at the White House and H Street NW at 63 feet and 65 feet respectively, with a decline to 55 feet of elevation at Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

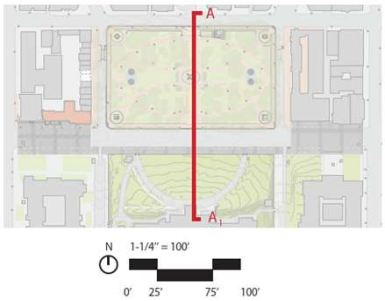


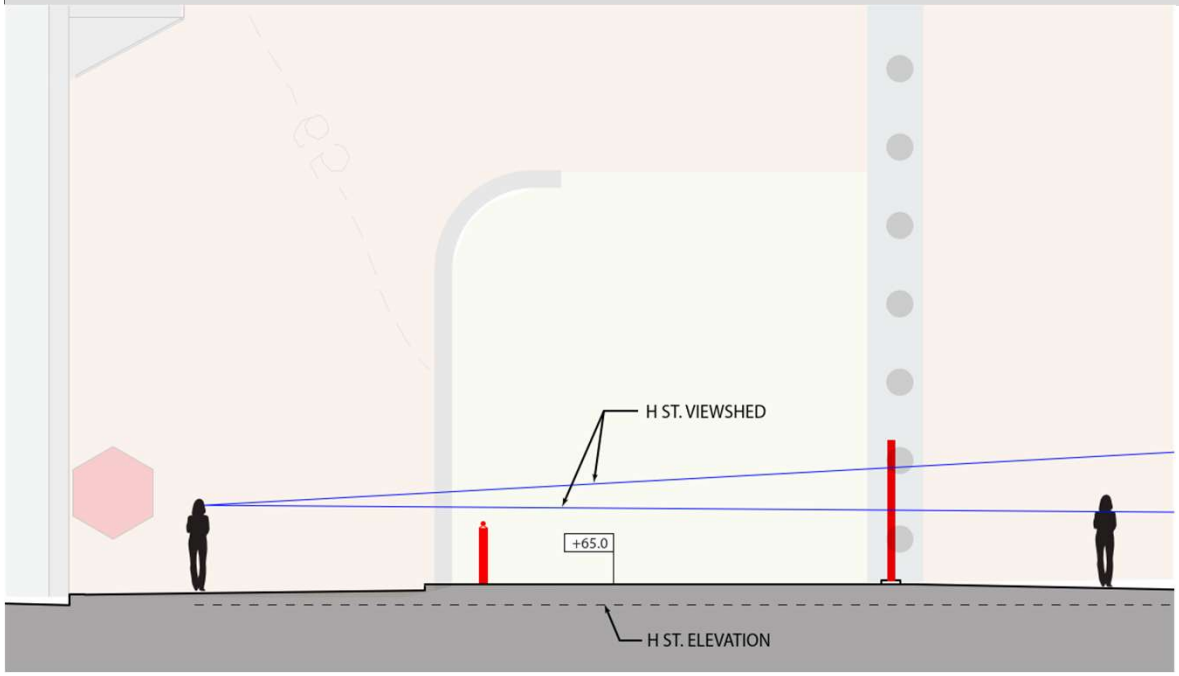


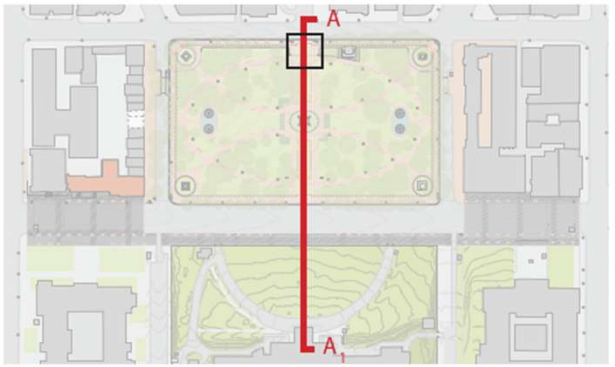
North/South Axis Overview & Section 1

The North/ South Axis section shown below illustrates the elevation and sightlines of key points within Lafayette Park. Section 1 of the site's North and South Axis section show the elevation and lines of sight from northern edge of the park. However, statue views are interrupted when standing outside of the proposed fencing or looking through a closed gate as shown through the sightline below.







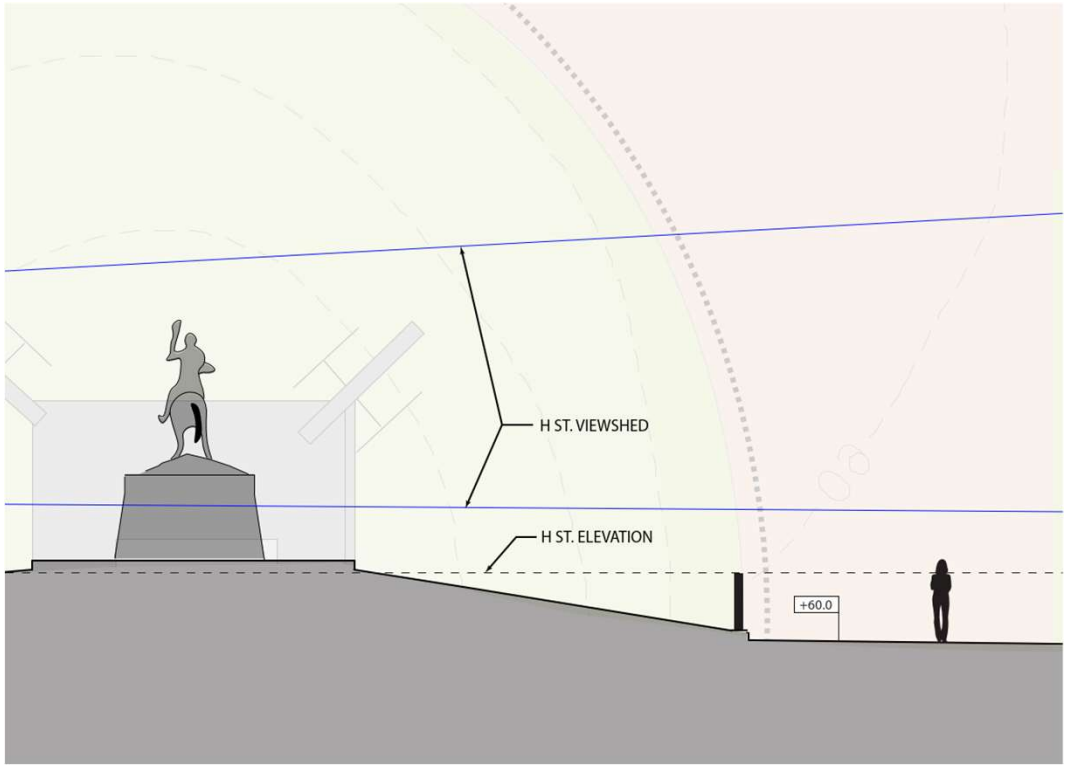


Section 1

REPRESENTATIVE CONDITIONS

North/South Axis Sections 2 & 3

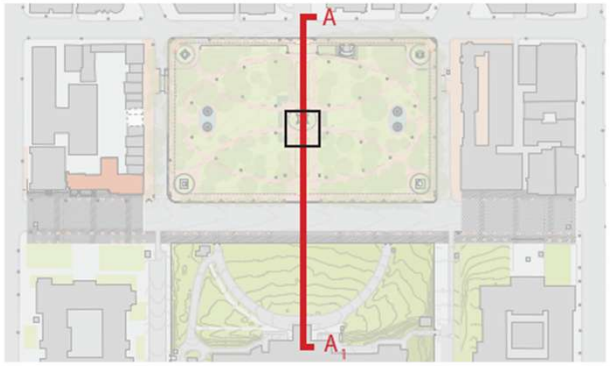
Section 2 and 3 of the site's North and South Axis section show the elevation and lines of sight from the middle of the park. Once past the proposed fencing or looking through a gate, the historic Andrew Jackson statue is visible and views are minimally interrupted. Based on the blue sight lines, a visitor standing at the northern side of Lafayette Park would be able to see over the White House fence and be able to view the structure unobstructed by the White House fence.

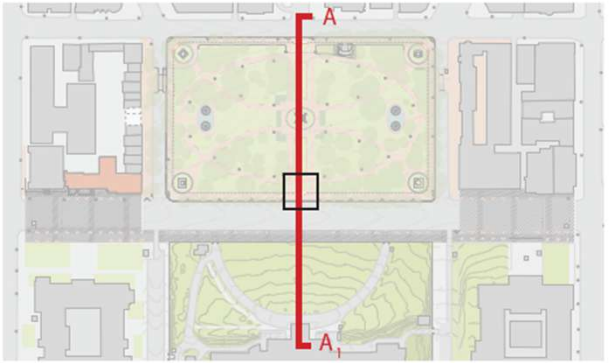


Section 2



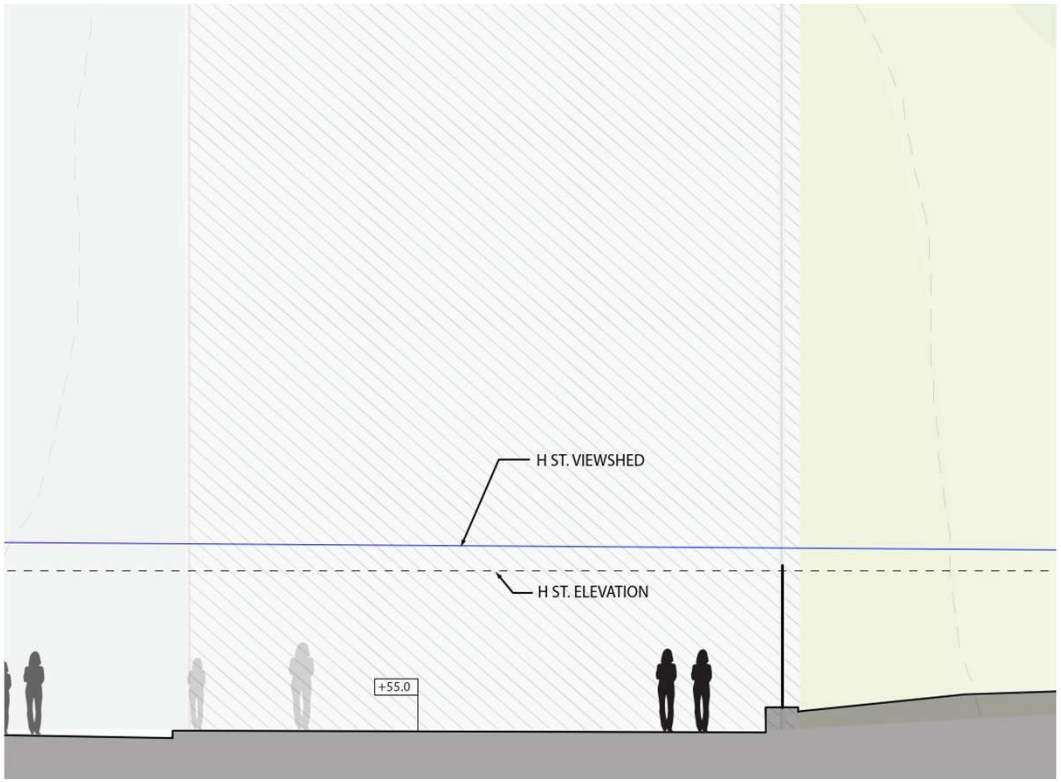
Section 3



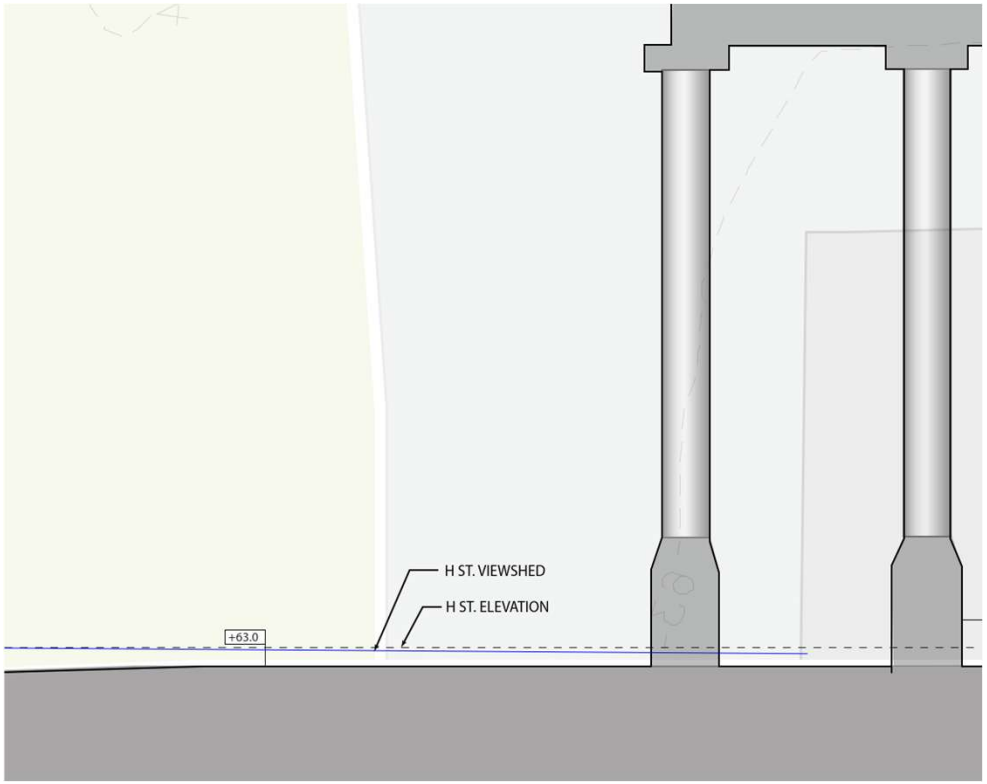


North/South Axis Sections 4 & 5

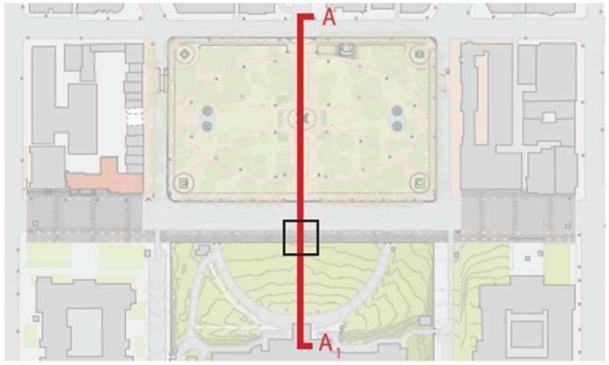
Sections 4 and 5 of the site's North and South Axis section show the elevation and lines of sight from the southern edge of Pennsylvania Avenue NW. Based on the blue sight lines, a visitor standing at the northern side of Lafayette Park would be able to see over the White House fence and be able to view the structure unobstructed by the White House fence. Section 5 of the site's North and South Axis section shows the elevation and lines of sight from the southern side of the White House complex. Based on the blue sight lines, a visitor standing at the southern side of the area would be able to see the White House fence based on the similar elevations of 63 feet at the White House and 65 feet at the northern edge of Lafayette Park.

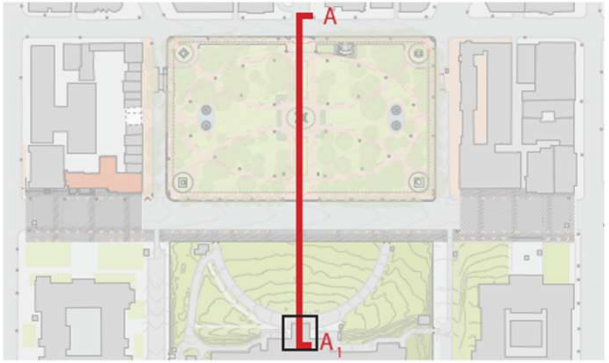


Section 4



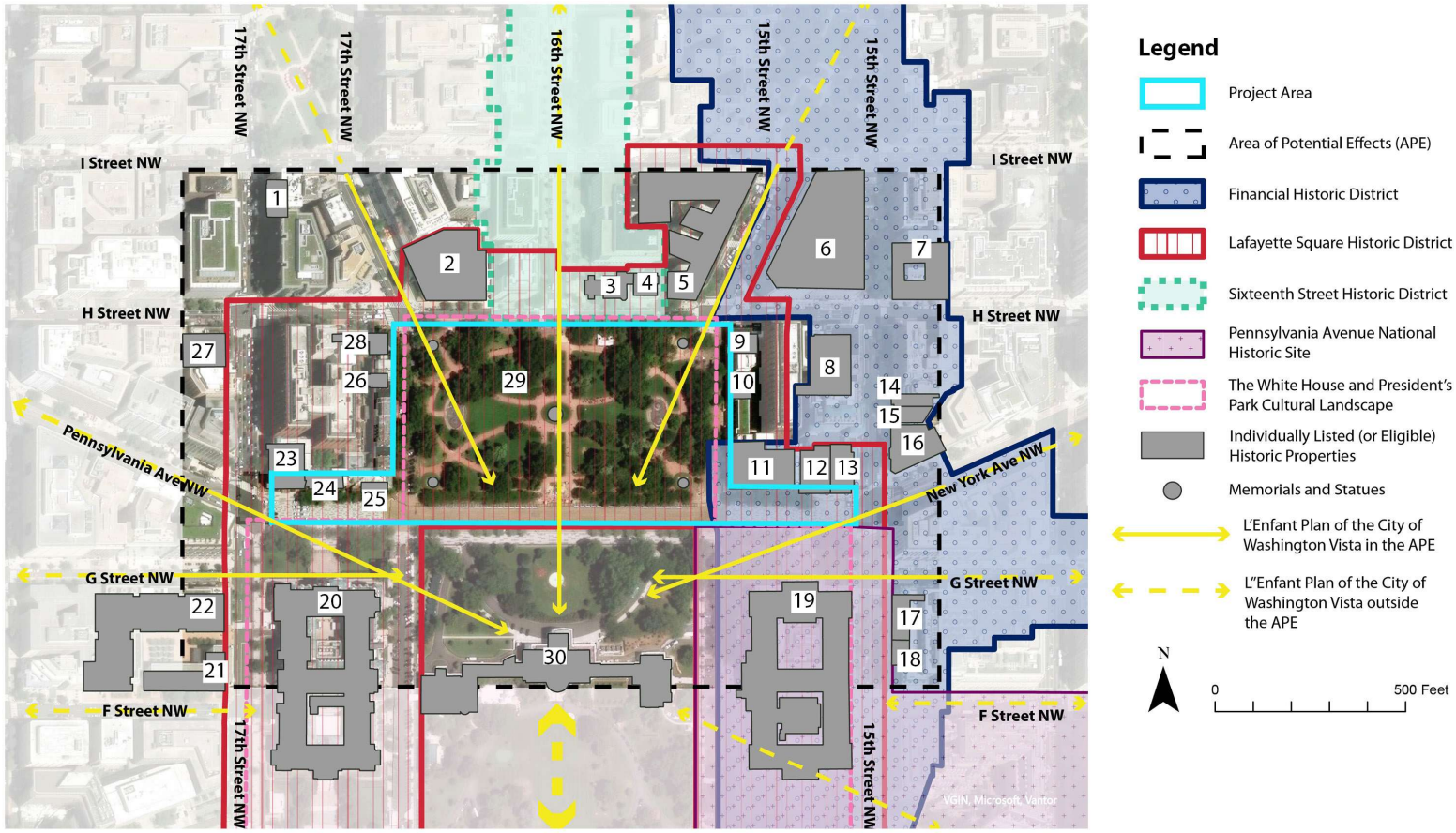
Section 5





Revised Proposed APE Map

The proposed APE includes multiple historic properties and four Historic Districts and Sites, as well as the White House* and President's Park Cultural Landscape. This map has been updated based on the 2022 National Register Nomination.

