

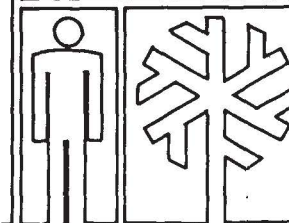
draft general management/development concept plan
environmental assessment

may 1984

D-6

DRAFT

WOLF TRAP FARM PARK
FOR PERFORMING ARTS



VIRGINIA

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INTRODUCTION

Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts was established by an act of Congress in 1966 as "a park for the performing arts and related educational programs, and for recreation use in connection therewith" (PL 89-671). The park encompasses approximately 53 hectares (130 acres) of land near Vienna, Virginia. Most of this land was donated to the United States by Mrs. Jouett Shouse, along with several usable buildings and the funds for construction of a major performing arts facility--the Filene Center. About 15 hectares (38 acres) were donated by the American Symphony Orchestra League, which retained use and occupancy rights on a 2-hectare (5-acre) wooded area at the northern end of the site. The park has been open for public use since 1971.

Wolf Trap is administered by the National Park Service as a unit of the national park system. The Wolf Trap Foundation, an independent nonprofit organization established in 1968, arranges for the presentation of programs in the Filene Center under an agreement with the Park Service. The agreement gives the foundation the authority to contract for the production and presentation of performing arts and related educational programs, sale and distribution of tickets, publicity, and contracts with concessioners. The Park Service is responsible for the overall management, operation, maintenance, and interpretation of the park, including the technical aspects of performances at the Filene Center, and it provides house management, ushers, parking attendants, security, and traffic control. In short, Wolf Trap has continued to be a shared effort between the federal government and the private sector--beginning with the original

donation to the United States by Mrs. Shouse and continuing today through the cooperation of the National Park Service and the Wolf Trap Foundation.

On April 4, 1982, the Filene Center burned to the ground. The popularity of this facility and its importance in the field of performing arts was indicated in a House of Representatives report dealing with the loss: "When fire destroyed the Filene Center at Wolf Trap Farm Park . . . it was, as renowned opera star Beverly Sills testified, 'an international loss . . . and mustn't be treated as a minor casualty. [Losing it] is a catastrophe' " (HR 97-825). During the 10 years that the center was in operation, more than 5 million people enjoyed 23,000 artists from throughout the United States and abroad in 900 separate performances of 600 different productions. The center was noted for its excellent sight lines and could accommodate 3,500 people under the roof, with room for 3,000 more outdoors on the adjoining lawn. In addition, millions of Americans enjoyed the series of televised performances called "In Performance at Wolf Trap."

Recognizing the immense value of Wolf Trap and the Filene Center, on October 14, 1982, Congress passed legislation authorizing the reconstruction of this magnificent facility. The act (PL 97-310), which authorized funds for the design and construction of a new Filene Center, also called for the preparation of a general management plan to guide management and use of the park in the future. This document is the result of that planning effort.

PARK ISSUES AND CONCERNS

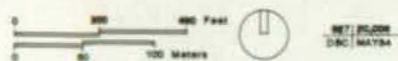
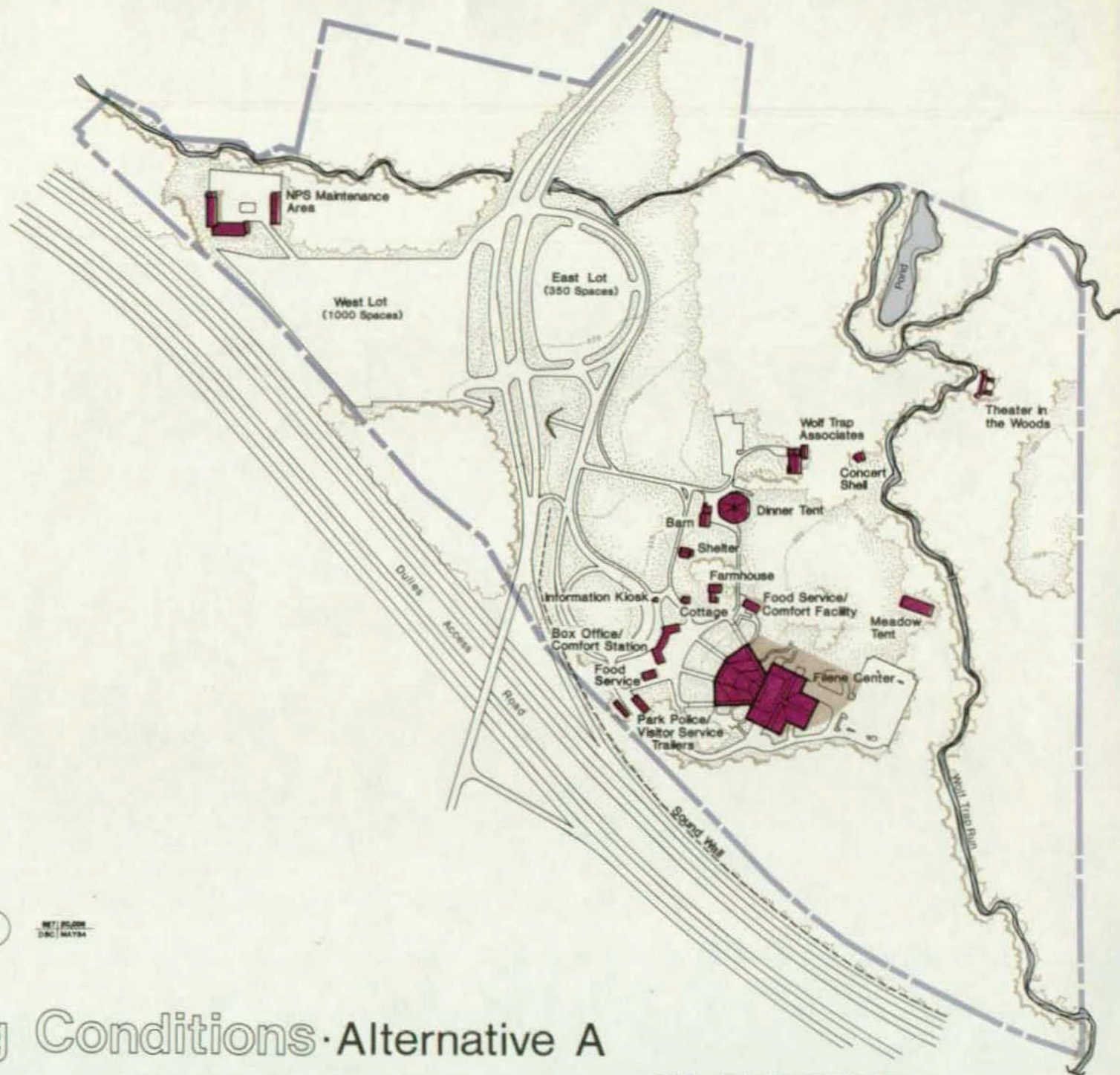
The draft general management/development concept plan is directed at achieving the park's established management objectives and resolving the major issues facing park management today. (A complete list of the management objectives is included in appendix B.) Most of the objectives concerning administration, natural and cultural resource management, and protection are already being met or will be addressed by programs proposed in the Wolf Trap Resources Management Plan (USDI, NPS 1983). The draft general management/development concept plan focuses on the objectives of maintaining an informal natural atmosphere at the site, increasing recreational and interpretive opportunities, reducing noise intrusion from the Dulles access and toll roads, providing the necessary support services and facilities to make visits to the Filene Center convenient and enjoyable, improving access and circulation and reducing related safety hazards, separating parking from visitor attractions both physically and visually, designing harmonious and energy-efficient structures, and increasing staff efficiency.

The major issues at Wolf Trap today relate to the operation of the Filene Center. The Wolf Trap Foundation has received funds to rebuild the center on the same site and with the same approximate seating as the former facility. Some new performance-related functions will be incorporated into the building, such as a rehearsal hall, additional dressing rooms, and facilities for televising performances, but it will be of a similar configuration, capacity, and architectural style as before. (The details of the Filene Center design are included in an environmental assessment for the facility,

published in 1982). Following the 1982 fire a large temporary tent structure was erected in the meadow north of the Filene Center site; this structure (the meadow center) has been used to house performances during the 1982 and 1983 summer seasons. It will be dismantled and removed when the new center is ready for opening.

The park has two paved parking lots (east and west) with a combined capacity of 1,350 cars. Before the fire, all Filene Center performances had attendance exceeding this parking capacity, and sellout performances exceeded it by as many as 750 cars. (Even during the 1982 season, when the temporary structure was being used, almost all of the performances exceeded the paved parking capacity.) To accommodate this substantial overflow, the park established two additional parking areas on the grassy hillsides immediately northwest of the Filene Center. The first, on a large hill near the east lot, accommodates about 450 vehicles; the second, adjacent to the circle road and west of the farm structures, holds about 300 cars.

A number of serious maintenance and safety problems are caused by use of the paved and grassy parking areas. Conflicts between pedestrians and motorists are common at major intersections, at parking entrances and exits, and along the internal park roads that are also used for pedestrian circulation to and from the Filene Center. Congestion and visitor inconveniences are common in overflow parking areas because of difficulties in finding cars in the dark and knowing where and how to exit. Large numbers of operations and security staff are required to direct traffic and minimize



Existing Conditions · Alternative A

hazards. Erosion and severe soil compaction are continuing problems at the overflow parking areas; lawn damage in these areas and along the edges of internal roads and walkways requires at least yearly seeding, sodding, and restoration work. Erosion and safety hazards increase during times of heavy rainfall.

The administrative and operational functions of the Park Service, the security functions of the United States Park Police, and the various functions of the Wolf Trap Foundation are accommodated in separate buildings and temporary modular units that are too small for the required staffs and are operationally unsuitable. Box office activities (publicity, reservations) are separated from the ticket booth, causing operational problems. Box office staff, ushers, interpretive staff, and the press are housed in temporary units.

During the planning effort these problems were studied, along with ongoing Park Service management and visitor programs for the park as a whole. Three alternatives were developed for resolving issues and meeting the identified management objectives; these alternatives are described and evaluated in the "Environmental Assessment" portion of this document. The draft general management/development concept plan (alternative C) is detailed in the following section.

DRAFT GENERAL MANAGEMENT/DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN

INTENT OF THE PLAN

The National Park Service's proposal for Wolf Trap Farm Park is based on the idea that relocation of conspicuous and land-consuming overflow parking out of the primary visitor use area east of Trap Road will enhance experiences in and near the Filene Center and will greatly improve vehicle and pedestrian circulation throughout the park. In addition, the consolidation of management functions in adapted or newly designed facilities will allow for increased efficiency and visitor convenience. The following sections discuss the overall concepts of the NPS proposal and the costs and phasing for implementing specific development-related actions.

LAND USE AND MANAGEMENT

The Park Service uses four zoning designations to direct management of its lands: natural, historic, development, and special use. Subzones are applied where necessary to allow for more detailed prescription of allowable activities and development.

The natural zone is managed primarily to conserve natural resources and processes and allow natural succession. Hiking, nature exploration, and environmental education are acceptable uses in this zone; allowable development includes trails and support facilities. Approximately 65 percent of Wolf Trap's lands and waters (38 hectares; 85 acres) are considered suitable for designation as natural zone areas, primarily the heavily wooded hillsides in the southeastern, eastern, and northern portions of the park. The 2-hectare (5-acre) American Symphony Orchestra League site, which has outstanding use and occupancy rights but is owned by the federal government, has been included in the natural zone to reflect the recommended management emphasis. About 5 hectares (12 acres) of the natural zone lands on the periphery of the park are under an easement agreement.

