

**SUMMARY:** The Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Administration, with the concurrence of the General Services Administration, renewed the Charter for the United States Travel and Tourism Advisory Board on August 19, 2013.

**DATES:** The Charter for the United States Travel and Tourism Advisory Board was renewed on August 19, 2013.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jennifer Pilat, the United States Travel and Tourism Advisory Board, Room 4043, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230, telephone: 202-482-4501, email: [jennifer.pilat@trade.gov](mailto:jennifer.pilat@trade.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Administration, with the concurrence of the General Services Administration, renewed the United States Travel and Tourism Advisory Board on August 19, 2013. This Notice is published in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) (Title 5, United States Code, Appendix 2, § 9). It has been determined that the Committee is necessary and in the public interest. The Committee was established pursuant to Commerce's authority under 15 U.S.C. 1512, established under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), as amended, 5 U.S.C., and with the concurrence of the General Services Administration. The Committee provides advice to the Secretary on government policies and programs that affect the U.S. travel and tourism industry, including the implementation of the National Travel and Tourism Strategy.

Dated: August 26, 2013.

**Jennifer Pilat,**

*Executive Secretary, United States Travel and Tourism Advisory Board.*

[FR Doc. 2013-21111 Filed 8-28-13; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-DR-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

#### Meeting of the United States Travel and Tourism Advisory Board

**AGENCY:** International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice of an open meeting.

**SUMMARY:** This notice sets forth the schedule and agenda for an open meeting of the United States Travel and Tourism Advisory Board (Board). The Board advises the Secretary of

Commerce on matters relating to the U.S. travel and tourism industry.

**DATES:** September 17, 2013, 1:30 p.m.–4:30 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time (EDT).

**ADDRESSES:** U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 4830, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Jennifer Pilat, the United States Travel and Tourism Advisory Board, Room 4043, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230, telephone: 202-482-4501, email: [jennifer.pilat@trade.gov](mailto:jennifer.pilat@trade.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Agenda:** At the meeting, the Board will hear updates from its four subcommittees on travel facilitation, business climate, infrastructure and sustainability, and advocacy, and discuss and deliberate on proposed recommendations addressing advocacy, art investment and public-private partnerships. The Board will also hear updates from representatives of the U.S. government on past recommendations, the implementation of the National Travel and Tourism Strategy and the progress on implementing the President's Executive Order 13597 on travel and tourism. The agenda may change to accommodate Board business. The final agenda will be posted on the Department of Commerce Web site for the Board at [http://tinet.ita.doc.gov/TTAB/TTAB\\_Home.html](http://tinet.ita.doc.gov/TTAB/TTAB_Home.html), at least one week in advance of the meeting.

**Background:** The Board is a Federal advisory committee that advises the Secretary of Commerce on matters relating to the U.S. travel and tourism industry, including government policies and programs that affect the U.S. travel and tourism industry, and serves as a forum for discussing and proposing solutions to industry-related problems.

**Public Participation:** The meeting will be open to the public and will be physically accessible to people with disabilities. All guests are required to register in advance. Seating is limited and will be on a first-come, first-served basis. Requests for sign language interpretation, other auxiliary aids, or pre-registration, should be submitted no later than 5 p.m. EDT on September 10, 2013 to Jennifer Pilat, the United States Travel and Tourism Advisory Board, Room 4043, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230, telephone 202-482-4501, [OACIE@trade.gov](mailto:OACIE@trade.gov). Last minute requests will be accepted, but may be impossible to fill.

No time will be available for oral comments from members of the public attending the meeting. Any member of the public may submit pertinent written

comments concerning the Board's affairs at any time before or after the meeting. Comments may be submitted to Jennifer Pilat at the contact information indicated above. To be considered during the meeting, comments must be received no later than 5:00 p.m. EDT on September 10, 2013, to ensure transmission to the Board prior to the meeting.

Comments received after that date will be distributed to the members but may not be considered at the meeting.

Copies of Board meeting minutes will be available within 90 days of the meeting.

Dated: August 23, 2013.

**Jennifer Pilat,**

*Executive Secretary, United States Travel and Tourism Advisory Board.*

[FR Doc. 2013-21113 Filed 8-28-13; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-DR-P**

## BUREAU OF CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION

### Notice of Availability of the Determination for Eligibility for Listing on the Historic Register

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) is issuing this notice to advise the public that, on July 24, 2013, the CFPB prepared and submitted a recommendation to the State Historical Preservation Office for eligibility for listing on the historic register for the building located at 1700 G Street, NW., Washington, DC. The building is currently used as the headquarters for the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB). Originally built in 1976, the building has three below ground levels that extend beneath a large public courtyard (two of which include secured parking) and seven floors above ground with the highest reserved for mechanical equipment. Storefront retail is located at the ground level. The CFPB and its consultants prepared the final Determination for Eligibility for Listing on the Historic Register, dated July 24, 2013, in accordance with the provisions of § 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

**DATES:** Comments must be received no later than 25 September 2013. The Determination for Eligibility for Listing on the Historic Register is available as of the publication date of this notice.

**ADDRESSES:** Interested parties may request copies of the Determination for

Eligibility for Listing on the Historic Register from: Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, Facilities Office—Projects, 1700 G Street NW., Washington, DC, 20552. You may submit comments by any of the following methods:

- *Electronic:* michael.davis@cfpb.gov.
- *Mail/Hand Delivery/Courier:*

Michael Davis, Project Manager, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, 1700 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20552. All comments, including attachments and other supporting materials, will become part of the public record and subject to public disclosure. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Michael Davis, Project Manager, Office of Administrative Operations, at (202) 435-9405.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The office building at 1700 G Street, NW., currently occupied by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), was originally designed by Max Urbahn Associates (now Urbahn Architects) and constructed between 1974–1977. The building is immediately west and north of the Winder Building, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). To address the potential individual eligibility of this property, CFPB representatives and their consultants consulted key resources as part of a background review to put this building within a historic, social, architectural, and landscape context. This included the General Services Administration (GSA) study Growth, Efficiency, and Modernism: GSA Buildings of the 50s, 60s, and 70s (Robinson & Associates 2005), which provides an in-depth historical context on federal buildings of the Modern era, several newspaper and journal articles on file with the CFPB, books on the development and architecture of Washington, DC, interviews, and historic maps. To assess the building's potential eligibility, resources such as the previously mentioned GSA study, the American Institute of Architects Guide to Architecture of Washington, DC, and the Society of Architectural Historian's Buildings of the District of Columbia were consulted for a context of other buildings in the area. Fieldwork was conducted on June 25 and July 11, 2013. The building was evaluated for architectural significance as well as historic and physical integrity. This resource was documented through written notes and digital photography. The information obtained during the survey was then used to create the DOE

form and make recommendations on the property's NRHP potential.

Dated: August 21, 2013.

**Christopher D'Angelo,**  
Chief of Staff, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

[FR Doc. 2013-20897 Filed 8-28-13; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4810-AM-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

**Office of the Secretary**

[Docket ID: DoD-2013-OS-0069]

**Submission for OMB Review;  
Comment Request**

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Defense has submitted to OMB for clearance, the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35).

**DATES:** Consideration will be given to all comments received by September 30, 2013.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Fred Licari, 571-372-0493.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

*Title, Associated Form and OMB Number:* Application for Department of Defense Access Card—Defense Biometric Identification System (DBIDS) Enrollment; OMB Control Number 0704-0455.

*Type of Request:* Revision.

*Number of Respondents:* 2,429,096.

*Responses per Respondent:* 1.

*Annual Responses:* 2,429,096.

*Average Burden per Response:* 7 minutes.

*Annual Burden Hours:* 283,395 hours.

*Needs and Uses:* This information collection requirement is needed to obtain the necessary data to verify eligibility for a Department of Defense physical access card for personnel who are not entitled to a Common Access Card or other approved DoD identification card. The information is used to establish eligibility for the physical access to a DoD installation or facility, detect fraudulent identification cards, provide physical access and population demographic reports, provide law enforcement data, and in some cases provide anti-terrorism screening.

*Affected Public:* Individuals or households.

*Frequency:* On occasion.

*Respondent's Obligation:* Required to Obtain or Retain Benefit.

*OMB Desk Officer:* Ms. Jasmeet Seehra.

Written comments and recommendations on the proposed information collection should be sent to Ms. Jasmeet Seehra at the Office of Management and Budget, Desk Officer for DoD, Room 10236, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503.

You may also submit comments, identified by docket number and title, by the following method:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

*Instructions:* All submissions received must include the agency name, docket number and title for this **Federal Register** document. The general policy for comments and other submissions from members of the public is to make these submissions available for public viewing on the Internet at <http://www.regulations.gov> as they are received without change, including any personal identifiers or contact information.