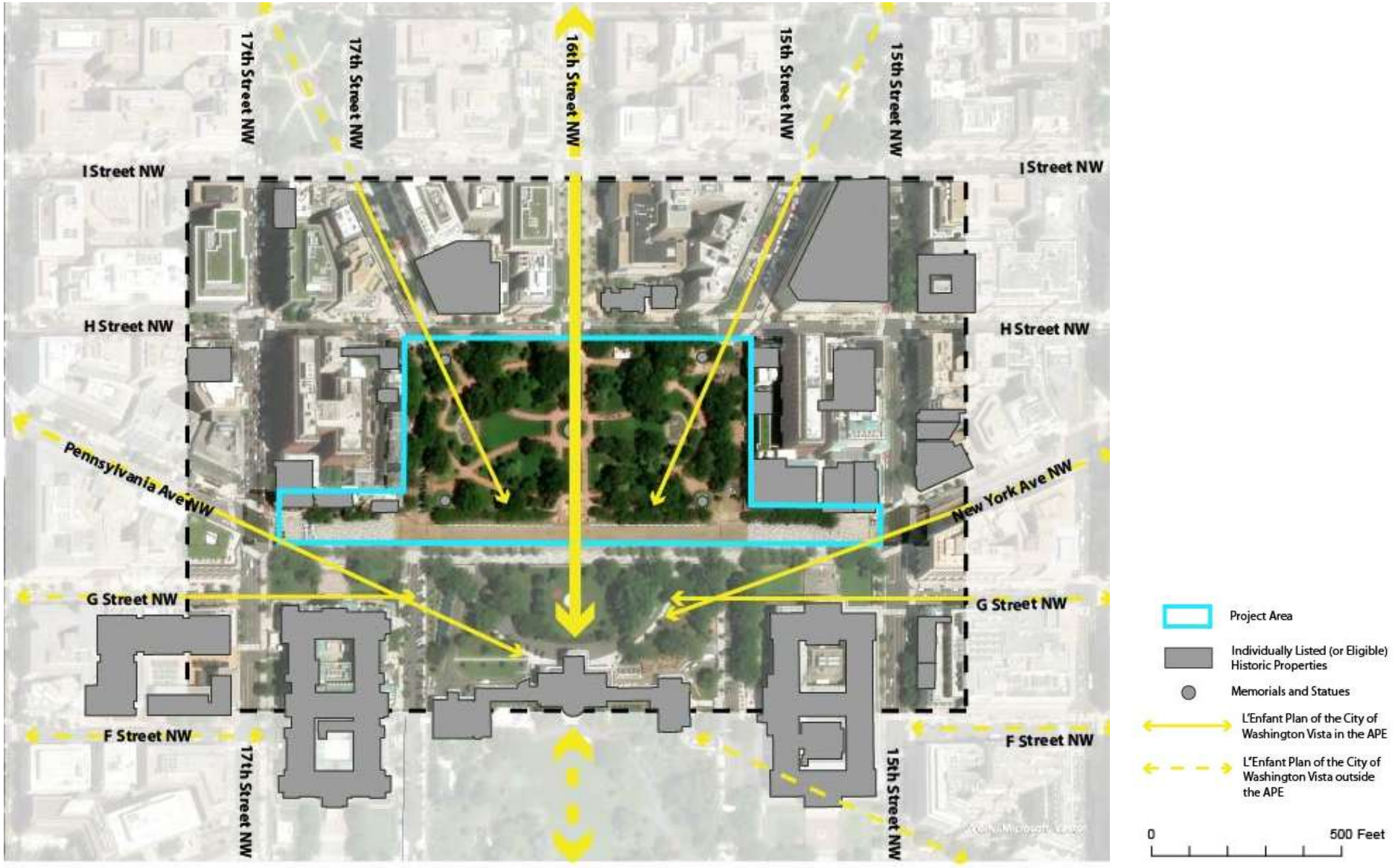


Individually Listed (or Eligible) Historic Properties * Indicates a National Historic Landmark

1. Hill Building
2. US Chamber of Commerce
3. St. John's Church*
4. Ashburton House (St. John's Parish House)*
5. Bureau of War Risk Insurance
6. Lafayette Building*
7. Southern Building
8. Union Trust Company
9. Cutts-Madison House
10. Benjamin Ogle Tayloe House
11. Treasury Annex
12. Riggs National Bank
13. American Security and Trust Building
14. Swartzell, Rheem & Hensey Building
15. Hibbs Building (Folger Building)
16. National Savings Trust Building
17. Riggs Building (Albee Building)
18. National Metropolitan Bank
19. US Department of the Treasury*
20. State, War and Navy Building (Eisenhower Executive Office Building)*
21. Winder Building
22. Federal Home Loan Bank
23. Renwick Gallery*
24. Blair House*
25. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace*
26. American Peace Society (Charles Glover House)*
27. Metropolitan Club
28. Stephen Decatur House*
29. Lafayette Square*
30. The White House*

Contextual Views

This map shows the contextual view corridors through Lafayette Park from the surrounding streets within Washington, D.C. highlighted in yellow. Lafayette Park is outlined in light blue.



REPRESENTATIVE CONDITIONS

Lafayette Park: Pathways

Pathways lacing across Lafayette Park have evolved from previous gravel to brick surfaces. Two pathways run parallel to each other, crossing the entirety of the park from North to South and passing the Jackson Statue in the center. Two additional paths connect the corner statues in the park. One path connects the Baron Von Steben Statue in the Northwest corner to the Kosciusko Statue in the Northeast corner, while the other path connects the Compte de Rochambeau Statue in the Southwest corner and the Marquis de Lafayette Statue in the Southeast corner. A oval-shaped pathway connects all four of these pathways together, resulting in a fully interconnected pathway system within the park. Smaller off-shoot paths also provide access to the east and west fountains within the park. Temporary fencing and brick pads have been added to the pathways to increase security in a temporary manner.



1933-1936

Gravel paths with metal edging



1990

Brick paths



2020

Temporary security fencing

Brick paths with brick pads under benches

REPRESENTATIVE CONDITIONS

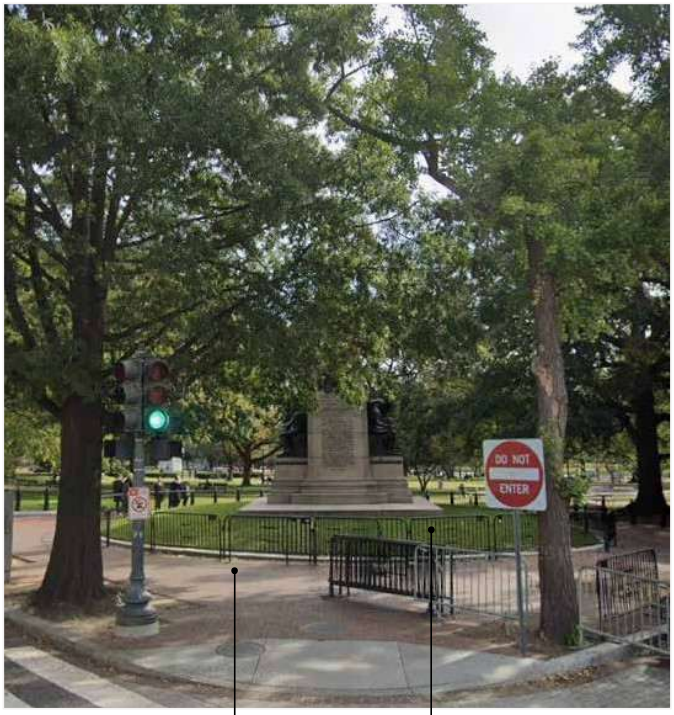
Lafayette Park: Von Steuben Statue

A statue honoring Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben, a Revolutionary War officer, is located at the northwest corner of Lafayette Park. The statue, which faces northwest, is encircled by turf and curbing. Sidewalk materials and barriers around the Von Steuben statue have changed over time, creating varying visitor use and experience through the years in regard to security and accessibility of the statue .



1924

Concrete sidewalk



2018

Brick sidewalk

Bike rack barriers



2026

Bike rack barriers

Temporary fencing

REPRESENTATIVE CONDITIONS

H Street NW Corridor

The northern boundary of Lafayette Park , which runs along H Street NW, offers a direct view of the park's landscape and historic surroundings. The following images show how different boundary treatments over time have affected the view into the park, including changing bollards and curb heights.



1880
H Street NW
Looking west

Historic fence along perimeter of park



Gravel walkway

Lafayette Lodge

1913
H Street NW
Looking west

Stone entry marker and curb

Concrete sidewalk



Lafayette Lodge

2021
H Street NW
Looking west

Granite curb with bollards

Brick sidewalk

Jackson Place NW

Jackson Place NW defines the park's western edge, lined with historic townhouses and federal buildings. The sallyport placed at the northern end of Jackson Place NW is a key security point for individuals entering the area to gain access to the offices located in the townhouses on Jackson Place NW, the Stephen Decatur House, the Blair House, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the American Peace Society, the Eisenhower Executive Office Building, and the western portion of Lafayette Park when it is undergoing enhanced security measures. A set of bollards is present to prevent unwanted vehicle intrusions, and officers are present to screen pedestrians entering the area.



2024
Looking south from H Street NW



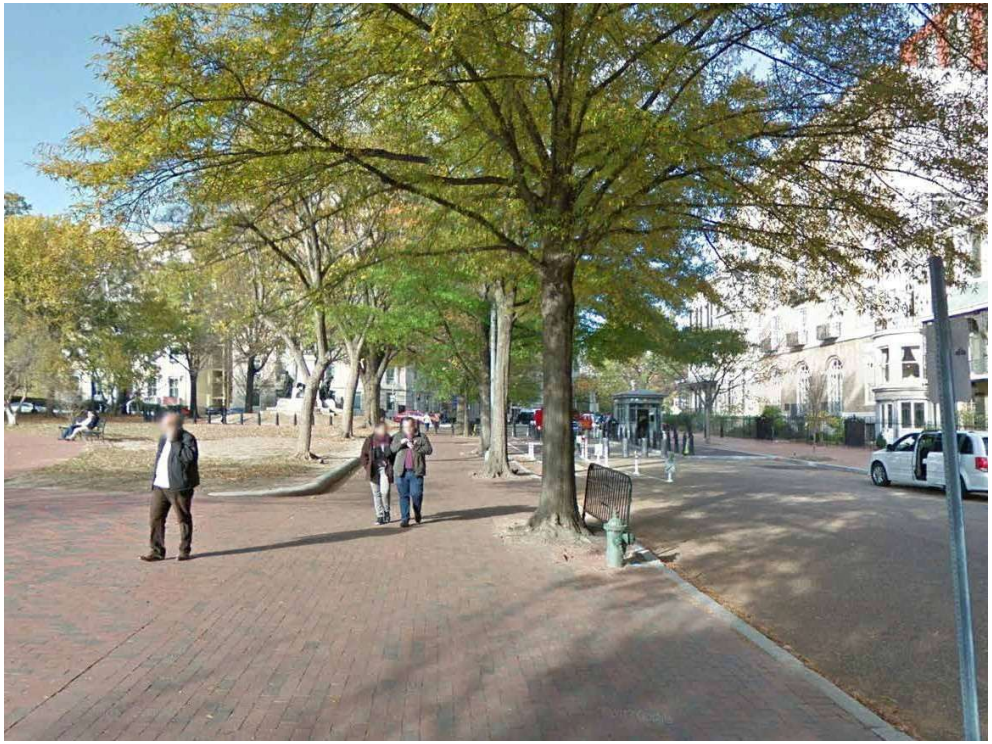
2024
Looking north

Madison Place NW

Madison Place NW borders the east side of Lafayette Park, featuring significant government and historic structures. The sallyport placed at the northern end of Madison Place NW is a key security point for individuals entering the area to gain access to the Treasury Annex, the Cutts-Madison House, the Benjamin Ogle Tayloe House, and the eastern portion of Lafayette Park when it is undergoing enhanced security measures. A set of bollards is present to prevent unwanted vehicle intrusions, and officers are present to screen pedestrians entering the area.



2024
Looking south from H Street NW



2024
Looking north

REPRESENTATIVE CONDITIONS

Pennsylvania Avenue NW Corridor

Pennsylvania Avenue NW is a prominent ceremonial road running along the south side of Lafayette Park, connecting the White House to the U.S. Capitol. Park visitors often congregate on this street and sidewalk to take photos of the White House, as well as other recreation activities, such as street hockey. The roadway is not open to vehicular traffic.



1951
Pennsylvania Ave
Looking west

Open to traffic

Concrete sidewalk



2021
Pennsylvania Ave
Looking west

Bike rack barriers

Brick sidewalk



2026
Pennsylvania Ave
Looking east

3. Security Considerations

Overview

Lafayette Park is currently an open, accessible civic landscape without a continuous perimeter fence. While temporary barriers such as bike-rack fencing, anti-climb barricades, and modular panels have been used to support major events and periods of heightened security, these measures are not viable as a long-term solution.

This section includes maps and information relating to park closures. Key features in the section include:

- Locations of existing temporary barriers within and surrounding the park.
- Illustration of potential security considerations relating to security closures, including the Blair House and visiting dignitaries.
- Existing conditions of the current installed temporary fencing.
- Discussion of areas with resources requiring protection.
- Diagram of fence types throughout the park.



Library of Congress, Survey of The White House and President's Park, 1933

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

Temporary Barriers

Temporary fencing as of April 2026 included formal White House fencing, temporary bike rack barriers, and temporary large-scale fencing. Barrier considerations include horizontal alignment, accounting for various security scenarios, adequate vertical dimensions, layers of fencing, and appropriate typologies.



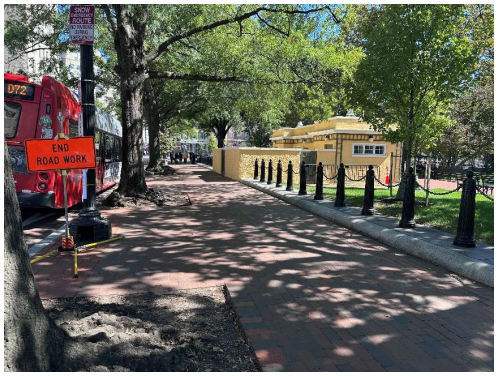






Existing Conditions: Temporary Barriers – October 2026

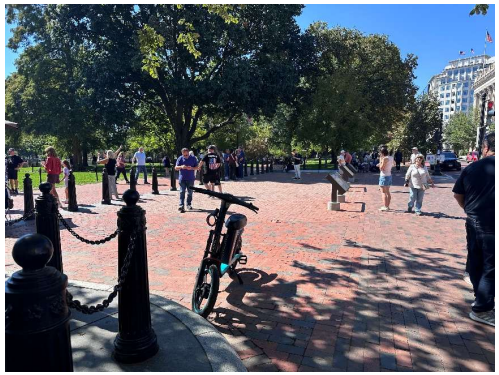
Currently, Lafayette Park has temporary fencing enclosing the ellipse of the park. Pictures below show temporary fencing surrounding the park, with fence heights ranging from 4’ steel barriers and concrete barriers to 10’ temporary fencing. Personnel is required to transport temporary barriers to the park, set up the fencing, and secure the panels to each other to ensure their stability. The set up of temporary fencing can take as long as 72 hours, and dismantling the barriers can take equally as long. The added personnel needed to implement this measure, along with the unappealing aesthetics of this fencing, led to the dismissal of this solution.













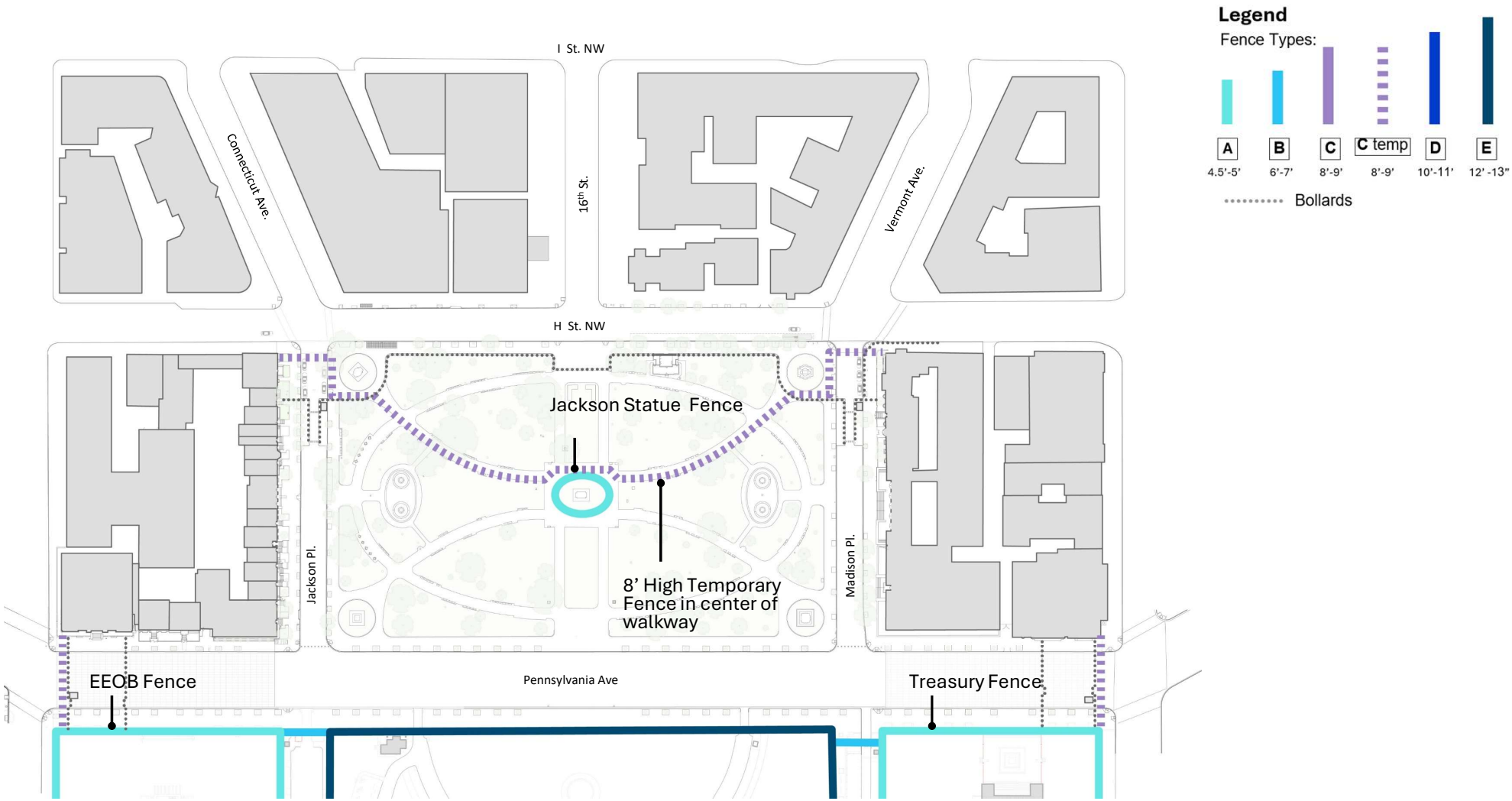






Existing Conditions – Temporary Barriers – October 2026

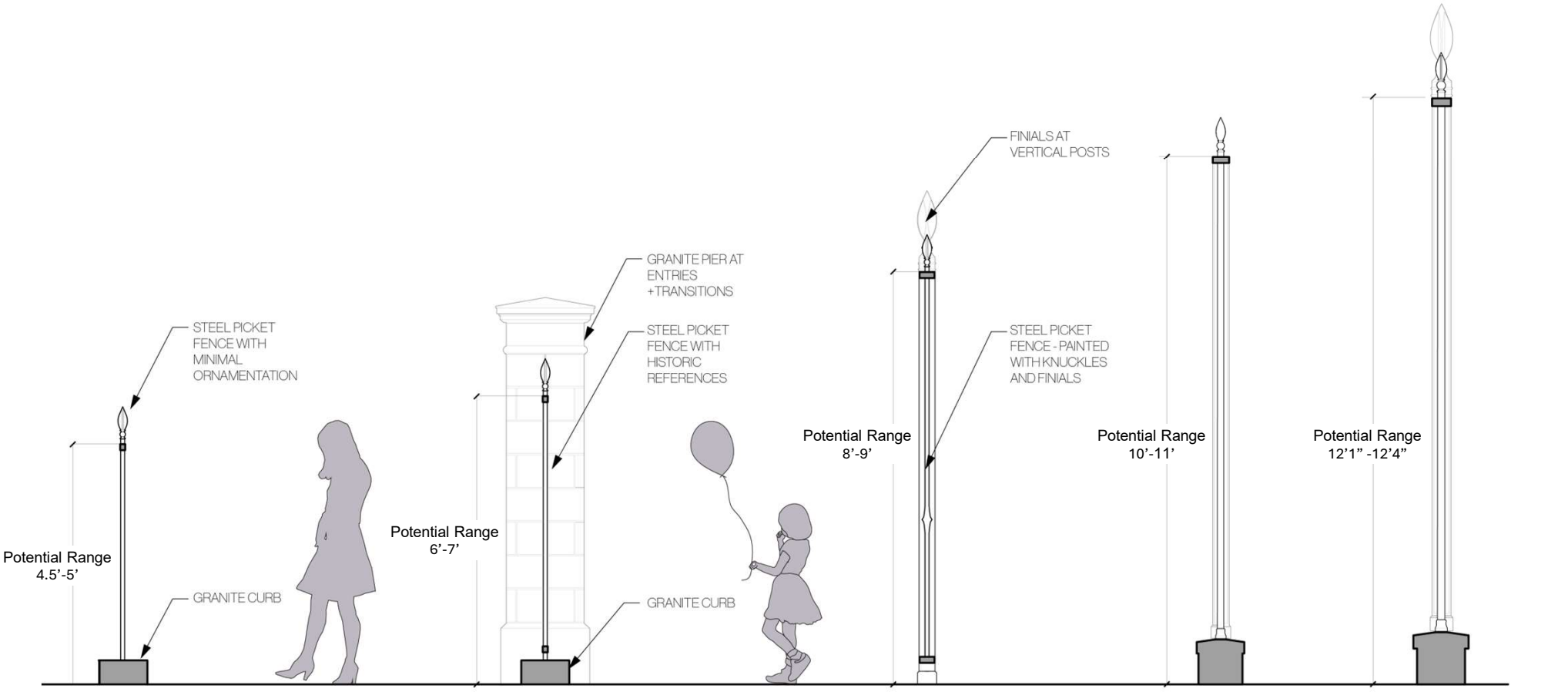
The following fencing types are being considered on the Lafayette Park project site.



SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

Fence Types

The following fencing types are being considered on the Lafayette Park project site.



A Resource Protection Fence

B Pedestrian Movement "Low Fence"

C Perimeter Non-Scale "High Fence"

D East and West Exec Fence

E White House Fence

Existing Nearby Fencing

The following fencing types currently exist near the Lafayette Park project site.



Eisenhower Executive Office Building (EEOB) Fence



Foreground: West Executive Avenue Fence and Gate
Background: White House Fence



U.S. Department of Treasury Fence

4. Fence | Alignment

Overview

Lafayette Park, in addition to lacking a continuous fence, does not have a defined secure boundary, leading to potential security risks.