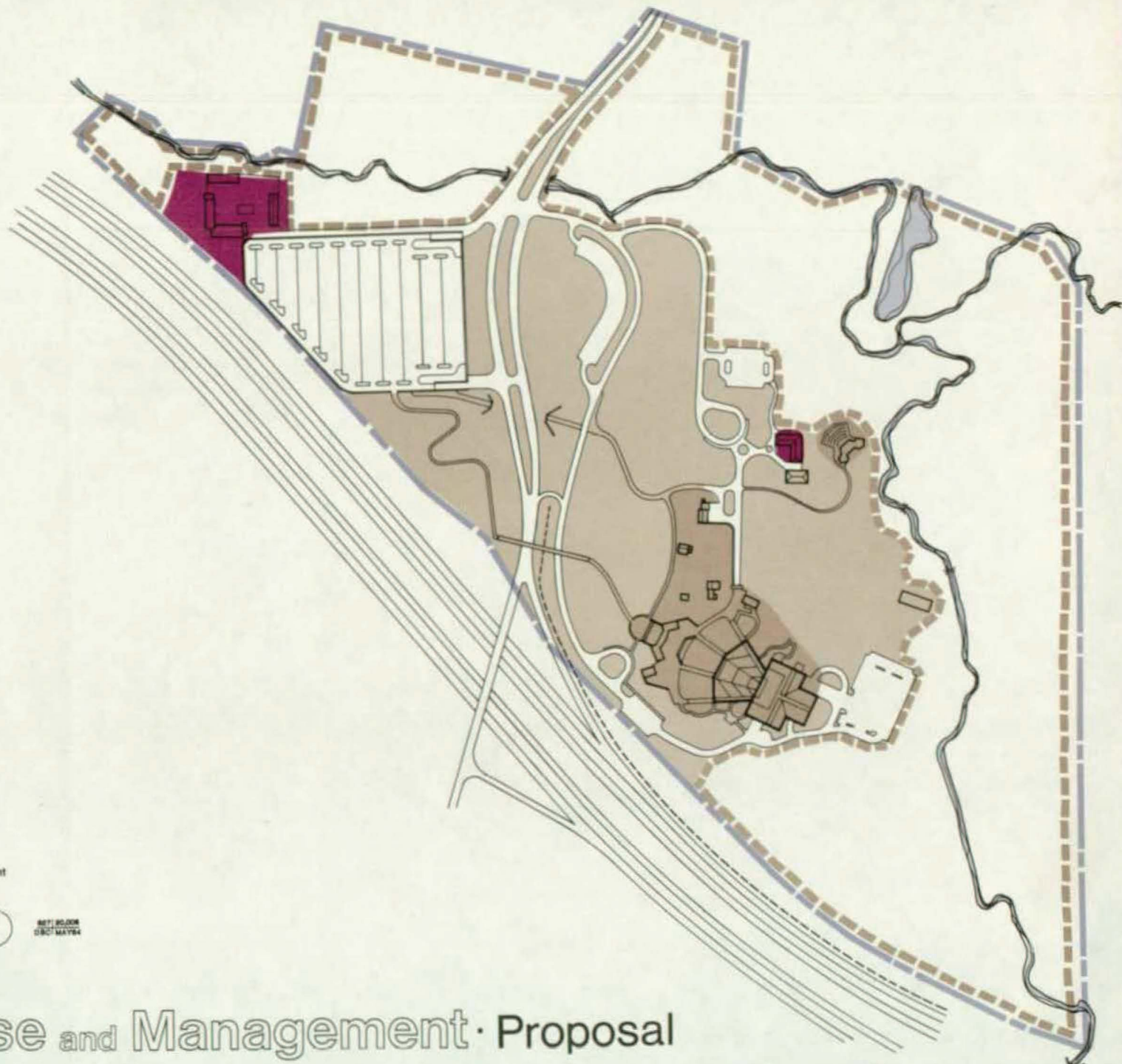
The remainder of the park (18 hectares, 45 acres, 35%) is included in the development zone. Lands and facilities within this zone are managed primarily to meet the needs of park visitors and staff. Four subzones have been designated:

- Administration/maintenance (1 hectare, 2 acres), including the proposed headquarters site and the maintenance area.

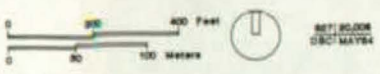
The emphasis in this subzone will be on park management and operations.

- Education/interpretation (3 hectares, 8 acres), including the Filene Center, Theater in the Woods (proposed site), concert shell, dinner tent, plaza, farmhouse, barn, and associated support buildings. This subzone will be managed to support performing arts, education, and interpretation.
- Landscape management (8 hectares, 20 acres), including the meadow and most of the remaining open areas east of Trap Road. This subzone will be managed to perpetuate its scenic qualities.
- Access/circulation (6 hectares, 15 acres), including all internal roads and parking areas on this site. The portion of Trap Road (a state road) that passes through the park will continue to be managed by the state as a through-access providing entrance to and exit from park facilities.

The Land Use and Management map illustrates the recommended zoning for Wolf Trap's lands and waters under the NPS proposal.



- Administration and Maintenance
- Education and Interpretation
- Natural
- Landscape Management



Land Use and Management · Proposal

Wolf Trap Farm Park

U.S. Department of the Interior

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National Park Service

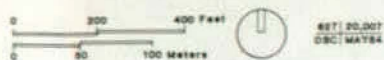
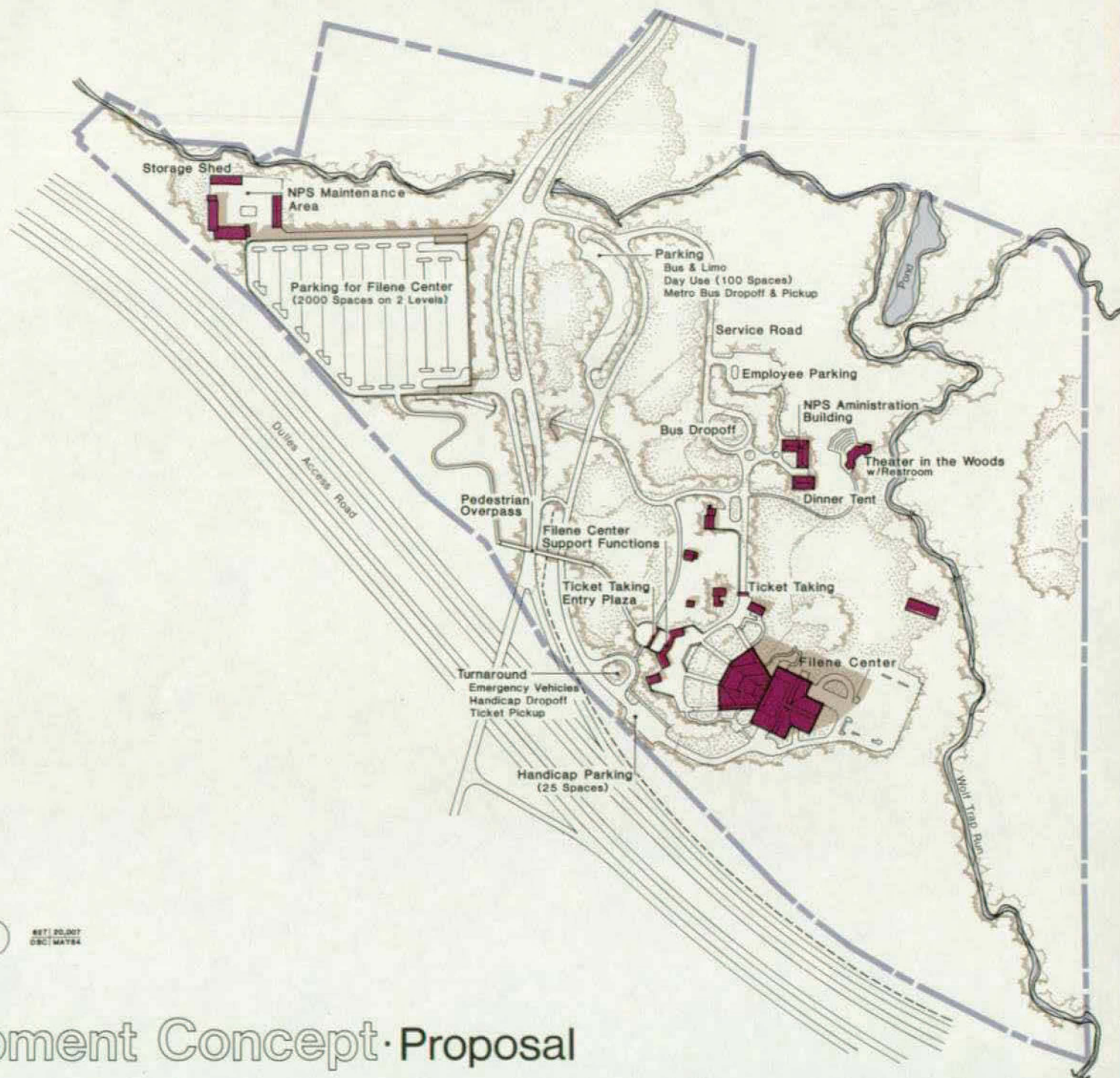
VISITOR USE AND DEVELOPMENT

In keeping with the legislative mandate to provide for performing arts and related educational activities, several landscape and facility improvements are proposed to enhance ongoing and successful programming in the park. Current programs were evaluated as part of this planning effort and were found to meet the park's objectives and to provide a broad spectrum of performing arts related activities. The Park Service recommends that this programming be continued and that cooperative arrangements between the Park Service and the Wolf Trap Foundation be maintained through the ongoing agreement.

Under the cooperative agreement the Wolf Trap Foundation will continue to plan and schedule performances at the Filene Center during the 14-week summer season, and the Park Service will provide the necessary staff and services to carry out programming. In addition, the Park Service will continue to expand its interpretive program, providing opportunities to learn more about Wolf Trap and the performing arts. In the summer daily children's programs at the Theater in the Woods will introduce young people to theater in an informal manner, including opera, dance, mime, and puppetry productions; pre-performance previews will offer informal discussions designed to give audiences background knowledge of symphony, dance, musical theater, and opera; and National Symphony Orchestra rehearsals will provide opportunities for music students and devotees to attend rehearsals and then talk informally with the conductors or guest artists. Special events like the Folk Festival, Children's Festival, and Christmas caroling will offer settings for active participation in the arts.

In addition to the primary programming, other activities will continue to be encouraged throughout the year--picnicking in the meadow and woods, nature exploration along Trap Run and at the pond in the northeast corner of the park, and informal winter activities (sledding, cross-country skiing) when snowfall permits. A survey of the interests of nonperformance visitors will be made to aid future interpretive programming.

One of the principal concerns of the general management plan is how to improve visitor circulation between parking areas and major attractions while enhancing the visual cohesiveness of the park as a whole and heightening the identity of individual features. All of these factors recommend isolated, centralized parking--rather than widespread distribution of vehicles--as a design solution. The Park Service proposes to consolidate performance parking west of Trap Road in a two-level parking terrace designed to hold 2,030 vehicles--the maximum number expected at a full-capacity event. (The new Filene Center will hold approximately 6,500 people. Assuming that 7-8 percent of the audience will arrive by bus or on foot and an average of 3 people per car will come in private vehicles, about 2,000 spaces will be needed for sellout performances.) This structure will greatly reduce existing access and circulation problems before and after performances and will free large areas of open space east of Trap Road that can be returned to grass and trees, serving as a buffer to traffic sounds from the Dulles access and toll roads (see the Development Concept--Proposal map.) Construction and operation of the terrace is envisioned as a cooperative effort between the



Development Concept · Proposal

Park Service and the private sector whereby both will benefit from its use.

The parking terrace will be built to handle traffic arriving from both the north and south (about a 50-50 split). Those entering from the Dulles toll road (south) will use the lower level and will walk to the Filene Center through the existing tunnel under Trap Road, emerging onto an open hillside with a pedestrian walkway leading to the ticket booth at the plaza. People coming from Route 7 (north) will use the upper level of the parking terrace (entering along a ramp on the north side) and will walk to performances on a new pedestrianway extending from the second level through the woods south of the terrace, across a bridge over Trap Road, and through the bermed and relandscaped circle road area (the parking circle will be removed). The walk from the tunnel entrance will approximate the alignment of the existing barn road, but it will be redesigned to follow the more gradual contours of the hillside. The walk from the second terrace level will follow a relatively level grade through the forested area and across the bridge; east of Trap Road (the interior of the parking circle), the depression will be filled and the natural rolling topography reestablished. The terrace, tunnel, walkways, and bridge will be lighted. Signs and benches along the walkways will direct visitors and provide necessary performance information and resting places. Electric carts will be available on both terrace levels to transport handicapped and infirm visitors to and from the Filene Center.