*DOD Clearance Officer:* Ms. Patricia Toppings.

Written requests for copies of the information collection proposal should be sent to Ms. Toppings at WHS/ESD Information Management Division, 4800 Mark Center Drive, East Tower, Suite 02G09, Alexandria, VA 22350-3100.

Dated: August 23, 2013.

**Aaron Siegel,**

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 2013-21047 Filed 8-28-13; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 5001-06-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

**Office of the Secretary**

[Docket ID: DoD-2013-OS-0185]

**Submission for OMB Review;  
Comment Request**

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Defense has submitted to OMB for clearance, the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35).

**DATES:** Consideration will be given to all comments received by September 30, 2013.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Fred Licari, 571-372-0493.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

*Title, Associated Form and OMB Number:* Department of Defense Child Development Program (CDP); DD 2652, DD 2606, and X656; OMB Control Number 0704-TBD.



# DC STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

## PROPERTY INFORMATION

Property Name(s): 1700 G Street, NW; Federal Home Loan Bank Board (FHLBB) Building;  
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) Building  
Street Address: 1700 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20552  
Square(s) and Lot(s): 0169 0832  
Property Owner(s): Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC)

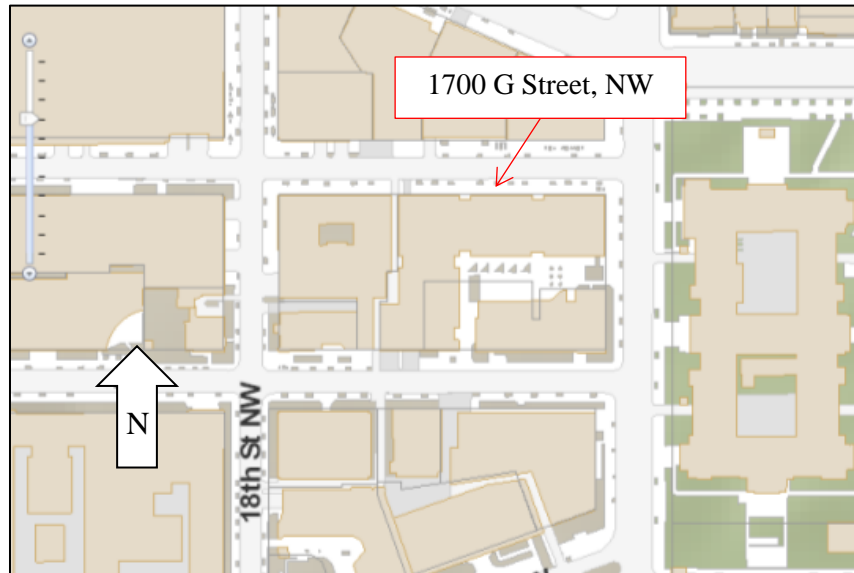


North Elevation of 1700 G Street, NW (The Federal Home Loan Bank Board Building).

The property is being evaluated for potential historical significance as:

- An individual building or structure:
- A contributing element of a historic district (specify):
- A possible expansion of a historic district (specify):
- A previously unevaluated historic district to be known as (specify):
- An archaeological resource with site number(s) (specify):
- An object (e.g. statue, stone marker etc.) (specify):
- A new multiple property/thematic study regarding (specify):
- Association with a multiple property/thematic study (specify):
- Other (specify):

DC STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM  
FHLBB BUILDING, 1700 G STREET, NW



Location of 1700 G Street, NW on the Washington, D.C. Real Property Map (Office of the Chief Technology Officer 2013).



Location of 1700 G Street on the 2013 Bing Aerial (Bing 2013).

Description, rationale for determination, photos & other pertinent information (enter below):

### **Introduction**

The office building at 1700 G Street, NW, currently occupied by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), was originally designed by Max Urbahn Associates (now Urbahn Architects) and constructed between 1974–1977. The building is immediately west and north of the Winder Building, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

## **Methodology for Evaluation as an Individual Landmark**

To address the potential individual eligibility of this property, CFPB and Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) consulted key resources as part of a background review to put this building within a historic, social, architectural, and landscape context. This included the General Services Administration (GSA) study *Growth, Efficiency, and Modernism: GSA Buildings of the 50s, 60s, and 70s* (Robinson & Associates 2005), which provides an in-depth historical context on federal buildings of the Modern era, several newspaper and journal articles on file with the CFPB, books on the development and architecture of Washington, D.C., interviews, and historic maps. To assess the building's potential eligibility, resources such as the previously mentioned GSA study, the American Institute of Architects *Guide to Architecture of Washington, D.C.*, and the Society of Architectural Historian's Buildings of the District of Columbia were consulted for a context of other buildings in the area.

Fieldwork was conducted on June 25 and July 11, 2013. The building was evaluated for architectural significance as well as historic and physical integrity. This resource was documented through written notes and digital photography. The information obtained during the survey was then used to create the DOE form and make recommendations on the property's NRHP potential.

## **Building Description**

The office building at 1700 G Street, NW (known as the Federal Home Loan Bank Board [FHLBB] building) is situated on a parcel of land bounded by G Street, F Street, and 17<sup>th</sup> Street in the Northwest quadrant of Washington, D.C. It is set back from G and 17<sup>th</sup> Streets by approximately 30 feet. The Winder Building is situated immediately southeast of the building on the same block and stretches along F Street, and a commercial building at 1776 G Street, NW is at the western boundary. Across 17<sup>th</sup> Street, the Eisenhower Executive Office Building occupies the entire block.

1700 G Street, NW is a six-story federal office building with a gross area of 345,000 square feet. It consists of two perpendicular wings forming an L shape that also includes a full basement, two parking sub-floors, and a mechanical level on the roof. The structure consists of reinforced concrete clad with shot-sawn, limestone-box panels on all flat surfaces of exterior walls. The design, although angular, is slightly asymmetrical, which allows each elevation to reflect and mimic the neighboring buildings through windows and geometric shapes (Figure 1 and Figure 2, p. 5). The primary entrance to 1700 G Street, NW is located on the northeast corner of the building near the corner of G and 17<sup>th</sup> Streets. Another entrance is on the opposite side of the lobby with a secondary entrance in the connecting corridor between G Street and the courtyard.

The first story is lined with commercial spaces that are intended for stores and restaurants (Figure 3 and Figure 4, p. 6). The façades of these retail spaces are lined with plate glass windows and accessed by double-leaf, glass doors. The fenestrations are set within narrow, metal frames. Many of the commercial spaces are accentuated by arched, red awnings with the name of the business in white letters. An analysis of old photographs of this building suggests that these awnings are later additions (Figure 5, p. 6). There are three curved windows on the

ground level: one located on the southeast corner of the 17<sup>th</sup> Street elevation, one located on the southeast corner of the F Street elevation, and one on the southeast corner where the two wings of the buildings come together at the northwestern edge of the plaza. The upper levels of the building feature story-height windows around the entire perimeter of the building, inset from the exterior structural face 3 to 5 feet. The 90-foot building bays are joined by vertical light wells from the second to sixth floors to skylights in the roof. The building architect, Martin Stein, recently stated that the story-high recessed windows around the building were intended to “fill the office space with a maximum of natural light” (Stein 2013). Outdoor terraces or verandas are located at the ends of each building wing on the sixth floor. An additional sky-lit room is located in the east wing on the sixth floor.

The exterior building design has not been altered over time, but the office interiors are no longer an open workplace as originally designed. Portable and temporary partitions have divided the space into small office cubicles. Overall, the exterior of 1700 G Street, NW is in good condition with little wear to concrete and limestone surfaces.



Figure 1: North Elevation of the FHLBB Building.

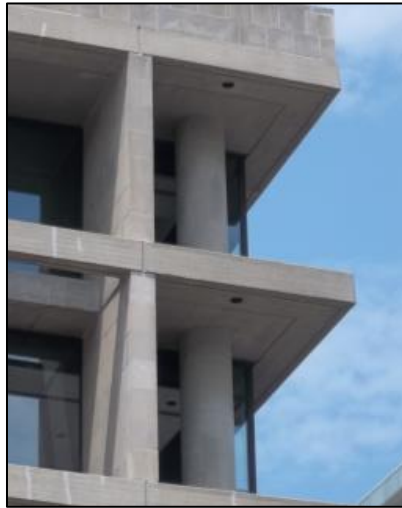


Figure 2: Columns on the Corner of the FHLBB Building. These mirror the size and shape of those on the Eisenhower Executive Office Building.