This section includes maps, diagrams, and photographs relating to closure apparatuses and fencing options. Key features in the section include:

- Previous alternative shown at the July 2026 CFA meeting.
- Preferred alternatives for the perimeter fence alignment.
- Preferred alternative for perimeter access points.
- Perimeter security options that were considered, but have since been dismissed.

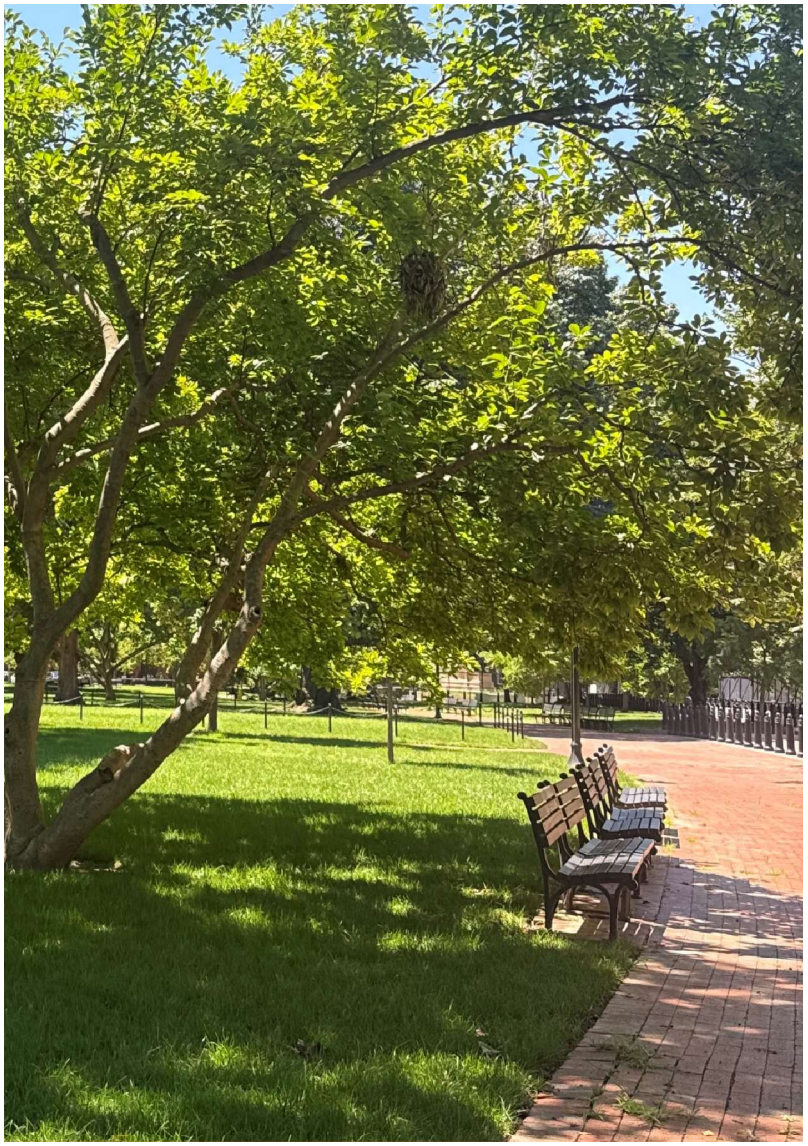


View toward Lafayette Square, edged by an iron fence, prior to its removal in 1888-9
LOC

Design Considerations

The following design considerations are being considered on the Lafayette Park project site.

- Fence Location
- Fence Height
- Entry Treatments
  - The Cutts-Madison House (Howard T. Markey National Court Building)
  - The Bengamin Ogle Tayloe House
- Resource Protection
  - Lafayette Lodge Treatment
    - Protection by fence
    - Building hardening
  - Statues
- First Amendment Activities

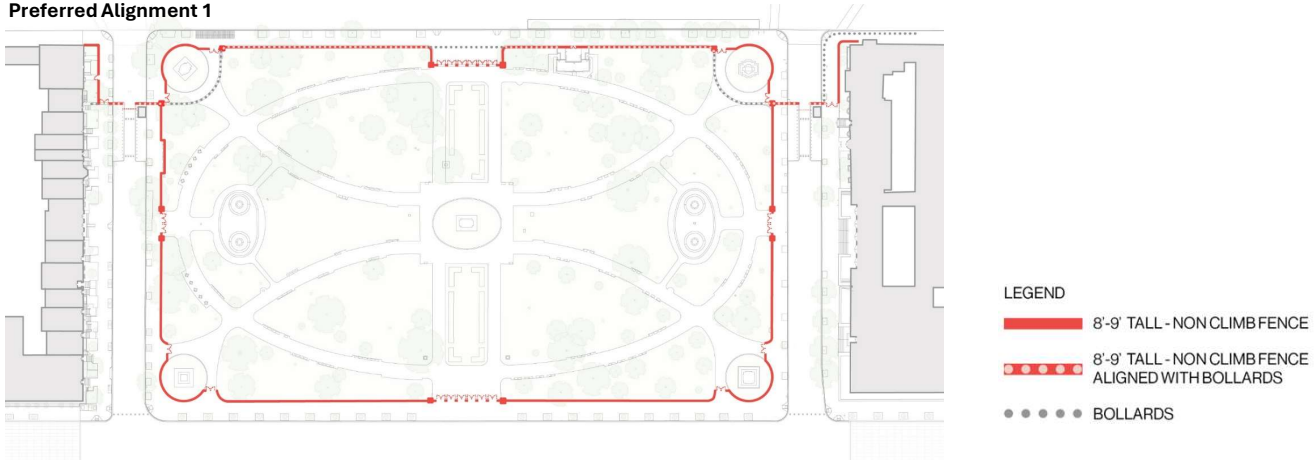


Site Visit, 2026

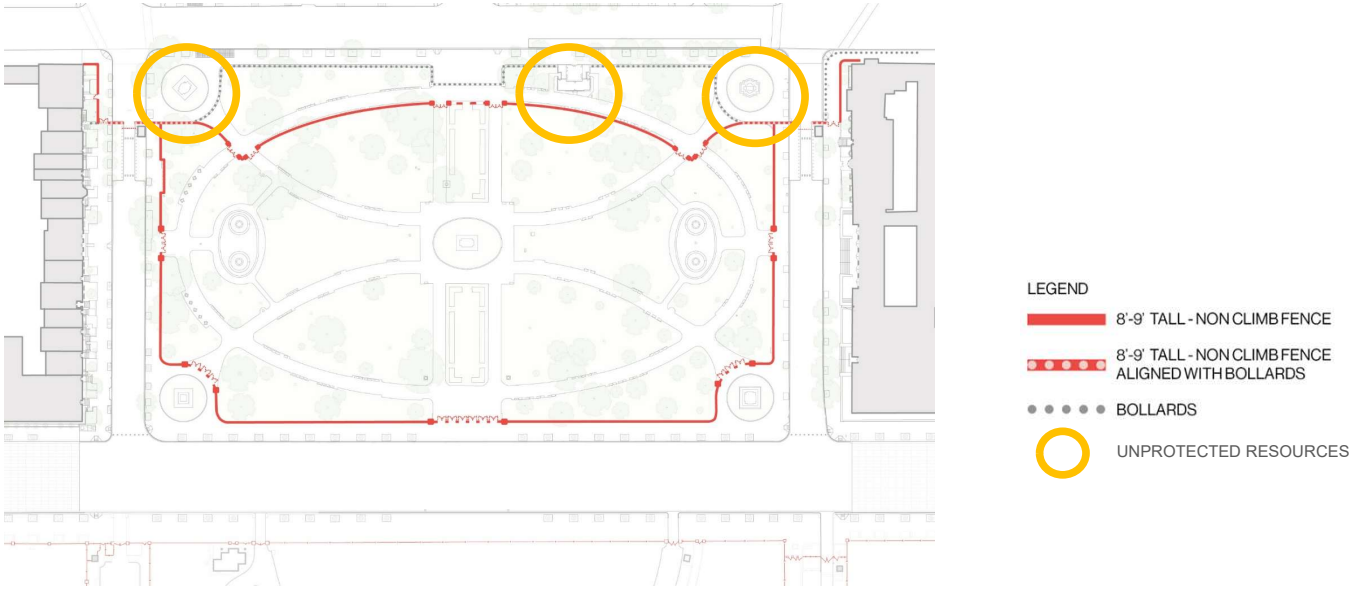
Alignments Shown to CFA in July 2026

The following fencing alignments were shown to CFA in July 2026.

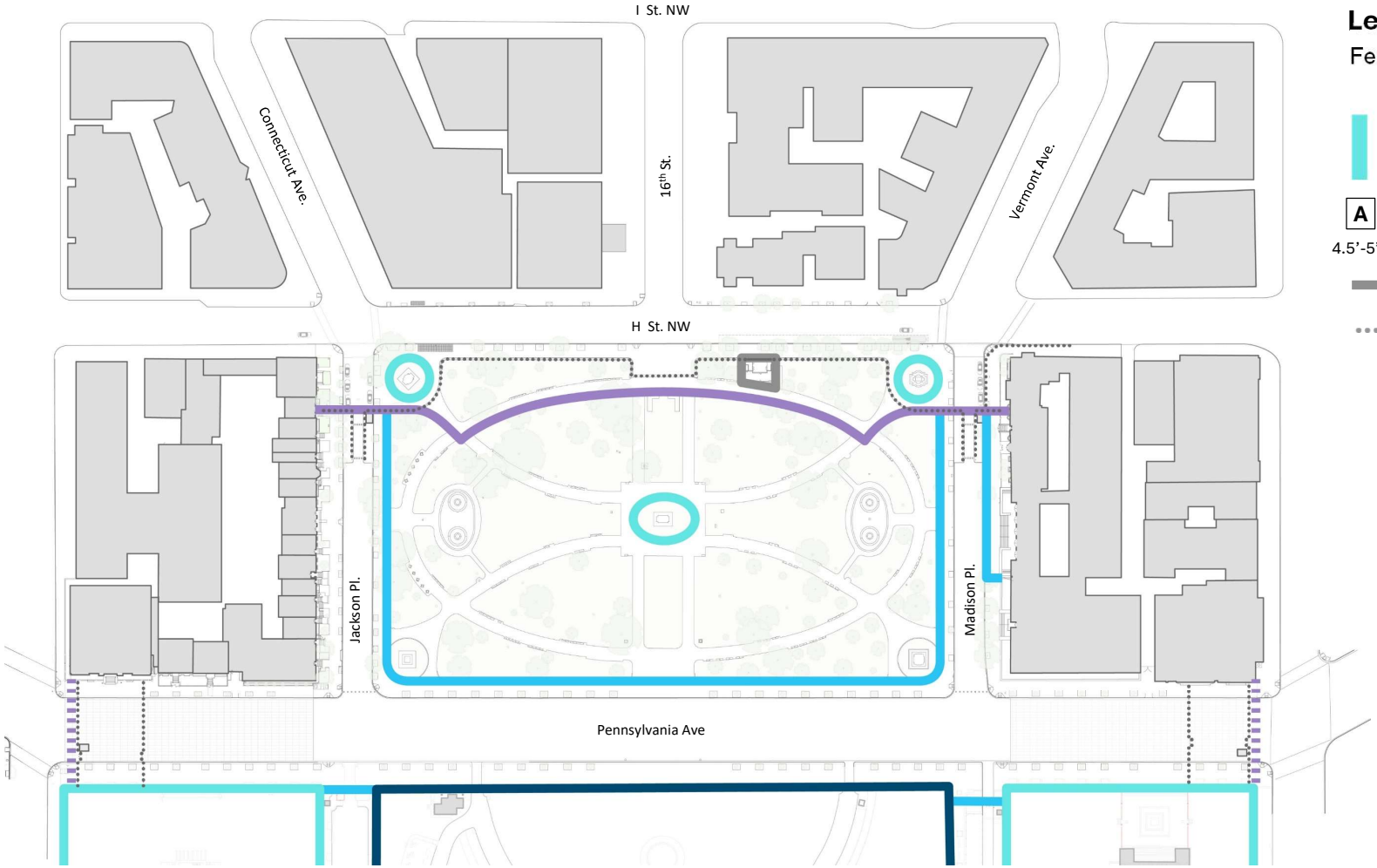
Preferred Alignment 1



Preferred Alignment 2



NEW Recommended Alternative 2C: North Crescent



Legend

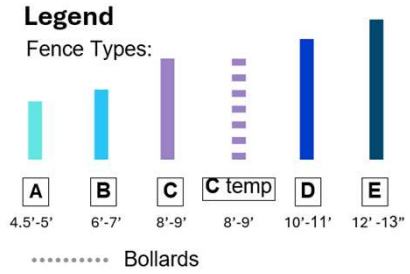
Fence Types:

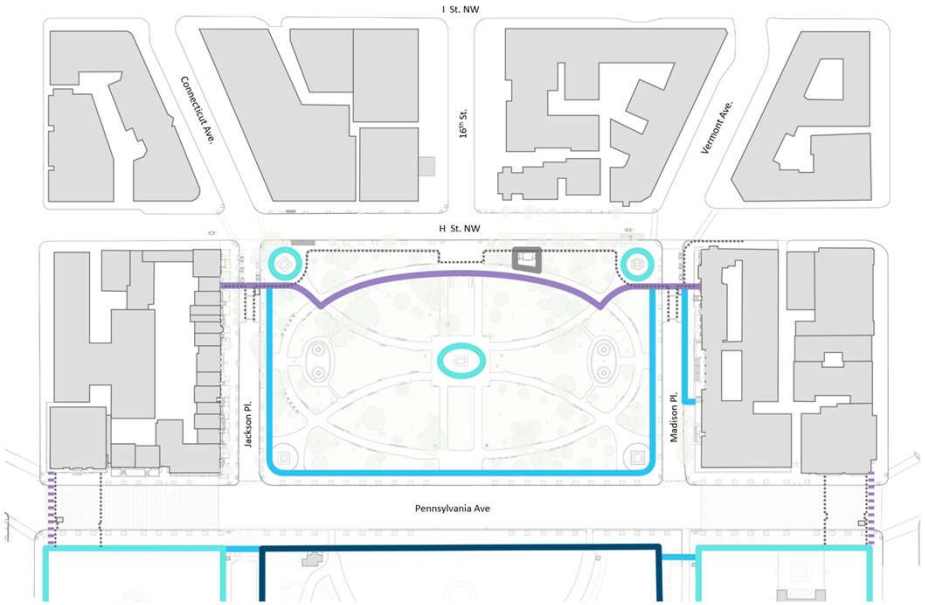
A	B	C	C temp	D	E
4.5’-5’	6’-7’	8’-9’	8’-9’	10’-11’	12’ -13”

Hardened Structure

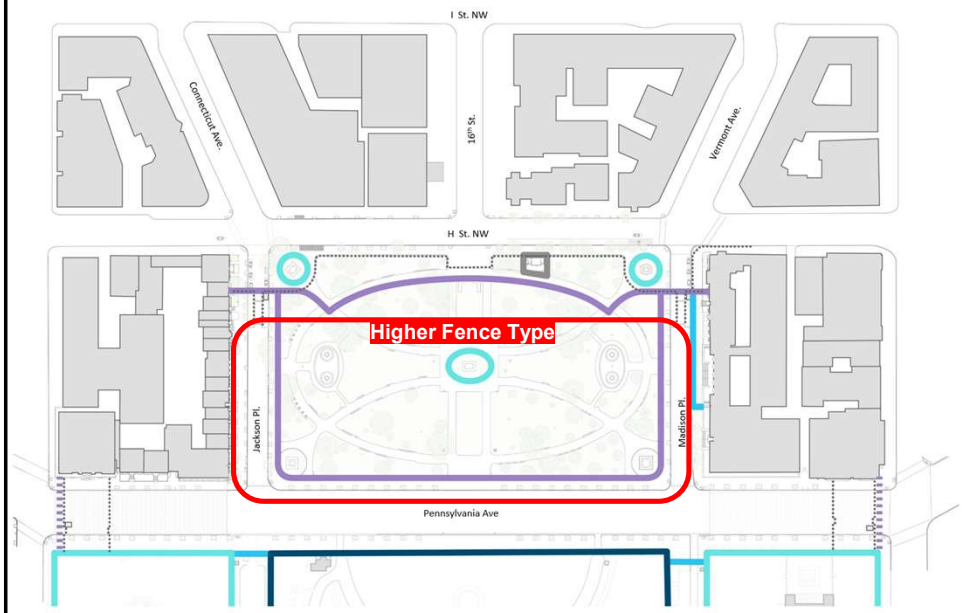
Bollards

Alternative 2C: Crescent Alignment Options





NEW Recommended Alignment 2C: North Crescent



Alternate 2D: Crescent with Higher Fence

Alternative 2C: North Crescent Alignment Draft Renderings



H Street Looking East
North Crescent



Internal North Side Walk
North Crescent

Alternative 2C: North Crescent Alignment Draft Renderings

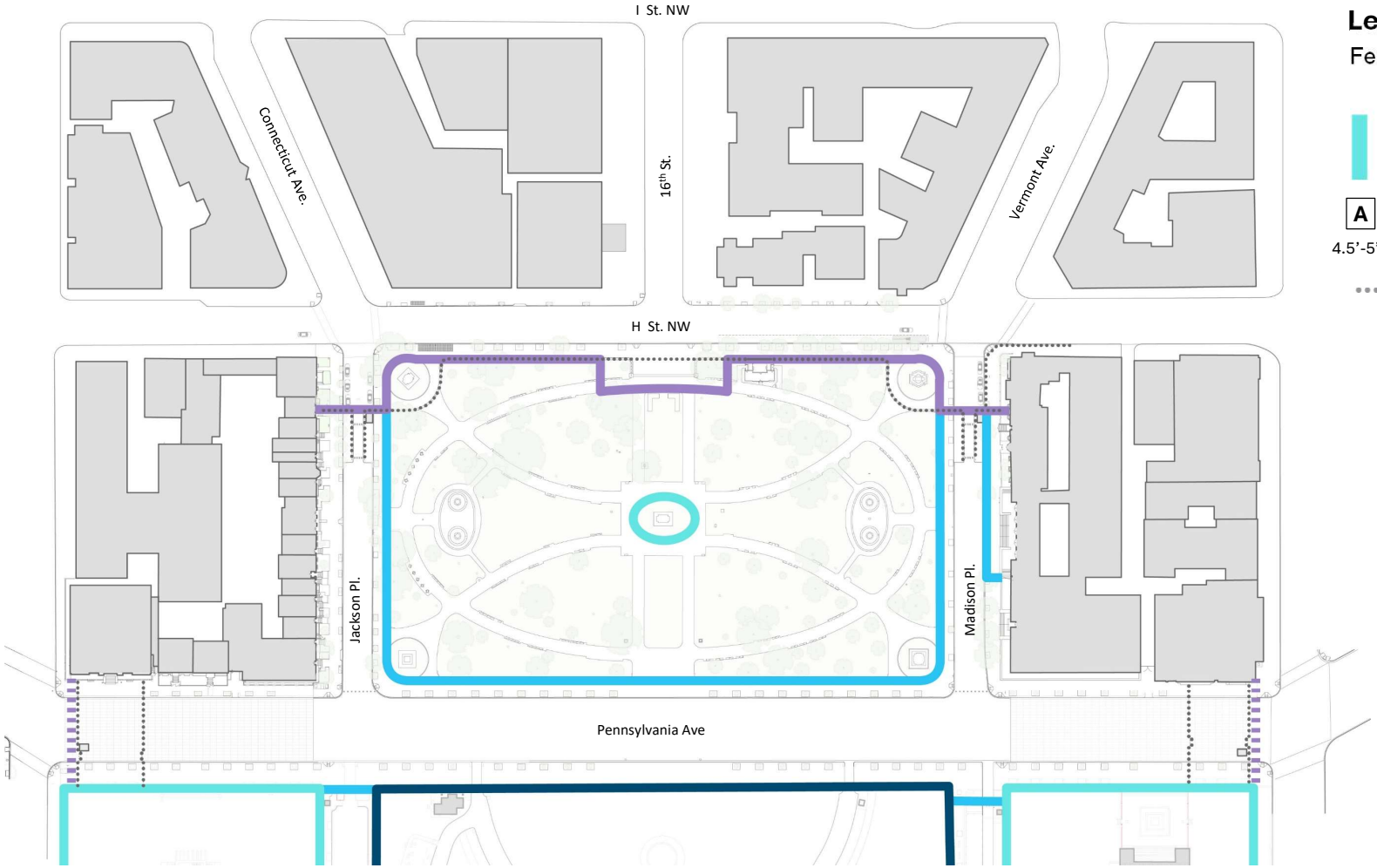


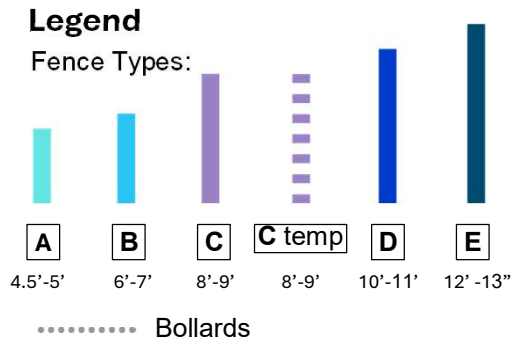
Jackson Statue Looking South
North Crescent



