



# Foundation Document

## Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts

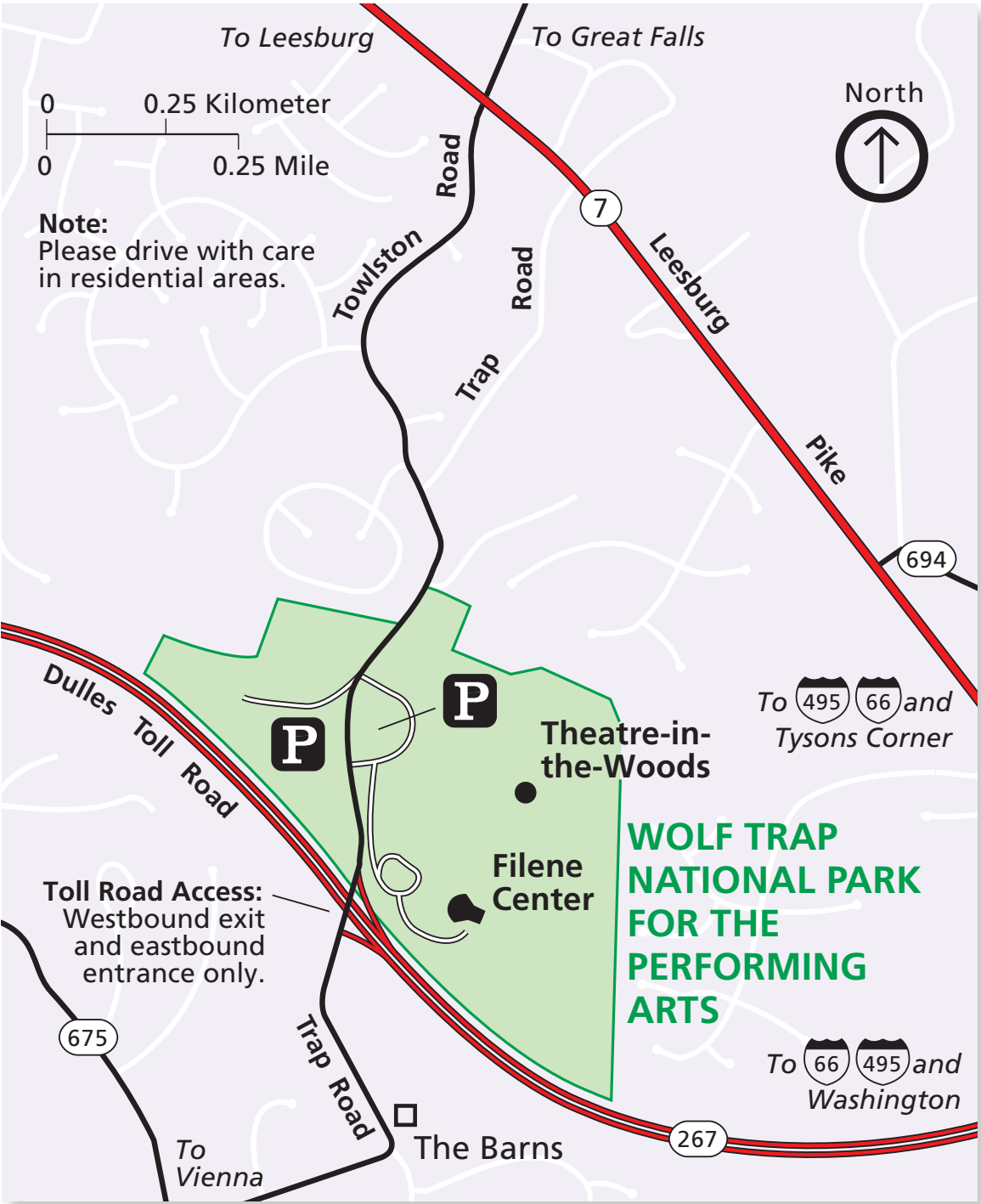
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## Mission of the National Park Service

The mission of the National Park Service (NPS) is to preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system, for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are the framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- *Shared stewardship:* We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- *Excellence:* We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- *Integrity:* We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- *Tradition:* We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- *Respect:* We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The national park system continues to grow, and currently comprises 401 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, and the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management in order to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



*The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The Sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.*

## Introduction

Every unit of the national park system is required to have a formal statement of its core mission that will provide basic guidance for all planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. Sound park management, particularly in an era of increasing emphasis on government accountability, demands that the purpose, significance, interpretive themes, and fundamental resources and values of every park are clearly stated and understood by park managers and the public. In addition, sound management requires a clear statement of the unique legal mandates and administrative commitments of each park, as well as the legal and policy requirements that factor into management decisions.

The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating all available mission, legal and policy information about a park unit. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine the most important attributes of the park. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the basic principles and information that are necessary for future planning efforts.

A foundation document serves as the underlying guidance for all management and planning decisions for a national park unit. It describes the core mission of the park unit by identifying the purpose, significance, fundamental and important resources and values, interpretive themes, assessment of planning and data needs, special mandates and administrative commitments, and the unit's setting in the regional context.

The foundation document can be useful in all aspects of park management to ensure that primary management objectives are accomplished before addressing other factors that are also important, but not directly essential to achieving the park purpose and maintaining its significance. Thus, the development of a foundation document for Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts is necessary to effectively manage the park over the long term and protect park resources and values that are integral to the purpose and identity of the park unit.

This foundation document was developed as a collaborative effort among park staff from Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts, Ford's Theatre National Historic Site, National Capital Region, and the Denver Service Center.

A park atlas is also a part of the foundation project. It is a geographic information system (GIS) product that can be published as a hard copy paper atlas and as electronic geospatial data in a Web-mapping environment. The purpose of the park atlas is to support park operations and to facilitate planning decisions as a GIS-based planning support tool. The atlas covers various geographic elements that are important for park management such as natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, and facilities. The park atlas establishes the available baseline GIS information for a park and can be used to support future planning activities. The park atlas is available at <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



## Part 1: Core Components

A foundation document includes the following core elements:

The *park purpose* is the specific reason or reasons for establishing a particular park. A park purpose statement is grounded in a thorough analysis of the legislation (or executive order) that established the park, as well as the subsequent legislative history of the park. It may also include information from studies generated prior to the park's establishment. The purpose statement goes beyond a simple restatement of the law, to clarify assumptions about what the law means in terms specific to the park.

The *significance statements* express why the resources and values of the park are important enough to justify national park designation. Statements of park significance describe why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. Significance statements are directly linked to the purpose of the park and are verified by data or consensus that reflect the most current scientific or scholarly inquiry and cultural perceptions because the resources and values may have changed since the park was established.

*Fundamental resources and values* are features, systems, organisms, processes, visitor experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes of the park that merit primary consideration during planning and management because they are essential to achieving park purpose and maintaining park significance.

*Other important resources and values* are resources and values that are determined to be important and integral to park planning and management, although they do not have to be related to park purpose and significance.

*Interpretive themes* connect park resources to relevant ideas, meanings, concepts, contexts, beliefs, and values. They support the desired interpretive objective of increasing visitor understanding and appreciation of the significance of park resources. In other words, interpretive themes are the most important messages to be conveyed to the public about the park. Interpretive themes are based on park purpose and significance.





## Brief Description of the Park

In 1966, Congress accepted a gift from Catherine Filene Shouse, a devotee to the performing arts, and authorized the creation of Wolf Trap Farm Park (original name) in Vienna, Virginia, as the first and only national park for the performing arts. Encroaching roads and suburban development inspired Shouse to preserve this former farm as a park where people could find spiritual nourishment in the peacefulness of nature and enjoyment in the performing arts. Shouse donated land for the park, including five existing buildings, and funds towards building the Filene Center outdoor performing arts complex. On July 1, 1971, the Filene Center opened to the public as a world-class entertainment facility.