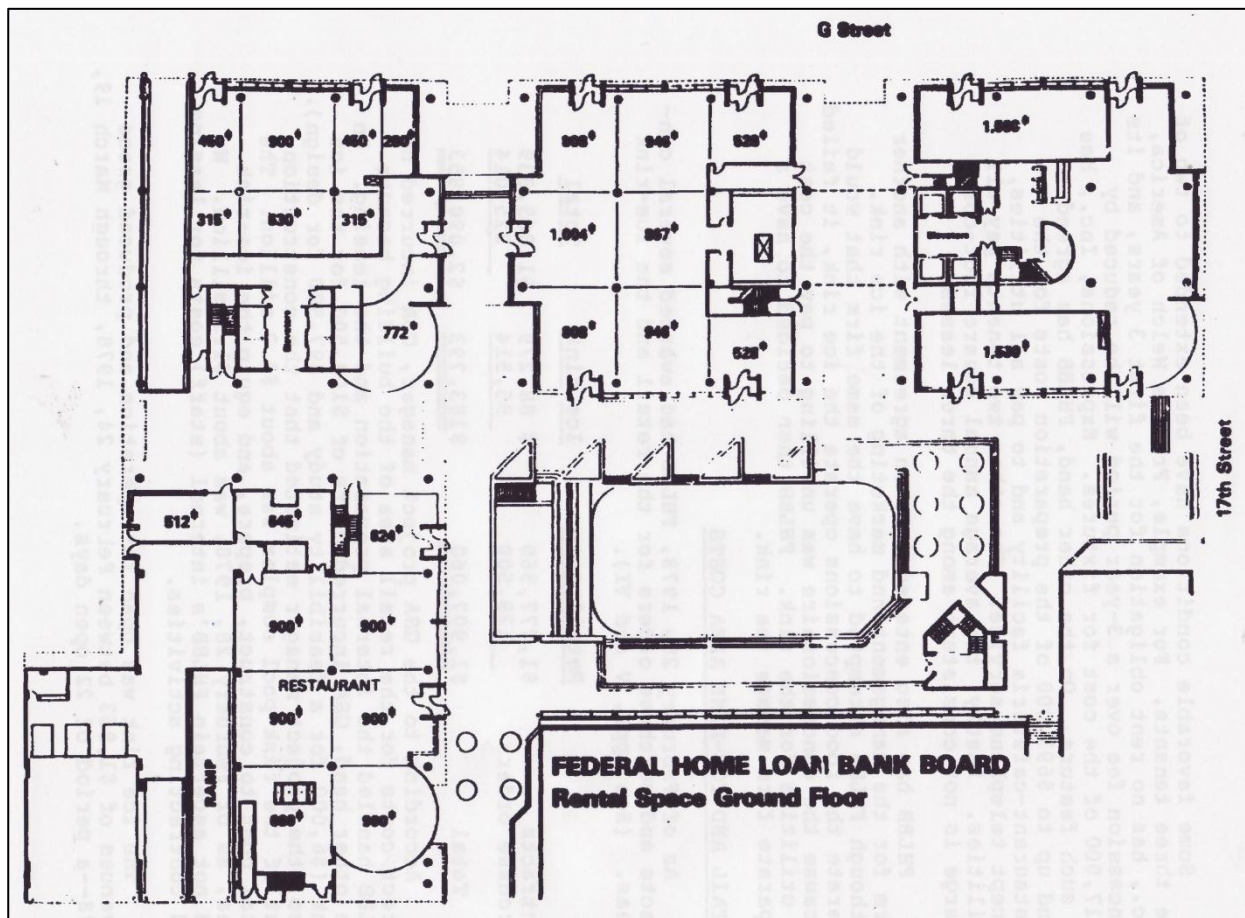


Figure 3: Ground Level Plan of the FHLBB Building (Comptroller General of the United States [CGUS] 1978:10)



Figure 4: Ground Level of the FHLBB Building (left) and Sixth Floor Veranda (Right).

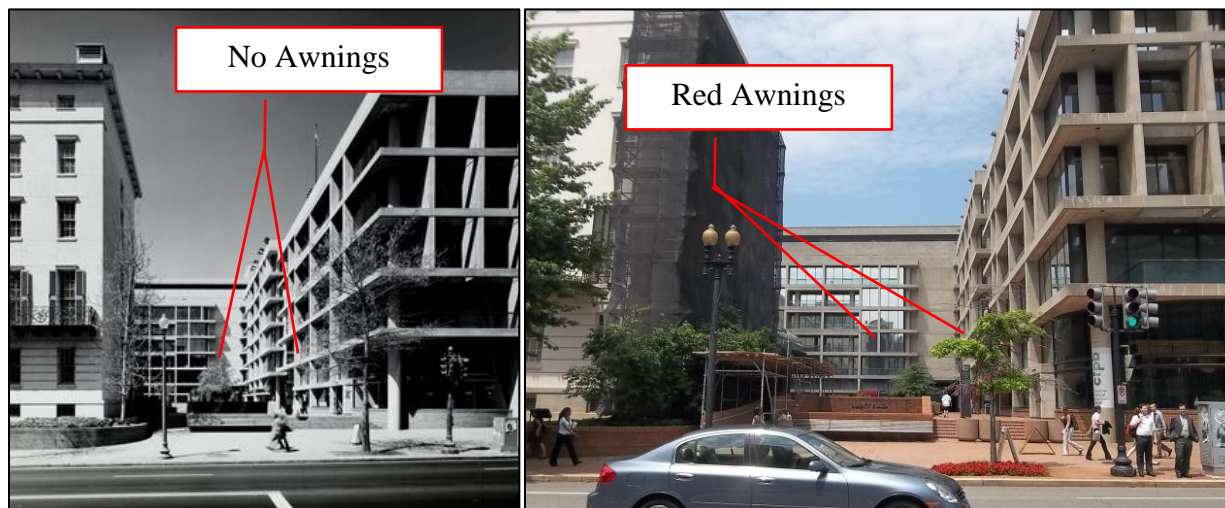


Figure 5: View of the FHLBB Building, Winder Building, and Liberty Plaza Looking West from 17<sup>th</sup> Street, NW. The picture on the left was taken during the early 1990s and the one on the right was taken during the June 2013 fieldwork. These pictures suggest that the red awnings are a later addition (Scott and Lee 1993:206).

The ground floor houses the main entrance lobby of the CFPB and a variety of shops facing G Street, F Street, and the courtyard. The lobby is accessed by doors on the north (G Street) and south (Liberty Plaza) sides and lined with floor-to-ceiling, plate-glass windows and coffered wood that covers the ceiling. The brickwork visible on the exterior is continued on the interior which creates a blurring of the exterior and interior spaces. Surrounding the bricks are pebbles and potted plants and the ceiling is covered by a dropped, wooden, geometric ceiling that reflects the coffering found on the exterior and interior of the building (Figure 6, p. 7). A circular-shaped staircase that connects the lobby to the second floor is located west of the lobby behind the security station. This feature is made of light-brown, blonde-colored wood that ties into the other wooden elements of the building (Figure 7, p. 7). Beyond the staircase is an elevator shaft



that features the original light switch, call box, and textured metal pattern on the interior (Figure 8, p. 8).

It is suggested that much of the lobby décor—the brickwork, potted plants, coffered wood work on the ceiling, and the staircase—was added after the 1976 construction date. At the time of this project, that fact can neither be confirmed nor denied; however, it is important to note that these elements were designed and installed in a way that reflected some of the architectural ideals and trends present when the FHLBB building was built such as curvilinear features, light-colored wood, the blending of the plaza and the lobby spaces, and an overall aesthetic feel that was common during the late 1970s.



Figure 6: Lobby of the FHLBB Building, Looking South.



Figure 7: Security Station and Staircase (Left) and Staircase and Elevators (Right).



Figure 8: Detail of the Original Elevator Elements and Limestone Blocks.

The second through sixth floors are, for the most part, designed to be identical. Each features two atria, which extend from a skylight at the sixth floor ceiling to the second floor and are lined with fixed, light-colored wood planters (Figure 9, p. 9). The second level has an auditorium at the east elevation which is believed to be significantly altered from its original design. The linear room has built-in, curvilinear elements, terraced, carpeted levels for seating, and an arched, wooden stage.

Each floor between the second and the sixth is filled with cubical offices and meeting spaces that have carpet on the floor and slatted-wood ceilings (Figure 10, p. 10; Figure 11, p. 10). The office spaces were developed as open workplaces with maximum flexibility to accommodate a changing and growing workforce. As originally designed, the interior levels are covered by a 4-inch high, raised floors which accommodate and provide access to the distribution of electrical and communications systems wiring. Each floor also features men's and women's bathrooms that are covered in square tiles (Figure 12, p. 11).