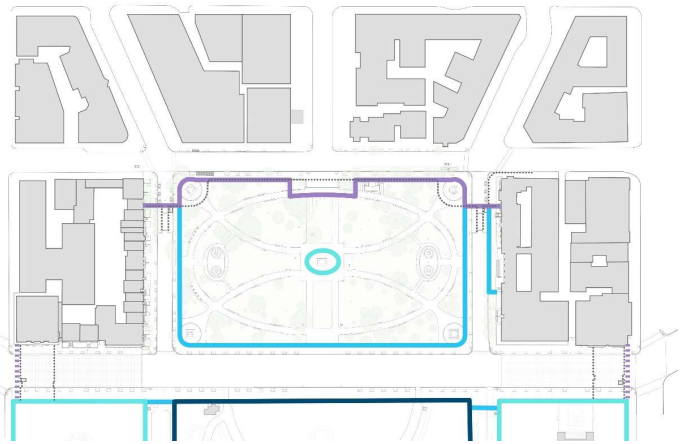
Pennsylvania Ave Looking North
North Crescent

Alternative 1: H Street Alignment with Wide Plaza (shown at Consulting Parties Meeting #2)

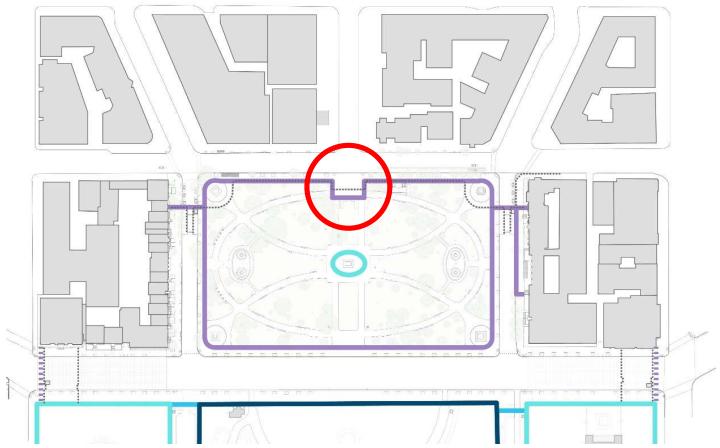




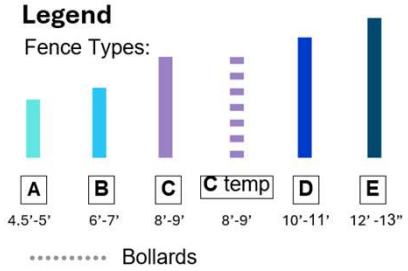
Alternative 1: H Street Alignment Options

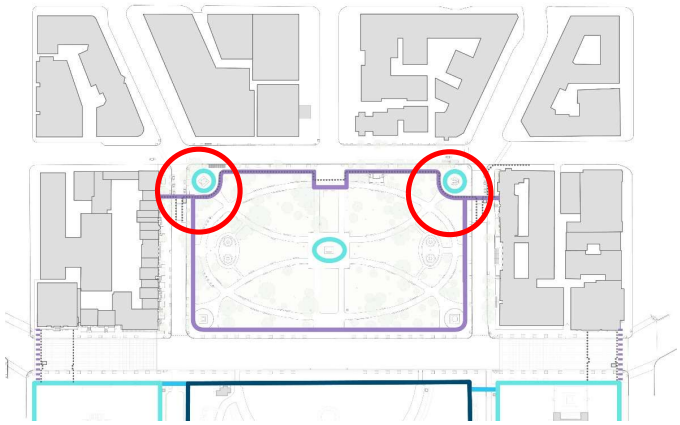


Alternative 1: H Street Alignment - Wide Plaza (Consulting Parties Meeting #2)

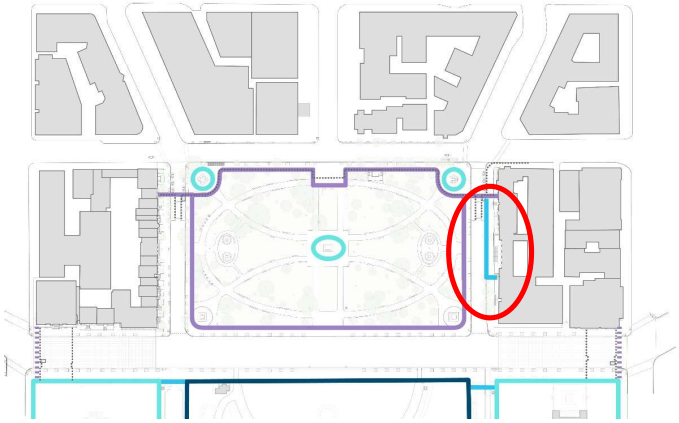


Alternative 1: H Street Alignment (Consulting Parties Meeting #1)

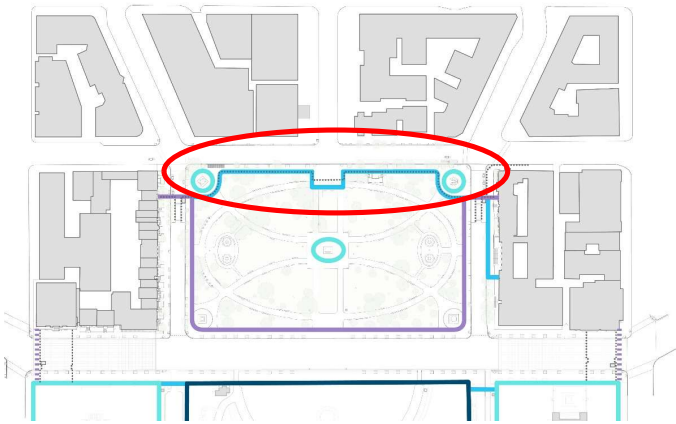




Alternative1A: Open NW and NE Corners Option



Alternative 1A: Open NW and NE Corners Option with Court Access Option



Option 4: Lower H Street Fence

Fence Type B on the north side does not meet the project's purpose.

Alternative 1: H Street Alignment Renderings



H Street Looking East
Alignment 1



Internal North Side Walk
Alignment 1

Alternative 1: H Street Alignment Renderings

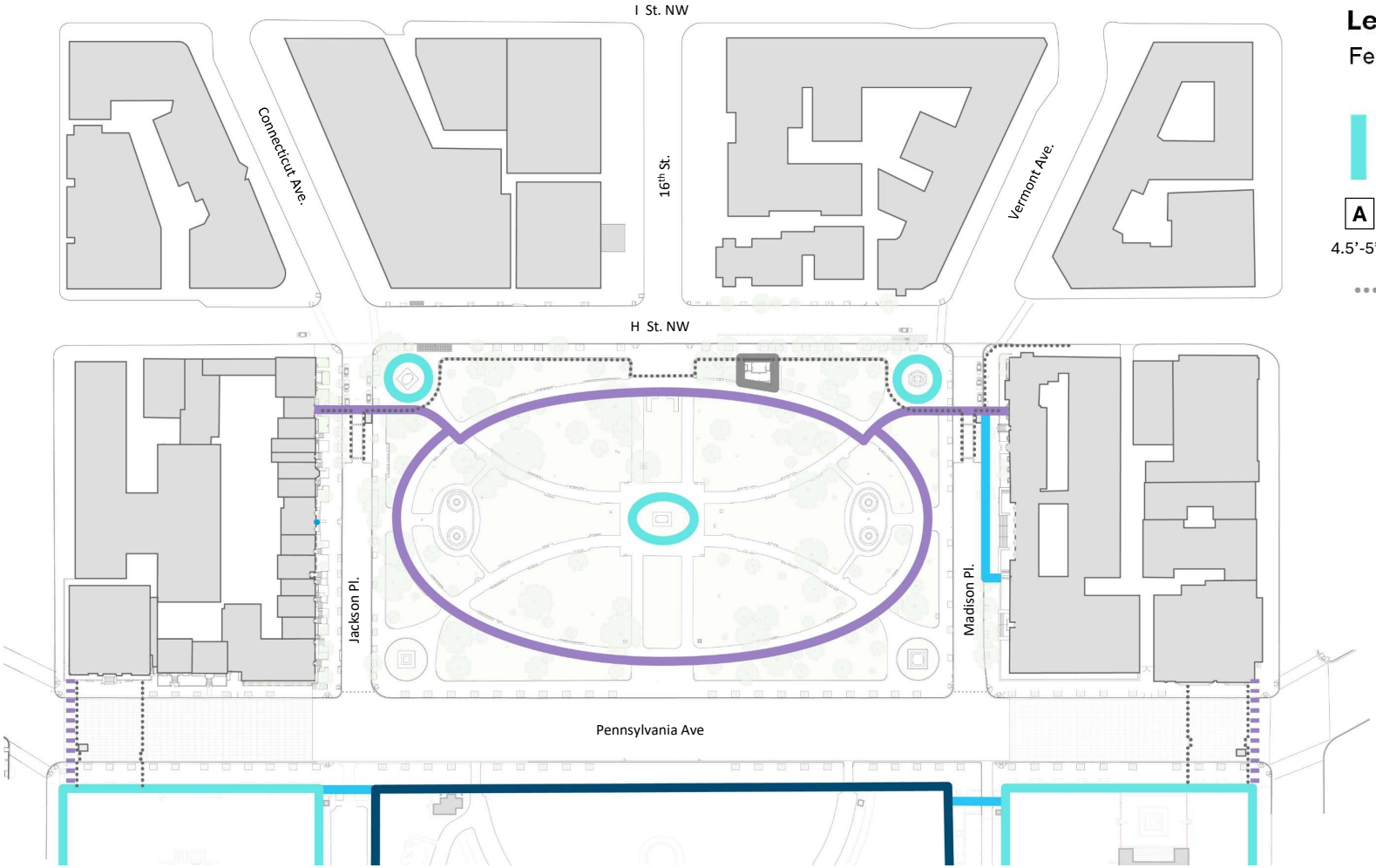


Jackson Statue Looking South
Alignment 1



Pennsylvania Ave Looking North
Alignment 1

Alternative 2: Elliptical Alignment



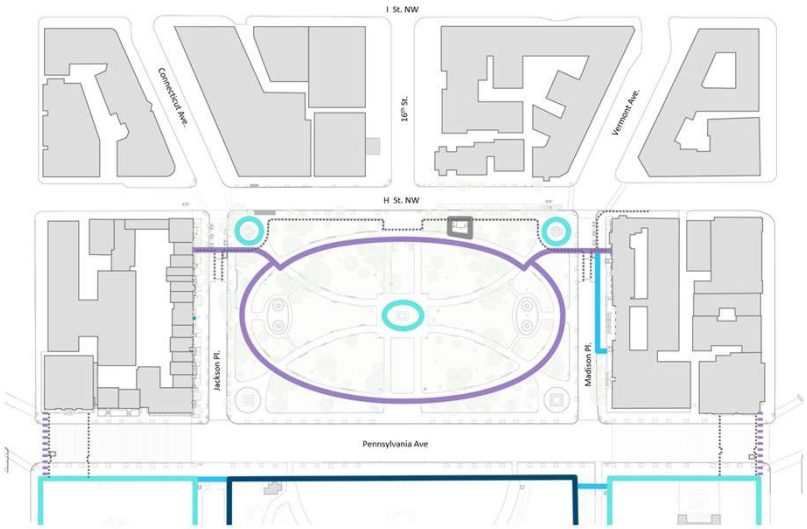
Legend

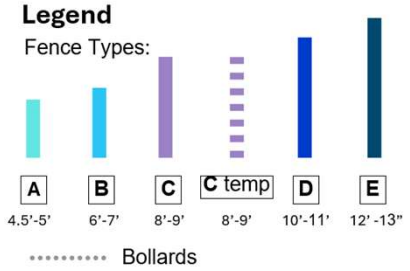
Fence Types:

A	B	C	C temp	D	E
4.5’-5’	6’-7’	8’-9’	8’-9’	10’-11’	12’ -13”

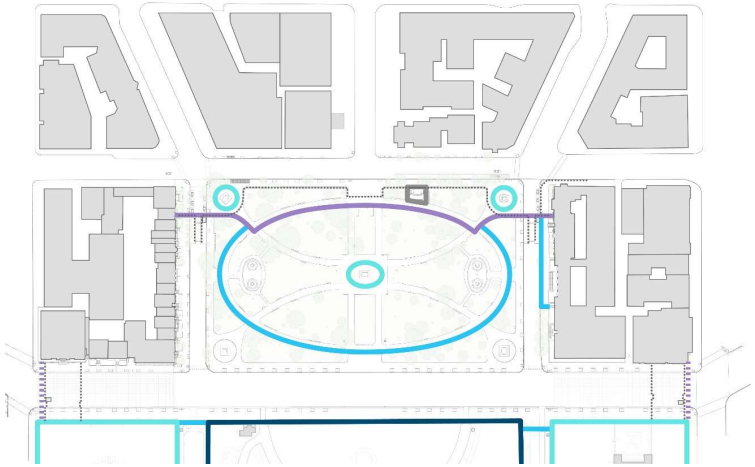
Bollards

Alternative 2: Elliptical Alignment Options

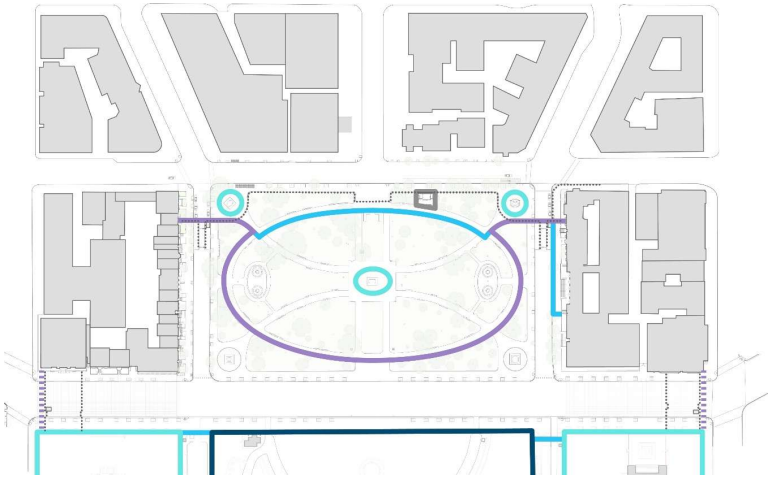




Alternative 2: Elliptical Placement

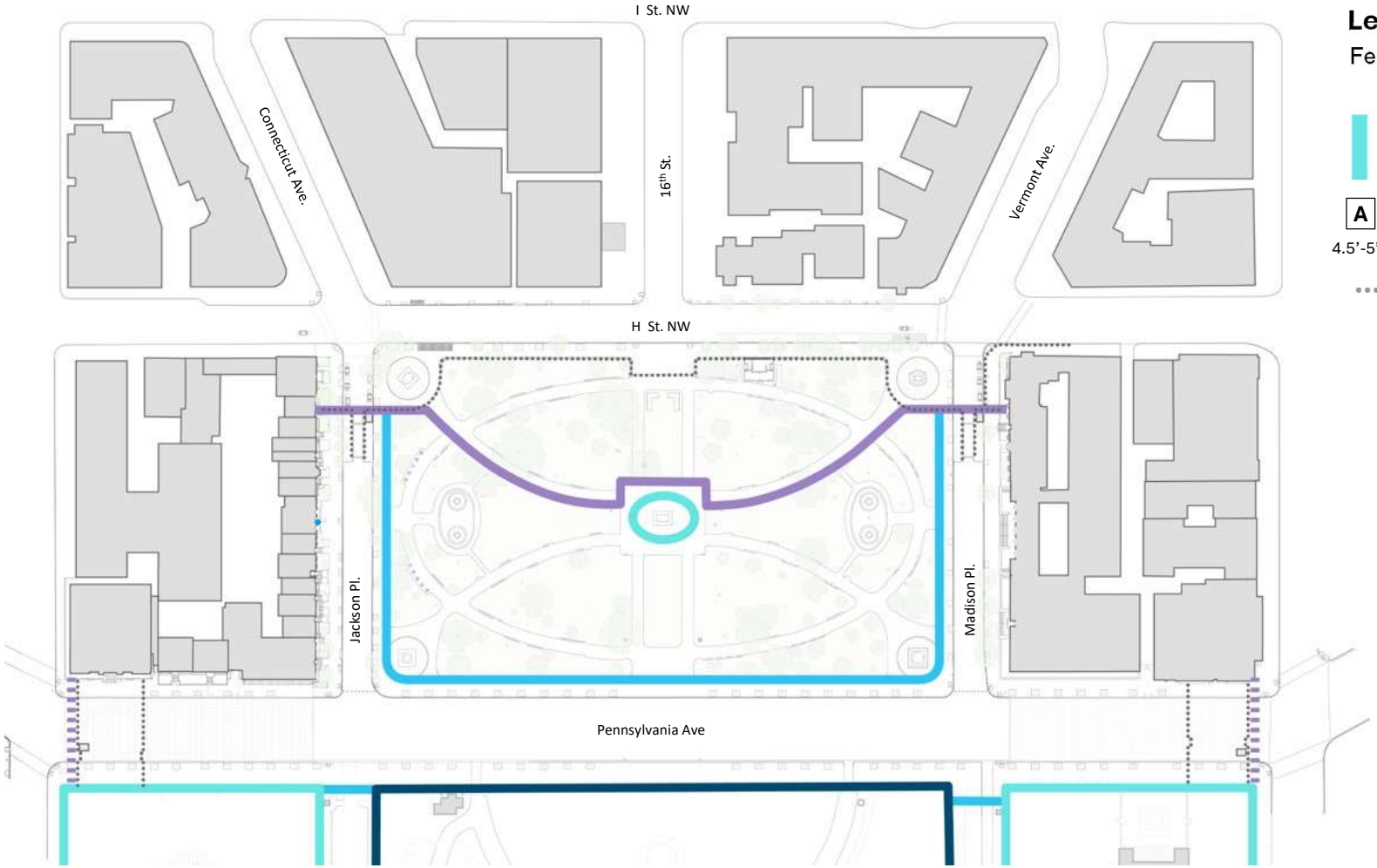


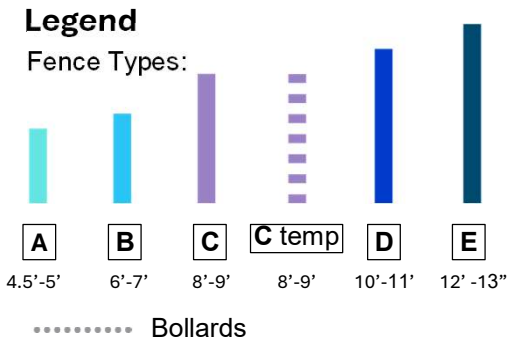
Alternate 2A: Elliptical Placement - High H Street Fence Option



Alternate 2B: Elliptical Placement- Low H Street Fence Option

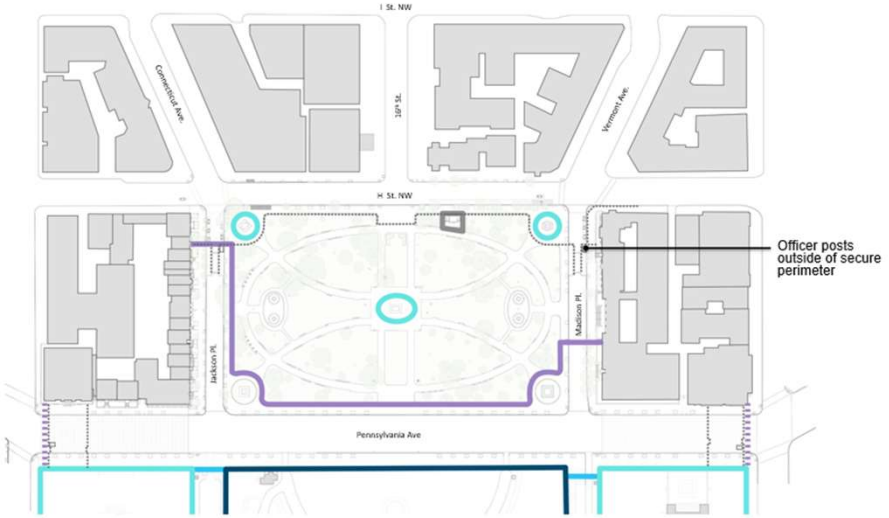
Alternative 3: Northern Bowl Alignment (Adapted October Conditions)

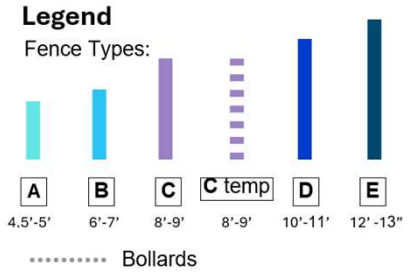




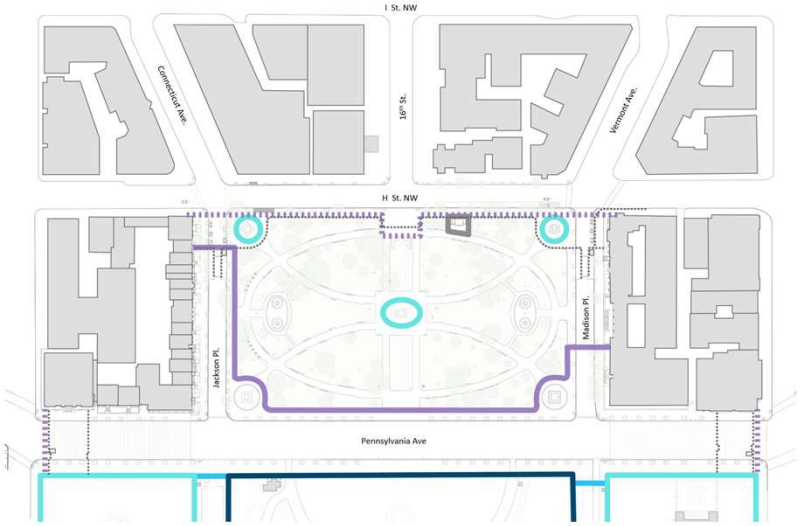
Other Alternatives Considered: Three-Sided Alignment

Additional options suggested by consulting parties were considered. These alignments would not continue the symmetrical design of the park by implementing uneven fencing standards throughout the park. For Option 5, Fence Type C is required along the north side to achieve the project's purpose. Also, for Option 5A, the temporary fence on the north side would increase the need for security personnel to deploy the temporary fencing, resulting in a greater burden to deploy the northern fencing. Therefore, fencing three sides of Lafayette Park does not effectively meet the project's purpose.