*Catherine Filene Shouse viewed Wolf Trap Farm Park as a gift to people of all ages in all walks of life to enjoy the performing arts in a natural setting of woods, fields, and stream. She felt that the arts grow in scope and meaningfulness to the extent of one's imagination.*

On April 4, 1982, the Filene Center was destroyed in a fire that consumed the facility. In the theatrical spirit of “the show must go on,” performances were held in a temporary pavilion until a new facility could be built. The rebuilt Filene Center opened July 30, 1984. Today, the state-of-the-art Filene Center continues to operate as an outdoor venue, hosting a wide variety of internationally acclaimed performing arts entertainment.

The Filene Center is not the only performance venue in the park. The Children’s Theatre-in-the-Woods is an outdoor amphitheater nestled in the woods near Wolf Trap Run that offers diverse programs that introduce children to the world of performing arts. Programs include presentations of music and song and a variety of dance, mime, puppets, and plays. These performances are enhanced by the Workshops-in-the-Arts program and summer junior ranger programs. The Meadow Pavilion also serves as a stage area within the park that offers a third venue for smaller shows and performances.

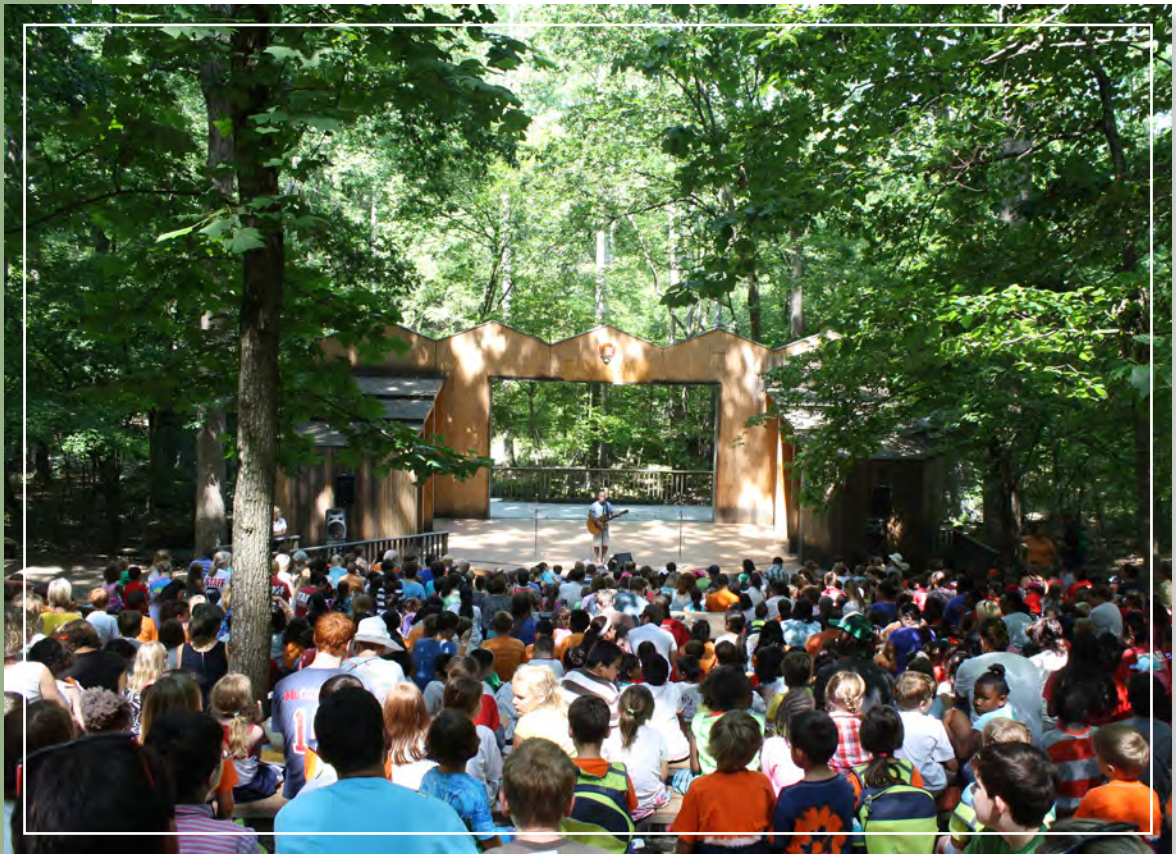
Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts provides a natural enclave in the midst of an increasingly urbanized northern Virginia. Less than half of the park land is developed, leaving about 65 acres of natural woodland, streams, and wetland and a wide variety of plants, animals, birds, and wildflowers. The park’s natural areas add green space to a dense suburb, provide refuge for many species, serve as a migration rest area for wildlife, and serve as a living biology classroom to the community.

The success of presenting performing arts at Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts is the result of a partnership between a government agency—the National Park Service—and a private organization—the Wolf Trap Foundation for the Performing Arts. The National Park Service oversees park management, sponsors both interpretive and educational programs, and directs operation and maintenance of technical equipment and backstage facilities that serve performing artists. The Wolf Trap Foundation, a private not-for-profit corporation founded at the request of the Department of the Interior, is responsible for artistic programming, public relations, and marketing. Both organizations provide services to visitors that allow for safe and enjoyable experiences at the park. Together the National Park Service and the Wolf Trap Foundation foster the park’s unique performing arts experience that is centered on artistic excellence in an outdoor setting.

## Park Purpose

Purpose statements identify the specific reason for the establishment of a particular park. Purpose statements are crafted through a careful analysis of the enabling legislation and legislative history that influenced the development of Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts, which was designated on October 15, 1966, when the initial enabling legislation was passed and signed into law (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement reinforces the foundation for future park management administration and use decisions. The following is the purpose statement for the park:

*The purpose of WOLF TRAP NATIONAL PARK FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS is to provide opportunities to experience live performances, related educational programs, and associated recreation in a pastoral setting within the National Capital area.*





## Park Significance

Significance statements express why Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts resources and values are important enough to merit national park unit designation. Statements of significance describe why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. These statements are linked to the purpose of the park unit, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Significance statements describe the distinctive nature of the park and inform management decisions, focusing efforts on preserving and protecting the most important resources and values of the park unit.

The following significance statements have been identified for Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts. (Please note that the statements are in no particular order.)

1. **First and only national park for the performing arts.** Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts is the first and only national park for the performing arts.
2. **Home of the Filene Center.** Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts is home to the Filene Center, a premier outdoor performing arts venue that has developed technical and operational capabilities which supports a high variety, density, and caliber of programming.
3. **Collaborative partnership authorized by Congress.** The collaborative partnership between the Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts and the Wolf Trap Foundation was authorized by Congress to aid the park in presentation of performing arts and related educational and cultural programming.
4. **Bringing the performing arts to the public.** Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts was the realization of the vision of Catherine Filene Shouse to bring a diversity of performing arts to the public in the National Capital area. Her donation of the land that became the park allowed the vision to become reality.
5. **Cultural arts in an outdoor setting.** Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts conserves a former agricultural site that allows visitors to experience cultural arts and compatible recreation in an outdoor setting.



## Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management because they are critical to achieving the park's purpose and maintaining its significance.

The preeminent responsibility of park managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are critical (fundamental) to achieving the park's purpose and maintaining its significance. These qualities are called the park's fundamental resources and values (FRVs). Fundamental resources and values are closely related to legislative purpose, and are more specific than significance statements. Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management on what is truly important about the park. If they are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

This distinction is made to ensure fundamental resources and values receive specific consideration in park planning processes, because of their relationship to the park's purpose and significance.