The existing plaza area will be redesigned to better serve proposed pedestrian flow and to

provide a pleasant entry to the serene setting of the Filene Center. The interior design of the plaza will complement that of the center. The perimeter will be landscaped to present an open wooded appearance in keeping with the character of the park (low-growing trees, shrubs, and ornamentals). The circle road and parking will be removed, and a pedestrian entrance established. A new two-tiered building will be built on the plaza, incorporating elements of the existing single-story structure, to provide an additional acoustical buffer for the Filene Center and to accommodate all the necessary support services and functions for performances. The building will have adequate space for ticketing and box office staff, the house manager, security personnel, ushers, the press, and the Wolf Trap Associates. Restrooms, concessions outlets, and expanded gift shop space will be included in the plaza design.

A small loop turnaround will be built along the park road on the south side of the new plaza to accommodate emergency vehicles, handicapped passengers, and people picking up tickets. The existing temporary modular units in the vicinity will be removed, and a small parking area designated for handicapped people with balcony seating in the Filene Center.

The farm and associated structures will become the central focus of Park Service interpretation. The first floor of the farmhouse will be converted for use as an information/orientation facility, and the second floor will provide additional office space for interpretation and visitor services (IVS) staff. The nearby log cabin will continue to be used

as a first-aid station and offices for IVS personnel. The barn will be stabilized and adapted to support interpretive programming, potentially incorporating such functions as a library, audiovisual space, and a museum.

The symphony building will be removed after the Wolf Trap Associates have relocated, and the site will be developed as the headquarters for the park (the functions to be included at the headquarters site are discussed in the "Park Operations" section). The dinner tent will be moved to this vicinity to enhance the view of the Filene Center and reduce congestion near the farmhouse. A restroom and support structures for the dinner tent will be included in the headquarters design. This restroom will also serve people attending summer interpretive programs in the meadow area.

A new service road and parking area will be built in association with the headquarters site to separate park vehicles from pedestrian traffic on the realigned barn road. The service road, which will depart from the east lot entrance road and follow the treeline south, will also provide access to a turnaround loop where buses can discharge passengers coming to Filene Center performances. The existing walkway to the plaza area will be redesigned to accommodate people entering the plaza from this direction.

Approximately half of the spaces in the east lot will be retained to provide an area for parking buses and limousines during performances and other special events. This lot will be landscaped to reduce its visibility, and the existing information kiosk will be

moved here to direct visitors to their desired destinations. The east lot will also be used as a metro bus dropoff and pickup point when service is instituted from the West Falls Church metro stop.

To facilitate interpretive programming and recreational use and to reduce potential resource damage, the Theater in the Woods will be rebuilt nearer the main visitor use area and out of the floodplain. The new structure will be larger and will include features of the previous concert shell. This action will not be accomplished until the present structure requires major rehabilitation or reconstruction. Water and sewer lines will be extended to the new structure.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Recommended actions for natural and cultural resources management are discussed in detail in the 1983 Wolf Trap Resources Management Plan. In summary, that document calls for preservation of the wooded areas of the park and maintenance or restoration of open or disturbed lands. Wolf Trap has been evaluated for potentially significant historic and archeologic resources, and it has been determined that no sites or structures are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, no actions for cultural resource management are included in this plan.

Streambank erosion is a continuing problem along portions of Trap Run. The management plan recommends a continuing policy of erosion control through nonstructural and natural-appearing methods (contouring, revegetation, riprap stabilization) where necessary to reduce this problem.

When the Filene Center is reconstructed and the temporary meadow center is removed, the site will be restored and the meadow maintained as open pasture. The tributary stream that currently runs through piping underneath the meadow center will be restored to its natural flow. The area to the south and west of the tent, which is currently mowed and maintained as meadow, will be returned to wetland (this area is within the 100-year floodplain); willows may be planted to aid recovery.

Improved methods of turf management will be explored to reduce erosion and compaction in areas that are heavily traveled. Air and water quality and sound levels will be monitored to

determine existing or potential impacts. Techniques will be studied for establishing an integrated pest management program. These and other projects recommended in the Resources Management Plan will be scheduled and funded through the park's annual resources management program.

PARK OPERATIONS

Most Park Service management personnel will be housed in the new headquarters to be built on the north side of the meadow. The building will include a foyer and employee luncheon area as well as offices and restrooms for the director, deputy director, administrative officer, chief of maintenance, and clerical staff. Interpretation and visitor services staff will occupy the second floor of the renovated farmhouse, which will also serve as an information and orientation facility.

The existing gravel parking area on the knoll above the headquarters site will be removed to reduce its intrusiveness on the barn road entrance, and a new 60-car parking area recessed into the adjacent wooded area will be constructed to accommodate staff vehicles. Entrance to this parking area will be along the new spur road from the east parking lot, which will also permit bus access and turnaround.

Offices will be incorporated into the new two-story ticket booth/entrance facility on the plaza. This building, which will retain the restrooms and other elements of the existing structure, will include adequate space to accommodate the ticketing and box office personnel, the house manager, the U.S. Park Police, the ushers, the press, and the Wolf Trap Associates.

The maintenance staff will continue to occupy offices at the maintenance yard immediately north and west of the proposed parking terrace. An additional equipment storage bay (covered outdoor) of a design similar to the existing structures will be built in the northwest corner of the yard.

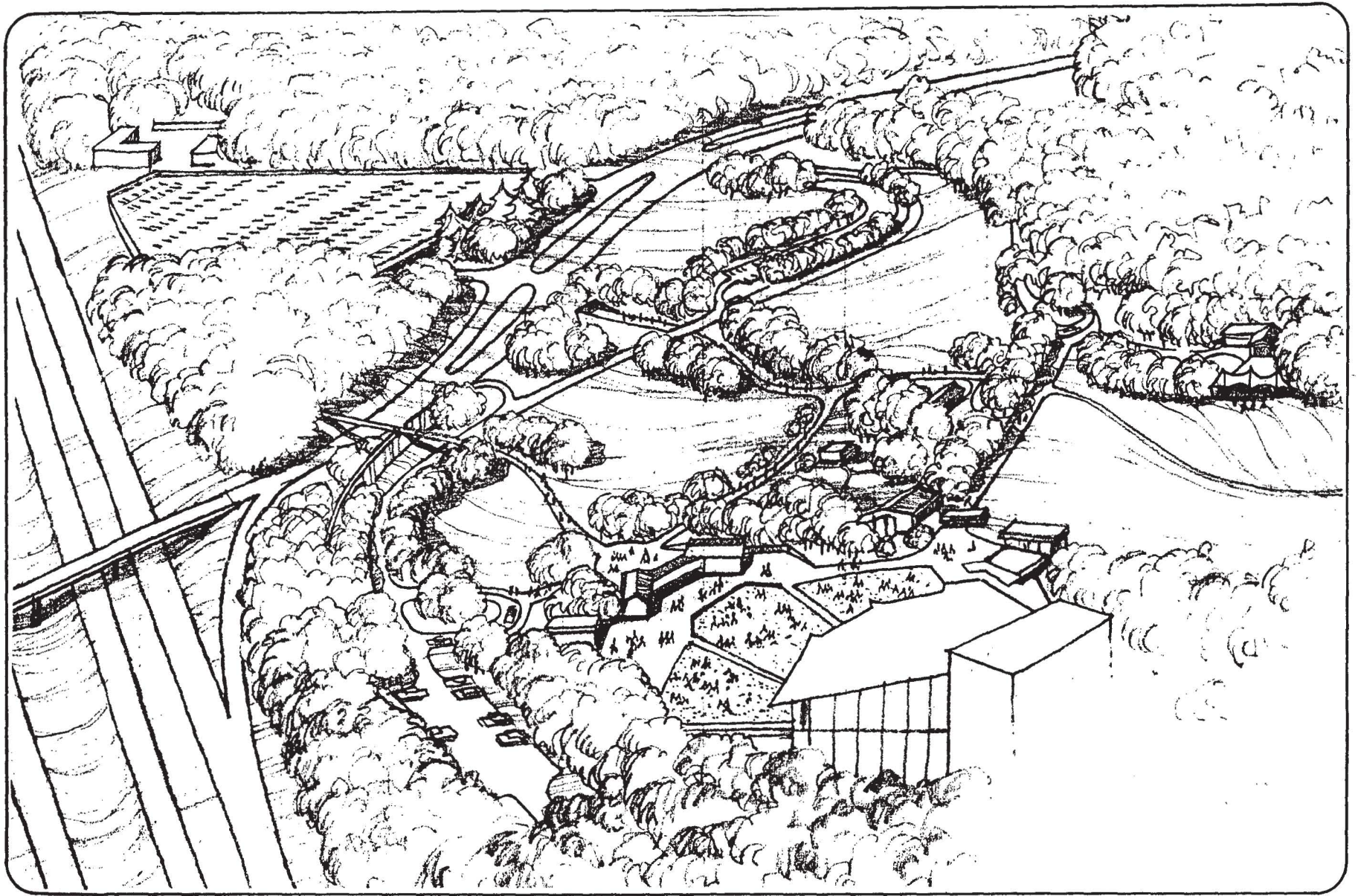
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

The accompanying sketches illustrate the design concepts for the three primary development areas proposed in the plan: the parking terrace, plaza, and headquarters site. General standards will be followed in implementing proposals to ensure that building and landscaping fulfills the intent of the plan.