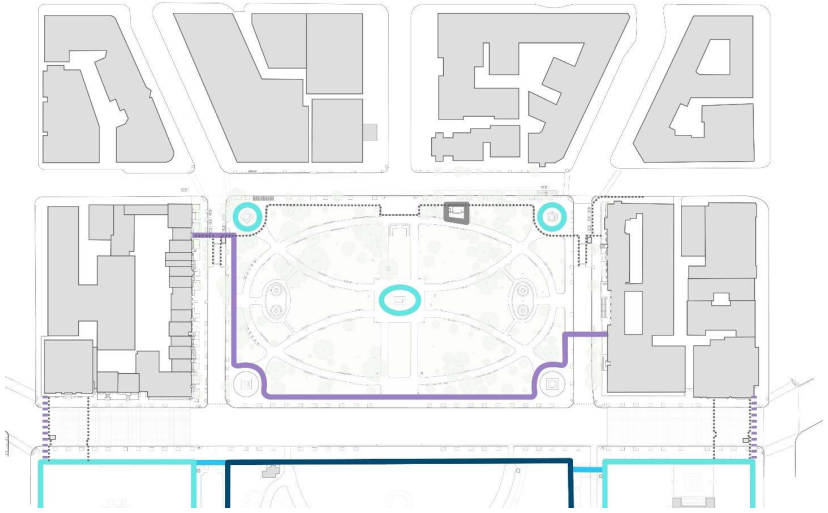
Option 5: 3 Sides



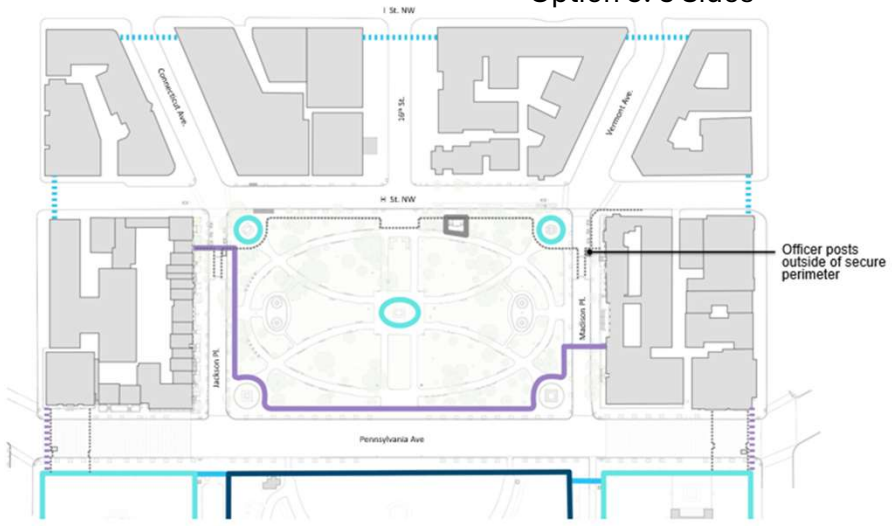
Option 5A: 3 Sides with Temporary Barrier at H Street

Other Alternatives Considered: Eye Street Alignment

Additional options suggested by consulting parties were considered. For Option 5, this alignment does not meet security needs as it would require substantial law enforcement personnel to maintain an extended perimeter. For Option 5B, this would also require substantial law enforcement personnel and resources to maintain an extended perimeter. Therefore, fencing Eye Street does not effectively meet the project's purpose. Furthermore, it also places a burden on individuals going into the surrounding area as they would need to cross the barrier on Eye Street.



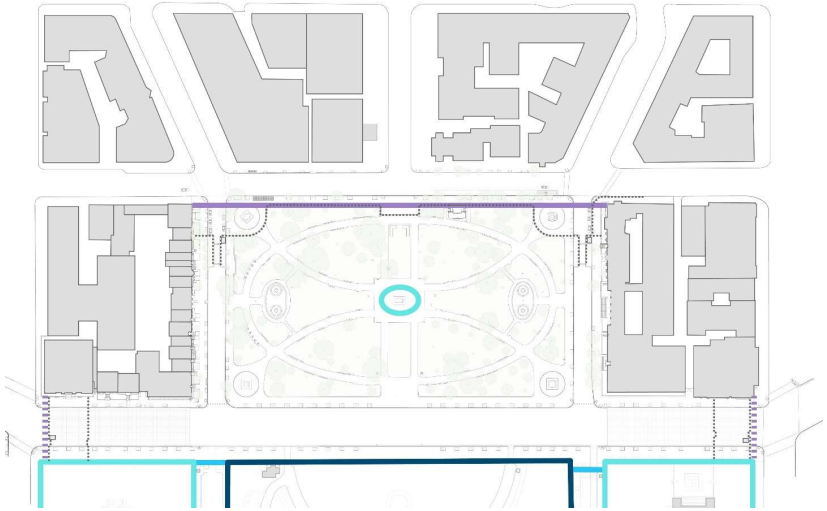
Option 5: 3 Sides



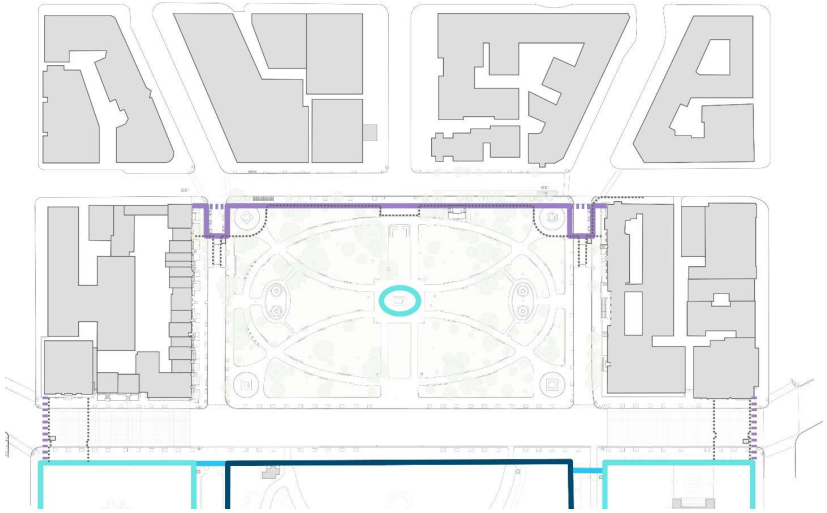
Option 5B: Eye Street

Other Alternatives Considered: Single Fence Alignment

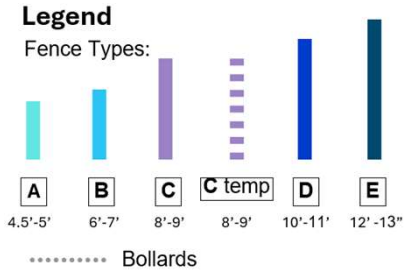
Additional options suggested by consulting parties were considered. These alignments would result in more frequent closures since there are no additional barriers on the southern perimeter. Therefore, both of these alignments are not recommended.



Option 6A: H Street



Option 7A: H Street Alignment with corner vehicle entry pull off areas out of roadway.



Initial Effects Analysis

Lafayette Square Historic District*/ The White House and President's Park Cultural Landscape

Anticipated **adverse effect** would occur due to the following:

- Proposed fence, including the elliptical alignment, would alter the historically open vistas toward Lafayette Park, diminishing its integrity of design and setting
- Proposed fence could remove rear wall of Lafayette Lodge (H Street Alignment)

Plan of the City of Washington (L'Enfant Plan)

Anticipated **adverse effect** would occur due to the following:

- Proposed fence would alter the historically open vistas toward Lafayette Park, diminishing its integrity of design and setting

Individual Resources

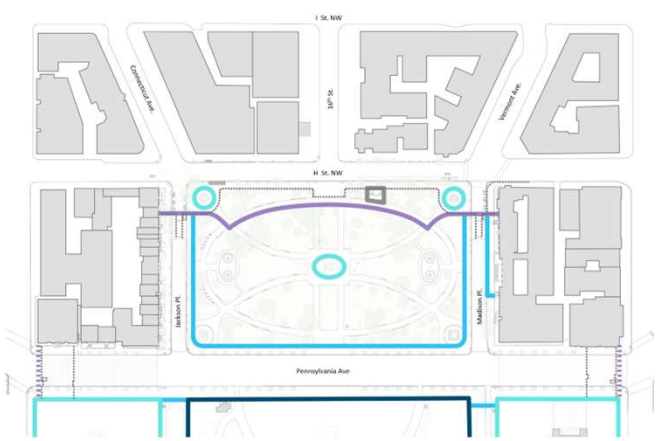
The proposed plan would have an anticipated **adverse effect** on the following properties within the APE due to the introduction of an incompatibly tall and permanent fence in its primary viewshed, impacting its integrity of setting. These include:

- American Peace Society
- Benjamin Ogle Tayloe House
- Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Headquarters
- St. John's Church
- St. John's Parish House
- Stephen Decatur House
- U.S. Chamber of Commerce



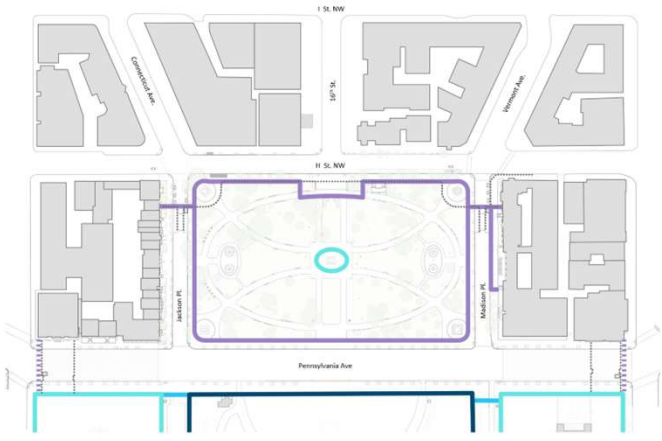
Library of Congress, Survey of The White House and President's Park

Analysis of Alignments



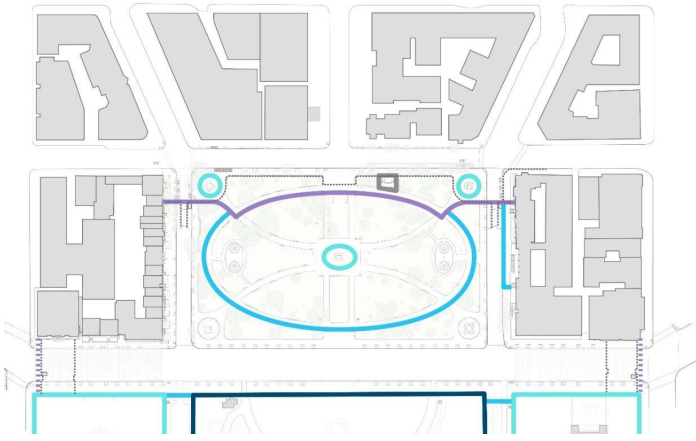
NEW Recommended Alignment 2C: North Crescent

- Offers largest gathering area for First Amendment activities during park closure
- Requires modifications to secure Lafayette Lodge
- Minimizes visual impact of northern fence through curved shape
- Separates bollard line from the fence line allowing for increased visual porosity of proposed fence.
- Minimizes amount of fencing around statues
- Inserts elliptical fence shape along the north that is without precedent at the site



Alternative 1: H Street Alignment – Wide Plaza (Consulting Parties Meeting #2)

- Reflects previous historical fence alignment around park
- Expands plaza area for First Amendment activities during park closure
- Offers greatest continuous area for First Amendment activities during typical park conditions
- Results in greatest resource impact to historic properties adjacent to Lafayette Park



Alternative 2: Elliptical Placement

- Offers largest gathering area for First Amendment activities during park closure
- Requires modifications to secure Lafayette Lodge
- Minimizes visual impact of fence through curved shape
- Minimizes amount of fencing around statues
- Introduces new fence shape with no historic precedence
- Results in greatest bifurcation of spatial site organization

Effects Analysis: No Action Alternative

The continuation of existing conditions would result in the same **temporary adverse effects** to historic properties as the proposed action.

Existing practices on the project site would continue, including:

- Continuation of long-term, temporary, and ad-hoc placement of tall, incompatible security fencing, steel barriers, and Jersey barriers
- Continuation of park closures to the visiting public during times of heightened security.
- Retention of the current use of incohesive and incompatible fencing and barriers
- Continuation of impacts to the historic character of the surrounding area and significant views and vistas
- Continuation of repeated costs to deploy temporary security fencing



2006

Efforts to Avoid, Minimize, and Mitigate Adverse Effects

Adverse effects to historic properties, while still present, have been **minimized** through the following proposed measures:

- Removal of temporary bike rack barriers and large-scale temporary fencing, which present an inconsistent and generally incompatible appearance
- Appropriate design of the fence and its material
- Implementation of an alignment that largely follows the historic alignment of the 19th century iron fence (H Street Alignment only)
- Addition of operable gates at the central north-south axis to allow for open and unobscured vistas toward the White House
- Incorporation of a setback at the H Street NW gates that honors and allows for the continued use of the space as a plaza/ gathering place/ area for First Amendment activities when the park is closed
- Preservation of existing red brick paving in the park

Potential mitigation measures include the following:

- Establishment of quantifiable and enforceable provisions to ensure that Lafayette Park does not remain closed in the absence of clear and present threats



Lafayette Park North Entrance, 2026

5. Appendix

APPENDIX

Existing Conditions: Temporary Barriers

Many types of barriers are currently in use within and around Lafayette Park. Below is a description of the temporary barriers and their locations.



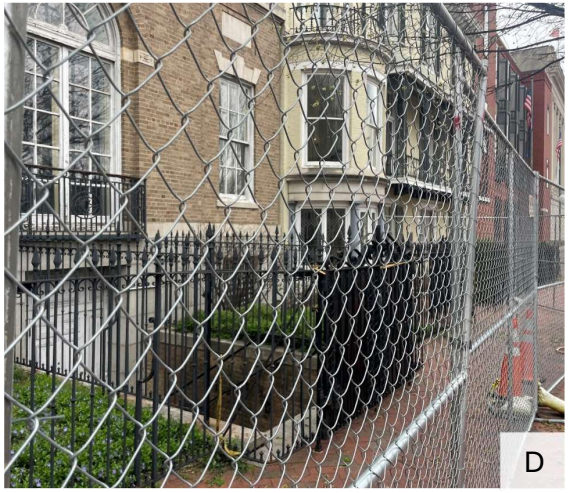
Anti-scale fencing on H Street NW, June 2026



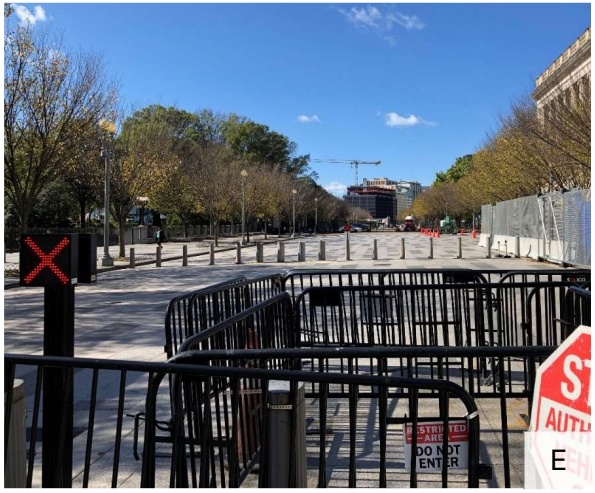
Anti-scale fencing and concrete barriers at H Street and 16th Street NW, June 2026



Bike rack barriers on Pennsylvania Avenue NW near the White House, April 2026



Chain link fencing on Jackson Place NW, April 2026



Bike rack barriers on Pennsylvania Avenue and 15th Street NW, April 2026



Bike rack barriers on Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th Street NW, April 2026

Security Need: Permanently Anchored Pedestrian Barrier Solution

During times of civil unrest, demonstrations and National Special Security Events (NSSEs), the areas surrounding the White House Complex are routinely a focal point for the general public.

Many demonstrations result in the peaceful public gathering in Lafayette Park and on Pennsylvania Avenue where attendees follow the law and express their views on many topics. There are however several examples of assembles that elevate into non-peaceful demonstration
which have resulted in violence towards law enforcement officers maintaining the necessary stand-off from restricted areas and vandalism to NPS resources throughout Lafayette Park.

A well-designed permanent fence would assist the USSS with its unique security requirements associated with protecting the White House Complex, allow for the protection of NPS resources during times of civil unrest and general enhance public safety for visitor in the area and ensure safety crowds gathering to demonstrate in view of the White House.

In the future, the project will continue to evaluate visitor experience and safety, including access and egress.















Local Barrier Precedents

ADJACENT BARRIERS - PERMANENT



White House Fence

- 13’ tall
- Permanent
- Visual Porosity: Medium
- Visual Aesthetic: Historically appropriate
- Operations: Minimal



Treasury Department Fence

- 5’ tall
- Permanent
- Visual Porosity: Medium
- Visual Aesthetic: Historically appropriate
- Operations: Minimal



Renwick Fence

- 4’ tall
- Permanent
- Visual Porosity: High
- Visual Aesthetic: Historically appropriate
- Operations: Minimal

Local Barrier Precedents

LAFAYETTE PARK BARRIERS - TEMPORARY



Anti-Climb Fence

- 8' tall
- Temporary
- Visual Porosity: Low
- Visual Aesthetic: Not appropriate
- Operations: Requires significant staff numbers, assembly time and machinery to deploy



Bike Barrier

- 42'' tall, 6 - 8' wide
- Temporary
- Visual Porosity: High
- Visual Aeshetic: Not appropriate - associated with police security, No historic reference
- Operations: requires significant staff numbers to deploy

PARK BARRIERS - PERMANENT



Jackson Statue

- 5' tall
- Permanent
- Visual Porosity: Medium
- Visual Aesthetic: Historically appropriate
- Operations: Minimal



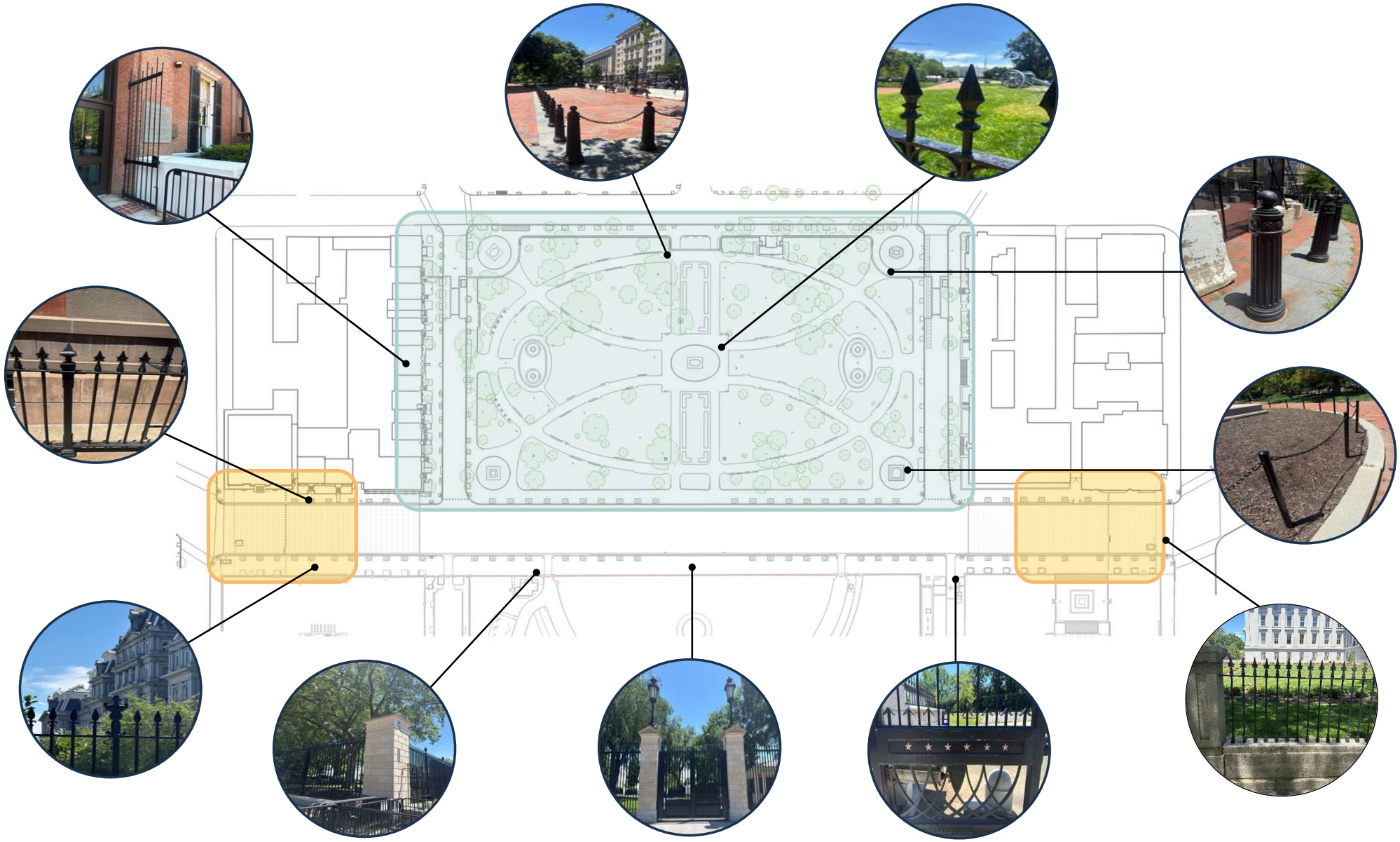
McPherson Square Post and Chain

- ~3.5' tall
- Permanent
- Visual Porosity: High
- Visual Aesthetic: Historically appropriate
- Operations: Minimal

APPENDIX

Fence Character Plan

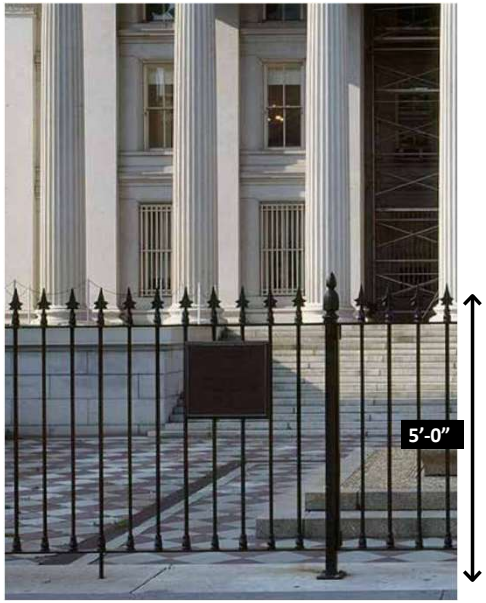
The project area includes historic Lafayette Park and intersections with Pennsylvania Avenue NW, which as has had more recent interventions that are more contemporary in character.