The following fundamental resources and values (in no particular order) have been identified for Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts:

- **Performances in the park.** Live performances are fundamental to Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts, which was established to provide everyone with an opportunity to experience the performing arts.
- **Cooperative partnerships for assistance in programming and operations of performances.** Cooperative partnerships are fundamental to meeting the challenges of programming, marketing, and operating the park's diverse performing arts programs and performances. For more than 40 years, Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts and the Wolf Trap Foundation have enjoyed a successful partnership.
- **The experience of an open air / outdoor venue ensconced in an outdoor setting.** Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts was envisioned as, and is appreciated as, a place to experience performing arts in an outdoor park environment. This value applies to all venues within the park and includes traditions such as picnicking on the lawn. In addition, soundscape is an important aspect of this experience.
- **Performance venues.** Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts is home to multiple performance venues, which provide numerous opportunities to watch and enjoy the performing arts. From the state-of-the-art Filene Center to the rustic Children's Theatre-in-the-Woods to the open meadow, these performance venues accommodate diverse shows and audiences.
- **The cultural landscape of Wolf Trap Farm.** Originally a working farm, Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts retains elements of its historic landscape. This setting is a focal point of the Wolf Trap experience and includes fields, woodlands, a stock pond, hills, the Filene Center lawn, manicured landscapes, a historic farmhouse and outbuildings, gardens, and meadows.
- **A diversity of patrons and experiences.** Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts provides a variety of performances that are as diverse as the American public. The park also aspires to appeal to artists as a unique venue and experience.





## Other Important Resources and Values

Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts may contain other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose and significance of the park, but are important to consider in management and planning decisions. These are referred to as other important resources and values (OIRV).

The following are other important resources and values for Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts:

- **Diverse outdoor recreational uses not directly related to performances.** As a national park, Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts allows some forms of outdoor recreation in addition to the performing arts. Local residents and visitors can walk in the woods, stroll in the meadow, sled, and enjoy the overall outdoor setting; this use is increasingly valued as the surrounding areas become more developed.
- **Promoting the performing arts and arts education.** By providing a place to experience performing arts, Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts advocates for the arts and educates the public through live performances and educational programs, giving visitors the opportunity to develop an appreciation for the performing arts.

## Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from—and should reflect—park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all of the park significances and fundamental resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. They go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. Themes help to explain why a park story is relevant to people who are unconnected to an event, time, or place.

The themes offer park staff guidance on focusing on relevant visitor experiences, and what matters to the public is how these themes are represented through park services, media, programming, and facilities.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts:

- **Promoting the performing arts.** Effective promotion of the performing arts depends on exposing the public to the diversity of the performing arts and engaging them to participate.
- **People and the performing arts.** The story of a performance starts long before show time and its effects can last long after the final bows.
- **History.** By providing the park land and funds to the National Park Service to build a performing arts venue, Catherine Filene Shouse gifted the American people a place that ensures her vision and legacy.
- **Location.** Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts is an open space protected by the National Park Service that provides a glimpse into the former Virginia farm and a perspective on urban development in the greater National Capital area.

## Summary

By stating the purpose, articulating significance statements, conveying the interpretive themes, and identifying fundamental and other resources and values that need protection, effective management decisions for Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts can be made. This shared vision and understanding of what is most important about the park allows for the prioritization of limited resources and the successful long-term protection of the park's fundamental resources and values. This foundation document serves as the cornerstone for future direction and stewardship of Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts.





## Part 2: Dynamic Components

Part 2 consists of two components:

- special mandates and administrative commitments
- assessment of planning and data needs

These components may change after this foundation document is published and may need to be updated periodically.

### Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many of the management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utilities, and other partnering organizations. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park, which expand on or contradict the legislated purpose of the park unit. They are park-specific legislative or judicial requirements that must be fulfilled, even if the requirements do not relate to the park purpose. Administrative commitments in general are agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, such as memoranda of agreement. These agreements can form a network of partnerships designed to fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. All of these mandates and commitments either dictate some form of management action or will allow particular uses on park lands (e.g., permissible traditional uses, easements or rights-of-way, maintenance needs, use of park facilities or lands, or emergency service responses). Thus, these mandates and commitments are an essential component in the foundation document and in managing and planning for Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts.

#### Selected Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

- Cooperative agreement with the Wolf Trap Foundation per Public Law 97-310
- Cooperative agreement with the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club for trail development and maintenance
- Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority / Dulles Toll Road easements related to maximum road noise levels at the Filene Center
- Right-of-way permits with telecommunications companies regarding equipment on the roof of Filene Center
- Easements held by the park on 17 acres of neighboring land that restrict tree cutting

## Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once park purpose and significance statements and fundamental resources and values have been identified, it is important to consider what additional information and planning tasks may be needed to support the National Park Service in its mission. The assessment of planning and data needs identifies any inherent conditions or threats contained in the gathered information and determines whether any additional planning steps, data needs, and management efforts may be necessary to maintain or protect the existing fundamental resources and values and other important resources and values.

There are three parts that provide background for the development of the planning and data needs assessment:

- analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
- identification of key or major parkwide issues that relate to FRVs or OIRVs
- identification and prioritization of data and planning needs that address identified issues or data and planning deficiencies

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of major issues leads up to and supports the identification and prioritization of needed plans and studies.





## Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The analysis of fundamental resources and values articulates the importance of each fundamental resource and value, its current status, potential threats and opportunities, data and planning needs, and relevant laws and NPS policies related to management of the resources.

Fundamental Resource or Value: Performances in the park	
<b>Importance of the Resource or Value</b>	Live performances in the park are fundamental to Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts, which was established to provide everyone with an opportunity to experience the performing arts.
<b>Related to Significance Statement</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. First and only national park for the performing arts.</li> <li>2. Home of the Filene Center.</li> <li>5. Cultural arts in an outdoor setting.</li> </ol>
<b>Conditions, Trends, Threats, and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Conditions/Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The quality and quantity of performances have been relatively stable over the 40-year history of the park and are expected to continue.</li> <li>• Increase in interest of popular arts and decrease in the classical arts, e.g., the National Symphony Orchestra continues to perform (NSO @ Wolf Trap), but the program mix has skewed toward popular programming.</li> </ul> <p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for reduced funding, both from NPS funds and performing arts grants</li> <li>• Competition from competing venues could reduce visitation.</li> <li>• Funding demands to maintain highly technical performing arts facilities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in broadcasting to a wider audience through mainstream media and new technologies.</li> <li>• Explore opportunities to fulfill the NPS <i>A Call To Action</i> item "Arts Afire," both independently and with a partner.</li> <li>• Connect to other national park system units through commonality of the performing arts (e.g., Ford's Theatre, Carter Barron Amphitheatre).</li> <li>• More collaboration with partner for "The Face of America" series.</li> <li>• Continue to explore opportunities to deepen the diversity of programming with emphasis on the "high arts."</li> </ul>
<b>Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Park-specific Laws or Policies</b></p> <p>None identified</p> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i>, section 9.3.1.7, "Facilities for Arts and Culture"</li> <li>• Director's Order 7: <i>Volunteers in Parks</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 53: <i>Special Park Uses</i></li> </ul>
<b>Identified Data Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitor use and experience survey; work with partner to survey patrons, including visitor demographics.</li> </ul>
<b>Identified Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitor use management strategy/plan.</li> <li>• Volunteer management plan.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value: Cooperative partnerships for assistance in programming and operations of performances	
Importance of the Resource or Value	Cooperative partnerships are fundamental to meeting the challenges of programming, marketing, and operating the park's diverse performing arts programs and performances. For more than 40 years, Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts and the Wolf Trap Foundation have enjoyed a successful partnership.
Related Significance Statement	3. Collaborative partnership authorized by Congress.
Conditions, Trends, Threats, and Opportunities	<p><b>Conditions/Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A fruitful decades-long history of cooperation with the Wolf Trap Foundation to promote performing arts at Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts.</li> <li>• The park has taken only modest steps in the past several years to partner with other organizations; most of these partnerships have been related to natural resources; none have been performing arts related.</li> </ul> <p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current methodologies used for fund-raising by nonprofit groups that include large corporate donations should be reviewed annually for alignment with policies on donor recognition.</li> <li>• Potential reduction of federal funding could result in changes up to and including the level of service provided.</li> <li>• Director's Order 21, <i>Donations and Fundraising</i>, currently restricts corporate sponsorship recognition, which can impact corporate donations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborate with partner on their fundraising for park facilities and projects.</li> <li>• Seek other partners or establish "friends of" groups for fundraising in the park for venues other than the Filene Center.</li> <li>• Explore opportunities to fulfill the NPS <i>A Call To Action</i> item "Arts Afire," independently and collaboratively.</li> <li>• More cooperation with Wolf Trap Foundation to produce programming related to the national park system, in addition to "The Face of America" series.</li> <li>• Keep abreast of revisions to Director's Order 21 that ease restrictions on corporate recognition.</li> </ul>
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Park-specific Laws or Policies</b></p> <p>None identified</p> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i>, section 1.10, "Partnerships"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i>, section 9.3.1.7, "Facilities for Arts and Culture"</li> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i>, section 7.6.2, "Cooperating Associations"</li> <li>• Director's Order 20, <i>Agreements</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 21, <i>Donations and Fundraising</i></li> </ul>
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtain the National Capital Region (NCR) analysis of the audit report for the Wolf Trap Foundation.</li> <li>• Access to Wolf Trap Foundation data on visitor demographics, sales, etc.</li> </ul>
Identified Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update annual interpretive planning to promote relationships with other park units that include performing arts.</li> <li>• Partnership plan (explore other "friends of" and partnership opportunities for fund raising and marketing).</li> </ul>