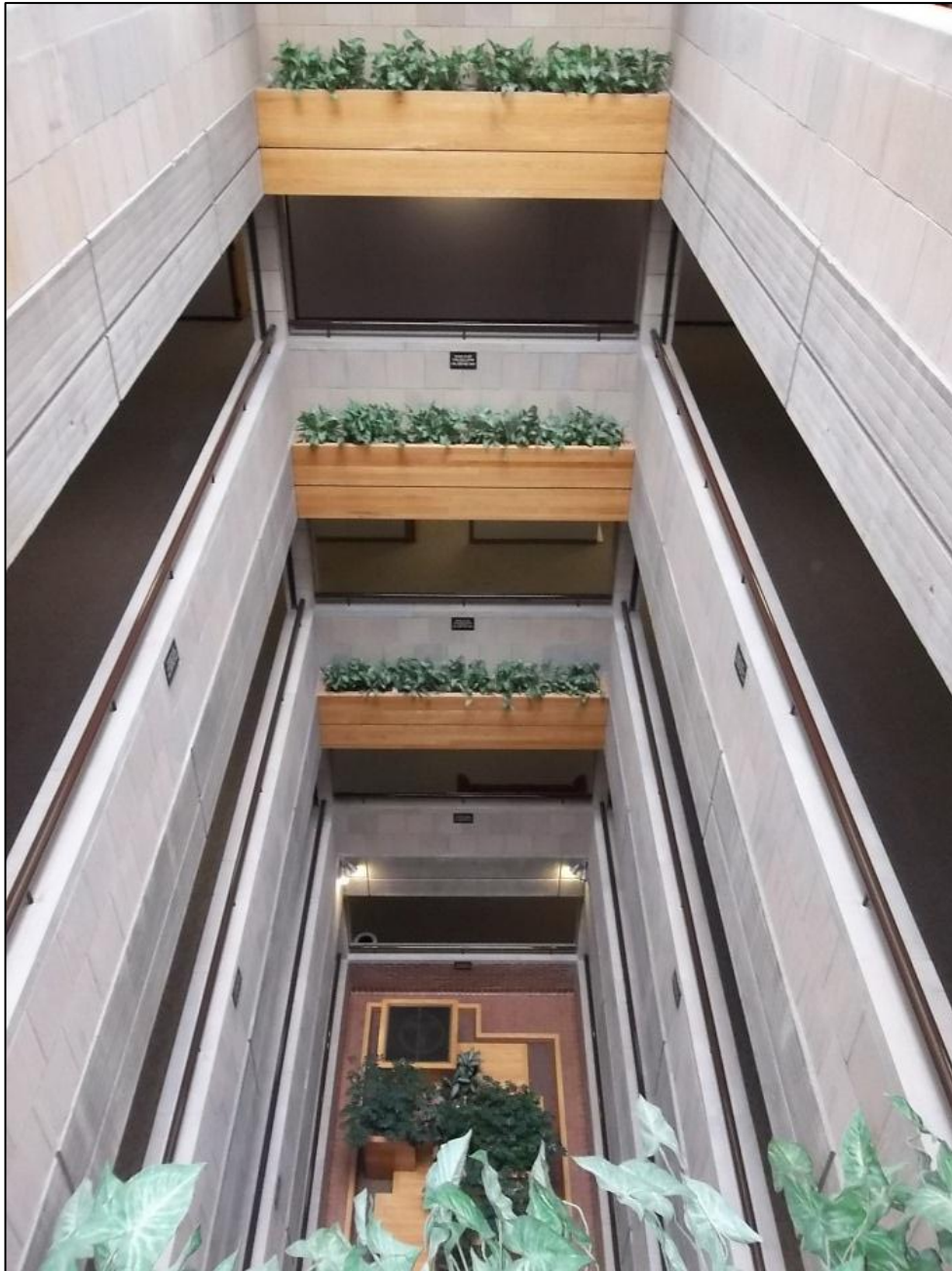


Figure 9: View of Atrium from the Sixth Floor Looking Down to the Second Floor.



Figure 10: Auditorium on the Second Floor, Looking North.



Figure 11: Overview of Materials Used on Second through Sixth Levels of the FHLBB Building.



Figure 12: View of the Use of Tiles In and Around the Bathrooms.

The basement, which once functioned, in part, as a cafeteria, is now used as a mail room, library, offices, fitness center, and child-care area. The walls of this part of the building are covered in a brick, stretcher-bond veneer and the ceilings are lined with the same slatted material seen on other floors (Figure 13). Light wells or skylights penetrate the ceilings along the building perimeter. Levels P1 and P2 allow parking for 220 cars and provide space for mechanical and electrical building components and storage areas. The parking garage is accessed through an F Street down ramp entrance and the garage exit ramps up to G Street. The interior remains in relatively good condition, although it does show signs of aging and wear over time.



Figure 13: Overview of the Basement.

Liberty Plaza and the landscape around the FHLBB and adjacent Winder Building were designed by Sasaki Associates. The plaza is located southeast of the FHLBB building and functions as a courtyard for employees, the shops along the ground level, and has several access points to 17<sup>th</sup> Street, F Street, and G Street. Two of these pedestrian access locations are covered by solid, unpunctured concrete sections of the building; the ceilings of these covered areas are formed of coffered concrete. The brick-lined plaza once boasted an ice rink/reflecting pool, tables with umbrellas, plentiful vegetation, and a “plant festooned indoor portion” of the café called the Galleria. Today, the area that functioned as an ice rink in the winter and a reflecting pool in the summer has no water in it but the outline and shape are still visible, and a small waterfall feature is located on the western side. The built-in planters and vegetation are still intact; trees in triangular planters line the northwest side of the plaza and three sets of paired circular planters are situated at the east side. The Galleria, a partially covered structure, continues to line the north elevation of the Winder Building; however, it is no longer filled with plants. None of the tables, chairs, or umbrellas remain in the plaza (Figure 14–Figure 16, pp. 12–13). There are two lower (disconnected) levels to the plaza. The level near the 17<sup>th</sup> Street entrance features vegetation, brick planters, and four bronze medallions on its southern wall which were removed from the demolished Riggs Bank Building that once stood on the site of the FHLBB Building (Figure 17, p. 13). The lower level on the western side of the plaza behind the former ice-skating rink once functioned as an access to a cafeteria located in the basement. A set of stairs extends from the ground to lower level and a fountain with bronze cannon-like features is situated in the center of this basement level (Figure 17, p. 13).

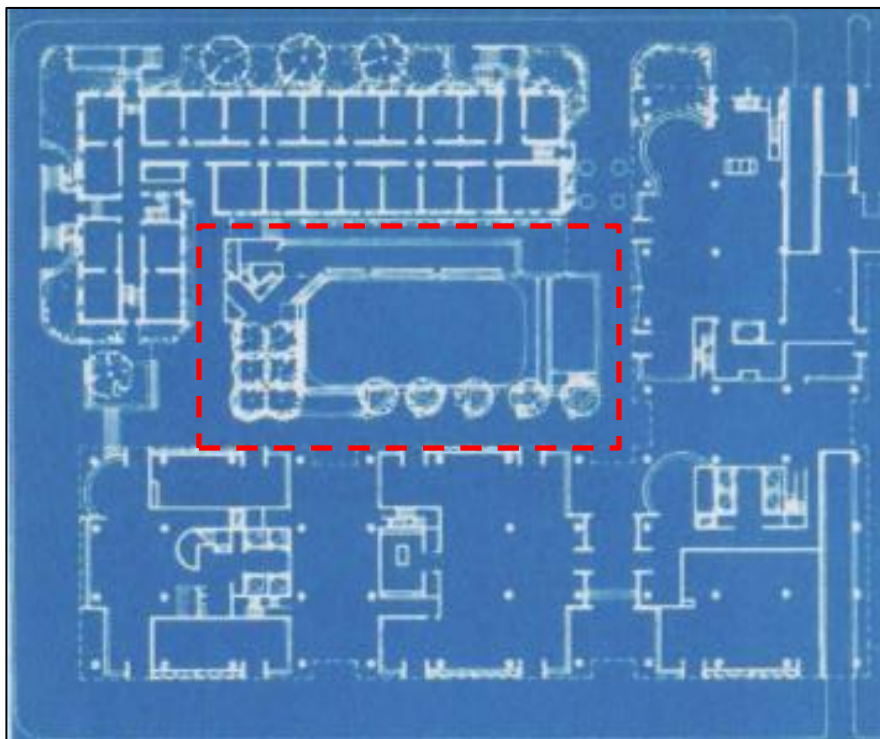


Figure 14: Site Plan of the Liberty Plaza. The red, dashed line marks the location of the plaza (Uncited journal article nd).



Figure 15: Looking Southwest at Liberty Plaza. Note the triangular and circular planters.



Figure 16: View of the Galleria, Looking Northeast.



Figure 17: Two of the Four Bronze Medallions on the Eastern Plaza Wall (Left) and the Water Feature on the West Side of Plaza (Right).

## Site and Building Chronology

The office building at 1700 G Street, NW was built in the mid-1970s, near the end of an architectural movement referred to as mid-century Modern. Beginning in World War II architecture in Washington, D.C., especially Federal building architecture, drastically changed. By the mid-twentieth century “what may be considered the first wave of Modern-era buildings was largely coming to a close—the “Moderne” styles of Art Deco, Streamlined Moderne, and Stripped Classical generally dated from the 1920s to the 1940s...The stage was set for fresh architectural innovation ” (Robinson & Associates 2005:12).

Around this same time, the United States Government was spread throughout the country and it was decided that a single support agency was needed. Established as part of the Federal Property and Administrative Service Act of 1949, the GSA was “formed to achieve the following goals: standardization, direct purchase, mass production, and fiscal savings,” and they would be in charge of creating and providing “the resources needed by United States agencies to accomplish their missions” (Gutheim and Lee 2006:245–249; Robinson & Associates, Inc. 2005:29). Included in their umbrella of services was the task of solving the need for more government office space in some of the major cities across the country, especially Washington, D.C. (Robinson & Associates, Inc. 2005:6, 38).

In the early 1950s, the Federal government started “encouraging Modern design” and introduced the second wave of that architectural movement (Robinson & Associates, Inc. 2005:6, 25). Many times, low construction, maintenance, and decorative costs were a high priority, often resulting in stark, angular, functional buildings.

Unlike predecessor buildings of the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, this new wave of Modern architecture and design exhibited “transparent building materials served to visually unite exterior and interior spaces,” smaller offices, which gave way to larger common spaces, the use of “electrical and mechanical innovations and methods and materials—such as steel, glass, plastic, and reinforced concrete—that were previously unavailable” (Robinson & Associates, Inc. 2005:30). Early national examples of this radical shift in design and execution of new buildings include the Lever House, a 1952 office building in New York City; the Seagram Building, constructed by Mies van der Rohe and Philip Johnson in 1958, also in New York City; Yale Art Gallery, a 1953 example of Louis Kahn’s work; and the Washington Dulles Airport, designed by Eero Saarinen (Great Buildings 2013; Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority 2013; Mies van der Rohe Society 2013; Robinson & Associates, Inc. 2005:32; Yale University 2013).

President John F. Kennedy played an important role during this period of American architecture. Reportedly, during his 1961 inaugural parade he noted that many older federal buildings along the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue were vacant, boarded up, or in extremely poor condition; this was in strong contrast to the monumental Federal Triangle on the south side. In June of the following year the Ad Hoc Committee on Federal Office Space reported that “office space in and around Washington was disorderly, inefficient, and wasteful” and “of the 291 buildings occupied by the Government agencies in the area, 66 are obsolete Government-owned buildings, 47 are Government-owned temporary buildings, and 129 are leased buildings” (Robinson & Associates,



Inc. 2005:42). Further, the Ad Hoc Committee suggested “a decade-long program that would eliminate temporary and obsolete buildings while constructing a minimum of 12 new Federal buildings” (Robinson & Associates, Inc. 2005:42). This resulted in the demolition of entire blocks, giving the government the freedom and space to develop new office buildings.

In response, in part, to the major changes being made to the historic urban landscapes, Congress passed the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in 1966 (Robinson & Associates, Inc. 2005:50; Stipe 2003). Two sections became extremely important in the Federal government’s development of inner-city office buildings: Section 106 and Section 110. Section 106 requires that the effects of a Federal undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP be taken into account. Furthermore, it states that the agency must provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Advisory Council) a reasonable opportunity to comment regarding the undertaking (Advisory Council 1966). Section 110 “governs Federal agency programs by providing for consideration of historic preservation in the management of properties under Federal ownership or control” (Advisory Council 2000).

Ten years later, President Richard Nixon’s Task Force on Federal Architecture created the Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act, which helped tie together the previous goals of the GSA as well as historic preservationists. It states that the GSA shall “acquire and utilize space in suitable buildings of historic, architectural, or cultural significance, unless use of such space would not prove feasible and prudent compared with available alternatives” (NPS 1976). In addition to the concept of using historic and extant buildings, this act specifically promoted the idea of allowing multiple uses in many of the Federal buildings. The purpose of this was to “energize streets, offer amenities to Federal employees during work hours, and provide revenue for underused spaces” (Robinson & Associates, Inc. 2006:59). By emphasizing mixed-use in these office buildings on the street level, the government was able to produce a space that was used by its employees as well as members of the surrounding communities. Often, this results in a revitalization of a neighborhood and community and can result in a successful reuse of an extant building.

Amidst all of this was the development of the FHLBB Building on the 1700 block of G Street, NW. During the early 1970s the eastern half of this block comprised four buildings: the Winder Building, an 1847 brick building that once housed the Treasury Department and War Department and is listed in the NRHP; the late-nineteenth century Winder Building Annex; the 1920s Riggs Bank Building; and an early-nineteenth century, Federal-styled townhouse that functioned as the Nicolas Café (Savings and Loan News nd; Taylor 1969). As part of the previously discussed movement to create inner-city office space for federal government employees, GSA was responsible for developing office space for the FHLBB, and in the late 1960s, GSA received approval to acquire land and construct buildings for this agency. In 1968, “GSA purchased land for the building site on each side of Third Street between D and E Streets, NW...The Board indented to use part of the land for its building and part for parking facilities” (Shafer 1974:2). FHLBB desired a location that was closer to Washington’s financial district and requested that GSA look into additional, larger sites; this resulted in the acquisition of the eastern half of the 1700 block of G Street, NW in 1972 (Shafer 1974:2). In late 1973, GSA “issues a preinvitation to bid for the demolition at the 17<sup>th</sup> Street site to the Commerce Business Daily of the

Department of Commerce...GSA received 12 bids ranging from \$118,640 to \$278,888. The contract for \$118,640 was awarded to the lowest bidder, the Julian C. Cohen Salvage Corporation” (Shafer 1974:3).

Once the site was acquired, early building design and construction plans were needed. It seems apparent that FHLBB, as an agency, was interested in a different type of building design—one with a unique interior and exterior concept as well as constructed landscape. They:

asked for and [were] granted permission by GSA's project manager to hire a space planning consulting firm for the interior of the building. FHLBB awarded a contract to Hunter/Miller Associates, Incorporated, in March 1975 to design the building's interior. That contract was subsequently terminated by FHLBB and another contract was awarded to Max O. Urbahn Associates, Incorporated. FHLBB contracted with Tate Architectural Products, Incorporated, to finish the interior, and with numerous other firms for furnishings, equipment, and other services for the building. GSA hired Max Urbahn Associates to design the building and Sasaki Associates to determine the layout and landscape of the surrounding site (CGUS 1978:3).

Max Urbahn Associates, a New York City-based firm, was founded by Max O. Urbahn in 1946. Prior to opening his own firm, he worked for Eggers and Higgins, the successor architecture firm to John Russell Pop, and was an important member of the firm and was involved in the firm's design for the Jefferson Memorial in D.C. Later he went on to become the President of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) (The New York Times 1995). Max Urbahn Associates designed 909 Third Avenue in New York City, Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory Complex in Champaign, Illinois, Lincoln Hospital in Bronx, New York, NASA's Vehicle Assembly Building in Cape Canaveral, Florida, and Junior High School 144 in the Bronx, New York (Figure 18) (The New York Times 1995; Urbahn Architects 2013).



Figure 18: Max Urbahn Associates-Designed Buildings 909 Third Street in New York City (Left) and the NASA Vehicle Assembly Building (Right) (NASA 1999; Vornado Realty Trust 2013).

Following the National Capital Planning Commission's (NCPC) recommendations in June of 1973, their plans called for height restrictions and façade treatment that would be compatible and sympathetic to the neighboring historic buildings, specifically the Winder Building and the Eisenhower Executive Office Building, located just east of the FHLBB building on the opposite side of 17<sup>th</sup> Street, NW. Early plans also called for mixed-use of the building's street level and an outdoor plaza (called Liberty Plaza), both of which had the intent of bringing the general public and the Federal employees together in the same space:

GSA and FHLBB have selected an alternative concept for development of the site which...incorporates two levels of commercial development at grade, opening both on the streets and into the court or plaza formed by the Winder Building and the FHLBB building. This design reflects the determination to provide a public amenity in the form of a spacious, vibrant plaza alive during the day and evenings hours, which will revitalize this area in the city (NCPC 1973).

As regulated by the NHPA, in 1973 GSA informed the Advisory Council of their plans, which involved demolition of all buildings except the Winder Building; on January 31, 1974 they entered into a contract for demolition. Almost immediately, the Advisory Council expressed its concern about the future of the historic buildings on this site, both those that would be directly impacted by demolition and the Winder Building, whose feeling, association, and setting would be affected. Furthermore, it felt that the Riggs Bank Building, early-nineteenth century townhouse, and Winder Annex had the potential to be eligible for the NRHP. The Secretary of Interior reviewed the buildings, concurred with the Advisory Council, and determined that the buildings possessed enough historic and architectural significance to be eligible for the NRHP, which made this project subject to Executive Order No. 11593. This order required the Federal government to:

(1) administer the cultural properties under their control in a spirit of stewardship and trusteeship for future generations, (2) initiate measures necessary to direct their policies, plans and programs in such a way that federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural or archaeological significance are preserved, restored, and maintained for the inspiration and benefit of the people, and (3), in consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (16 U.S.C. 470i), institute procedures to assure that Federal plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of non-federally owned sites, structures and objects of historical, architectural or archaeological significance (National Archives 2013).

In late-February of 1974, GSA met with the Advisory Council and it agreed to discuss possible ways to minimize the adverse effect on the listed and eligible properties before continuing with its demolition plans. However, on Sunday, March 3, 1974, wreckers were sent to the site. They demolished the townhouse, destroyed all but the façade of the Riggs Bank Building, and pierced the roof of the Winder Building Annex before the Advisory Council could obtain a restraining order. Immediately, a citizen's group called Don't Tear it Down, Inc. sued the GSA; however, the court ultimately ruled the following (Advisory Council 1975):

The court dismisses the injunctive action brought to the General Services Administration from completing destruction of certain historically significant

buildings in Washington, D.C. without first consulting the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, as required by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The court spreads upon the record the equivocal maneuvers which enabled the GSA to cause substantial damage to the buildings before plaintiffs could secure a temporary restraining order banning further demolition. Subsequently, however, the GSA formally complied with the consultation requirement of the National Historic Preservation Act. Therefore, although defendants' acts so damaged the buildings that they were beyond salvage, the court concludes that the action is moot.

Following this decision, GSA continued with the construction of the FHLBB building. They took their existing plans and, in light of the major controversy, put even more emphasis on incorporating citizen's thoughts and concerns into the building's development. GSA, Max Urbahn Associates, and Sasaki Associates designed a building that was at the forefront of this movement—sometimes referred to as Contextualism—among Federal buildings in Washington, D.C. The development of this site came on the heels of the Modern-era Brutalist style, which populated the city's landscape with stark, hard buildings that were often designed without regard to their pre-existing surroundings, such as Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Robert C. Weaver Building, and the Forrestal Building near L'Enfant Plaza (Gutheim and Lee 2006:271–275; Robinson & Associates 2003).

Architecturally, the FHLBB building was designed to be sympathetic to the surrounding landscape and streetscape. The color matches that of the neighboring Winder Building; furthermore, the height and bulk of the building were monitored and designed to complement the Winder Building, not to overwhelm the surrounding extant historic buildings. In addition, the overall scale of the building was diminished by “making the wall around its top veranda level with the Winder's cornice” (Savings and Loan News nd). The horizontal concrete features on the façade line up almost perfectly with the windows of the Winder Building, giving this part of F Street a cohesive appearance and feel despite the nearly 120-year age difference between the two buildings (Figure 19). The design was also meant to be sympathetic to the Eisenhower Executive Office Building. Martin Stein, current Managing Partner for Max Urbahn Architects (formerly Associates), stated that “the building design was essentially a modern-style copy of the building materials and character of the Eisenhower Executive Office Building, which is located across 17<sup>th</sup> Street from 1700 G Street, NW” (Stein 2013). The east elevation of the FHLBB building was designed to mirror, in an abstract way, the historic building across the street. The central, projecting pavilion on the Eisenhower Executive Office Building was replicated using window design on the FHLBB building. The color of the building and the concrete columns pay homage to and play off of the neighboring historic office building (Figure 20, p. 19) (Moller, Jr. 2012:150; Uncited journal article nd).



Figure 19: Looking East Along F Street, NW Toward 17<sup>th</sup> Street. Note how the horizontal elements of the FHLBB building are similar to those of the Winder Building.



Figure 20: View of 17<sup>th</sup> Street, NW Looking South. The Eisenhower Executive Office Building is on the left and the FHLBB Building is on the right. The yellow arrows note the way both buildings emphasize the central projecting primary elevation. The red arrows point out the use of single-story columns on both buildings.

The building design and the site's landscape were developed to encourage a sense of community. Although the Liberty Plaza itself demonstrates an attempt to reach out to the public, this was a design concept that had already been done in other earlier Modern buildings around Washington, D.C. What set this project apart from previous undertakings are the additional details and elements. As previously mentioned, the street level was filled with shops and restaurants; some sources state that this was the first completed Federal building to do this (Figure 21, p. 20) (Moller, Jr. 2012; Savings and Loan News nd). In addition, the plaza featured an ice rink, which functioned as a reflecting pool in the summer, to be surrounded by tables and chairs covered by brightly colored umbrellas (Figure 22, p. 20) (Hodge 1977:1–2). Sasaki Associates created a “greenhouse-like structure called a galleria [that] runs almost the full length of the [Winder]

building. The galleria reaches to the Winder's second story and will serve as the plant festooned indoor portion of the courtyard's café" (Figure 23, p. 21) (Savings and Loan News nd).



Figure 21: View of the FHLBB Building, Winder Building, and Liberty Plaza Looking West from 17<sup>th</sup> Street, NW in the early 1990s (Scott and Lee 1993:206).



Figure 22: Former Ice Skating Rink at Liberty Plaza with the FHLBB Building in the Background, Circa 1978 (Uncited journal article nd).

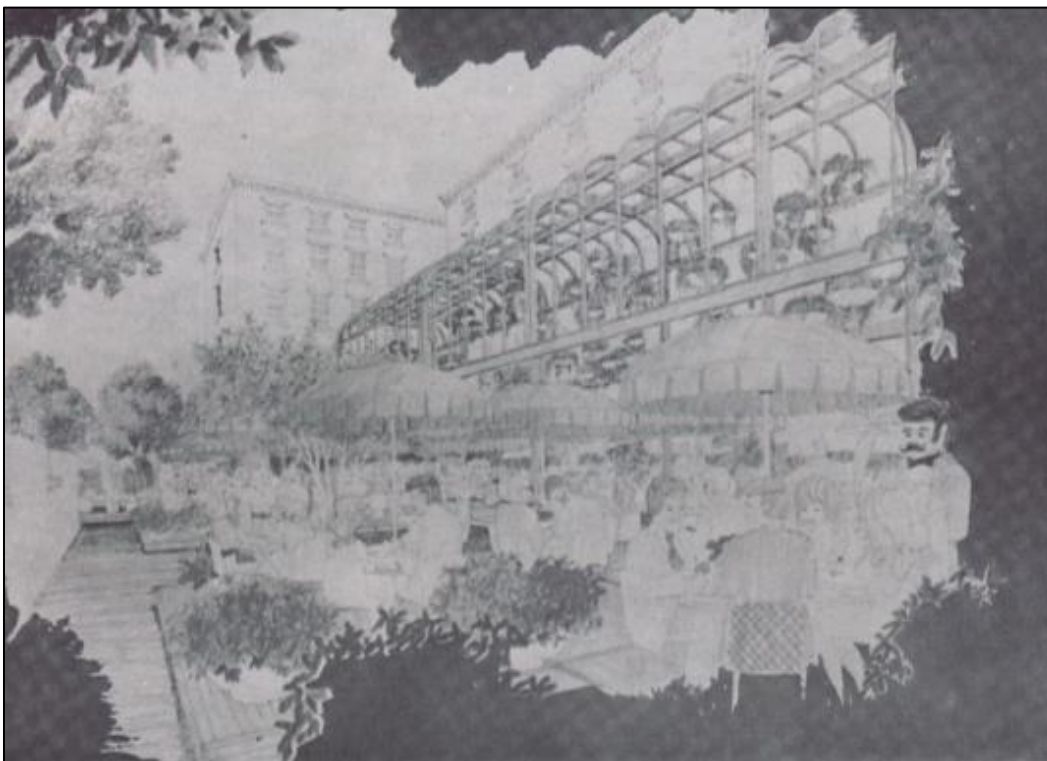


Figure 23: Circa-1976 Drawing of the Proposed Liberty Plaza and Galleria  
(Savings and Loan News nd).

Also, Max Urbahn Associates, along with the engineering firm, Syska and Hennessey, designed the building to be environmentally sensitive. Instead of large, overhead lights, each work space was lit using desk or office lamps, three air systems were used instead of two, variable ventilation and unheated air was used for the parking garages, large and angled windows to capture even the low, winter sunlight, lukewarm water was provided in bathrooms instead of both hot and cold, the masonry walls were insulated, and the windows were either double glazed or had insulated panels on the back (Architectural Record nd).

As part of the mitigation efforts for the demolition of the historic building on the block, GSA and Max Urbahn Associates also worked together to restore, rehabilitate, and sensitively update the Winder Building. They completed restoration in 1976. The building:

included air conditioning, heat, and general ventilation. To satisfy the fire safety codes, the stairwells were enclosed in glass and sprinklers were installed throughout the building. An elevator room was added to the building (the older elevators had been in a different location). Doors were restored to replicate the originals. The intricate wrought iron balcony was restored. The original balcony, which ran along the second floor, had been sold as scrap metal in 1922 (Figure 24) (United States Trade Representative 2013).



Figure 24: Restored Balcony on the South Elevation of the Winder Building.

In addition, GSA used four bronze medallions from the demolished Riggs Bank Building to decorate the plaza, possibly as mitigation for the backlash they received following the demolition of the building (Figure 25) The medallions are located on an angled wall of a below-ground level of the plaza and surrounded by vegetation in brick planters. Other decorative elements saved from the 1920s Riggs Bank Building include some stone gargoyles which are, reportedly, stored in the basement of the FHLBB building.



Figure 25: Images of the Four Bronze Medallions from the Demolished Riggs Bank Building, Now Part of the Liberty Plaza.

The FHLBB moved into the building at 1700 G Street, NW immediately after construction was complete. By many, the building was regarded in a positive light and seen as an attempt to merge the goals of the federal government, the general public, environmentalists, and historic preservationists. However concern was raised, among some branches of the government and the question was asked: “whether [the FHLBB and National Bureau of Standards] are authorized to lease space based solely upon their statutory authority to control and manage real property in view of a lack of express authority to do so” and further “whether the Bank Board’s authority to construct a building for its own needs should be interpreted as authority to construct a building larger than its needs for the purpose of providing lease space for commercial use” (CGUS 1978:2). This building proved to be important in the clarification of the Cooperative Use Act of 1976 and the future use of mixed use in GSA buildings that are leased out to other federal



agencies, “In conclusion, the provision of Section 18 (c) provide, in our opinion, a firm legal basis for the Bank Board’s Program of leasing or otherwise provided for the occupancy of the commercial retail space in the building” (CGUS 1978:29).

FHLBB—as well as the proposed commercial businesses to occupy the ground level—and its successor agencies, continued to occupy the space along with the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) until the closure of the OTS in October 2011. The FHLBB moved from the building and the current sole occupant, CFPB, began its occupation of the building in November 2011.

### **Statement of Significance**

According to the National Park Service’s National Register Bulletin 15:

the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or b) that are associated with the lives of significant persons in or past; or c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or d) that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory (NPS 2002).

The FHLBB Building at 1700 G Street, NW was constructed between 1974 and 1977 on the eastern side of the 1700 block of G Street, NW in Washington, D.C. Designed by Max Urbahn Associates, this six-story, L-shaped building is surrounded by a landscape that was originally laid out by Sasaki Associates. The FHLBB building and its development were the center of controversy when, in 1973 and 1974, the plans called for the demolition of three historic buildings and negative effects on the integrity of the Winder Building, a NRHP-listed property. This case came at a great crossroads in Federal architecture in America. The government agency—GSA—was acting on a mid-twentieth century priority to create low-cost and efficient office space for government employees. This often resulted in the demolition of houses, office and commercial buildings, and even entire city blocks to make way for new buildings; however, following the NHPA of 1966, as well as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1970, new guidelines and regulations had to be followed by the Federal government regarding their treatment of buildings over 50 years in age and the environment.

When it was completed, the building pushed many boundaries and is a tangible example of the shift in Federal agency mindset, large-building construction methods, environmental and historic preservation awareness, and a desire to create vivacious and safe areas in D.C. The FHLBB building served as a successful case study for the Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976, which essentially encouraged that all of these aspects be considered during the design and construction phase of new Federal agency buildings (Moller, Jr. 2012:150).

The FHLBB building is emblematic of the transition from the Modern era with subtypes such as Brutalism and Expressionism to a form of architecture known as Contextualism. This architectural trend was likely heavily influenced by the heightened environmental and historic preservation awareness that resulted in the passing of several Federal acts in the 1960s and early-1970s. Nearly every aspect of the building—its exterior and interior design as well as its surrounding landscape—are representative of this shift in American ideals. In addition, this building served as a positive example for the Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976, demonstrating the benefits of incorporating mixed use, streetscape cohesion and conformity with pre-existing, historic buildings and structures, and environmental conscious elements; therefore, it acted as a model for future Federal government buildings. Therefore, **it is recommended that the resource is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.**

In addition to being eligible for Criterion A, this resource exhibits several significant building design and landscape features. The FHLBB building has a reinforced concrete structural system that is clad in a limestone veneer with floor-to-ceiling windows and curved glass and walls on three of the southeast corners. However, what sets this mid-1970s Federal office building apart are the energy-conscious design aspects, socially engaging landscape, and elements that are sympathetic to the historic buildings surrounding it.

Environmentally sensitive elements include the desk lights, use of tepid water in the faucets, large windows angled to catch the low winter sun, glazed and doubled windows to conserve heat, and advanced ventilations systems. The community-driven features are the plaza, with its ice rink/reflecting pool, outdoor seating, and lush vegetation, and the mixed-use of the street level of the FHLBB building, which was designed to encourage day and night use of the block as well as the intermingling of Federal employees and general citizens. The preservation-minded aspects of this building are the: step-down height toward 17<sup>th</sup> Street, setback from the Winder Building as to not take away from the historic building, use of a color that compliments and is cohesive with those of the surrounding buildings, abstract versions of details (such as columns and central pavilions) that mirror those found on the Eisenhower Executive Office Building and the Winder Building, use of medallions from the demolished Riggs Bank Building in the plaza. All of these aspects are character-defining and significant features of this resource.

Below is a more comprehensive list of many of the character-defining features of the FHLBB Building at 1700 G Street, NW (See Appendix A for images of these features):

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concrete Columns (Figure 26)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cantilevered balconies that form horizontal emphasis (Figure 27)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shot-sawn, unpolished limestone (Figure 28)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notable curved elements throughout, including: southeast windows; corner planters at FHLBB building and Winder building; stepped, concrete design that is visible on the ceiling of the lobby and the floor of the current auditorium seen on the ceiling of the lobby (Figure 29)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Curved glass on three southeast-corner windows (Figure 30)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of polished bricks (Figure 31)</li> </ul>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Floor-to-ceiling, double-glazed or insulated windows (Figure 32)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two interior atria from ceiling to second level lined with concrete planters and capped by a rectangular skylight (Figure 33)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solid massing between the three cores of the building that is intentionally left unpunctured (Figure 34)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stepped-back penthouse (Figure 35)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verandas (Figure 36)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lobby space (Figure 37)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dropped, wood-slatted ceilings on second through sixth floors (Figure 38)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Original elevators including light switches and call box and textured metal interior (Figure 39)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of brick to blur exterior and interior spaces (Figure 40)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concrete coffered ceilings on the interior and exterior (Figure 41)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Juxtaposition between columns and the horizontal bands on the exterior (Figure 42)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Step-down roof toward 17<sup>th</sup> Street, NW in response to surrounding building context (Figure 43)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set-back position of the building on the lot and the surrounding buildings (Figure 44)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tiled bathrooms (Figure 45)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plaza pedestrian access points from G Street, F Street and 17<sup>th</sup> Street, NW (Figure 46)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of skylights on sixth story (ceiling) and basement (lights built into plaza floor) (Figure 47)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plaza and all of its original elements: Galleria, brick use, fountains, use of Riggs Building medallions, original planters, original layout intact (Figure 48)</li> </ul>	

In addition to the above-listed features, several additional elements appear related to the building’s construction design and aesthetic, but more research is required to determine if they are original to the building or sympathetic additions. These include (see Appendix B for images of these features):

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Auditorium (Figure 49)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blonde, light-colored wood used throughout interior (Figure 50)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gravel in lobby (Figure 51)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wood, Coffered Ceiling Fixture in Lobby (Figure 52)</li> </ul>		

This resource retains a high level of integrity of location, workmanship, feeling, association, materials, site, and design. For these reasons, the FHLBB building at 1700 G Street, NW is **recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.**

The importance of this building, not only as notable piece of architecture that retains a high level of integrity, but as a very early Federal example of Contextualism, occurred during the mid-1970s. Although less than 50 years old, this resource was imperative in the integration of the goals of the Federal government, urban designers, historic preservations, and environmentalists. It “illustrates the shift in the federal government’s philosophy towards public building design and the importance of historic preservation” (Williams 2013). This resource has achieved exceptional importance and significance within the past 50 years; therefore, it is **recommended**

**eligible for the NRHP under Criterion Consideration G** as a resource that has achieved exceptional importance and significance within the past 50 years (NPS 2002).

This resource has no known association with an important person. It **is recommended not eligible under Criterion B**. The FHLBB building and surrounding site **were not evaluated under Criterion D**.

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**Appendix A: Figures of the Character-Defining Features Original to the FHLBB Building.**

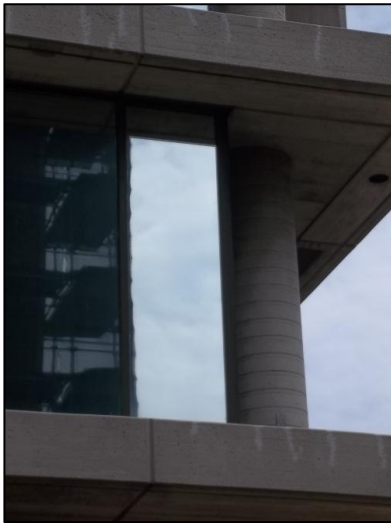


Figure 26: Concrete Columns



Figure 27: Cantilevered Balconies



Figure 28: Shot-sawn Limestone and cornerstone of building which reads “Federal Home Loan Bank Board, United States of American, Gerald R. Ford, President, 1976.”



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Figure 29: Use of Curvilinear Elements Throughout the Building and Site: Built-in Concrete Steps in Current Auditorium, Southeast-Corner Windows, and Brick Planters in Plaza.



Figure 30: Curved Glass on Southeast-corner Windows.



Figure 31: Use of Polished Bricks

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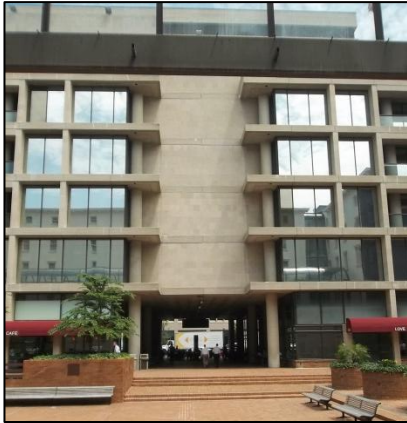


Figure 32: Floor-to-ceiling, Double-glazed or Insulated windows.



Figure 33: Two Atria.



Figure 34: Solid, Unpunctured Massing.

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Figure 35: Stepped-back Penthouse.



Figure 36: Verandas.



Figure 37: Lobby Space.



Figure 38: Wood-slatted Ceiling Material.

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Figure 39: Original Elevators and Elevator Features.



Figure 40: Use of Bricks to Blur Interior and Exterior Spaces.



Figure 41: Use of Coffers on the Interior (Left) and Exterior (Right).

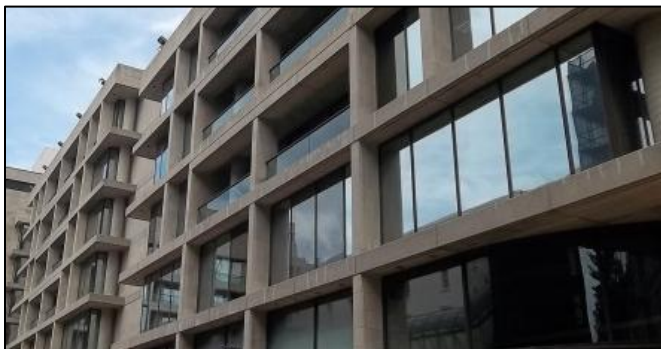


Figure 42: Juxtaposition Between Columns and Horizontal Balconies.

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Figure 43: Step-back Position of Building as it Nears 17<sup>th</sup> Street.



Figure 44: Set-back Position of the Building on the Lot and From Surrounding Buildings.



Figure 45: Tiled Bathrooms.



Figure 46: Plaza Pedestrian Access Points.

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Figure 47: Use of Skylights.

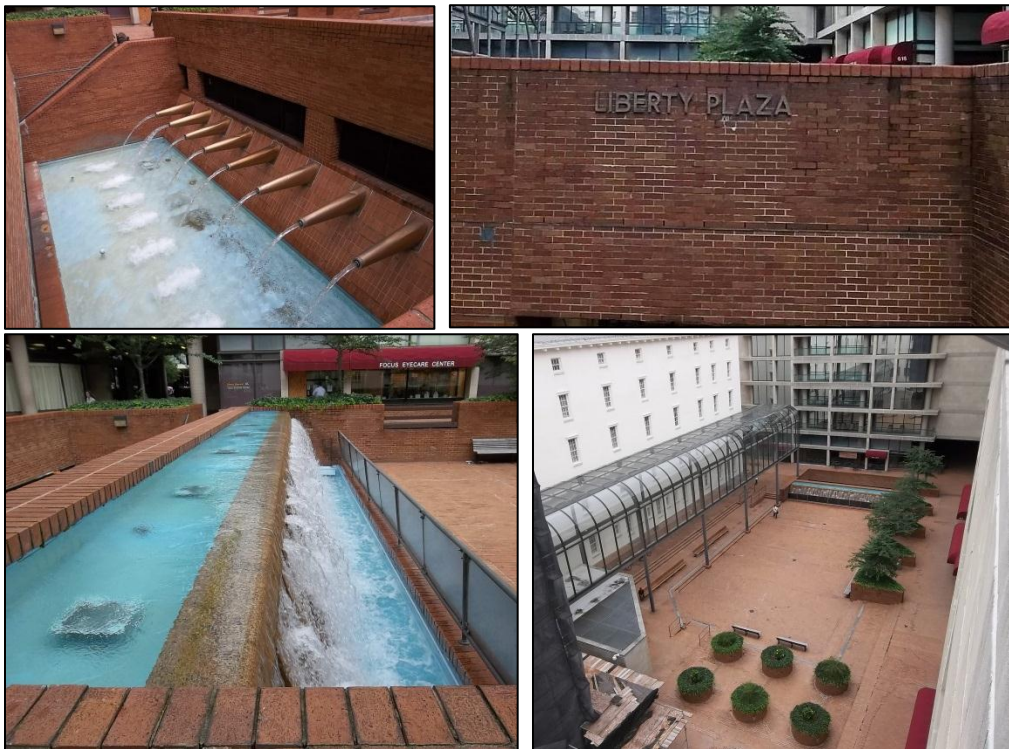


Figure 48: Liberty Plaza.

**Appendix B: Figures of Features That Appear Related to the FHLBB Building's Construction and Design, But May Not Be Original the Building.**



Figure 49: Auditorium.



Figure 50: Use of Blonde, Light-Colored Wood Throughout.

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Figure 51: Use of Gravel in Lobby.



Figure 52: Wood, Coffered Ceiling in Lobby.



**PREPARER'S DETERMINATION**

Eligibility Recommended

Eligibility Not Recommended

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A  B  C  D

Applicable Considerations:

A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Michael Davis, Project Manager Consumer Financial Protection Bureau	27 March 2013
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Heather Dollins and Dr. Kerri S. Barile Dovetail Cultural Resource Group	June-July 2013
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**Prepared By:**


**Date:**

**DC SHPO REVIEW AND COMMENTS**

Concurs with Recommendation

Does Not Concur with Recommendation

DC SHPO concurs that the building at 1700 G Street, NW is eligible under National Register Criteria A and C.



Reviewed By: David Maloney, Kim Williams and Andrew Lewis  
District of Columbia State Historic Preservation Office

Date: July 24, 2013

DC Government Project/Permit Project Log Number (if applicable): 13-412