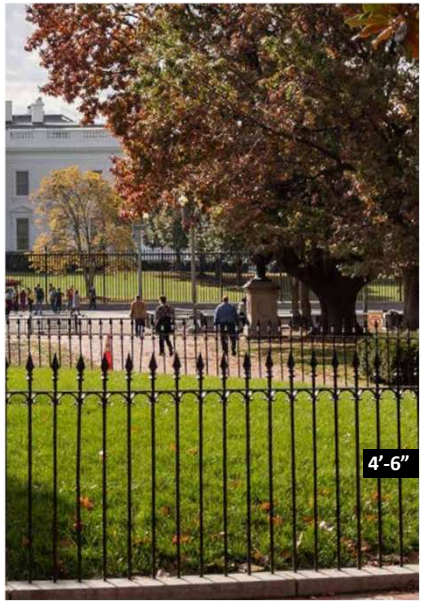
APPENDIX

Current and Historic Fences

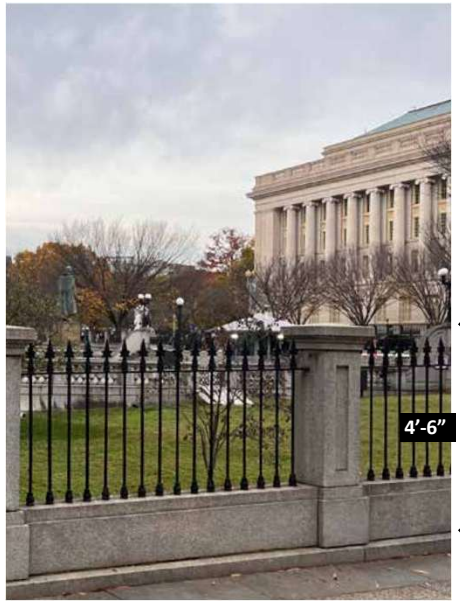
The project area has had multiple fencing types over time.



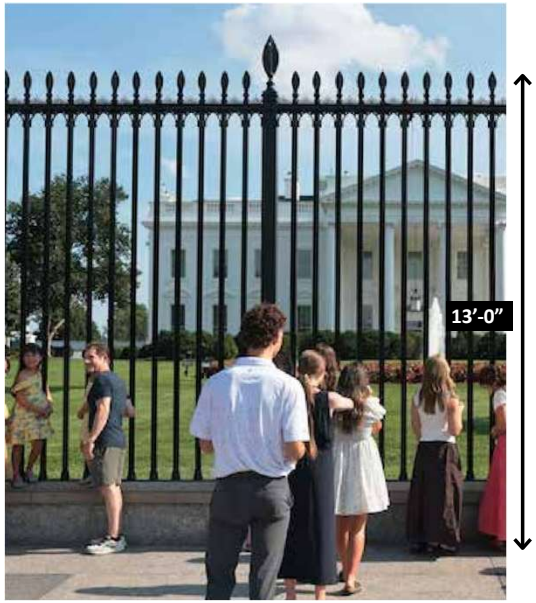
TREASURY
BUILDING



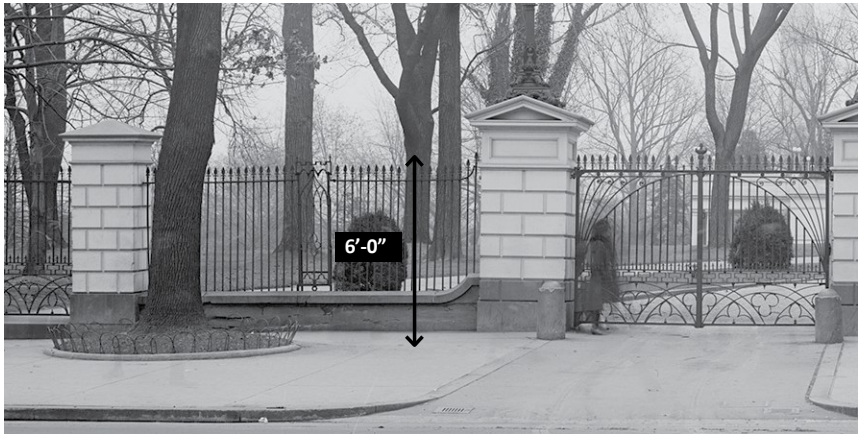
ANDREW JACKSON
STATUE



EISENHOWER EXECUTIVE OFFICE
BUILDING



WHITE HOUSE
FENCE



HISTORIC WHITE HOUSE
FENCE



HISTORIC LAFAYETTE PARK
FENCE



HISTORIC LAFAYETTE PARK FENCE
(Current location at Gettysburg National Cemetery)

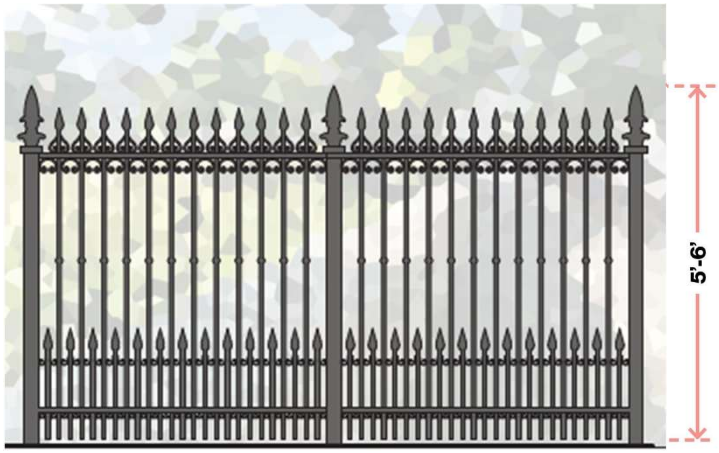
APPENDIX

Historic Fence: Lafayette Park Fence Heights and Elements

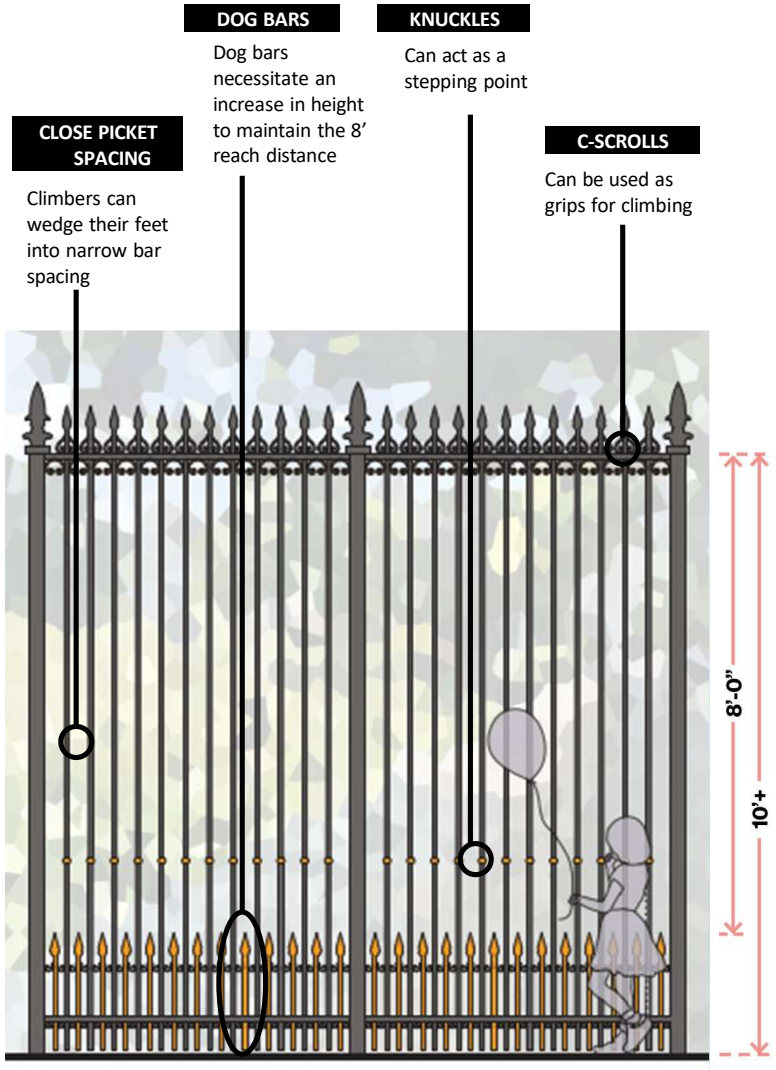
In the past, Lafayette Park had a 5’-6’ fence enclosing the park. Below is an image of the original historical fence, currently located at Gettysburg National Cemetery. An illustration below that image shows the original dimensions of the historical fence. Due to present day security needs, the proposed Lafayette Park fence would need to be 8’ to 10’. The graphic on the right-hand side shows the fence dimensions if the historic fence was raised to the fence height appropriate for present-day security concerns.



HISTORIC LAFAYETTE PARK FENCE
(Current location at Gettysburg National Cemetery)



Historic Fence



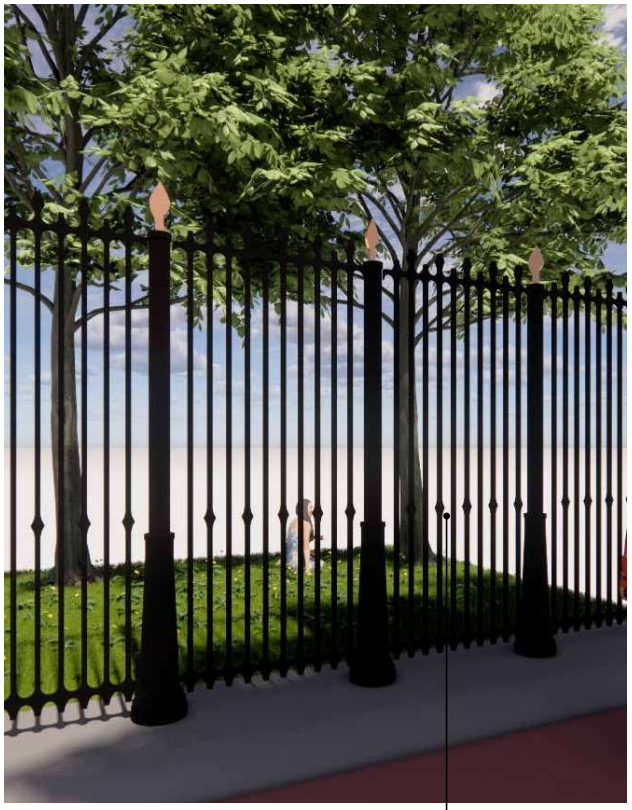
Historic Fence - At Required Height

APPENDIX

Picket Spacing: Lafayette Park

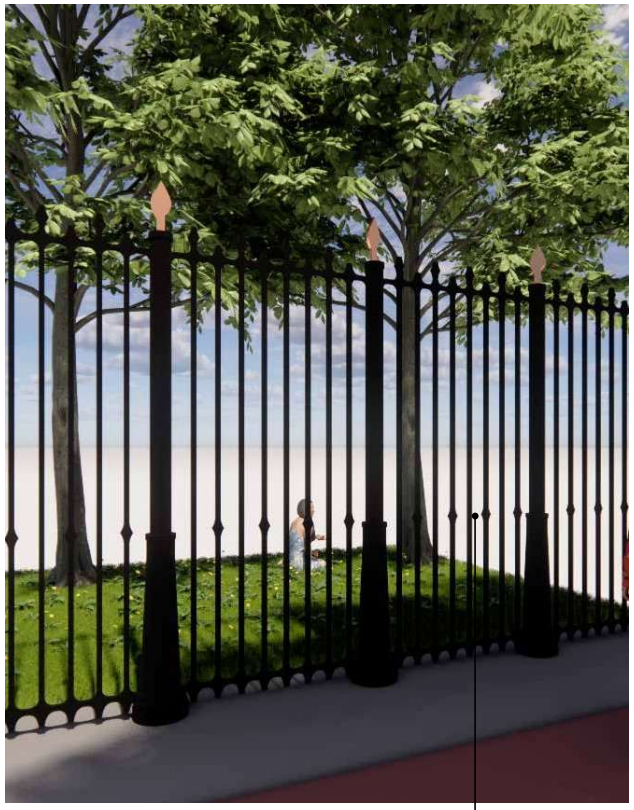
The suggested approach to picket spacing would meet security requirements while still appearing porous and allowing views.

Recommended Alternative



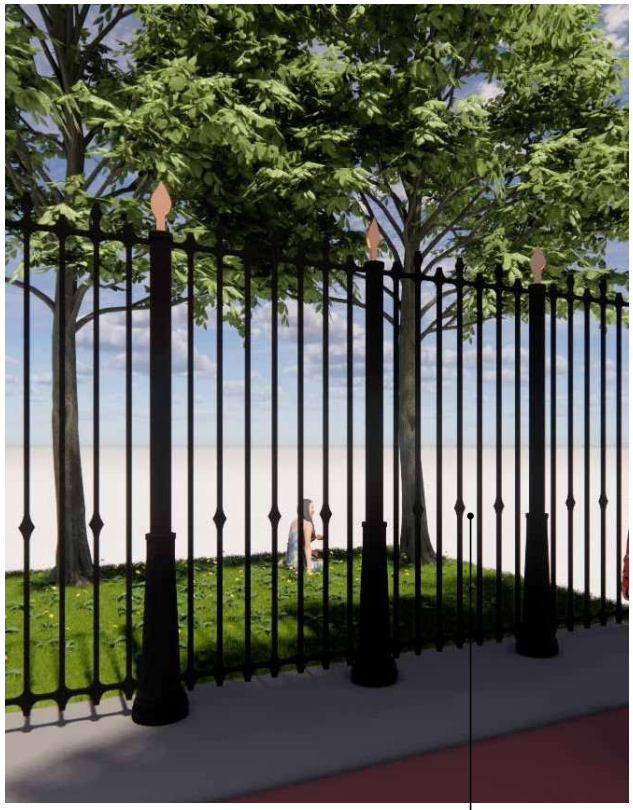
3” SPACING BETWEEN PICKETS

Narrow spacing obstructs views



4” SPACING BETWEEN PICKETS

4” maximum to prevent passing of a child through opening



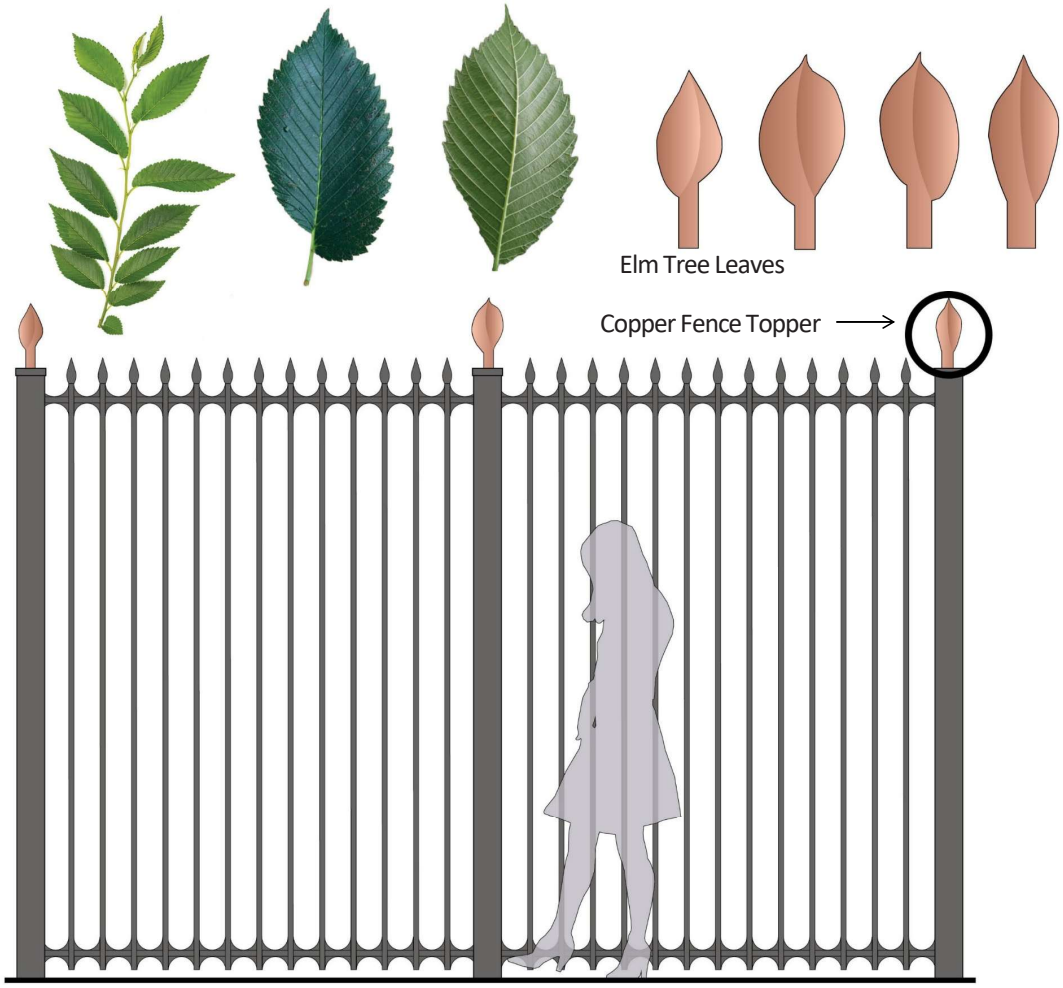
5” SPACING BETWEEN PICKETS

Spacing is too wide to create a secure fence

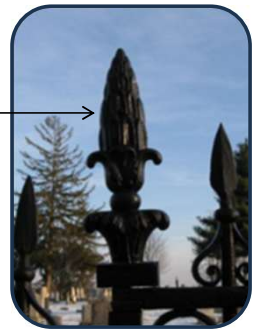
Character Exploration: Lafayette Park Post Finials

The historic Lafayette Square fence posts were capped with post finials which resembled corn cobs, expressing the importance of agriculture during its time of construction. Various post finials positioned throughout Lafayette Square and President's Park are displayed to the right.

The new post finials reference Elm leaves, a key landscape feature throughout Lafayette Square and Presidents Park. Elm leaves are always individually distinct and asymmetrical, referencing our collective American Heritage.