<b>Fundamental Resource or Value:</b> <b>The experience of an open air / outdoor venue ensconced in an outdoor setting</b>	
<b>Importance of the Resource or Value</b>	<p>Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts was envisioned and is appreciated as a place to experience performing arts in an outdoor environment. This value applies to all venues within the park and includes traditions such as picnicking on the lawn. In addition, soundscape is an important aspect of this experience.</p>
<b>Related Significance Statement</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. First and only national park for the performing arts.</li> <li>2. Home of the Filene Center.</li> <li>5. Cultural arts in an outdoor setting.</li> </ol>
<b>Conditions, Trends, Threats, and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Conditions/Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lawns and the grounds adjacent to the Filene Center are in good condition; other grounds are in acceptable condition.</li> <li>• Some areas, such as the entrance, have been targeted for reestablishment of native species; volunteers are instrumental to these activities.</li> <li>• Current soundscape is acceptable; natural sounds often dominate the traffic noise when there is not a show in progress; automobile traffic does not usually detract from shows; air traffic can be disruptive; noise from the Dulles Toll Road is governed by an agreement with the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.</li> </ul> <p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential increase in traffic noise over time, from either an increase in vehicles or the opening of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority's new Silver Line (opens in 2013).</li> <li>• Potential for reduced funding for grounds maintenance.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential assistance from volunteers for regular maintenance of the grounds.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Park-specific Laws or Policies</b></p> <p>None identified</p> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i>, section 9.3.1.7, "Facilities for Arts and Culture"</li> <li>• Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i></li> <li>• Director's Order 53: <i>Special Park Uses</i></li> </ul>
<b>Identified Data Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitor use and experience survey; facilitate a relationship with a partner to survey patrons, including visitor statistics.</li> <li>• Easement / park boundary study.</li> <li>• Noise / soundscape study.</li> </ul>
<b>Identified Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource stewardship strategy / plan.</li> <li>• Partnership plan.</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value: Performance venues	
Importance of the Resource or Value	Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts is home to multiple performance venues, which provide numerous opportunities to watch and enjoy the performing arts. From the state-of-the-art Filene Center to the rustic Children's Theatre-in-the-Woods, these performance venues accommodate diverse shows and audiences.
Related Significance Statement	2. Home of the Filene Center.
Conditions, Trends, Threats, and Opportunities	<p><b>Conditions/trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The population using the venues is aging, highlighting increased need for accessibility.</li> <li>Volunteers play a key role in the delivery of performances at all venues in the park.</li> </ul> <p><i>Filene Center</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mechanical systems of the building structures: The systems are in fair physical condition overall, but the structure is nearing 30 years old and many of the critical building systems are due or overdue for replacement; deferred maintenance is substantial.</li> <li>Theatrical systems are in relatively good condition; park has been able to manage critical replacements.</li> <li>Facility assessments are ongoing and funding for repair and maintenance projects is being pursued.</li> <li>Many needed repair, replacement, and renovation projects are multi-million dollar projects, and therefore, outside the scope of most NPS funding sources. These will require either line item construction funding or working with the Wolf Trap Foundation on targeted campaigns.</li> <li>Lack of reliable and flexible funding sources for upgrades to theater systems, at the same time that the technology of theatrical systems is changing at a rapid pace, means the theater risks falling behind industry standards, and will be unable to attract world class artists, and/or unable to host all types of performances.</li> </ul> <p><i>Children's Theatre-in-the-Woods</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In poor condition overall due to deferred maintenance. Only used seven weeks of the year.</li> </ul> <p><i>Meadow Pavilion</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In good condition, but currently not used.</li> </ul> <p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited funding available; deferred maintenance needs result in a risk of venues becoming out of date or falling into disrepair.</li> <li>Children's Theatre-in-the-Woods: proximity to creek and location within the floodplain. Access trail experiences repeated flooding and washouts.</li> <li>Meadow Pavilion: location within the floodplain.</li> <li>Lack of use and/or underuse may mean less management and public support to maintain the facilities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spend available loan repayment funding on the Filene Center for deferred maintenance and upgrades of theatrical systems.</li> <li>Work with partners on their fundraising for particular facility improvements that are unlikely to be federally funded.</li> <li>Greater use of the Children's Theatre-in-the-Woods and Meadow Pavilion, including off-season use.</li> <li>Consideration of historic designation for the Filene Center to support preservation goals and facility maintenance.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value: Performance venues	
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Park-specific Laws or Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enabling legislation, Public Law 89-671, Oct. 15, 1966</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i>, section 9.3.1.7, “Facilities for Arts and Culture”</li> <li>NPS capital investment strategy</li> </ul>
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historic resources survey, including performance venues.</li> <li>Visitor use and experience survey.</li> </ul>
Identified Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Filene Center long-term renovation plan.</li> <li>Integrated park improvement plan (IPI) to coordinate facility investments; would include a venue investment strategy.</li> <li>Accessibility plan.</li> <li>Visitor-use management strategy/plan.</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value: The cultural landscape of Wolf Trap Farm	
Importance of the Resource or Value	Originally a working farm, and then a “country house” used by Mrs. Shouse to entertain notable visitors, Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts retains elements of its historic landscape. This setting is a focal point of the Wolf Trap experience and includes a historic farmhouse, guesthouses, and gardens used for entertaining; and features of a typical Virginia farmstead including open fields, woodlands, springhouse ruins, and a stock pond. The landscape surrounding the performance venues and visitor access infrastructure is managed per NPS policy and guidelines, as this cultural landscape may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
Related Significance Statement	2. Home of the Filene Center. 5. Cultural arts in an outdoor setting.
Conditions, Trends, Threats, and Opportunities	<p><b>Conditions/Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The park lacks all of the basic cultural resource baseline studies, including a comprehensive historic resource study.</li> <li>Archeological resources are not well documented in the park; surveys are done on a project-by-project basis, not as a comprehensive effort.</li> <li>Park staff believes that certain landscape features and structures associated with Shouse’s history and legacy, such as walkways and the farmhouse area, may contribute to a potential national register-eligible cultural landscape, but a cultural landscape inventory for this area has not been completed. As a result, there is a lack of knowledge and understanding to adequately support management of this area.</li> <li>Some functional areas, including buildings and parking lots, are located on wetlands.</li> </ul> <p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The National Park Service has not always been an active or interested partner in determining modifications to its buildings. If this continues, it could result in adverse impacts to the system of landscape features, which may include contributing buildings and structures.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cultural resource baseline studies would aid park staff in understanding, managing, interpreting, and preserving the park’s historic resources.</li> </ul>
Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Park-specific Laws or Policies</b></p> <p>None.</p> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i>, section 5.3.5.2, “Cultural Landscapes”</li> <li>Director’s Orders 28: “Cultural Resources Management”</li> </ul>
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All baseline studies, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprehensive historic resource study.</li> <li>Historic structure report for administration building (old farmhouse).</li> <li>Archeological overview and assessment.</li> <li>Cultural landscape inventory.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Scope of collection statement.</li> <li>Historical report on Catherine Filene Shouse and her life.</li> </ul>
Identified Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resource stewardship strategy/plan.</li> <li>Update interpretive themes.</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value: A diversity of patrons and experiences	
Importance of the Resource or Value	Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts provides a variety of performances that are as diverse as the American public. The park also aspires to appeal to artists as a unique venue and experience.
Related Significance Statement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. First and only national park for the performing arts.</li> <li>4. Bringing performing arts to the public.</li> </ol>
Conditions, Trends, Threats, and Opportunities	<p><b>Conditions/Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wolf Trap Foundation staff strive to fill the calendar with a mix of performances to appeal to diverse audiences; shows are not all “high culture” or one genre.</li> <li>• The Wolf Trap Foundation oversees the schedule of shows, with no input from the park.</li> <li>• Not every seat for each show is affordable, but there are multiple price points for patrons, including many free events. Parking is free and patrons are encouraged to bring their own food and drinks.</li> <li>• Performances are summer-only during a 16 to 18 week season, but its density of programming and quick turnover rate of shows allow for a variety of shows and a potentially greater number of visitors to attend performances.</li> <li>• Parking lots have adequate capacity for the venues, but are underused a majority of the time; they are also used by the local community for a variety of nonperformance-related uses.</li> <li>• Access is currently limited for visitors without a personal automobile, but transit options are improving. A recently constructed pedestrian bridge has made walking and cycling safer and more appealing. The Silver Line metropolitan transit stop nearby (opening 2013) will probably result in new bus lines and other transit options.</li> <li>• The park has noticed an increase in visitors with mobility restrictions. Most areas are fully accessible and most walkways and support features are in adequate condition.</li> </ul> <p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased pedestrian and other types of traffic could lead to conflicts or accidents.</li> <li>• The park and partners’ commitment to diverse programming should not be compromised in difficult economic times.</li> <li>• Not all venues are being used adequately or at all. The Meadow Pavilion stage could be used for additional performance series.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New neighborhood connections may offer new volunteer opportunities; transit expansion may bring new visitors.</li> <li>• Additional partners may be able to expand programming at underused venues in the park.</li> <li>• Increased input by the National Park Service to the programming mix may help reach diverse audiences.</li> <li>• The park should strive to appeal to artists through all means, such as the new artists series.</li> <li>• The park has initiated discussions with county transportation planners to look at ways to use the parking lots during nonperformance times, and in exchange receive some financial or maintenance support for these areas.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value: A diversity of patrons and experiences	
<b>Laws and Policies that Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Park-specific Laws or Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enabling legislation, Public Law 89-671, Oct. 15, 1966</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i>, section 8.2, "Visitor Use"</li> <li>Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i></li> </ul>
<b>Identified Data Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Price of performances is believed to be affordable when compared to other venues but this is not well documented—a full comparison that accounts for ticket prices, parking, food, and drink compared to similar venues is desired.</li> <li>Accessibility analysis of existing site.</li> <li>Transportation study to determine how regional growth (especially growth in the immediate neighborhood of Tysons Corner), the future arrival of a metropolitan transit line and new bus service, pedestrian improvements, and other factors would impact circulation and visitor use.</li> </ul>
<b>Identified Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>External transportation study/plan: to examine how people arrive; staff and visitors need more options and to understand all modes and options. The study could also aid circulation patterns: internal circulation struggles to separate walkers from cars; uncertain how to best use the mobility carts; trail/sidewalk network is evolving; past studies have focused only on parking efficiency, and have not been comprehensive.</li> <li>Accessibility plan to better accommodate patrons with special needs. Americans with Disabilities Act accessibility sitewide needs to be evaluated.</li> <li>Internal transportation study plan: internal circulation struggles to separate walkers from cars; uncertain how to best use the mobility carts; trail/sidewalk network is evolving; past studies have focused only on parking efficiency, and have not been comprehensive.</li> <li>Visitor-use management plan for coping with increased recreational use.</li> </ul>



## Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource and Value: Diverse outdoor recreational uses not directly related to performances	
<b>Importance of the Resource or Value</b>	As a national park, Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts allows some forms of outdoor recreation unrelated to the performing arts. Local residents and visitors can walk in the woods, stroll in the meadow, sled, and enjoy the overall natural setting; this use is particularly desired as the surrounding areas become more developed.
<b>Related Significance Statement</b>	5. Cultural arts in an outdoor setting.
<b>Conditions, Trends, Threats, and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Conditions/Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recreational use is increasing, as the park serves as an important regional open space.</li> <li>There have been requests and informal use for organized sports activities and group events such as runs or rallies, which are not allowed.</li> <li>The superintendent's compendium currently governs the uses that are allowed and not allowed.</li> <li>At this time, there have not been conflicts over use restrictions.</li> <li>The park is partnering with the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club to provide a walking trail inside the boundaries.</li> <li>Traditionally, the Wolf Trap Foundation has been the only organization allowed to hold group events such as fundraising runs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential use conflicts as uses unrelated to the performing arts increase.</li> <li>Potential for overuse of resources (lawns and streams in particular) if use levels grow significantly.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other partnerships such as that with the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club may be possible if the uses are aligned with the park's desired uses.</li> <li>Potential development of a "friends of Wolf Trap" group, unrelated to the arts and Filene Center.</li> <li>Parking lots are underused and could function as recreational space for certain activities or organized team activities.</li> <li>Accommodating use by fencing off portions of the parking lots for recreation, dog park, etc.; other grassy parking areas could be roped off for casual sports use such as volleyball or bocce.</li> </ul>
<b>Laws and Policies that Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</b>	<p><b>Park-specific Laws or Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enabling legislation, Public Law 89-671, Oct. 15, 1966</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i>, section 8.2.2, "Recreational Activities"</li> <li>NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i>, section 8.6, "Special Park Uses"</li> </ul>
<b>Identified Data Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visitor-use and experience survey data. This would provide baseline visitation data to plan for potential increases in visitation or other changes. Identified data needed includes information concerning casual visitation and visitor use at certain times or locations. Survey collection would involve working with the partner and possibly involving members of the Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit (CESU) network.</li> </ul>



Other Important Resource and Value: Diverse outdoor recreational uses not directly related to performances	
Identified Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitor-use management strategy to establish appropriate uses and how to accommodate increased demand for casual recreation; this would involve a public discussion of appropriate uses and carrying capacity. Such a study could consider accommodating casual uses by fencing off portions of parking lots for recreation or a dog park; other grassy parking areas could be roped off for casual sports such as volleyball or bocce.</li> <li>• Partnership plan to consider other “friends of” and partnership opportunities beyond the Filene Center and Children’s Theatre-in-the-Woods opportunities; address identity overlap and delineation.</li> </ul>

Other Important Resource and Value: Promoting the performing arts and arts education	
Importance of the Resource or Value	By providing a place to experience performing arts, Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts advocates for the arts and educates the public through live performances and educational programs, giving visitors the opportunity to develop an appreciation for the performing arts.
Related Significance Statement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. First and only national park for the performing arts.</li> <li>4. Bringing performing arts to the public.</li> </ol>
Conditions, Trends, Threats and Opportunities	Both the park and the partner have educational programming; these programs should be better integrated. A more deliberate process to investigate cross-program integration would be beneficial.
Laws and Policies that Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p><b>Park-specific Laws or Policies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enabling legislation, Public Law 89-671, Oct. 15, 1966</li> <li>• Public Law 97-310, to provide financial assistance to the Wolf Trap Foundation for the Performing Arts for reconstruction of the Filene Center in Wolf Trap Farm Park, and for other purposes. October 14, 1982.</li> </ul> <p><b>NPS Policy-level Guidance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i>, section 7.1, “Interpretive and Educational Programs”</li> </ul>
Identified Data Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitor-use and experience survey.</li> </ul>
Identified Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update interpretive themes.</li> <li>• Marketing plan.</li> <li>• Partnership plan.</li> </ul>

## Identification of Parkwide Issues and Opportunities

All parks face a variety of issues that need to be addressed through proactive management and future planning. An issue is a point or matter that requires strategic decision making. A key parkwide or major issue may raise questions regarding or threaten the park purpose and significance. Or there may be other questions of importance that, in the judgment of NPS staff, need to be addressed through planning efforts to be conducted at some point in the future or by collecting additional data or information. These parkwide issues may not have been addressed in the analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values because they can be overarching ideas.