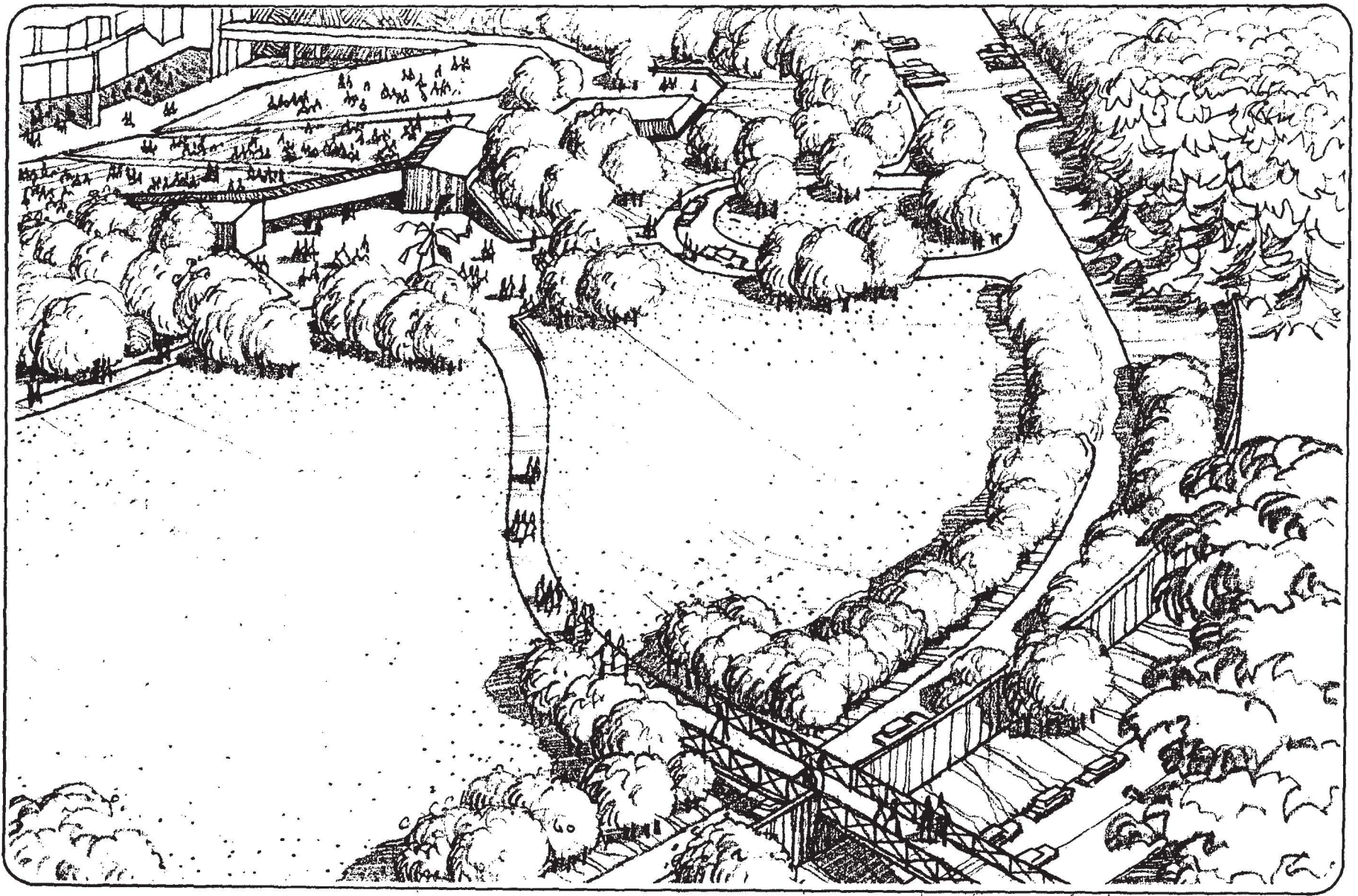
- Structures--The parking terrace will be designed to facilitate entrance and exit, minimize traffic congestion, separate pedestrian and traffic flow, and eliminate the problem of finding cars after performances. Access from Trap Road will be clearly marked, and the terrace will be properly lit and have conveniently placed directional signs and numbered parking spaces. As shown in the sketch, the terrace will be constructed to fit into the natural configuration of the site, reducing its potential for visual intrusion on the primary use area. Materials and colors for the terrace and the connecting bridge over Trap Road will be selected to complement and blend into the surrounding landscape.
- The headquarters building will be recessed into a south-facing slope oriented toward the meadow and will be designed to maximize energy efficiency. This building and all other new structures in the primary use area will have precast or cast-in-place walls with a barnwood texture.
- Paths and Walkways--All walkways leading to the plaza and Filene Center will be designed to avoid steep grades (paths less than 5%, ramps less than 8%).

- Existing walkways will be widened and realigned as needed to improve pedestrian flow and minimize directional changes. Colors and textures will be used to distinguish pedestrian paths from routes used primarily for vehicle access. Compatible lighting, signs, and benches will be incorporated into designs, and attractive, easily identifiable entry points will be designated.
- Landscaping--The primary goal of landscape treatment will be to retain the open meadow setting while minimizing the visual impacts of roads and parking. Contouring and berming will reduce the visibility of support facilities, and indigenous plant materials, including ornamental plantings, will be placed to screen and soften the built environment and to achieve harmony with the hillsides and forested slopes.

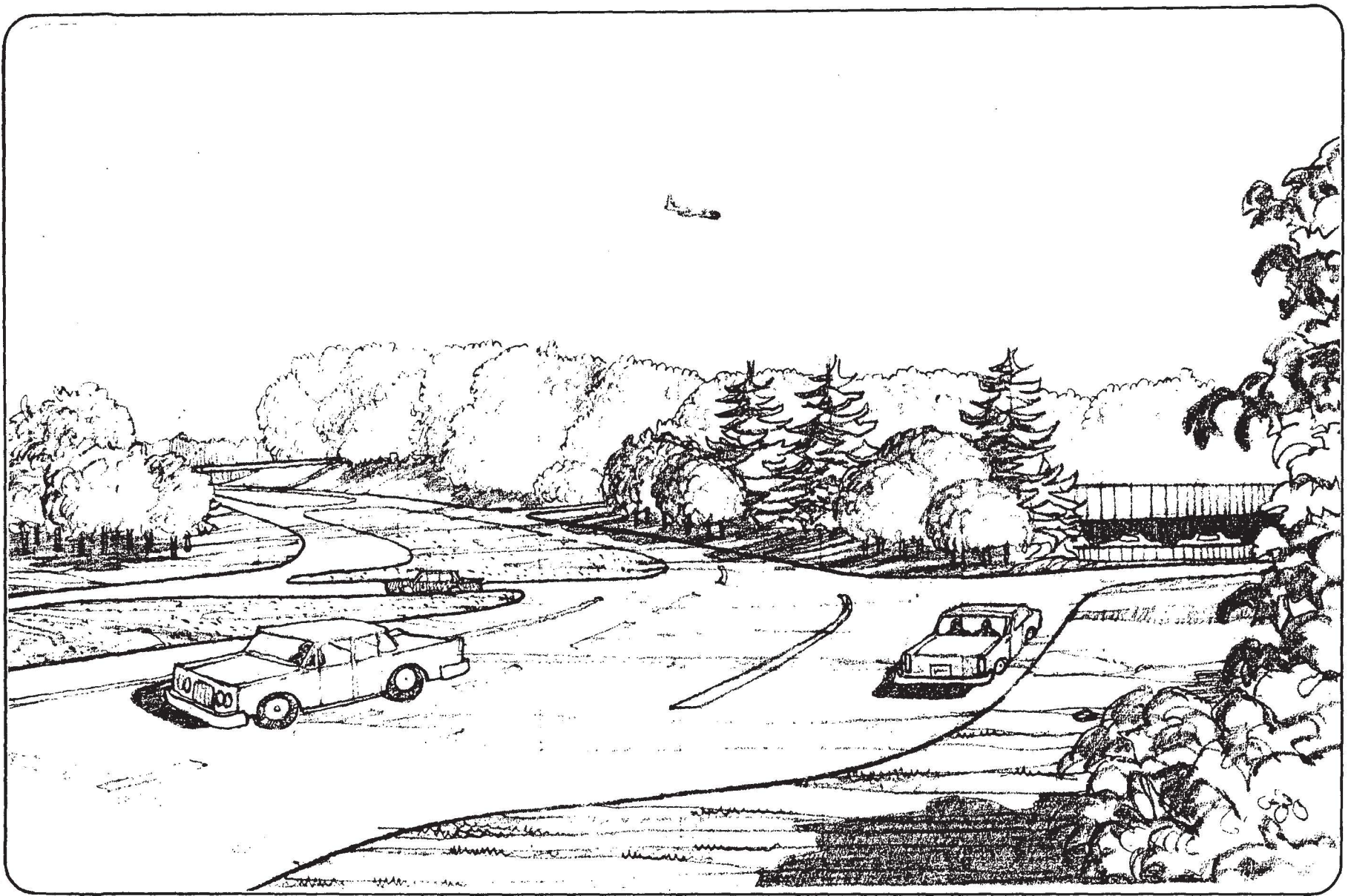
Plan implementation will be phased to minimize visitor inconveniences. The following list shows the recommended phasing and the estimated capital costs for development.



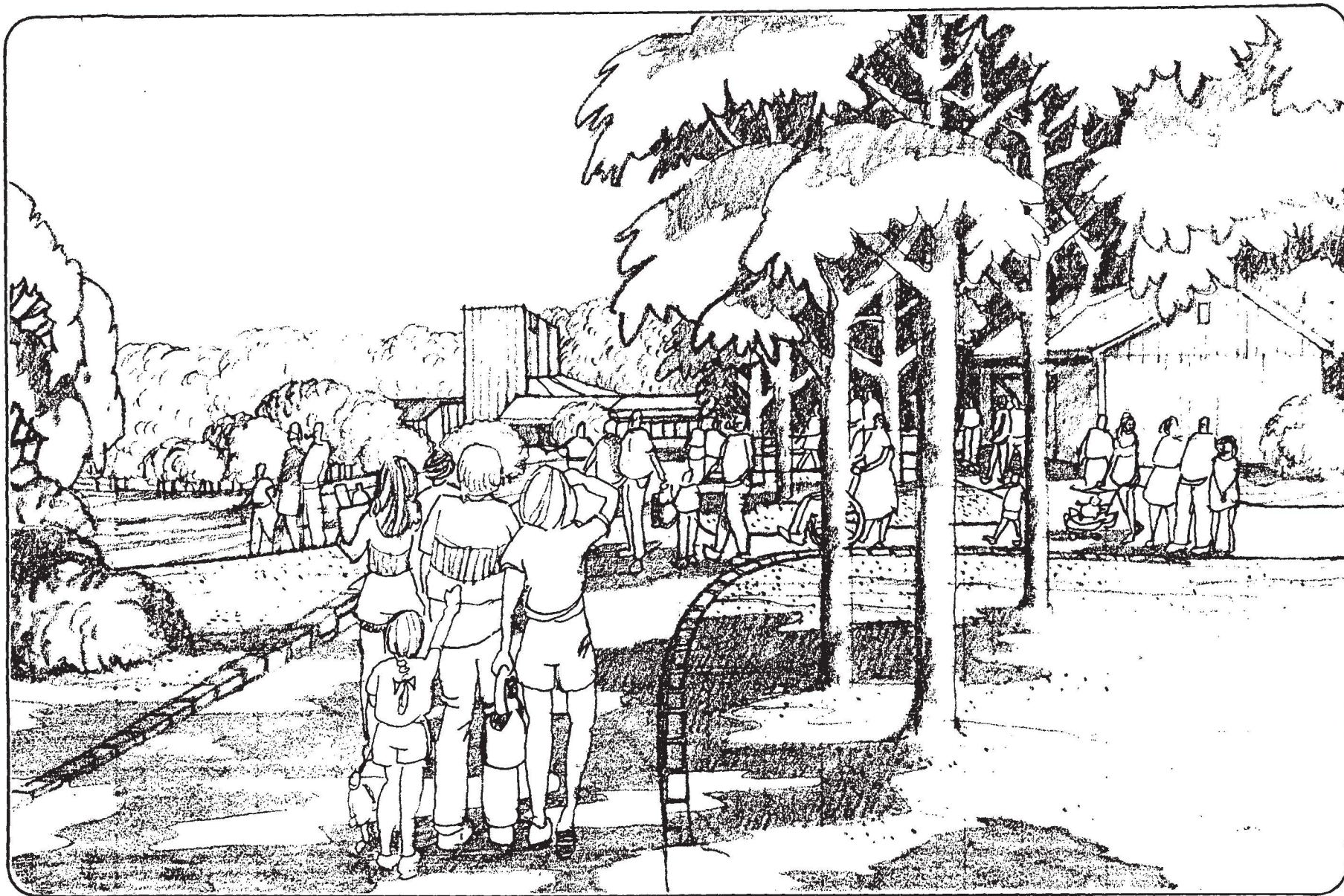
AERIAL VIEW OF PARK LOOKING NORTH



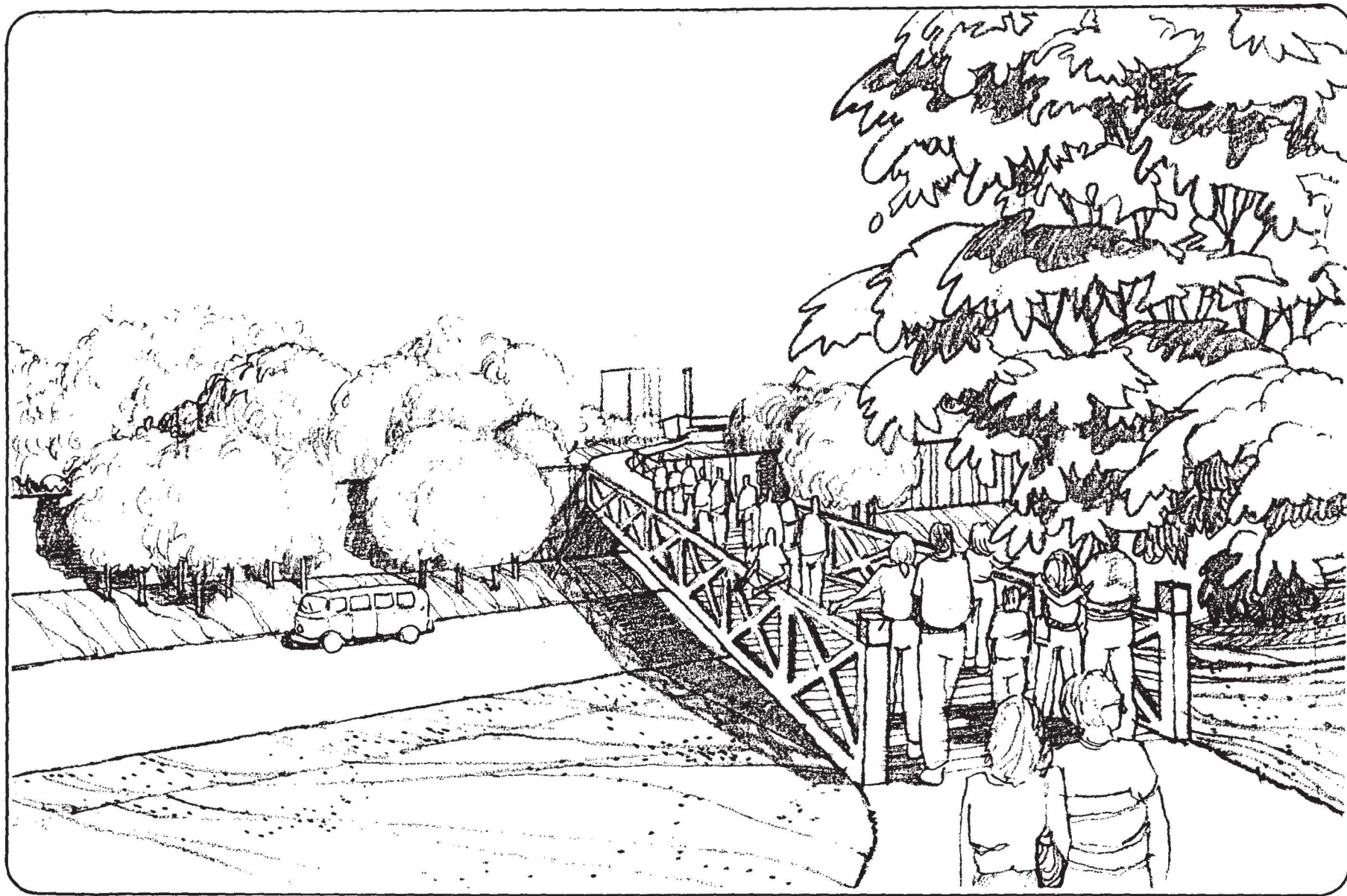
MAJOR APPROACHES TO FILENE CENTER PLAZA



PARKING TERRACE WITH COMPATIBLE SCREENING



PEDESTRIAN WALKWAY FROM BUS TURNAROUND LOOP TO FILENE CENTER



PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE FROM PARKING TERRACE TO FILENE CENTER

COSTS AND PHASING*

TOTAL COST - PROPOSAL \$7,335,000

PHASE ONE

Complete Filene Center	--
Remove temporary tent (meadow center)	85,000
Restore meadow	80,000
	<u>\$ 165,000</u>

PHASE TWO

Construct parking terrace with lighting	
1,015 spaces lower level	4,060,000
1,015 spaces upper level	1,015,000
Build connecting bridge with lighting	350,000
Remove parking circle	30,000
Construct small loop turnaround for emergency vehicles/ handicapped passengers/ will-calls	50,000
Construct handicap parking area	10,000
Realign or construct walkways (12' wide) with lighting and remove designated portions of existing routes	85,000
Recontour, berm, landscape	40,000
	<u>\$5,640,000</u>

PHASE THREE

Plaza	
Redesign plaza, construct two-story entrance facility, and landscape	560,000
Headquarters	
Demolish symphony building	10,000
Construct administration building	400,000
Relocate dinner tent	15,000
Construct access road, parking, and bus turnaround	
road	60,000
parking	60,000
turnaround	10,000
Redesign connecting walkway	50,000
Remove portion of east lot	65,000
	<u>\$1,230,000</u>

PHASE FOUR

Construct new Theater in the Woods	240,000
Remove existing structure	10,000
Construct additional storage bay	50,000
	<u>\$ 300,000</u>

*Class C estimates based on costs of similar facilities

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

DRAFT GENERAL MANAGEMENT/DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

WOLF TRAP FARM PARK FOR PERFORMING ARTS

Fairfax County
Virginia

This document presents a proposed general management/ development concept plan for Wolf Trap Farm Park, two alternatives to the plan, and an environmental assessment of the consequences of implementing the plan or its alternatives. Alternative A would continue present management programs, with no major changes in existing conditions. Alternative B would use the present infrastructure to provide for park administration and operations and would pave existing overflow parking lots to reduce erosion and soil compaction and eliminate the costs of yearly reseeding and resodding. The proposed plan would provide consolidated, permanent facilities for administration and operations and would replace the parking lots with a parking terrace on the west side of Trap Road to restore the informal natural setting of the Filene Center, reduce traffic sound levels, improve access and circulation patterns, reduce safety hazards, and separate parking from visitor attractions.

For further information, please contact

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U.S. Department of the Interior / National Park Service

PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR THE PLAN

This environmental assessment presents three alternatives for the management, use, and development of Wolf Trap Farm Park for the next 10-15 years. All of the alternatives are intended to meet the objectives and resolve the issues identified in the introduction to this document. Alternative A, continuation of present management, describes existing conditions at the park as well as the programs and activities that will be undertaken in the immediate future under current management policies. Alternative B presents a strategy for reducing parking and circulation problems by paving and striping large areas of existing overflow parking; this alternative also includes proposals to consolidate now separated administrative and visitor services functions. Alternative C, which is the National Park Service's proposal for Wolf Trap, is described in detail in the previous section of this document and is summarized here. The environmental consequences of implementing the alternatives are presented in the last section.

ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION

ALTERNATIVE A: CONTINUE PRESENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS (NO ACTION)

No major changes in park operations or support facilities would take place under this alternative (see the Existing Conditions map in the "Issues and Concerns" section). Ongoing maintenance and facility improvements would continue. The current level of performing arts programming would be maintained, with minor changes implemented as necessary to sustain program diversity. Summer performances in the reconstructed Filene Center would continue during the traditional 14-week season. Box office performances would also include special events in the meadow and natural areas of the park. All box office performances would be planned and scheduled in accordance with the park's management objectives for provision of performing arts.

The meadow center, which has substituted for the Filene Center during the 1982 and 1983 seasons, would be dismantled and the area restored to wet meadow by planting grass and willows. The spring flow through the area would be returned to its natural surface channel. A permanent comfort station would be placed in the meadow in an area convenient for visitors attending the interpretive programs at the concert shell and the Theater in the Woods.

Dinner service would continue to be provided on a seasonal basis in the dinner tent, and refreshments would be available during performance intermissions at the two concession buildings on the Filene Center plaza and at a small tent near the southeast corner of the

center. Comfort facilities would remain at the box office, and temporary toilets would be available for people using the lower and back meadows, the Theater in the Woods, and the concert shell.

Interpretation by the National Park Service would continue as a seasonal operation. Children's and family programs would be offered in the woods and meadows, as would the performance previews and discussions with guest artists and conductors. Interpretive tours of the Filene Center would be provided throughout the year.

The scheduled resurfacing and restriping of the west parking lot would be completed, and the lighting system replaced. Existing overflow parking areas would continue to be used; these areas would be reseeded and resodded at the end of each season. Approximately 1,350 paved parking spaces would be available, as at present, with space for an additional 810 vehicles on the grass lots and plaza circle.

If bus service from and to the West Falls Church metro station became a feasible proposition--based on anticipated ridership, metro scheduling and service, and operational considerations--arrangements would be sought to have such service instituted. If the number of people using public transit to reach the park became significant, overflow parking areas would be retired from use and returned to their natural condition.

Ongoing maintenance and resource management activities would continue. Methods of improved turf management would be pursued and implemented to reduce erosion in overflow parking areas. The banks of Trap Run would be contoured, revegetated, and stabilized with riprap where necessary to reduce erosion. Air and water quality and sound levels would be monitored within the park; an inventory of park resources would be conducted; and techniques would be studied for establishing an integrated pest management program. All resources management actions would be based upon the findings of the Resources Management Plan; actions would be scheduled and funded through the annual resources management program.

Park administrative and operational functions would remain in the old farmhouse. Temporary structures for ushers, park police, ticket and box office staff, and the press would remain in the plaza area of the Filene Center. Interpretation and visitor services staff would continue to occupy the small cottage adjacent to the plaza.

ALTERNATIVE B: EXPAND PAVED PARKING/CONSOLIDATE ADMINISTRATION

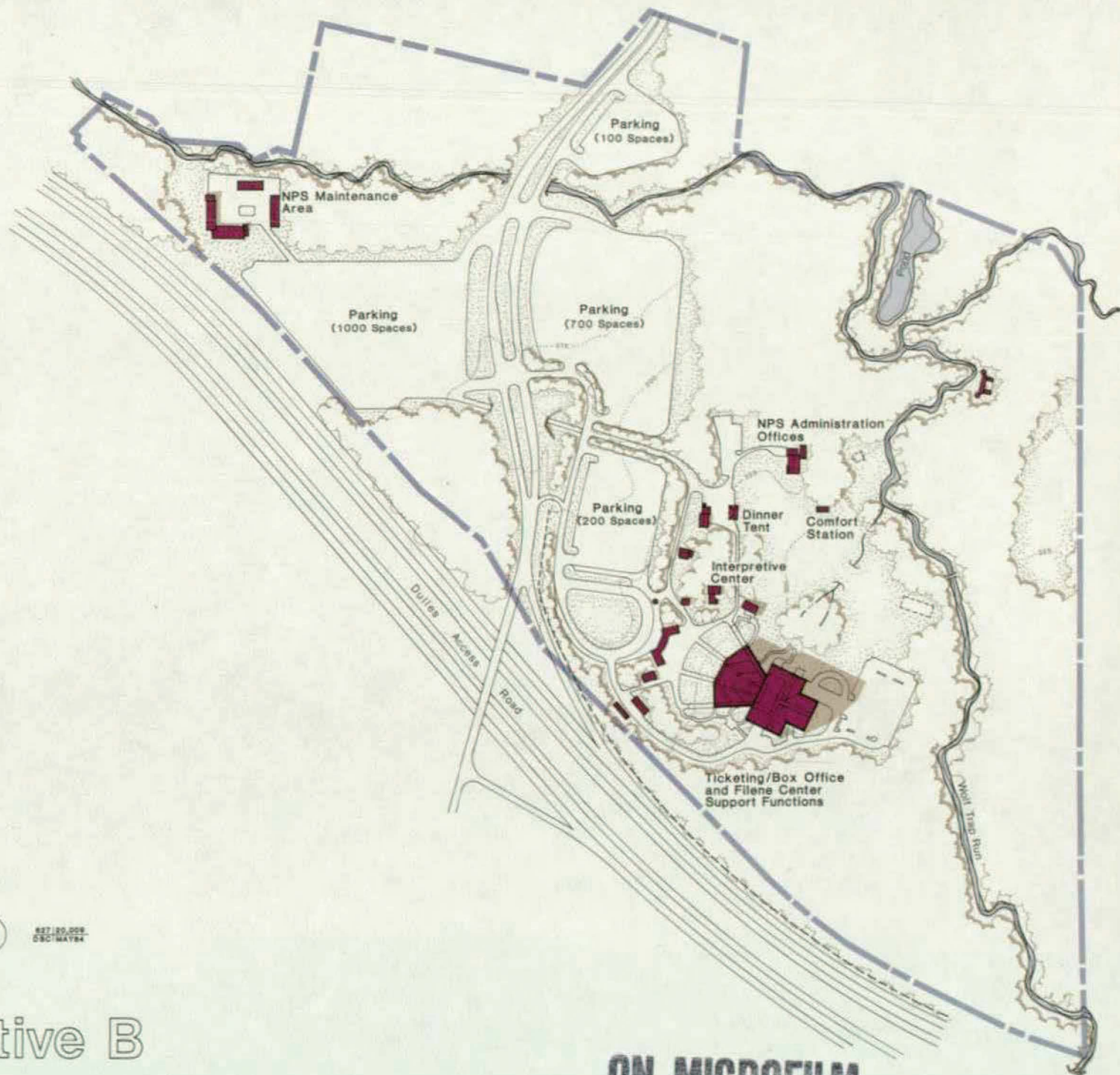
This alternative would build upon the no-action alternative, concentrating on reducing operating costs and resource damage by hardening the existing parking areas to accommodate present levels and patterns of use and by consolidating foundation activities and National Park Service operations (see Development Concept--Alternative B map). Box office and interpretive programs would

continue at present levels, as described in alternative A. Minor facility improvements and resource management actions would also be undertaken.

The west lot would be resurfaced and striped to hold 1,000 cars; the lighting system would be replaced. The east lot would be expanded, terraced, and paved to accommodate 700 cars. A stone-faced retaining wall up to 6 meters (20 feet) high and about 275 meters (900 feet) long would be required along the north and east sides of the lot to hold the soil slope. The south overflow lot would be paved (200 cars), and a paved lot for 100 cars would be constructed in the floodplain north of the east parking lot and adjacent to Trap Road. A total of 2,000 paved parking spaces would be provided.

The symphony building would be renovated for National Park Service administrative and operational needs. The farmhouse would be upgraded to accommodate interpretive operations. The ticket booth would be rebuilt to two stories and would contain the Wolf Trap Associates offices, press activities, ticket sales, and comfort stations.

About 1,505 square meters (1,800 square yards) of the circle road in front of the Filene Center would be removed. Realignment of the road system would require the construction of about 75 meters (250 feet) of bituminous road, a main walk 8.5 meters (25 feet) wide and 122 meters (400 feet) long, and an additional walk 3 meters (10 feet) wide and 305 meters (1,000 feet) long. This alternative would require approximately 60 oaks for shielding.



0 200 400 Feet
0 50 100 Meters

EST. 20,000
0301MAY84

Alternative B

ON MICROFILM

Wolf Trap Farm Park

U.S. Department of the Interior

National Park Service

COSTS - ALTERNATIVE B

Rebuild west lot with lighting (1,000 spaces)	\$ 500,000
Build north lot with lighting (100 cars)	200,000
Build center lot with lighting (700 spaces)	1,400,000
Build retaining wall (900 lf or 1,222 cy)	1,670,000
Provide stone face for wall	750,000
Build south lot with lighting (200 spaces)	400,000
Demolish parking circle (1,800 sy)	18,000
Establish road (250 lf)	20,000
Rebuild ticket booth	800,000
Establish main walk (400 lf, 25' wide)	30,000
Establish walk (1,000 lf, 10' wide)	28,000
Provide comfort station in meadow	400,000
Rehabilitate symphony building	180,000
Landscape (60 oaks)	25,000
Renovate farmhouse (2,000 sf)	120,000
	<u>\$6,020,000</u>

ALTERNATIVE C: RELOCATE PARKING WEST OF TRAP ROAD/REDESIGN ENTRANCE PLAZA/CONSOLIDATE ADMINISTRATION

This alternative, the National Park Service's proposed action, would involve construction of a two-level parking terrace in the area now occupied by the west lot. Access from the terrace to the Filene Center would be through a tunnel (lower level) and along a pedestrian walkway and bridge (upper level).

A new headquarters building would be constructed on the ASOL site, with an adjacent parking area. A new spur road would provide access to the parking area and a bus

turnaround and dropoff point. The dinner tent would be relocated to the headquarters vicinity to enhance the view and improve pedestrian access. The entrance plaza would be redesigned to accommodate proposed pedestrian flow. The circle road would be removed, and the area bermed and relandscaped. The existing ticket booth would provide the foundation for a new two-tiered structure large enough to house the house manager, ushers, press, security staff, and Wolf Trap Associates as well as ticketing, box office, and gift shop functions. A handicap parking and turnaround area would be included in the plaza design. Interpretive personnel would occupy the second floor of the farmhouse, which would also serve as a visitor contact facility.

The east lot would be reduced in size and landscaped to provide parking for buses and limousines during Filene Center performances. The overflow parking areas east of Trap Road would be restored to their natural condition.

Performance, interpretive, and resource management programming would be similar to that described in the no-action alternative. The details of alternative C are presented in the "Draft General Management/Development Concept Plan" section of this document.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

A comprehensive description of the park, including detailed resource maps, is found in the Information Base, Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts (USDI, NPS 1980). The following is an overview of those facets of the park required to understand the planning effort and those that may affect or be affected by implementation of any of the planning alternatives. Complementary descriptions may be found in the works cited in the bibliography of the Information Base and the bibliography at the back of this document.

NATURAL PROCESSES AND FEATURES

Fairfax County has a continental, humid, temperate climate. Monthly temperatures range from a low of 2°C (36°F) in December to a high of 58°C (76°F) in July. The frost-free season is about 175 days. Winters are mild, and ground work can usually be done because it freezes only to shallow depths. Snowfalls are generally light and rarely remain on the ground for more than a few days. Most rain falls in the spring and summer and accounts for the majority of the area's annual precipitation average of 1,143 millimeters (45 inches). Outdoor programs are limited by this climate to the period from mid-May to mid-October.

The gently rolling hill country of Wolf Trap is underlain by a complex of metamorphic rocks. Deep chemical weathering of these rocks has produced a 3- to 45-meter (10- to 150-foot) layer of clay-rich decomposed rock on which silty loam soils have developed. Despite its previous use as a farm, no prime or unique agricultural lands have been identified in the park.

Along Trap Road the land slopes gently to the north. East of the road the land rises to the low ridge supporting the farm and the Filene Center and then descends as a grassy meadow to the north-flowing Trap Run. Trap Run turns west at the northern boundary of the park and flows westward into Difficult Run, which joins the Potomac River at Great Falls Park. During periods of sustained heavy rainfall, low-lying areas west of the park are subject to shallow slow-flowing floods. The Theater in the Woods is the only permanent facility in the park within the 100-year floodplain of Trap Run.

The water quality of Trap Run and Trap Pond has been tested, and it falls into the good classification of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin. Runoff from adjacent residential construction sites has increased the silt and trash burden of Trap Run, but it is diminishing as revegetation increases on stripped areas.

Vegetation types include forestland, meadowland, and grassland. Approximately 10 hectares (24 acres) have been developed as paved roads, trails, and structures. The majority of the park is in forest vegetation. The upland hardwood forest consists primarily of chestnut oak in association with red, black, white, and scarlet oaks, hickories, black cherry, and yellow poplar. The bottomland hardwood forest includes moist site species such as American beech, yellow poplar, red maple, white oak, and sycamore and within the floodplain wet site species such as river birch, smooth alder, and black willow. The trees range up to 40 centimeters (16 inches) in diameter. All forest stands appear healthy.

The park has several small stands of pine, predominantly Virginia pine mixed with red cedar and a few pitch pines. There are numerous white pines but all of these have been planted for ornamental or buffer purposes.

Along the western edge of the park, brush species such as broom sedge and goldenrod are being replaced by Virginia pine and red cedar. A similar area of old field succession occurs at the north entrance to the park east of Trap Road. This area is predominately in brushy vegetation with species like alder and river birch along the creek.

The understory consists primarily of dogwood, sassafras, hornbeam, American holly, mountain laurel, and spice bush. Associated ground-cover in the forest and field environments includes honeysuckle, blackberry, greenbrier, partridgeberry, and numerous patches of groundpine and staghorn clubmoss.

The open parkland consists of maintained grasses (fescue and perennial rye) that are interspersed with weeds such as chickweed, speedwell, orchid grass, dandelion, and ground ivy.

In developed areas are several landscape beds planted with ornamental shrub species such as juniper, pine, holly, forsythia, and hibiscus.

The park provides habitat for a variety of wildlife species. Common mammals include raccoon, opossum, gray squirrel, eastern cottontail, and skunk. Whitetail deer and gray fox are only rarely sighted because of the

proximity of developed areas and the lack of sufficient habitat.

Several species of amphibians and fish inhabit the streams. Near the northeastern edge of the park, the farm pond serves as habitat for several fish species and wintering species of waterfowl.

According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, there are no threatened or endangered species of plants or animals in the park.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Wolf Trap was used from colonial time to 1930 for agricultural purposes, but no event of historical significance took place on the property. The land was a part of the McDaniel plantation until 1850, when that estate was subdivided into 21-hectare (52-acre) tracts. The farmhouse and the tract of land on which it stood continued to be used as a working farm until 1930.

During the 19th and 20th centuries, a series of one- and two-story frame additions were made to the farmhouse. In 1966, Mrs. Jouett Shouse donated the Wolf Trap Farm property, including the farmhouse, to the United States for the development of the park. Although some portions of the farmhouse are old, the residence lacks architectural integrity and historical significance. The Virginia historic preservation officer determined in 1975 that the farmhouse was ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The

farmhouse now serves as the administrative headquarters of the park.

An inventory and assessment of archeological resources at the park was conducted in the fall of 1978. Evaluation of the park's archeological resources indicates that these resources do not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

REGIONAL SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Wolf Trap receives visitors from throughout the Washington metropolitan area. This area includes Montgomery and Prince Georges counties in Maryland; the District of Columbia; and Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William counties and the cities of Alexandria, Falls Church, and Fairfax in Virginia.

The rapid growth of the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area since the close of World War II has transformed many of its traditionally rural counties with relatively stable populations into rapidly developing suburban and urban areas. Between 1950 and 1980, the District of Columbia standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) grew from about 1.2 million to 3.0 million persons--an increase of 138 percent. The overwhelming majority of this growth occurred in the surrounding suburbs rather than in the District of Columbia.

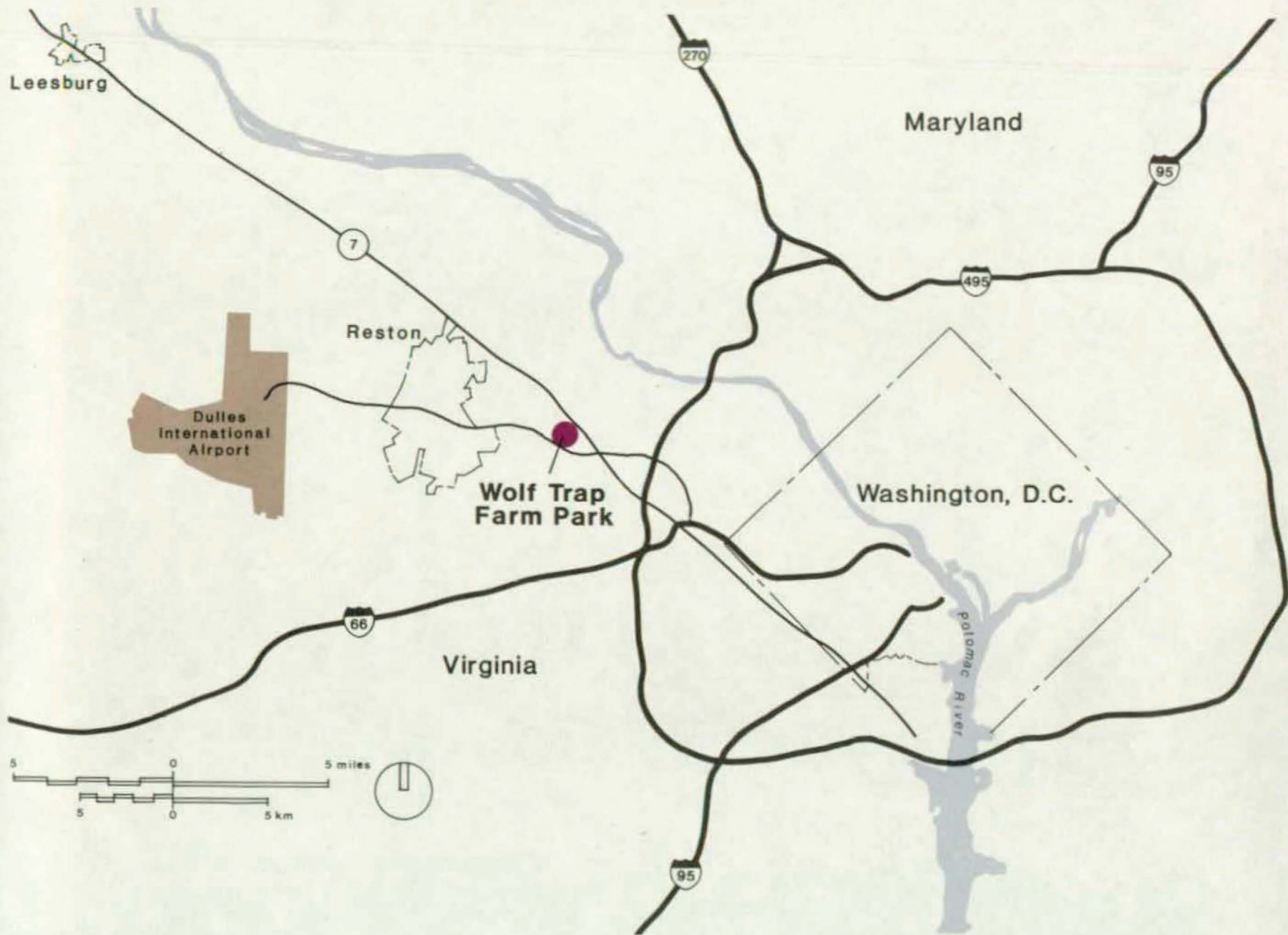
Fairfax County, which contains Wolf Trap, had a population of 600,000 in 1980. It is a middle to upper middle class suburban county whose eastern portion (within and around the

beltway) is largely developed and whose western sections are less densely populated but are quickly being filled in. Median family income in 1978 was high--\$29,325 compared to \$25,821 for the Washington SMSA; median residential housing value, including single family, townhouse, and condominium, was estimated at \$68,200 countywide. About 95 percent of the households had at least one car.

Development trends near Wolf Trap mirror many of the regional growth patterns. The area is principally suburban, with residential land uses predominating and some light industry and offices. The park is one of the last surviving remnants of an area that was previously natural and rural in character.

To improve local access within the Dulles access highway corridor, the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation is constructing outer parallel roadways running from Virginia 123 to Virginia 28, a distance of 21 kilometers (13 miles). The toll road is being constructed on either side of the existing roadway, largely within the rights-of-way owned by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). The toll road will include a ramp access to Wolf Trap Farm Park.

The extension of the Dulles access road from Virginia 123 to Interstate 66 is now complete. The FAA has indicated that one of the purposes of the Dulles access highway extension is to improve access to Wolf Trap Farm Park. In a draft environmental impact statement prepared in November 1978, FAA stated:



Vicinity Map

Wolf Trap Farm Park

U.S. Department of the Interior

ON MICROFILM

National Park Service

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DSC/MAR 84

With the completion of I-66 and the Dulles Airport Highway Extension, access to Wolf Trap from the metropolitan area inside I-495 will be improved. A substantial percentage of traffic now using arterial and local streets inside I-495 to get to the Dulles Access Highway will find it more efficient to use I-66 and the Extension to reach the Access Highway.

Transit in the Washington metropolitan area is undergoing a major change with the phased opening of the 160-kilometer (100-mile) metrorail system. As individual segments of the rail system open, the metrorail is gradually replacing the line-haul function of the bus system, and the buses are becoming feeders to the rail system.

The metrorail consists of a number of radial spokes that converge on downtown Washington. The portion of the system that will serve the Wolf Trap area is the "K" route, which will extend from Rosslyn through Falls Church to Vienna outside the Capital Beltway; it is currently planned to open in 1985.

The West Falls Church station will be located at the intersection of the Dulles access highway extension and Interstate 66. Bus ramps will be provided from the extension and Interstate 66. This will mean that the new Dulles toll road will serve as a major transit route for buses going to the West Falls Church station.

Although it is not currently part of the adopted regional system, a metrorail extension along the Dulles access road has received serious consideration in recent years.

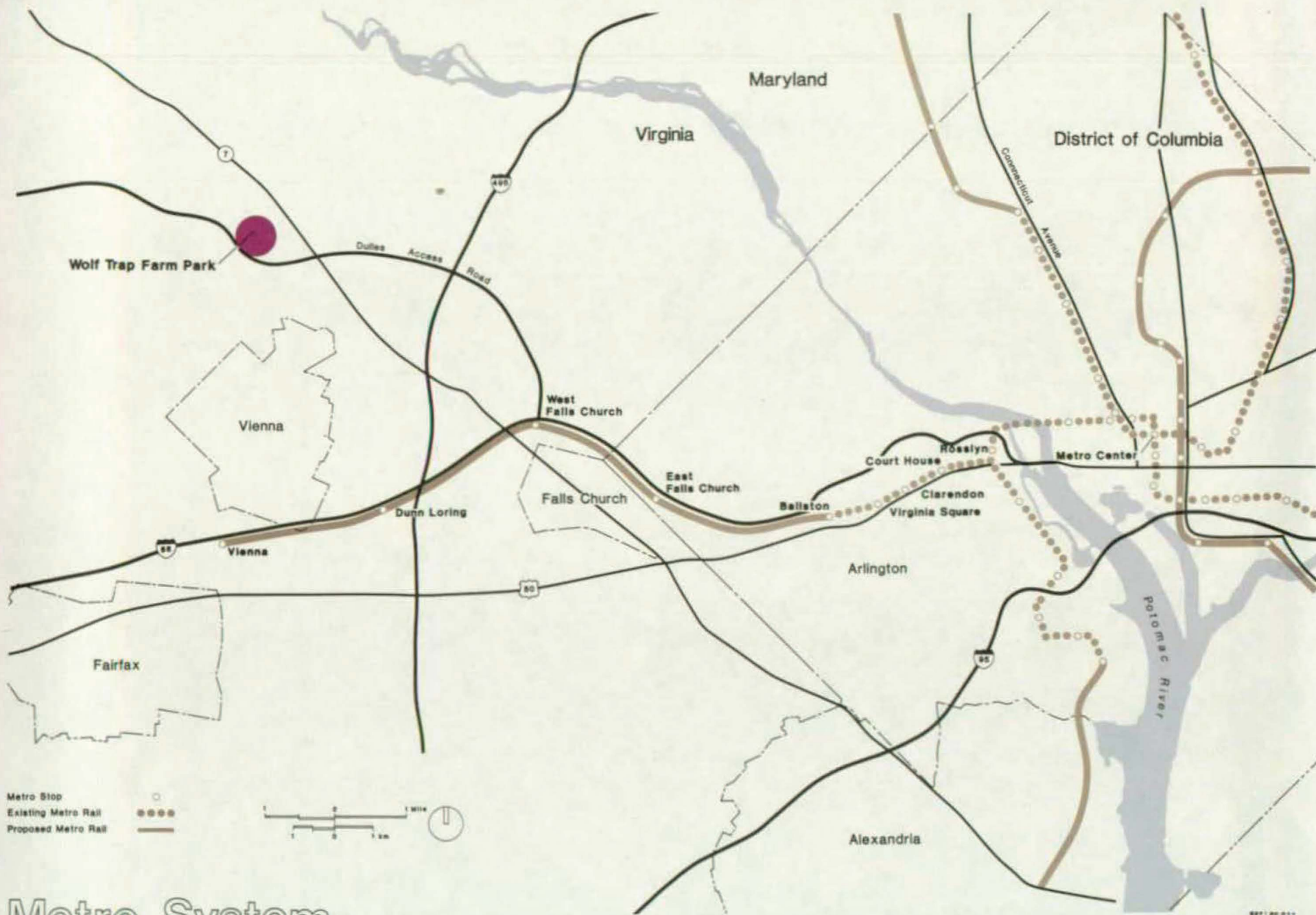
VISITOR USE AND CHARACTERISTICS

As stated in the enabling legislation, Wolf Trap offers visitors opportunities "to gain, through active participation, a deeper understanding of the performing arts as a vital part of everyday life in an informal natural setting." The park receives approximately 600,000 visitors annually. Although the performances at the Filene Center are the primary attraction, a large proportion (nearly 50 percent) of park visitation involves activities other than box office performances--the park's summer interpretive programs, casual visits, and a number of special events and tours conducted throughout the year.

Because of seasonal programming, visitation varies dramatically throughout the year. Monthly visitation fluctuates from a low of approximately 1,500 visits in January to a high of about 182,000 in July. About 85 percent of visitation takes place in summer.

Theatrical and interpretive programming includes performances at the Filene Center, programs at the Theater in the Woods and meadow tent, and orchestral performances at the concert shell. Attendance at all Filene Center performances is beyond the capacity of the existing paved parking lots; approximately one-third of the performances are sold out, exceeding parking capacity by as many as 750 cars. The periods of heaviest traffic are a half hour before and after performances.

In addition to the scheduled performances of the center and other theatrical facilities, several special programs are held throughout the year. The Christmas carol program



Metro System

Wolf Trap Farm Park

U.S. Department of the Interior

ON MICROFILM

National Park Service

REF: 96.011
DSC: MAY84

normally hosts a full house at the center, and events like the Folk Festival draw huge crowds in the lower and back meadows. Special tours and programs are held at the park throughout the year.

The open areas are used for unstructured field activities. These activities usually occur before performances and are normally associated with picnicking. Hiking in the woods is also popular. During occasional winter snowfall, the open areas are used for winter sports such as sledding and cross-country skiing.

Picnicking occurs at designated sites and as a dispersed activity throughout the open, grassy areas of the park. People often arrive early for performances and have picnic dinners before the shows. Many bring food from home or purchase meals at the dinner tent and picnic on the lawn during performances. Food and beverages are available during performances from the two concession stands in the plaza of the Filene Center.

An audience survey, funded by a grant from the National Endowment of the Arts, was conducted through private contract during the summer of 1978. The survey indicated that most Wolf Trap visitors were in the middle age brackets, with the 18-34 year group being the largest single category. Approximately 50 percent were from Virginia, 26 percent from Maryland, and 18 percent from Washington, D.C. Most had resided in the Washington area for more than eight years. The great majority were repeat visitors, coming four or more times during the year. Approximately 94 percent traveled to the park by car, 5 percent

by bus, and 1 percent on foot or bicycle from adjacent neighborhoods. Most visitors learned of park performances from Wolf Trap brochures or from newspapers. The survey indicated that newspaper ads are by far the most effective source, followed by television and radio respectively.

FACILITIES

The following facilities, parking lots, and support structures are in place or under construction in the park.

Filene Center. The new center, now under construction, will include enlarged parking for performers, handicapped visitors, and foundation employees; a rehearsal hall; greatly expanded restrooms; improved lighting and sound systems; enlarged and improved backstage areas for performers; improved stage and orchestra facilities; and covered seating. The facility will hold approximately 3,500 people in covered seating and 3,000 on the lawn.

Ticket Booth. A multi-gate ticket booth provides entrance to the Filene Center from the plaza. This one-story wooden structure also includes information displays and two restrooms.

Meadow Center. When the original Filene Center was destroyed by fire, this temporary structure was erected in the meadow just north of the site to accommodate 1982 and 1983 performances. It provides covered seating for 2,000 patrons and lawn seating for an additional 4,500. The facility includes

backstage space, a sound system, and lighting. This structure will be removed when the new Filene Center is opened.

Theater in the Woods. Used primarily for children's performances and festivals, the Theater in the Woods is an amphitheater constructed of wood planking and plywood siding supported by concrete piers. It is in the wooded area of the floodplain near the banks of Trap Run. Seating is provided on wooden plank benches constructed into the sides of a wooded slope. The outdoor seating can accommodate up to 800 children during a performance.

Concert Shell. A small concert stage near the base of the hill northeast of the symphony building is used for pre-performance previews and band concerts during favorable summer weather.

Meadow Tent. At the base of the meadow east of the Filene Center is the site of a large circus tent used to stage children's interpretive programs. The tent is erected during the summer season and supports programs that give children an introduction to the performing arts through active participation.

Dinner Tent. During the summer season, a large dinner tent (pavilion) is erected in which buffet dinners are sold by concessioners about two hours before the nightly performances. This pavilion has a seating capacity of approximately 200 and is in the upland area just east of the old barn.

Farmhouse. The park's administrative offices are in the old log/brick farmhouse north of the Filene Center plaza.

Shelter. A small log structure was built in 1976 on the immediate grounds of the farmhouse. This cottage has one large room and a small storage room and is used as a general meeting area and for special events.

Barn. Also on the farmhouse grounds is an old barn that is used by the park for storage of small vehicles (electric carts) and supplies and equipment.

Log Cabin. Immediately in front of the farmhouse is a small brick and log cottage that is used as an office for visitor service operations and first aid.

Temporary Modular Units. Southwest of the Filene Center are two modular units used to house the park police, press, some interpretive staff, box office personnel of the Wolf Trap Foundation, and Filene Center ushers.

Maintenance Yard. The maintenance yard is at the north end of the west parking lot. The structure is a brick and block building containing bays, bulk storage, a lift, lunch/conference space, and offices.

Parking Lots. Two designated parking lots are provided at Wolf Trap. The west lot holds 1,000 cars, the east lot 350. An additional 810 spaces are available in two overflow parking areas east of Trap Road and at the plaza

circle. The parking lots are entered from Trap Road. A ramp from the Dulles access road is open two hours before scheduled performances. There is no charge for parking, and free shuttle vehicles (electric carts) are available to assist visitors in reaching the Filene Center. A pedestrian underpass under Trap Road provides protected access to the park from the west parking lot.

Utilities. The park is served by telephone, water, separate sanitary and storm sewer, and electric service. Telephone service is provided and maintained by C&P Telephone Company, water by Fairfax County Water Authority, storm and sanitary sewer by Fairfax County Department of Public Works, and electricity by Virginia Electric and Power Company.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

ALTERNATIVE A

Under this alternative the issues facing the park would not be resolved. Foundation and National Park Service activities necessary for meeting the park's congressional mandate and management objectives would continue to take place in temporary, undersized, scattered structures that would have continually increasing maintenance costs because of their condition.

Overflow parking in the center of the park would continue to destroy turf and cause compaction, increased runoff, and erosion. The more than 3 hectares (17 acres) devoted to open parking would be a visual intrusion, and entrance and exit would contribute a hectic and confusing introduction and conclusion to each evening's performance. Noise and lights from traffic and parking would intrude on the Filene Center and detract from the sense of naturalness in the area. The vehicles and sound-reflective surfaces of the paved areas would contribute to the high levels of undesirable highway sound at the Filene Center. People would still have difficulty finding their cars and getting out of the park in a safe and efficient manner. The uneven and unlighted grassy areas, combined with the mix of pedestrian and vehicle traffic, would increase the potential for falls, twisted ankles, and collisions. During heavy rains, when the hillsides become slippery and visibility is reduced, individual reactions would be less predictable, compounding the safety hazard.

The National Park Service would continue to have reseeding and resodding costs of \$125,000

to \$150,000 per year for the overflow parking areas as well as the costs of providing large numbers of employees for traffic control and parking purposes during performances. The Park Service would also be open to tort claims as a result of accidents caused by conditions in parking areas following evening performances.

ALTERNATIVE B

This alternative would correct the inadequacies in foundation and performance-related office and activity space. National Park Service administrative and operations facility needs would be limited by the space available in the symphony building.

Parking needs would be met more efficiently than under the no-action alternative because of the delineation of all parking spaces in paved lots. Visitors would be able to more easily find their cars after performances, and exiting would be more orderly and faster than under present conditions. Main walkways from the Filene Center to the parking lots would have low trail lights, and all lots would be lighted for increased safety to people and property.

About 2.1 hectares (5.2 acres) of grassy hillside would be lost to additional paved parking. Erosion and compaction would cease to be problems in these new paved areas, and the costs of resodding, reseeding, and mowing would be eliminated. Runoff from these impervious surfaces would add an additional 537,000 liters (142,000 gallons) to

Trap Run following a 25.4-millimeter (1-inch) rain. Approximately 0.4 hectare (1 acre) of wetland would be destroyed within the 100-year floodplain to construct the north parking lot.

Under this alternative about 15 percent of the park would be committed to paved parking. Undesirable traffic noise levels would be higher, and visual intrusions greater, than under the no-action alternative because of the increased amount of sound-reflective paving.

ALTERNATIVE C (PROPOSAL)

This alternative would correct the inadequacies in foundation and performance-related office and activity space. It would also provide suitable facilities for National Park Service administration, operations, interpretation, and law enforcement.

Parking needs would be met more efficiently than under alternative A or B. Visitors would be able to move in an orderly fashion from the Filene Center to the parking terrace by following lighted trails separated from vehicular traffic. The terrace could be easily patrolled to prevent car clouting. Most of the traffic congestion before and after performances would be eliminated because traffic flow in and out of the parking terrace would be simplified. The afterglow of a performance would not be dimmed by the frustrations of a traffic jam.

High-density parking at the terrace would minimize the amount of land devoted to parking space. About 0.9 hectares (2.2 acres) of

pavement would be removed, and the area returned to grassland, giving visitors a more natural and visually pleasing introduction to the park. Overflow parking would not be needed, and maintenance (other than mowing) would not be required on the 2.8 hectares (7 acres) now devoted to overflow parking. Direct runoff from paved surfaces following a 25.4-millimeter (1-inch) rain would be reduced by about 227,000 liters (60,000 gallons), and infiltration increased over about 3.7 hectares (9.2 acres) of grassland.

Under the proposal the amount of land committed to paved parking would be reduced from 17 percent to less than 7 percent. About 3.7 hectares (9.2 acres) of sound-reflecting surfaces would be replaced by sound-absorbent grassland. The terrace would serve as both a barrier and a buffer to undesirable sound from the Dulles access and toll roads. The two-story box office structure would be set into a berm to serve as an additional buffer to highway sounds at the Filene Center.

Relocating the Theater in the Woods would remove it from the floodplain, bring it closer to the primary visitor use area, and eliminate the need to extend water and sewer lines through the wooded area of the park.

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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.

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.

"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.

"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.

"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.

"(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).

"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

Termination.

Terms and conditions.

16 USC 284e.

Reports to congressional committees.
16 USC 284f.

16 USC 284g.

Noise, pollution, monitoring.

Plan.
16 USC 284h.

Submittal to congressional committees.

Appropriation authorization.
16 USC 284i.

Definitions.
16 USC 284j.

Short title.
16 USC 284 note.

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.

"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.

"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.

"Sec. 12. This Act may be referred to as the 'Wolf Trap Farm Park Act'."

Approved October 14, 1982.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 7293

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 128 (1982):
Oct. 1, considered and passed House and Senate.

APPENDIXES

A: LEGISLATION

PUBLIC LAW 97-310 [H.R. 7293]; October 14, 1982

WOLF TRAP FOUNDATION FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS—FILENE CENTER

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.

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:

"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.

"(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.

"(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—

"(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);

"(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

Wolf Trap Farm
Park Act.

Grant.
16 USC 284c.

Loans.

Terms and
conditions.

Written
agreement.

P.L. 97-310

LAWS OF 97th CONG.—2nd SESS.

Oct. 14

Easement.

Toll road, truck
traffic ban.

Cooperative
agreement.
16 USC 284d.

26 USC 501.

Information
disclosure.

Report to
congressional
committees.

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.

"(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.

"(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.

"(f) The Secretary may also provide support services, as requested by the Foundation, on a reimbursable basis, for purposes of reconstruction of the Center.

"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.

"(b) As a condition of entering into a cooperative agreement under this section, the Secretary shall require that—

"(1) the Foundation maintain the insurance described in section 4(c)(3) of this Act; and

"(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.

"(c) A cooperative agreement under this section shall provide that—

"(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;

"(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

96 STAT. 1455

96 STAT. 1456



Public Law 89-671
89th Congress, S. 3423
October 15, 1966

An Act

To provide for the establishment of the ~~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, 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.

Wolf Trap Farm
Park, Va.
Establishment.

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.

Appropriation.

Approved October 15, 1966.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 1821 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 1346 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 112 (1966):
June 30: Considered and passed Senate.
Sept. 19: Considered in House.
Oct. 10: Considered and passed House.

B: MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Management objectives are derived from the congressional intent in establishing the park, as expressed in the legislative record, and from National Park Service management policies. The objectives describe the conditions which will prevail when the park is fully achieving its purpose.

Administration

The park is administered and managed according to all laws, regulations, executive orders, and policies applying to this unit of the national park system.

Programs for protecting and preserving resources, serving and protecting visitors, interpreting natural and cultural values, and providing administrative and technical operations are done by a professional staff operating with adequate funding and facilities to meet the basic requirements of park objectives and congressional mandate.

Natural Resources

Natural resources are managed for the protection and perpetuation of ecological systems and for the education and enjoyment of the public.

Resources of the park are made available for environmental research, education, and other compatible uses through a program of cooperation with federal, state, and local governing bodies, educational institutions,

and regional, community, and private organizations.

The park is protected from undue noise, air, and water pollution and visual intrusions through a program of environmental monitoring and a program of cooperation with federal, state, and local agencies, organizations, and adjacent landowners.

Cultural Resources

Cultural resources have been professionally identified, evaluated, and interpreted. Where appropriate, a program of preservation and management of resources has been implemented.

Resources found to be significant are nominated for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and preserved from loss or deterioration.

Visitor interest in the origin and character of the performing arts is fostered through programs of the highest level of excellence that cover a full spectrum of the performing arts.

Performances appeal to a diverse public and provide entertainment and an opportunity to learn about American cultural development and creative ability.

The performing arts are enjoyed in an informal, natural setting.

Visitors have the opportunity to make the performing arts natural, familiar, and relevant parts of their daily lives by participating in informal interpretive activities and spontaneous amateur events.

Visitor Use and Interpretation

Opportunities exist for the public to enjoy a wide variety of the park's resources for outdoor recreation activities.

Visitor programs enhance opportunities for rewarding and educational visits.

Recreational and interpretive use of the park is done in a manner compatible with performing arts activities and within the ecological limitations of the specific area.

Visitor Protection and Safety

Emergency and law enforcement services are performed by qualified personnel of the U.S. Park Police.

Visitor health and safety is protected through a program of planning, administration, and operations, which meets or exceeds federal and state standards.

Planning and Construction

All public facilities are accessible to handicapped persons.

Access to and circulation within the park is compatible with the resource base and park objectives, makes maximum use of available alternative means of transportation, and minimizes vehicle and pedestrian safety conflicts.

New construction is programmed when necessary to meet the basic operating needs of the park in achieving its objectives and congressional mandate.

New construction is architecturally harmonious with the natural and cultural setting and designed and built with the most suitable materials and equipment to conserve resources and protect the environment.

Commercial Services

Commercial services are provided by the private sector through a system of business licenses, concessions management programs, and cooperative agreements.

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As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

Publication services were provided by the graphics and editorial staffs of the Denver Service Center. NPS