Historic Fence
"Corn Cob" Topper



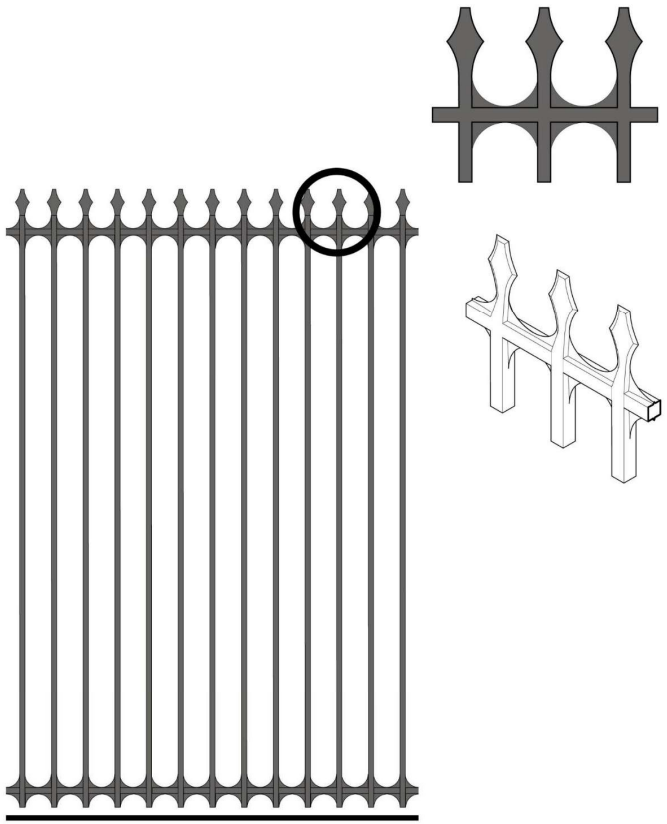


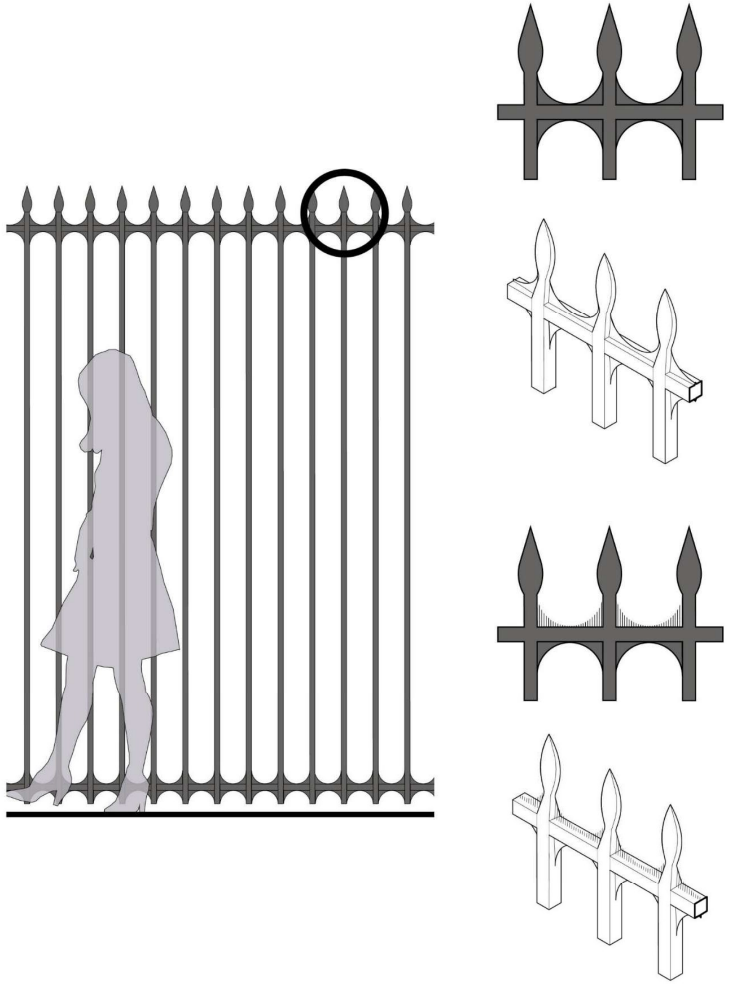




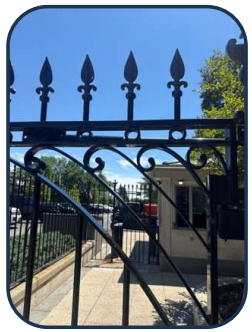
Character Exploration: Lafayette Park Picket Finials

Various picket finials positioned throughout Lafayette Square and President's Park are displayed to the right. Below are some potential options for finials which will align with the character of the park as well as security standards.







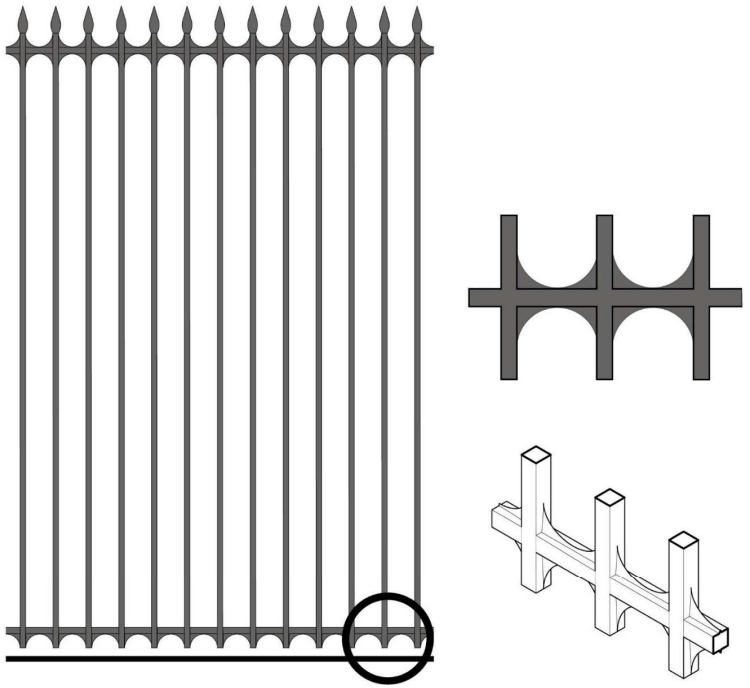


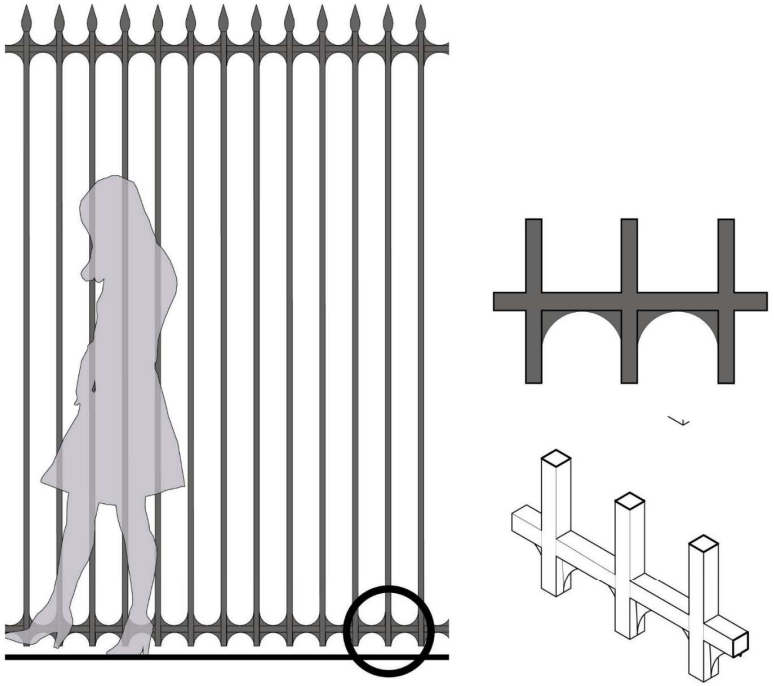


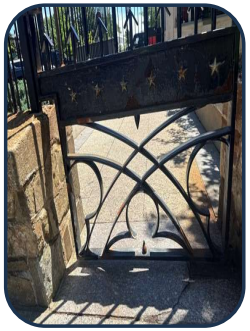


Character Exploration: Picket Elements

Various fence bases positioned throughout Lafayette Square and President's Park are displayed to the right Below are some potential options for fence bases which will align with the character of the park as well as security standards.

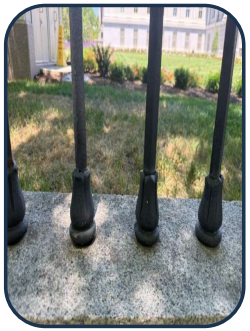








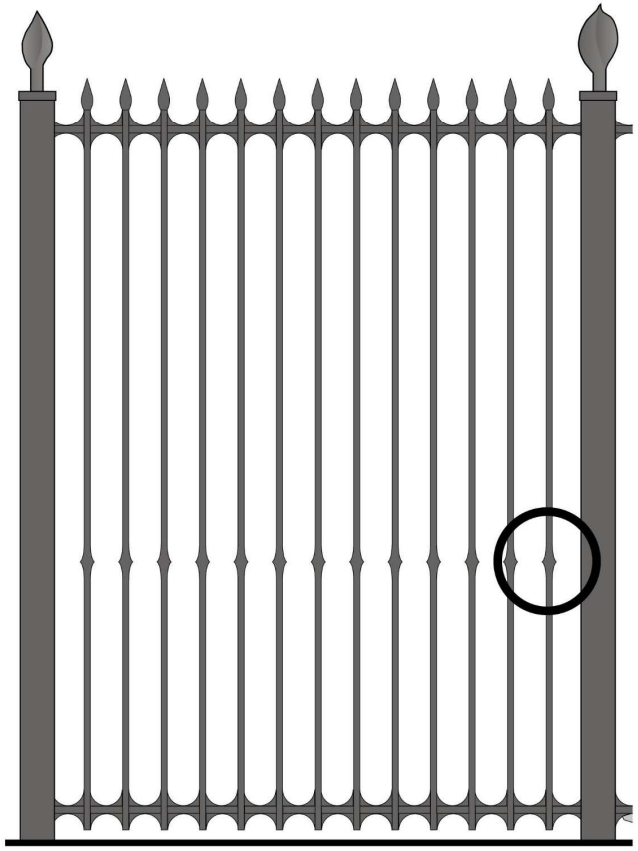


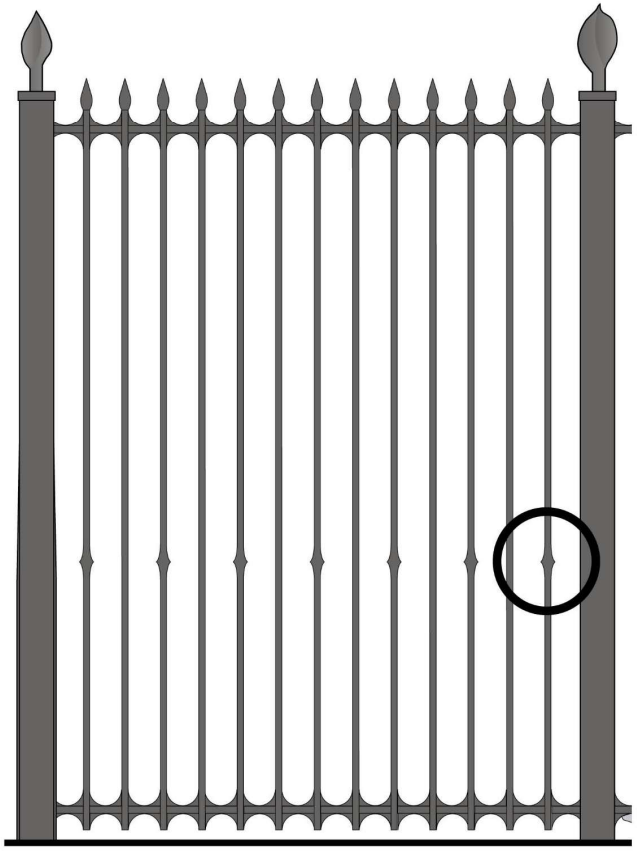


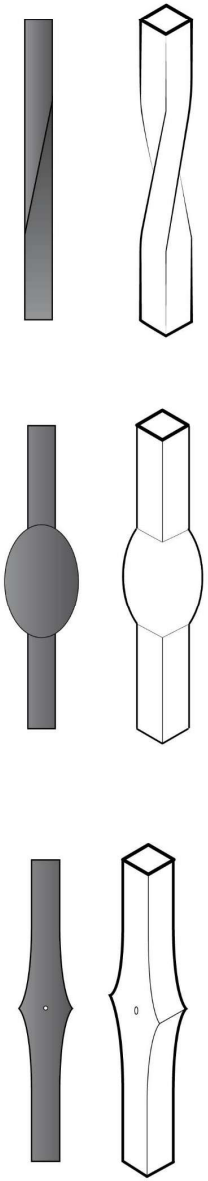
APPENDIX

Character Exploration: Picket Elements

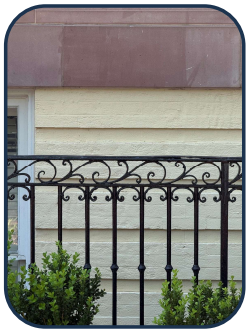
Various knuckles and c-scrolls positioned throughout Lafayette Square and President's Park are displayed to the right. Below are some potential options for fence knuckles which will align with the character of the park as well as security standards.







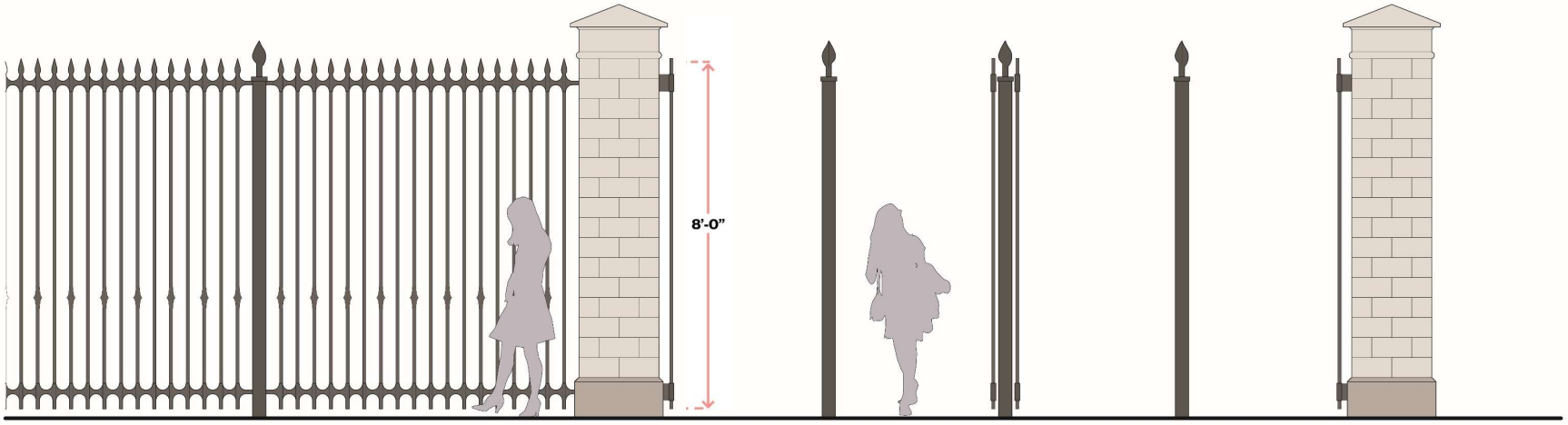




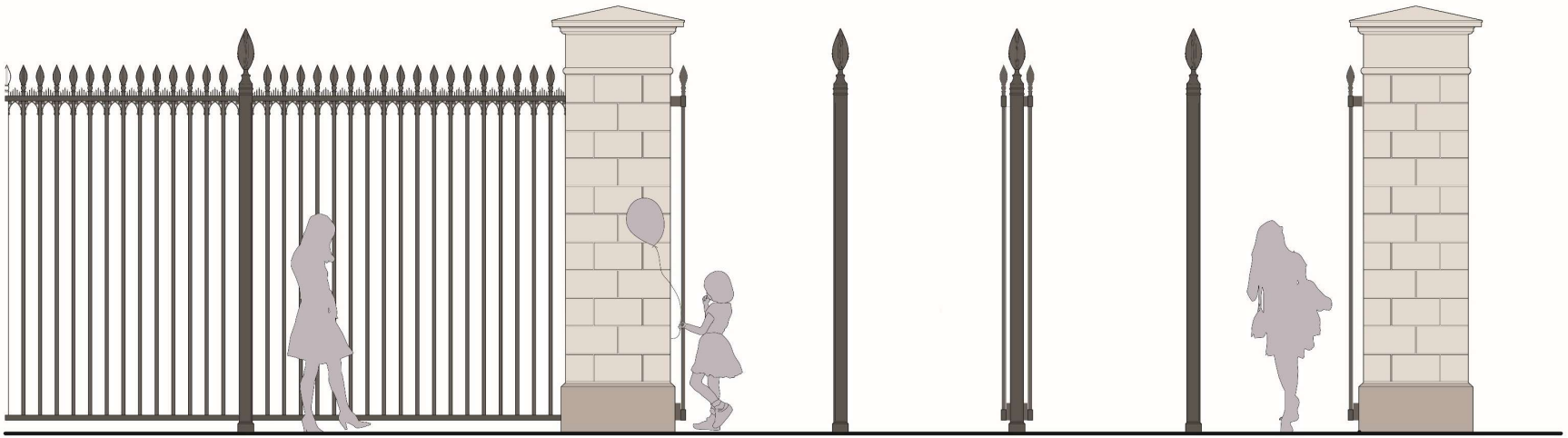
APPENDIX

Character Exploration: Comparison to White House Fence

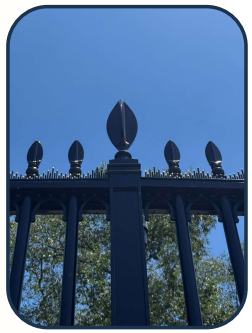
Various piers positioned throughout Lafayette Square and President's Park are displayed to the right. Below are some potential options for piers which will align with the character of the park as well as security standards. The top option is the proposed fencing character for Lafayette Park with added piers, and the bottom option is a scaled representation of the White House fence transposed into the dimensions and specifications of a potential Lafayette Park fence. To the right, images of the current White House piers and fence are shown.

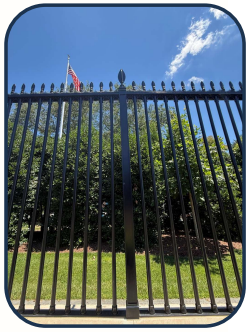


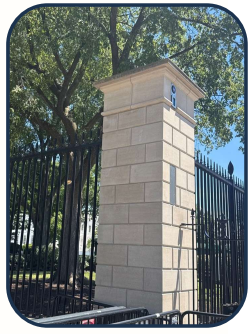
Proposed Fencing Character with Piers

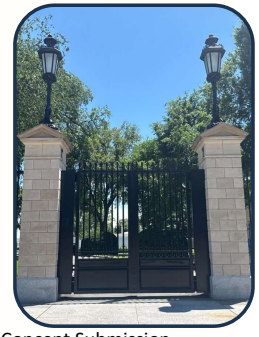


Adaptation White House Fence Scaled with Piers



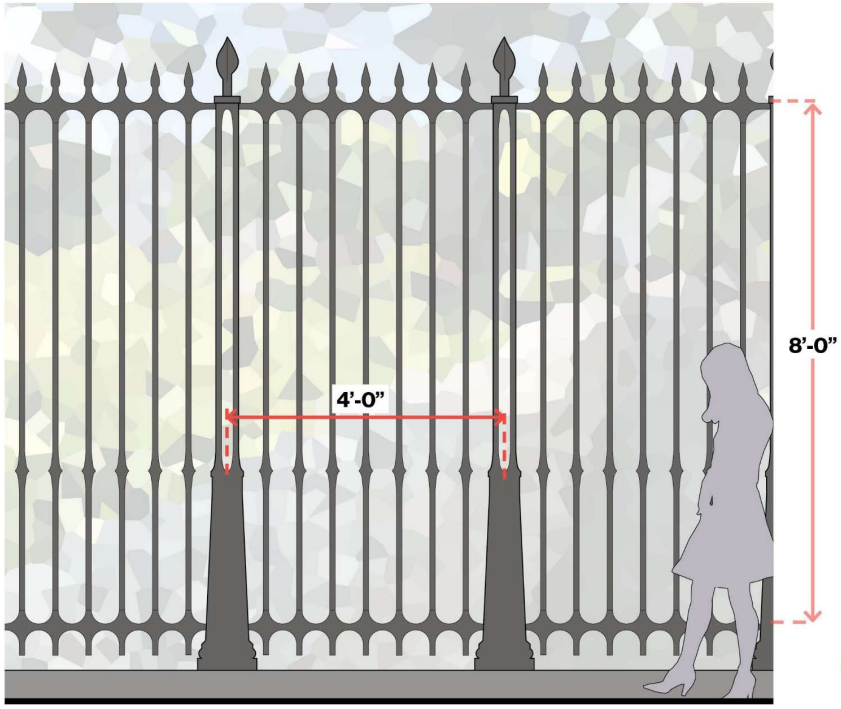




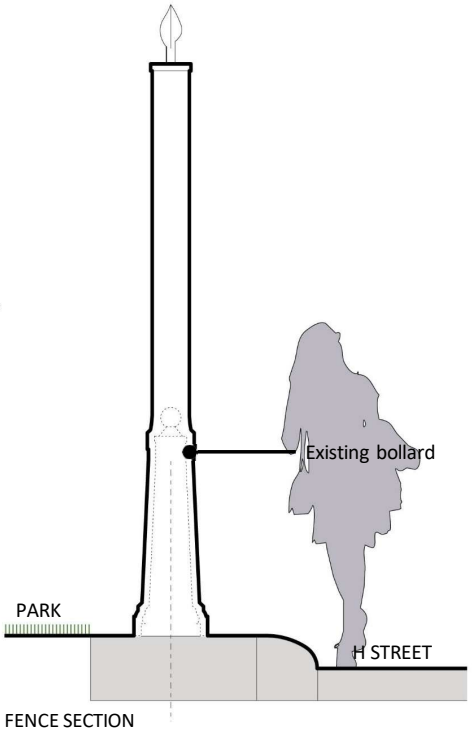


H Street NW: Integrated Bollard

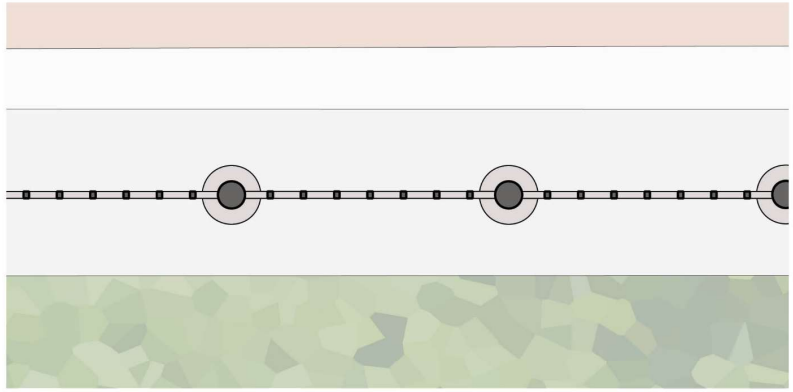
The recommended approach for Lafayette Park includes 4" spacing and incorporation of existing bollards, tapering towards the top of the fence. This option is the recommended alternative should the alignment follow the existing bollards.



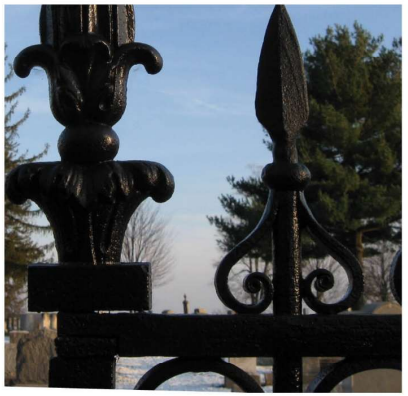
FENCE ELEVATION AT H STREET



FENCE SECTION



FENCE PLAN



FENCE MATERIAL

Painted steel

Character Exploration: Bollard-Fence Integration

Below is a rendering of the Lafayette Park fence shown with different integrated bollard treatments. The top option features a rounded bollard cover, and the bottom option features a square bollard cover.



Rounded Bollard Cover

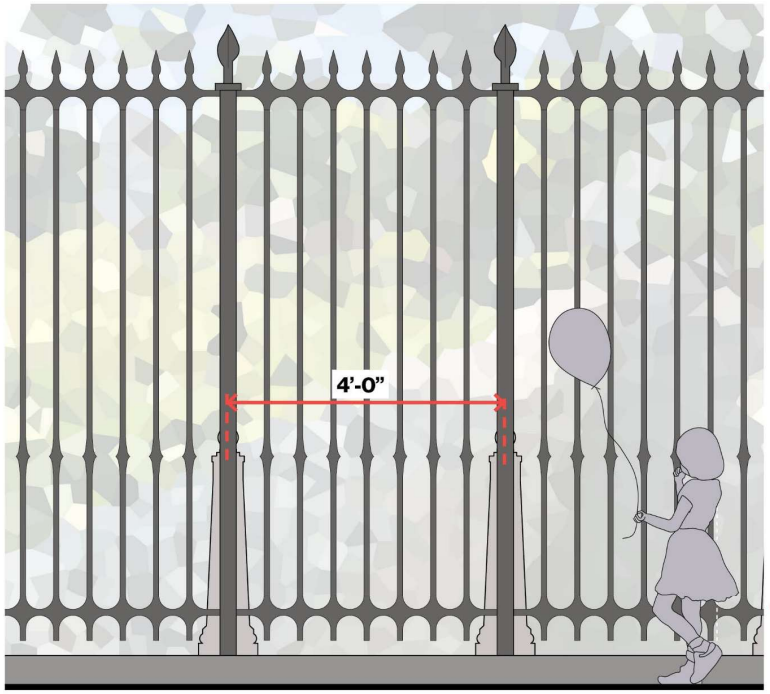


Squared Bollard Cover

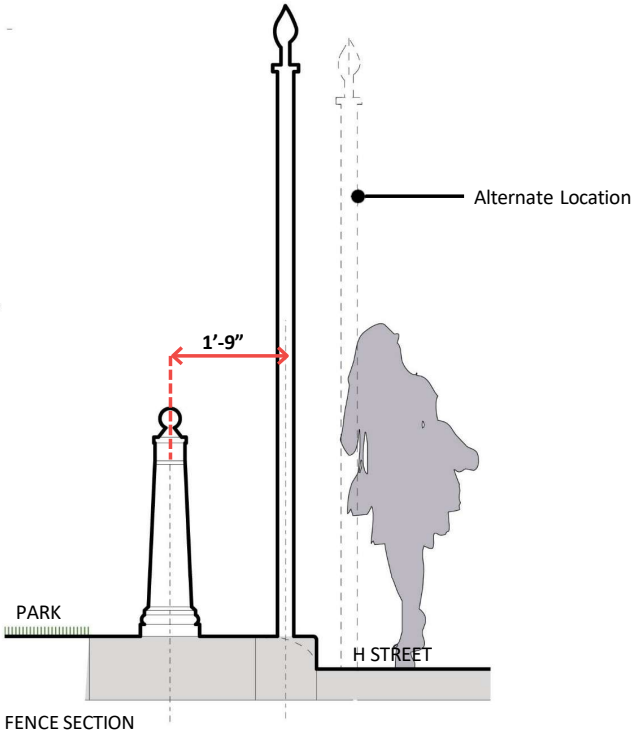
APPENDIX

H Street NW: Fence Separate from Bollard

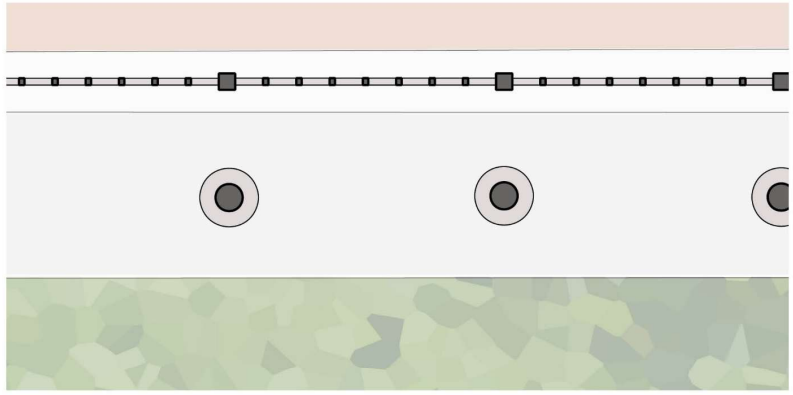
Other options for Lafayette Park included placing fencing in front of bollards.



FENCE ELEVATION AT H STREET



FENCE SECTION

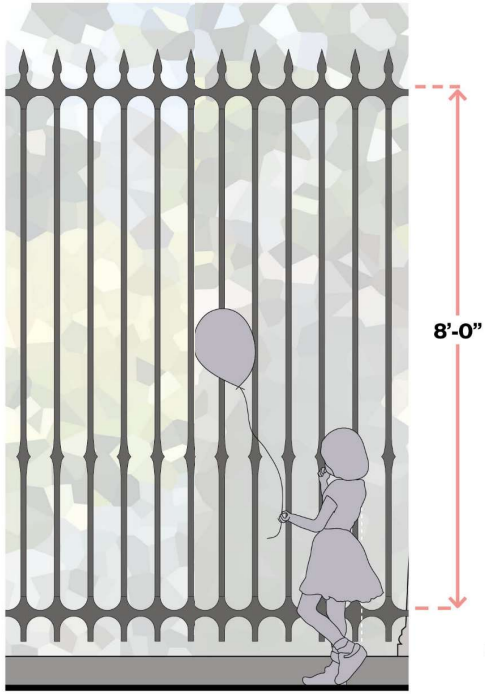


FENCE PLAN

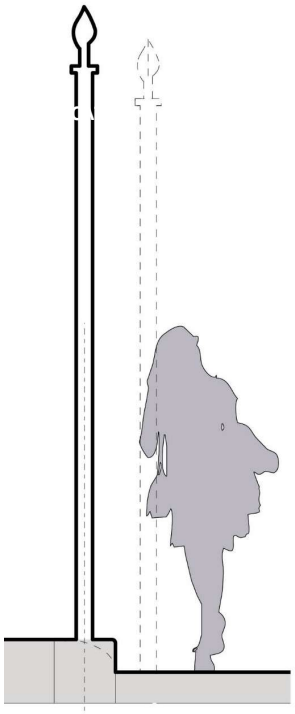
APPENDIX

Standard Fencing

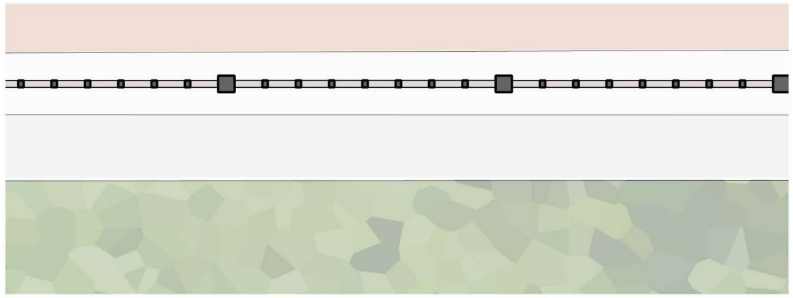
Standard fencing for Lafayette Park will apply to the east, west, and south sides of the park.



FENCE ELEVATION



FENCE SECTION



FENCE PLAN

APPENDIX

Overview

Lafayette Park has a variety of pavement types, leading to a visually disjointed aesthetic.

This section includes maps, diagrams, and photographs relating to pavement typologies. Key features in the section include:

- Map showing pavement types throughout the park, including brick pattern directions amongst the walkways
- Map showing the scope and jurisdiction of adjacent pavements
- Proposed hardscape material alternatives
- Proposed paving sizing and direction for the park

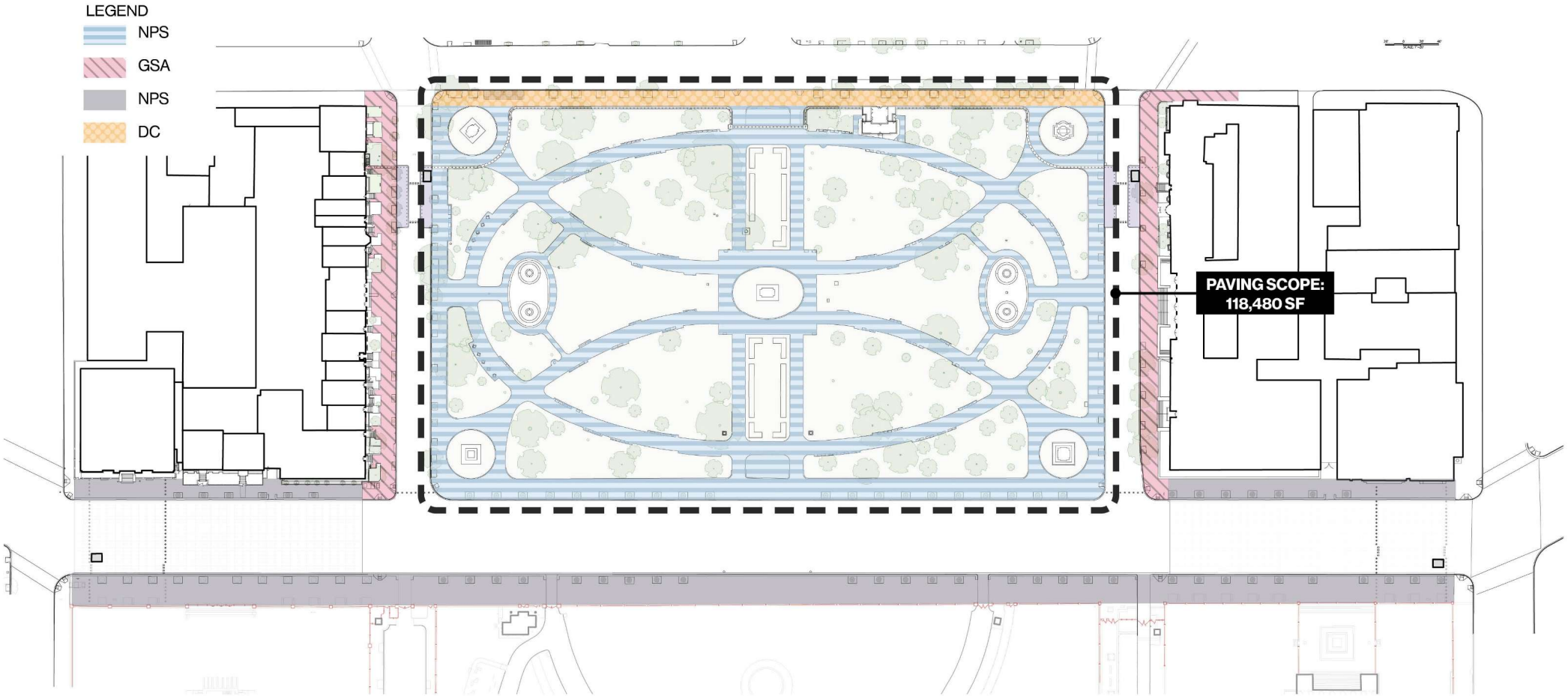


General Services Administration

APPENDIX

Scope and Jurisdiction

Multiple agencies, including the District of Columbia, the NPS, and the U.S. General Services Administration have jurisdiction within the project area. The map below demonstrates which agencies lead in different portions of the park, and it further illustrates the complexities of maintaining and administering updates to the park.

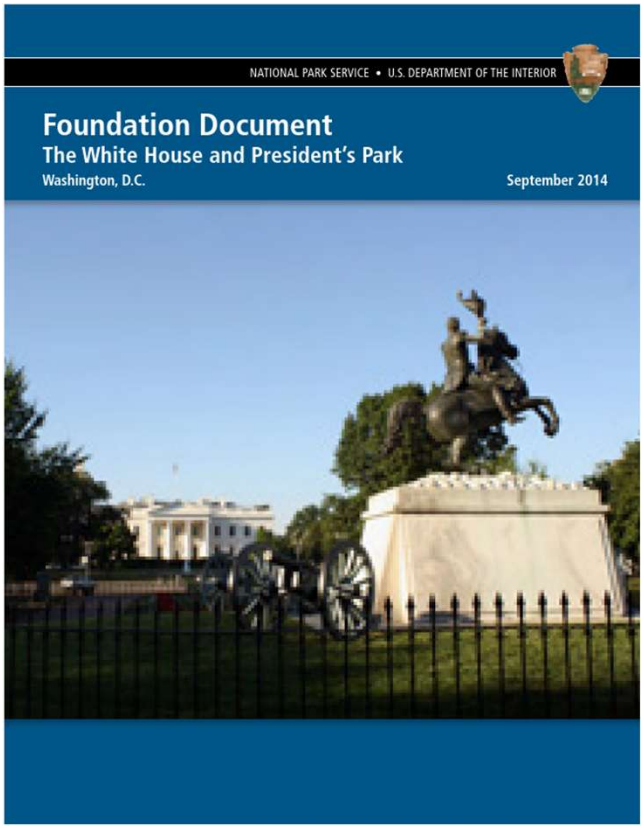


APPENDIX

Foundation Document

Completed in September 2014, the *Foundation Document for The White House and President's Park* outlines the importance and purpose of this site. Below are excepts from the document that illustrate key themes and ideas of the site:

- Preserve Lafayette Park as open public space in the foreground of the White House, as a setting for passive activities (reflecting, observing, making a personal connection with the presidency), First Amendment activities within legal limitations, and as a support area for presidential inaugural activities. (p 8)
- Provide a large open area associated with the White House for freedom of public expression and assembly activities, as well as for public use and enjoyment. (p 8)
- Protect and enhance views to and from the White House and provide a setting for viewing the White House. (p 8)
- The surrounding President's Park also allows for public access and assembly close to the White House, and it serves as a national and even international stage for the expression of First Amendment rights and for U.S. citizens to petition their government. (p 10)
- Although the White House and President's Park continue to evolve to meet the changing needs of the president, efforts made to maintain the symbolic stability of the site by perpetuating its architectural and landscape integrity. This integrity provides ever-present evidence of the continuity of our ideals and the enduring opportunity for all people to reach out to their leaders. (p 19)
- The stability of the design and architecture of the White House and President's Park is a product of continuing attempts at adaptation to changing needs and technology. (p 21)
- As the District of Columbia has grown around it, the continuity of the President's Park landscape, its relationship with the other federal government buildings, and its continued public access symbolize the stability of our government, the growth in prestige of the office of presidency, and the long heritage of all peoples of the country. (p 21)
- Stability through flexibility is the keynote of President's Park and the White House. (p 22)



NPS, *Foundation Document for The White House and President's Park,* September 2014

APPENDIX

Policies and Visitor Experience

As a treasured cultural resource, the Security Enhancement Project for Lafayette Park is following applicable environmental and historic regulations and policies. This includes the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Consultation.

National Environmental Policy Act

Consistent with NEPA procedures, the proposed changes to Lafayette Park are being evaluated with respect to natural resources, visitor experience, traffic and circulation, and cultural resources. It has been determined that the appropriate environmental document is an environmental assessment (EA).

Natural Resources

Lafayette Park's environmental conditions reflect a predominantly lawn-and-hardscape landscape punctuated by mature trees, with tree cover occurring intermittently across the site. The park totals 8 acres, consisting of approximately 2.7 acres of impervious surfaces (walks, plazas, brick paving) and 5.3 acres of pervious surfaces (lawns and planted areas). This makeup of surfaces drives stormwater behavior by promoting infiltration in landscaped zones while routing runoff from hardscape to collection points. Areas susceptible to water retention are graded and drained toward existing inlets to manage ponding and convey flows during storm events. No wetlands or mapped floodplain occur within the site boundary.

Visitor Experience

Lafayette Park is an open space respite in an urban setting that offers pathways, scenic views, statuary pathways, and seating benches. As the setting for the President's House, this park also has symbolic importance. Critically, it is a key location for First Amendment gatherings and demonstrations.

During construction, portions of Lafayette Park would remain open to visitor access while other areas would be temporarily closed. Pedestrian access would be maintained during construction and detours would be directed via signage. Advance notice of closures would be provided on the Park's website.

Transportation and Circulation

Walking paths are positioned throughout the park, and routes run east to west and north to south. Connecting paths allowing pedestrians to walk diagonally. Vehicular traffic is open on Pennsylvania Avenue and H Street. Traffic is closed within the park for security reasons, but vehicles cleared by USSS can drive on Jackson Place NW and Madison Place NW through entrances on H Street NW. Bicyclists and micromobility users are allowed to access the park when open to the public.



Families campaign for the release of political prisoners in front of the North Gates at the White House on April 19, 1922, during the Warren G. Harding administration. The group was called the "Children's Crusade" and called for the release of those convicted under the Espionage Act of 1917.

APPENDIX

National Historic Preservation Act and Coordination

National Historic Preservation Act

As a federal undertaking, this project is required to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA, which mandates that federal agencies consider the effects of their actions on historic properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. For this project, the USSS and EOP, in coordination with the NPS, initiated Section 106 consultation with the DC State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on April 22, 2026, and they recognized tribal nations, as documented in official correspondences. The process involves identifying and evaluating historic buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts within the Area of Potential Effect (APE), with all work conducted by professionals meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards. This compliance ensures that any potential effects to the historic character and resources of Lafayette Park are carefully considered and addressed as part of the project's planning and implementation. The USSS, EOP, and NPS will continue to consult appropriate agencies through the entirety of the Section 106 process.

Engagement and Coordination with Federal, State, Local Jurisdictions, and the Public

The NPS is developing an initial concept for security features. The Section 106 was initiated on April 22, 2026, and the NPS anticipates meeting with Section 106 consulting parties and the subsequent submittal of an Assessment of Effects for the undertaking. In addition, the NPS is seeking ways to avoid and minimize the potential for adverse effects of the security enhancements on historic properties. Coordination with the USSS and EOP will occur throughout this project lifecycle. A Section 106 consulting parties meeting is scheduled for August 12, 2026.

Coordination with Agencies and Property Owners

The Milken Institute and The Renwick Gallery are both adjacent property owners to Lafayette Park, and their proximity makes their input especially important in the planning and implementation of the project. The USSS and EOP, along with the NPS, will ensure ongoing coordination and consultation with these institutions, as well as with the DC State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the District Department of Transportation (DDOT), the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC), and the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts (CFA).

Additionally, the project team is committed to engaging in discussions with any other adjacent property owners to address concerns, share information, and incorporate feedback, ensuring that all neighboring stakeholders are considered throughout the project's development.

The following properties are included in the Area of Potential Effects (APE):

1. Hill Building
2. US Chamber of Commerce
3. St. John's Church
4. Ashburton House (St. John's Parish House)
5. Bureau of War Risk Insurance
6. Lafayette Building
7. Southern Building
8. Union Trust Company
9. Cutts-Madison House
10. Benjamin Ogle Tayloe House
11. Treasury Annex
12. Riggs National Bank
13. American Security and Trust Building
14. Swartzell, Rheem & Hensey Building
15. Hibbs Building (Folger Building)
16. National Savings Trust Building
17. Riggs Building (Albee Building)
18. National Metropolitan Bank
19. US Department of the Treasury
20. State, War and Navy Building (Eisenhower Executive Office Building)
21. Winder Building
22. Fede Loan Bank
23. Renwick Galley
24. Blair House
25. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
26. American Peace Society (Charles Glover House)
27. Metropolitan Club
28. Stephen Decatur House
29. Lafayette Square
30. The White House

Applicable Historic Districts and Cultural Landscapes

- Lafayette Square Historic District (HD)
- East and West Potomac Parks HD
- National Mall
- Seventeenth Street HD
- Pennsylvania Avenue HD
- White House and President's Park Cultural Landscape (CL)