The following are issues and opportunities identified by park staff for additional planning or data collection for Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts:

- **Regional development and urban encroachment.** Located within the District of Columbia metropolitan area, the once-rural landscape surrounding Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts has changed significantly over the years. Local communities in and around the park, such as Tysons Corner, continue to grow, putting additional pressure on the park to provide recreational opportunities and open space for expanding populations.
- **Identity as a national park unit.** Because of the park's close working relationship with its nonprofit partner, the Wolf Trap Foundation, issues have emerged regarding the identity and branding of the park and the performances that are held there.
- **Expansion of Metro.** Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts recognizes the ongoing expansion of the area's Metro transit system into the immediate Tysons Corner area as both an opportunity and an important issue to address through planning efforts to be conducted at some point in the future. The opening of Metro's Silver Line in late 2013 will increase access and transportation options to the park, while presenting additional challenges to the park's soundscape and infrastructure.
- **Role of and relationship with the Wolf Trap Foundation.** A better understanding of the relationship between, and the roles of, the Wolf Trap Foundation and the park will allow both organizations to better advance their missions.
- **Filene Center closures for other areas of the park.** During performances at the Filene Center, the entire park is closed to visitors not attending the performance. This can be unexpected for visitors.
- **Aging volunteers.** The park has a dedicated volunteer staff, but will always need to reach out to new volunteers. A new generation of volunteers may not be able to contribute as much time as previous volunteers.
- **Administrative history.** A new administrative history of the park will be required as the park and its partner, the Wolf Trap Foundation, begin work on a new cooperative agreement in the near future.

## Prioritization of Planning and Data Needs

This section prioritizes the need for future plans and studies or research for Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts. It provides a comprehensive review and prioritization of plans and data needed to maintain and protect the park's fundamental and other important resources and values, as well as address key parkwide opportunities. Plans and data needs were grouped into categories of high-, medium-, and low-priority projects. This information will be used by staff from the park, National Capital Regional Office, and the NPS Washington Office to determine priorities and consider the future funding needs of Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts.

### Data Gaps

The following table summarizes the data gaps that need to be filled to support decision making.

Related to an FRV?	Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
X	Historic resource survey and/or cultural landscape inventory	H	A historic resources survey and/or cultural landscape inventory would identify and record the agricultural history of the park and determine if the site should be managed as a cultural landscape.
X	Visitor use and experience survey	H	A visitor-use and experience survey would identify and provide insights into who is visiting the park and for what purposes. The park anticipates surveying at multiple points of time/week/ location to better understand visitor use.
	Updated administrative history	H	The administrative history would provide a better understanding of how existing partnerships, venues, and facilities have been developed over time.
	Archeological overview and assessment	M	A comprehensive archeological survey of the park would identify potential archeological resources within the park.
	Comparative analysis of ticket prices, parking, food and drink prices compared to similar venues	M	This analysis would help determine the affordability of the park's performances.
	Accessibility analysis of the park	L	This analysis would help prioritize site improvements.



## Rapid Assessment of Planning Needs

The following table summarizes where a decision-making process is needed to set long-term strategy.

Related to an FRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
X	Transportation study/plan	H	A transportation study/plan would determine how regional growth, metro expansion, bus service, pedestrian improvements, and other factors would impact circulation and visitor use.
X	Visitor use management strategy/plan	H	A visitor management strategy/plan would establish appropriate uses and how to accommodate increased demand for casual recreation and would include a carrying capacity discussion.
X	Integrated park improvement plan	H	This plan would focus on the financially responsible timing and order of facility and other parkwide improvements for maximum benefit at least expense. It would recommend a strategy and priority for addressing parkwide facility management improvements in a sustainable way that assures the performance venues remain state of the art and in good condition, including a long term renovation plan for the Filene Center. An integrated park improvement plan would also explore additional funding options and revenue streams.
X	Accessibility plan	M	An accessibility plan enables the park to better accommodate patrons with special needs.
X	Partnership plan	M	A partnership plan would clarify how the park collaborates with the current partner on programming and funding and could explore other "friends of" and partnership opportunities that would enable the park to fulfill its purpose.
X	Resource stewardship strategy	L	A resource stewardship study would identify and prioritize comprehensive resource stewardship strategies.
X	Marketing plan	L	A marketing plan would establish park identity and facilitate park branding efforts as a national park system unit.
X	Volunteer management plan	L	A volunteer management plan would enable the park to better manage its large and diverse volunteer programs.
X	Update interpretative themes	L	The long-range interpretive plan would be updated based on the foundation workshop results.

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## Appendixes

### Appendix A: Enabling Legislation for Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts

#### 11. Wolf Trap Farm Park

**An Act to provide for the establishment of the Wolf Trap Farm Park in Fairfax County, Virginia, and for other purposes. (80 Stat. 950)**

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That for the purpose of establishing in the National Capital area a park for the performing arts and related educational programs, and for recreation use in connection therewith, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish, develop, improve, operate, and maintain the Wolf Trap Farm Park in Fairfax County, Virginia. The park shall encompass the portions of the property formerly known as Wolf Trap Farm and Symphony Hill in Fairfax County, Virginia, to be donated for park purposes to the United States, and such additional lands or interests therein as the Secretary may acquire for purposes of the park by donation or purchase with donated or appropriated funds, the aggregate of which shall not exceed one hundred and forty-five acres.

**SEC. 2.** The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the park in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of this Act and the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

**SEC. 3.** There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, but not in excess of \$600,000, to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Approved October 15, 1966.

#### *Legislative History*

House Report No. 1821 (Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs).  
Senate Report No. 1346 (Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs).  
Congressional Record, Vol. 112 (1966) :

June 30 : Considered and passed Senate.

Sept. 19 : Considered in House.

Oct. 10 : Considered and passed House.



104 STAT. 4586

PUBLIC LAW 101-636—NOV. 28, 1990

Public Law 101-636  
101st Congress

An Act

Nov. 28, 1990

[S. 1859]

To restructure repayment terms and conditions for loans made by the Secretary of the Interior to the Wolf Trap Foundation for the Performing Arts for the reconstruction of the Filene Center in Wolf Trap Farm Park in Fairfax County, Virginia, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. REPAYMENT OF LOANS MADE WITH RESPECT TO WOLF TRAP FARM PARK.

Section 4(b) of the Wolf Trap Farm Park Act (16 U.S.C. 284c(b)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(1)” after “(b)”; and

(2) by inserting at the end the following:

“(2)(A) The term of the loans made pursuant to paragraph (1) which are outstanding on the effective date of this paragraph may not exceed the 25-year period beginning on such date. The remaining obligation of such loans shall be paid in equal annual installments, commencing June 1, 1991, except that for the first 3 payments, the payment shall be \$215,000 each year. In addition, such payments (including the first 3 payments) may be reduced in any year by a credit not to exceed \$60,000 annually. Such credit shall equal 100 percent of the market value of public service tickets determined at prevailing Foundation box office prices. Such credit shall be allowed only for tickets contributed to entities holding a status referred to in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

“(B)(i) Unpaid interest on such amount which accrued before the effective date of this paragraph is hereby forgiven.

“(ii) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), there shall be no interest on the loan referred to in subparagraph (A) after the effective date of this paragraph if, within 120 days after such date, the Foundation modifies its agreement with the Secretary to implement this paragraph, paragraph (3), and section 5(c)(4). If such agreement is not modified within the 120-day period, interest shall accrue from the effective date of this paragraph in accordance with paragraph (1).

“(C) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts paid to the Secretary pursuant to this paragraph may be retained until expended by the Secretary, in consultation with the Foundation, for the maintenance of structures, facilities, and equipment of the Park.

“(D) The Secretary shall, within 120 days after the effective date of this paragraph, submit a payment schedule to the Foundation specifying the amount of each annual payment to be made by the Foundation pursuant to this paragraph.

“(3) If the Foundation is in default on its obligations under this subsection for more than 60 consecutive days, the Secretary, acting in the public interest, shall terminate the cooperative agreement described in section 5. In the event of a major catastrophe or severe economic situation, the Secretary may submit to the Committee on

## PUBLIC LAW 101-636—NOV. 28, 1990

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Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate a recommendation that this paragraph be temporarily suspended. In submitting such a request, the Secretary shall submit clear evidence of the financial status of the Foundation.”.

**SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON COMMINGLING FOUNDATION FUNDS AND PARK FUNDS.**

Section 5(c) of the Wolf Trap Farm Park Act (16 U.S.C. 284d(c)) is amended—

- (1) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (2);
- (2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting “; and”; and
- (3) by adding after paragraph (3) the following:
 

“(4) the Foundation will maintain accounts for Foundation activities outside of the Park separate from Foundation accounts for presentation of performing arts and related programs presented at the Center and other areas of the Park.”.

**SEC. 3. STUDY OF PARK FUTURE.**

The Wolf Trap Farm Park Act (16 U.S.C. 284 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

**“SEC. 13. STUDY.**

16 USC 284 note.

“The Secretary, acting jointly with the Foundation, shall conduct a study and analysis of the operations and management practices which are being used to carry out the purposes of this Act. The study shall include analysis of the management relationship between the Foundation and the Park, a delineation of the operational responsibilities of the Foundation and the Park, and an analysis of the financial condition of the Foundation. Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit a report of such study and analysis to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate.”.

Reports.

**SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATES.**

16 USC 284c note.

(a) The amendments made by sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the date on which the Wolf Trap Foundation for the Performing Arts modifies its agreements entered into pursuant to the Wolf Trap Farm Park Act in a manner which is consistent with and takes into account the amendments made by this Act, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) The amendment made by section 3 shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

Approved November 28, 1990.

Public Law 107–219  
107th Congress

An Act

Aug. 21, 2002  
[H.R. 2440]

To rename Wolf Trap Farm Park as “Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts”, and for other purposes.

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

**SECTION 1. RENAMING OF WOLF TRAP FARM PARK.**

(a) AMENDMENT.—The Wolf Trap Farm Park Act (Public Law 89–671; 16 U.S.C. 284 et seq.) is amended—  
(1) by striking “Wolf Trap Farm Park” each place it appears and inserting “Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts”;  
(2) in section 2, by inserting before the final period “, except that laws, rules, or regulations that are applicable solely to units of the National Park System that are designated as a ‘National Park’ shall not apply to Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts”; and  
(3) by adding at the end the following new section:

16 USC 284k.

**“SEC. 14. REFERENCES.**

“(a) BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—The Secretary of the Interior, any other Federal employee, and any employee of the Foundation, with respect to any reference to the park in any map, publication, sign, notice, or other official document or communication of the Federal Government or Foundation shall refer to the park as ‘Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts’.

“(b) OTHER SIGNS AND NOTICES.—Any directional or official sign or notice pertaining to the park shall refer to the park as ‘Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts’.

16 USC 1e, 284c note.

“(c) FEDERAL LAWS AND DOCUMENTS.—Any reference in any law (other than this Act), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to ‘Wolf Trap Farm Park’ shall be considered to be a reference to ‘Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts’.”.

16 USC 284k note.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—Section 14(c) of the Wolf Trap Farm Park Act (as added by subsection (a) of this section) shall not apply to this Act.

**SEC. 2. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.**

Section 4(c) of the Wolf Trap Farm Park Act (Public Law 89–671; 16 U.S.C. 284c(c)) is amended—

- (1) by realigning the second sentence so as to appear flush with the left margin; and  
(2) by striking “Funds” and inserting “funds”.

Approved August 21, 2002.



PUBLIC LAW 97-310—OCT. 14, 1982

96 STAT. 1455

Public Law 97-310  
97th Congress

An Act

To provide financial assistance to the Wolf Trap Foundation for the Performing Arts for reconstruction of the Filene Center in Wolf Trap Farm Park, and for other purposes.

Oct. 14, 1982  
[H.R. 7293]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Act entitled “An Act to provide for the establishment of the Wolf Trap Farm Park in Fairfax County, Virginia, and for other purposes”, approved October 15, 1966 (16 U.S.C. 284-284b), is amended by adding at the end the following new sections:

Wolf Trap Farm  
Park Act.

“SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary is authorized to make available to the Foundation, in the form of a grant, \$9,000,000 to be used for the reconstruction of the Center, subject to the provisions of this section. Such grant shall be made available in increments as needed for such purpose and only if the Foundation has agreed under terms and conditions satisfactory to the Secretary to provide, from non-Federal sources, sufficient contributions on a timely basis to complete the reconstruction of the Center.

Grant.  
16 USC 284c.

“(b) The Secretary may make loans to the Foundation to the extent needed to complete the reconstruction of the Center and to provide for noise mitigation measures, including those on adjacent public property, in an amount equal to twice the amount of non-Federal contributions received, and provided, by the Foundation for such reconstruction work. The total amount of such loans may not exceed \$8,000,000. Loans made under this subsection shall be repaid in full, with interest on any unpaid obligation at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration current market yields on outstanding marketing obligations of the United States with remaining periods to maturity comparable to the maturity of the loan, plus such additional charge, if any, as the Secretary may determine, for the purpose of covering other costs of servicing the loan. In determining the terms and conditions governing any loan, the Secretary shall fix a term of not more than five years from the date the loan agreement is executed.

Loans.

“(c) No grants or loans may be made under this section unless the Secretary has entered into a written agreement with the Foundation under which the Foundation agrees—

Terms and  
conditions.

Written  
agreement

“(1) to expend all funds for the reconstruction of the Center (and for construction or reconstruction of any related structures or fixtures) only in accordance with circulars published by the Office of Management and Budget applicable to Federal grants to nonprofit organizations, and in accordance with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 276a-a7);

40 USC 276a-  
276a-5.

“(2) to comply with such other terms and conditions as the Secretary deems appropriate; and

“(3) to maintain, during the term of the cooperative agreement described in section (5), and at the Foundation’s expense, insurance on the Center respecting such risks, in such amounts, and containing such terms and conditions, as are satisfactory to

	<p>the Secretary. Any repairs or reconstruction carried out with Funds obtained from the receipt of the proceeds of any such insurance shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary.</p> <p>“(d) The Secretary shall be responsible for overseeing the reconstruction and shall have final approval over the plans for, and location and design of, the Center, and the Foundation shall be responsible for managing the construction activities, including the selection (in accordance with the requirements referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (c)) of persons to perform architectural, engineering, construction, and related services.</p>
Easement.	<p>“(e) No grants or loans may be made under this section unless the Secretary has received what the Secretary deems to be adequate written assurance from the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration that any easement granted to the Commonwealth of Virginia by the Administrator for construction of the Dulles Toll Road will contain noise standards (“A” weighted energy average sound level of 52 to 54 dB) and other standards set forth in the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Dulles Airport Access Road Outer Parallel Toll Roads, prepared by the Federal Aviation Administration and issued in May of 1982, legally enforceable by the Administrator and by the Secretary which are adequate to protect the Center from undue noise pollution and other environmental degradation attributable to such toll road both during and after its construction, and will also contain legally enforceable assurances that the Commonwealth of Virginia will promptly take measures to achieve the noise levels specified in the easement. Such measures may include a partial or total ban on truck traffic on the toll road or other mitigation recommended by the Secretary and the Administrator.</p>
Toll road, truck traffic ban.	<p>“(f) The Secretary may also provide support services, as requested by the Foundation, on a reimbursable basis, for purposes of reconstruction of the Center.</p>
Cooperative agreement. 16 USC 284d.	<p>“Sec. 5. (a) The Secretary is authorized and directed to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Foundation respecting the presentation of performing arts and related educational and cultural programs at the Center, and in such other areas of the park as may be agreed to. The Secretary may provide technical and financial assistance under such a cooperative agreement for such purposes, pursuant to such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate.</p>
	<p>“(b) As a condition of entering into a cooperative agreement under this section, the Secretary shall require that—</p>
	<p>“(1) the Foundation maintain the insurance described in section 4(c)(3) of this Act; and</p>
26 USC 501.	<p>“(2) the Foundation maintain its status as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code.</p>
Information disclosure.	<p>“(c) A cooperative agreement under this section shall provide that—</p>
	<p>“(1) the Secretary and the Comptroller General of the United States or their duly authorized representatives shall have access to any pertinent books, documents, papers, and records of the Foundation to make audits, examinations, excerpts, and transcripts;</p>
Report to congressional committees	<p>“(2) the Foundation shall prepare an annual report to the Secretary, which shall also be submitted to the appropriate committees of the United States House of Representatives and</p>

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the United States Senate, summarizing the activities of the previous year (together with a comparison of goals and objectives with actual accomplishments) and presenting a plan for the forthcoming year; and

“(3) such cooperative agreement may be terminated at the convenience of the United States if the Secretary determines that such termination is required in the public interest.

Termination.

The cooperative agreement shall contain such other terms and conditions as the Secretary deems appropriate. Until such cooperative agreement is entered into, nothing in this section shall be construed to affect or impair the validity of the agreement between the National Park Service and the Foundation dated September 16, 1980. Such agreement shall remain in force and effect until terminated under the terms and conditions of such agreement or until an agreement is entered into under this section. Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the authority of the Secretary under any other provision of law to enter into a contract or an agreement, not conflicting with the cooperative agreement described in this section, with any other organization or entity with respect to the administration of the park.

Terms and conditions

“SEC. 6. All right, title, and interest in the Center shall be vested in the United States. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to provide that the Foundation shall be considered to be a Federal agency or instrumentality for purposes of applying any law or regulation of the United States or of any State.

16 USC 284e

“SEC. 7. Following disbursement of any grant under this Act for the reconstruction of the Center, the Secretary shall submit quarterly reports to the appropriate committees of the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate setting forth the progress of the reconstruction, any present or anticipated problems of any type, the financial projections for remaining work, and the progress made by the Foundation in raising funds for purposes of the reconstruction. The report shall set forth quarterly goals respecting the reconstruction of the Center and shall compare the performance during the prior quarter to the goals set forth for that quarter.

Reports to congressional committees  
16 USC 284f.

“SEC. 8. (a) The Secretary shall cooperate with, and seek cooperation from, other Federal, State, and local agencies (including the Federal Aviation Administration) to protect the park from undue noise intrusions, air pollution, and visual degradation.

16 USC 284g.

“(b) The Secretary shall monitor noise pollution which is associated with the Dulles road corridor (including the airport access and toll roads) and shall notify the Federal Aviation Administration, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the appropriate committees of Congress if, after conferring with the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, the Secretary finds that such noise pollution is exceeding the standards set forth in section 4(e). Within sixty days after any such notification, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall take steps to reduce noise pollution so as to conform to such standards. The Secretary or the Foundation may bring an action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia to enjoin any violation by the Commonwealth of Virginia of the easement referred to in section 4(e).

Noise pollution, monitoring.

“SEC. 9. A general management plan for the park shall be prepared and periodically revised in a timely manner in accordance with the provisions of section 12(b) of the Act of August 18, 1970 (84 Stat. 825; 16 U.S.C. 1a through 1a-7). Such plan shall be submitted

Plan.  
16 USC 284h.

Submittal to congressional committees.

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to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate no later than January 1, 1984, and such revisions shall be submitted to such committees of the Congress in a timely manner.

Appropriation  
authorization.  
16 USC 284i.

“Sec. 10. There is authorized to be appropriated not more than \$17,000,000 to carry out sections 4 and 5 of this Act. No authority under this Act to enter into contracts or to make payments shall be effective except to the extent and in such amounts as provided in advance in appropriations Acts.

Definitions.  
16 USC 284j.

“Sec. 11. As used in this Act, the term—

“(1) ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of the Interior.

“(2) ‘Park’ means the Wolf Trap Farm Park established under this Act, including the Center.

“(3) ‘Center’ means the Filene Center in the Park. Such term includes all real property and fixtures which are within or directly related to the Filene Center.

“(4) ‘Foundation’ means the Wolf Trap Foundation for the Performing Arts organized pursuant to the District of Columbia Nonprofit Organization Act.

Short title.  
16 USC 284 note.

“Sec. 12. This Act may be referred to as the ‘Wolf Trap Farm Park Act’.”.

Approved October 14, 1982.



## Appendix B: Related Federal Legislation, Regulations, and Executive Orders

### Legislation and Acts

Archaeological and Historical Preservation Act – 1974  
 Archaeological Resources Protection Act – 1979  
 Comprehensive Environmental Response and Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) – 1984, as amended  
 Department of Transportation Act – 1966  
 Endangered Species Act – 1973  
 Historic Sites Act – 1935  
 National Environmental Policy Act – 1969  
 National Historic Preservation Act – 1966, as amended  
 National Parks Omnibus Management Act – 1998  
 National Park Service Organic Act – 1916  
 National Trust Act – 1949  
 Redwood Act, Amending the NPS Organic Act – 1978

### Code of Federal Regulations

Title 36, chapter 1, part 1, General Provisions  
 Title 36, chapter 1, part 2, Resource Protection, Public Use and Recreation  
 Title 36, chapter 1, part 4, Vehicles and Traffic Safety  
 Title 36, chapter 1, part 5, Commercial and Private Operations

### Executive Orders

Executive Order 11514: “Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality”  
 Executive Order 11593: “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”  
 Executive Order 11988: “Floodplain Management”  
 Executive Order 11990: “Protection of Wetlands”  
 Executive Order 12003: “Energy Policy and Conservation”  
 Executive Order 12088: “Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards”  
 Executive Order 12372: “Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs”  
 Executive Order 13112: “Invasive Species”  
 Executive Order 13186: “Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds”  
 Executive Order 13352: “Facilitation of Cooperative Conservation”  
 Executive Order 13423: “Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management”

*NPS Management Policies 2006*

### NPS Director's Orders

Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management*  
 Order 47: *Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management*



In 1966, Catherine Filene Shouse donated her farmland to the U.S. Government to create Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts... a natural oasis near our nation's capital where great artists and people of all ages would come out to play. We honor those whose contributions ensure that her legacy continues today.

*"Wolf Trap has a destiny. It reaches out for people asking that they restore their spirits at its theatre, on its hillsides, in the woods or by the stream. And it can grow in scope and meaningfulness to the extent of one's imagination and support."*

**Catherine Filene Shouse**  
Wolf Trap Founder, 1896-1994

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## National Capital Region Foundation Document Recommendation Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts

April 2013

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This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the National Capital Regional Director.

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### RECOMMENDED

Karen Pittleman

Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts, Superintendent

Date

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### APPROVED

Stephen E. Whitesell

National Capital Region, Regional Director

Date



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

WOTR xxx/xxxxxxx

May 2013



## Foundation Document • Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR