

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

RECENT PAST PRESERVATION )  
NETWORK, a Virginia non-profit corporation, )  
P.O. Box 100505, Arlington, VA 22210; )  
DION NEUTRA, 2440 Neutra Place, Los )  
Angeles, CA 90039; and CHRISTINE )  
MADRID FRENCH, 2522 Willard Drive, )  
Charlottesville, VA 22903, )

Plaintiffs, )

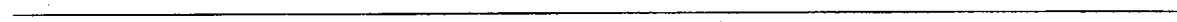
v. )

JOHN LATSCHAR in his official capacity as )  
SUPERINTENDENT OF GETTYSBURG )  
NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, 97 )  
Taneytown Rd., Gettysburg, PA 17325; )  
DENNIS REIDENBACH in his official )  
capacity as ACTING DIRECTOR, )  
NORTHEAST REGION OF THE )  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, 200 Chestnut )  
Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106; MARIE )  
BOMAR in her official capacity as )  
DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL PARK )  
SERVICE, 1849 C Street, N.W., Washington, )  
D.C. 20240; DIRK KEMPTHORNE in his )  
official capacity as SECRETARY OF THE )  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE )  
INTERIOR, 1849 C Street, N.W., Washington, )  
D.C. 20240; THE NATIONAL PARK )  
SERVICE, 1849 C Street, N.W., Washington, )  
D.C. 20240; and THE UNITED STATES )  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, 1849 C )  
Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240, )

Defendants. )

Civil Action No.: \_\_\_\_\_

**COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY  
AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**



## INTRODUCTION

1. This is an action to compel defendants (hereinafter collectively referred to as “the Park Service”) to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (“NEPA”), with the National Historic Preservation Act (“NHPA”), and with regulations and guidance implementing those two statutes. Specifically, plaintiffs seek declaratory and injunctive relief to ensure that the Park Service does not demolish the historic Gettysburg Cyclorama Center (the “Cyclorama Center”) in violation of NEPA and NHPA, and to force the agency to comply with specific, mandatory provisions of NHPA governing management and use of historic properties owned by federal agencies.

2. The Park Service commissioned the Cyclorama Center as part of the agency’s landmark Mission 66 program, an unprecedented and widely-celebrated initiative which brought modern architecture and environmentally sensitive design to America’s national parks. The building, located near a part of Gettysburg National Military Park known as Ziegler’s Grove, was designed and sited according to the Park Service’s own specifications by world-renowned architect Richard Neutra.

3. The Cyclorama Center remains the sole example of Neutra’s governmental work in the Eastern United States. The Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places has determined that the Cyclorama Center is associated with a significant contribution to history, is the work of a master architect, and, for those reasons, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

4. The Park Service has adopted a general policy calling for the “restoration” and “rehabilitation” of Ziegler’s Grove. That policy was approved as part of a 1999 General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (the “GMP/EIS”). However, neither the

GMP/EIS nor any other document prepared by the Park Service discloses or evaluates any specific proposal for implementing the general policy of “restoring” and “rehabilitating” Ziegler’s Grove.”

5. In fact, the Park Service’s GMP/EIS studiously avoided any discussion of specific means of implementing its general policy of “restoring” and “rehabilitating” Ziegler’s Grove, noting instead that the document does not include “site specific details and recommendations” because “more detailed assessments of impacts” would be prepared later, “as part of necessary implementation planning.”

6. Now, without disclosing to the public any “site specific details and recommendations,” and without preparing any “more detailed assessments of impacts,” the Park Service has issued several statements—statements that it refuses to explain, deny, or retract—indicating that the agency has decided to implement its general policy of “restoring” and “rehabilitating” Ziegler’s Grove by demolishing the Cyclorama Center.

7. In doing so, the Park Service has violated NEPA and NHPA. The Park Service violated NEPA because (1) it never prepared an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or Environmental Assessment (EA) disclosing and evaluating the potential environmental impacts of demolishing the Cyclorama Center and (2) it never considered reasonable alternative means of implementing the general policy of “restoring” and “rehabilitating” Ziegler’s Grove, including, without limitation, relocation of the Cyclorama Center to another site, prior to determining that the Cyclorama Center will be demolished. The Park Service violated NHPA because (1) it did not use the historic Cyclorama Center to the maximum extent feasible before committing to relocate agency facilities to new buildings and (2) it failed to prepare a program for proper management and maintenance of the Cyclorama Center.

8. By this action, Plaintiffs seek to prevent the Park Service from demolishing the historic Cyclorama Center without complying with NEPA and NHPA, and to force the Park Service to comply with specific, mandatory provisions of NHPA governing management and use of historic properties owned by federal agencies. To that end, Plaintiffs request that this Court grant declaratory and injunctive relief sufficient to ensure that the Park Service prepares an adequate Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”) or Environmental Assessment (“EA”) evaluating the impacts of demolishing the Cyclorama Center and alternative means of effecting the agency’s general policy of “restoring” and “rehabilitating” Ziegler’s Grove, as required by NEPA, including, without limitation, relocating the building to another site; that the Park Service properly uses and preserves the Cyclorama Center, as required under section 110 of NHPA, 16 U.S.C. § 470h-2; that the Park Service uses the Cyclorama Center to the maximum extent feasible before using new buildings for purposes of carrying out agency responsibilities, as required under section 110 of NHPA, 16 U.S.C. § 470h-2; and that the Park Service prepares a program sufficient for proper management and maintenance of the Cyclorama Center, as required under section 110 of NHPA, 16 U.S.C. § 470h-2.

#### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

9. This action arises under NEPA, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 4321 *et seq.*, and its implementing regulations, including the Council on Environmental Quality (“CEQ”) NEPA Regulations, 40 C.F.R. Parts 1500-1508, and under NHPA, as amended, 16 U.S.C. § 470 *et seq.*, and its implementing regulations.

10. Plaintiffs seek judicial review pursuant to Chapter 7 of the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”), 5 U.S.C. §§ 701-706.

11. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1361.

12. This Court may grant declaratory judgment and further relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

13. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e).

### PARTIES

14. Plaintiff Recent Past Preservation Network (“RPPN”) is a non-profit corporation dedicated to the preservation and understanding of the modern built environment. RPPN is headquartered in Arlington, Virginia, and has more than 220 members throughout the United States, including Pennsylvania and Washington, D.C. Members of RPPN regularly advocate for the preservation of significant examples of modern architecture, including the Cyclorama Center. Members of RPPN regularly visit the Cyclorama Center, and they use the building and surrounding areas of Gettysburg National Military Park for educational, recreational, professional, and aesthetic purposes. RPPN and its members are and will be aggrieved and adversely affected by the actions of Defendants, and they have suffered, and will suffer, injury in fact due to Defendants’ failure to comply with the law. Such injuries are redressible by the relief requested herein.

15. Plaintiff Dion Neutra is the architect son and partner of the late Richard Neutra. He is Principal of Richard and Dion Neutra Architects and Executive Consultant to the Neutra Institute for Survival Through Design. He regularly advocates for the preservation of significant examples of modern architecture, including the works of his firm and his father. Dion Neutra was his father’s collaborator and architectural partner for 30 years. He served as project architect for the Cyclorama Center. For many years, Dion Neutra has advocated for the preservation of the Cyclorama Center, and he continues to have a deep personal, professional, and educational interest in the building and its preservation, both as means of commemorating the battle of Gettysburg and as a means of preserving one of the most important examples of Richard

Neutra's architecture. Dion Neutra regularly visits the Cyclorama Center, and he uses the natural and physical environment of the building and surrounding areas of Gettysburg National Military Park for educational, recreational, professional, and aesthetic purposes. Dion Neutra resides in Los Angeles, California. He is and will be aggrieved and adversely affected by the actions of Defendants, and he has suffered, and will suffer, injury in fact due to Defendants' failure to comply with the law. Such injuries are redressible by the relief requested herein.

16. Plaintiff Christine Madrid French is the author of several published works on the Mission 66 program and the architecture of Richard Neutra, including the Cyclorama Center, and she continues to devote scholarly attention to those topics. Ms. French is also president of RPPN. She regularly visits the Cyclorama Center, and she uses the natural and physical environment of the building and surrounding areas of Gettysburg National Military Park for educational, recreational, professional, and aesthetic purposes including, without limitation, contemplation of the building and its historic significance. Ms. French resides in Charlottesville, Virginia. She is and will be aggrieved and adversely affected by the actions of Defendants, and she has suffered, and will suffer, injury in fact due to Defendants' failure to comply with the law. Such injuries are redressible by the relief requested herein.

17. Defendant John Latschar is sued in his official capacity as Superintendent of Gettysburg National Military Park, which includes the Cyclorama Center. His official residence is in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

18. Defendant Dennis Reidenbach is sued in his official capacity as Acting Regional Director, Northeast Region, of the National Park Service. His official residence is in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

19. Defendant Marie Bomar is sued in her official capacity as Director of the National Park Service. In that capacity she administers the National Park Service. Her official residence is in Washington, D. C.

20. Defendant Dirk Kempthorne is sued in his official capacity as Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior. In that capacity, he is responsible for the activities of the Department of the Interior and its component agencies, including the National Park Service. His official residence is in Washington, D.C.

21. Defendant National Park Service is an agency within the United States Department of the Interior with responsibility for the proper and lawful management of the national park system, including the Cyclorama Center and Gettysburg National Military Park.

22. Defendant United States Department of the Interior is an agency of the United States and is responsible for the proper and lawful management of the federal public lands committed to its control, including the lands administered by the National Park Service.

#### **APPLICABLE LAW**

23. NEPA mandates that federal agencies identify and evaluate the environmental consequences of their actions and reasonable alternatives thereto. NEPA § 102(2)(C), 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C); NEPA § 102(2)(E), 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(E). In applying NEPA, federal agencies must undertake a three part analysis:

- First, agencies must determine whether the action is subject to an existing categorical exclusion. Categorical exclusions are classes of actions that the agency has previously identified, in procedures adopted by the agency after consultation with the Council on Environmental Quality, as having no individually or cumulatively significant effects on the environment. 40 C.F.R. §§ 1507.3, 1508.4.

- Second, if the action does not fall within an existing categorical exclusion, the agency must determine whether an Environmental Assessment (“EA”) is required. NEPA requires federal agencies to prepare an EA when necessary under their individual implementing procedures. 40 C.F.R. § 1501.3. NEPA also requires federal agencies to prepare an EA for actions that do not normally require an EIS. 40 C.F.R. § 1501.4. Required elements of an EA include, without limitation, discussions of the need for the proposed action, the environmental impacts of the proposed action, and alternatives to the proposed action. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.9. If an EA indicates that the proposed federal action will not have a significant impact on the environment, a Finding of No Significant Impact (“FONSI”) must be prepared. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.13.
- Third, the agency must determine whether an Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”) must be prepared. NEPA requires preparation of an EIS if the action may have a significant impact on the environment, or if the agency’s individual implementation procedures provide that an EIS is necessary. NEPA § 102(2)(C), 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C); 40 C.F.R. §§ 1501.4, 1507.3, 1508.3, 1508.11, 1508.27. Required elements of an EIS include, without limitation, a detailed discussion of the action’s environmental impacts and an analysis of alternatives thereto. 40 C.F.R. §§ 1502.14, 1502.16.



24. NHPA governs the actions of federal agencies with respect to historic properties. Section 110 of NHPA, 16 U.S.C. § 470h-2, imposes requirements on federal agencies that own or control historic properties. Those requirements include the following:

- The heads of federal agencies are required to assume responsibility for the preservation of historic properties that are owned or controlled by such agencies, and the agencies must undertake such preservation as may be necessary to permit the assumption of that responsibility. NHPA § 110, 16 U.S.C. § 470h-2.
- As part of their assumption of responsibility for the preservation of historic properties, federal agencies must use, to the maximum extent feasible, available historic properties prior to acquiring, constructing, or leasing buildings for purposes of carrying out agency responsibilities. NHPA § 110, 16 U.S.C. § 470h-2. Agencies must undertake such preservation as may be necessary to permit the maximum feasible use of available historic properties. NHPA § 110, 16 U.S.C. § 470h-2.
- Federal agencies must establish preservation programs to protect historic properties they control. Such programs must ensure, among other things, that any historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places are managed and maintained in a way that considers the properties' historic, archaeological, architectural, and cultural values. NHPA § 110, 16 U.S.C. § 470h-2.

## **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

25. In 1955, the National Park Service began a 10-year program designed to improve infrastructure and facilities in National Parks. According to the Park Service, this program—known as “Mission 66”—included a variety of “physical improvements adequate for expected demands but so designed and located as to reduce the impact of public use on valuable and destructible features...[i]t is intended to give the fullest possible degree of protection, both to visitors and to resources.” The Mission 66 program included some of the most significant projects ever built by the Park Service. For example, Mission 66 funds were used to construct the Gateway Arch in St. Louis and to rehabilitate Independence Hall in Philadelphia. Equally important was the Mission 66 program’s role in establishing an entirely new building type—the visitor center—in America’s national parks. The vast majority of Mission 66 visitor centers were planned and designed by the National Park Service. In some national parks, however, the Park Service sought to introduce world-class modern architecture—buildings designed to serve as important examples of modern architecture for many years to come—and, to that end, commissioned designs from prominent private architects of the era. Overall, five of the 100 Mission 66 visitor centers were designed by prominent private architects.

26. One of the five was the Cyclorama Center at Gettysburg National Military Park. The building was intended to be used in a variety of ways: as an area for visitor services, as museum exhibit space, as administrative offices, as a location for lectures and speeches, as a place to view the battlefield, as a commemorative monument, and as a location for the display of a cyclorama painting by Paul Phillippoteaux titled “Battle of Gettysburg” (the “Cyclorama Painting”). The Cyclorama Painting is a large canvas designed to be hung in a circle, thereby surrounding

viewers with images of the battle. As one Park Service historian explained, the Cyclorama Center would meet the criteria for both a sacred monument and a utilitarian public facility.

27. After rejecting building plans from its staff architects, the Park Service hand-picked Richard Neutra, partner of the architectural firm Neutra & Alexander, to design the project. Neutra was, and remains, among the most famous, highly-regarded, and influential architects of the era, as recognized by his appearance on the cover of *Time*. Richard Neutra served as Principal and Executive Architect for the project. Plaintiff Dion Neutra served as project architect from the inception of the work.

28. During his career, Richard Neutra designed a variety of celebrated residential, commercial and civic structures. Overall, Neutra's oeuvre was so innovative and influential that he was posthumously awarded the coveted American Institute of Architects Gold Medal in recognition of "a significant body of work of lasting influence on the theory and practice of architecture." Of all these celebrated designs, Neutra himself considered the Cyclorama Center to be the project closest to his heart.

29. Although Neutra designed the Cyclorama Center, the Park Service also remained closely involved in certain portions of the project. Among other things, the agency considered alternative locations for the Cyclorama Center, and ultimately selected the site for the building in Ziegler's Grove. The Park Service also gave Neutra detailed instructions concerning the intended uses of the building, including explicit guidance concerning appropriate arrangements for housing and hanging the Cyclorama Painting. For example, the Park Service itself designed and installed the wooden ring supporting the Cyclorama Painting, the dimensions of which determined the diameter of the drum-shaped housing.

30. Neutra's design respected the Park Service's instructions. However, the architecture of the building was indisputably his own. The footprint of the building resembles a keyhole. At

the north end of the structure, the curved shape of the auditorium, the outer wall of the rotunda, and the ramp used to access a viewing platform create a graceful series of concentric circles. A rectilinear office wing extends to the south, topped by a large observation deck. The building made use of a variety of materials, including glass, metal, concrete, and native Pennsylvania stone. The Cyclorama Center also included several distinctive design features, including Neutra's signature "spider legs"—L-shaped beams which anchor the building to the landscape beyond.

31. Neutra's work on the Cyclorama Center won significant praise from the Park Service. Upon receiving Neutra's drawings, the Park Service's Division of Design and Construction sent the architect a letter congratulating him and his staff "for a job well done." The letter noted that the agency was "well pleased" with Neutra's drawings and specifications, as well as the bid process for the building.

32. The Cyclorama Center was designed, planned, and built to be ready for the centennial of the Battle of Gettysburg and the Gettysburg Address, both of which took place in 1863. The building was completed in 1962, was dedicated by Dwight D. Eisenhower, and opened to widespread approval from the Park Service and the general public. The press reported that the building was not only "one of the most handsome buildings in the area," but also served as an effective cultural resource for visitors, exhibits, and staff. For many years, the building was used as a visitor center, as administrative offices, and to the Cyclorama Painting.

33. The Park Service failed to adequately maintain and preserve the Cyclorama Center during the ensuing years. Over time, that failure resulted in damage to the building.

34. During the mid-1990's, the Park Service came to contend that the Cyclorama Center was not an historically significant structure, and therefore did not merit inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. That contention was thoroughly inconsistent with the Park Service's

own conduct during the planning, design and construction of the building—not only did the Park Service go out of its way to hand-pick one of the most famous architects of the mid-twentieth century to design the Cyclorama Center, but it did so as part of an explicit, self-conscious attempt to bring historically important architecture to the national parks.

35. In 1998, the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places overturned the Park Service's assessment and declared the Cyclorama Center eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Keeper concluded that the building possesses exceptional historic and architectural significance for two reasons. First, the Cyclorama Center was a central part of the Mission 66 program. Specifically, it was "one of only five of a newly-conceived building type, the Visitor Center, designed for the National Parks System by noted, world class architects." Second, the Cyclorama Center is "the work of a master architect." The Keeper specifically noted that Richard Neutra "is recognized as a master architect of Modern design by scholars in numerous publications" and that the Cyclorama Center is "a rare example of Neutra's institutional design on the east coast and one of his very few Federal commissions."

36. During the past 10 years, the Park Service has prepared several documents which discuss the future of Gettysburg National Military Park. Among other things, these documents propose, contemplate, or assume the Park Service's general policy of "restoring" and "rehabilitating" Ziegler's Grove. However, none of the documents proposes to implement this policy by demolishing the Cyclorama Center. And none of the documents analyzes the potential environmental and historic impacts of such demolition and alternatives thereto, as required under NEPA and NHPA.

- Beginning in 1995, the Park Service prepared a Draft Development Concept Plan/Environmental Assessment ("Draft DCP/EA") to evaluate the facilities at Gettysburg National Military Park. The Draft DCP/EA did not propose to

demolish the Cyclorama Center or evaluate the potential environmental impacts of such demolition and alternatives thereto, such as relocation. The Draft DCP/EA did not identify or evaluate reasonable, feasible uses of the Cyclorama Center and the preservation activities necessary for such uses. The Draft DCP/EA did not constitute or contain a program for proper management and maintenance of the Cyclorama Center. Moreover, the DCP/EA did not evaluate or explain the feasibility of continued use of the Cyclorama Center or identify the preservation activities necessary to permit such use. The Park Service allowed public comment on the Draft DCP/EA. But the agency never formally responded to those comments. Nor did it ever revise the Draft DCP/EA, prepare and publish a Final DCP/EA, or issue a Finding of No Significance (“FONSI”). Put simply, the Park Service failed to complete the NEPA process begun in 1995.

- On December 11, 1996, the Park Service issued a Request for Proposals for Visitor Center and Museum Facilities (“RFP”). The RFP mandated that all responses include provisions for “rehabilitating” the current site of the Cyclorama Center. However, it did not explicitly propose to demolish the Cyclorama Center or evaluate the potential environmental impacts of such demolition and alternatives thereto, such as relocation of the building. The RFP did not evaluate or explain the feasibility of continued use of the Cyclorama Center or identify the preservation activities necessary to permit such use. Nor does it constitute or contain a program for proper management and maintenance of the Cyclorama Center. Based on the RFP, the Park

Service selected a developer with whom it negotiated an agreement to plan and construct new facilities for Gettysburg National Military Park.

- Thereafter, the Park Service determined that “the issues of visitor use and interpretation at the museum complex” should be incorporated into a parkwide GMP/EIS. Among other things, the GMP/EIS includes a general policy of “restoring” and “rehabilitating” Ziegler’s Grove. The GMP/EIS is, by its own terms, a “programmatic statement” concerning “a basic management framework for future decisionmaking” on a variety of issues throughout Gettysburg National Military Park. For that reason, the Park Service noted, “site specific details and recommendations are not always included” in the document, and “more detailed assessments of impacts may be prepared as part of necessary implementation planning.” One of the policies for which the GMP/EIS does not include “site specific details and recommendations” is the Park Service’s general policy of “restoring” and “rehabilitating” Ziegler’s Grove. There is no specific plan for implementing the restoration and rehabilitation of Ziegler’s Grove in the Draft GMP/EIS, the Final GMP/EIS or in the Park Service’s responses to public comments on the Draft GMP/EIS. Nor do these documents propose or evaluate the potential environmental impacts of demolition of the Cyclorama Center or reasonable alternatives thereto, including relocation. Moreover, the GMP/EIS does not evaluate or explain the feasibility of continued use of the Cyclorama Center or identify the preservation activities necessary to permit such use. Nor does it constitute or contain a program for proper management and maintenance of the Cyclorama Center.

- In 1998 and 1999, the Park Service prepared a document titled “Section 106 Case Report” (“Case Report”). The Case Report was prepared in connection with the agency’s consideration of the GMP/EIS under section 106 of NHPA, 16 U.S.C. § 470f. Section 106 of NHPA is separate and distinct from section 110 of NHPA. Section 106 requires general analysis of the impacts of “undertakings” that may affect any historic resources, while section 110 mandates that federal agencies take a separate set of steps to preserve a specific sub-group of historic resources—namely, historic resources under federal ownership or control. The Case Report was not a NEPA document, and did not evaluate potential environmental impacts under NEPA. Nor was it a document prepared under section 110 of NHPA, 16 U.S.C. § 470h-2. The Case Report was widely criticized for its failure to fully and accurately analyze the relationship between the GMP/EIS and historic resources at Gettysburg National Military Park. Although the Case Report contains some information about potential costs associated with rehabilitating the Cyclorama Center for continued display of the Cyclorama Painting, it does not properly identify other reasonable uses for the Cyclorama Center. Moreover, the Case Report notes that even though rehabilitation of the Cyclorama Center would be “relatively inexpensive,” the Park Service has decided not to rehabilitate the historic structure because the agency preferred to locate its administrative functions in a new building constructed pursuant to the RFP—a document that predated the Case Report by more than one year. Finally, the Case Report does not contain any recommendations or policies for proper management and maintenance of the Cyclorama Center. Put simply, the Case Report did not



adequately evaluate or explain the feasibility of continued use of the Cyclorama Center or identify the preservation activities necessary to permit such use before the Park Service had committed to new facilities. Nor did the Case Report constitute or contain a program for proper management and maintenance of the Cyclorama Center.

- In July, 1999, representatives of the National Park Service, the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation executed a Memorandum of Agreement (“MOA”) memorializing their review of the GMP/EIS under section 106 of NHPA, 16 U.S.C. § 470f. Although the MOA notes that the GMP/EIS may affect the Cyclorama Center, the document does not evaluate the potential environmental impacts of demolishing the Cyclorama Center and does not identify or evaluate reasonable alternatives to demolition, including relocation. Moreover, the MOA, by its own terms, does not provide for compliance with section 110 of NHPA, 16 U.S.C. § 470h-2. Specifically, the MOA does not adequately evaluate or explain the feasibility of continued use of the Cyclorama Center or identify the preservation activities necessary to permit such use. Nor does it constitute or contain a program for proper management and maintenance of the Cyclorama Center.
- In November, 1999, the National Park Service issued a Record of Decision (“ROD”) on the Final GMP/EIS. Among other things, the ROD stated that the Park Service would adopt a general policy of “rehabilitation of Ziegler’s Ridge [sic.]” and noted that this policy would require the “removal” of the Cyclorama Center. It did not provide any description or definition of

“removal.” Nor did it disclose or evaluate the environmental impacts of any plans to demolish the Cyclorama Center or alternatives thereto. Moreover, the ROD did not adequately evaluate or explain the feasibility of continued use of the Cyclorama Center or identify the preservation activities necessary to permit such use. Nor does it constitute or contain a program for proper management and maintenance of the Cyclorama Center.

37. Thus, none of the Park Service’s documents proposes any specific plan for implementing the agency’s general policy of “restoring” and “rehabilitating” Ziegler’s Grove. Nor does any of the Park Service’s documents evaluate the potential environmental impacts of demolishing the Cyclorama Center or reasonable alternatives thereto, such as relocating the building, as required under NEPA. Significantly, neither the GMP/EIS nor the ROD evaluated the possibility of relocating the Cyclorama Center, despite the fact that relocation would clearly achieve the Park Service’s stated purpose of “restoring” and “rehabilitating” Ziegler’s Grove

38. Moreover, none of the Park Service’s documents demonstrates compliance with section 110 of NHPA, 16 U.S.C. § 470h-2, which governs management and use of historic properties controlled by federal agencies. Specifically, none of the Park Service’s documents adequately evaluated the feasibility of continued use of the Cyclorama Center or the preservation activities that may be necessary to permit such use prior to the agency’s commitment to new facilities at Gettysburg National Military Park. Nor does any of the Park Service’s documents constitute a preservation program adequate to ensure that the Cyclorama Center is properly managed and maintained.

39. Although the Park Service has never formally proposed a specific means of implementing its general policy of “restoring” and “rehabilitating” Ziegler’s Grove, the agency

clearly plans to demolish the historic Cyclorama Center. Evidence of the Park Service's determination to demolish the Cyclorama Center includes the following:

- The Gettysburg National Military Park newsletter—a document intended to educate the public about the Park Service's plans for the park—has reported that the Cyclorama Center will be demolished.
- In a letter to Dion Neutra, Superintendent Latschar inaccurately, but revealingly, referred to the title of the 1999 MOA as “*Demolition of the Cyclorama Building and Landscape Restoration, Gettysburg National Military Park.*” The actual title of the 1999 MOA is “Memorandum of Agreement Between Gettysburg National Military Park, National Park Service, the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.” In fact, the word “demolition” does not appear once in the 1999 MOA.
- In a second letter to Dion Neutra, Superintendent Latschar stated that the demolition of the Cyclorama Center has been authorized.
- On seven different occasions during the past two years, Plaintiffs and their counsel have formally requested that the Park Service clarify its plans for the Cyclorama Center. Not only has the Park Service failed to clarify its plans or even to respond to Plaintiffs, it has refused to deny that the Cyclorama center will be demolished.
- The Park Service has broken ground on a new building that is designed to replace the Cyclorama Center.

- A large rectangular hole has been cut into the side of the Cyclorama Center, and a rough wooden construction fence erected along the building's observation deck.
- The Park Service closed the Cyclorama Center to the public on November 22, 2006. The closure took place just days after the 143<sup>rd</sup> anniversary of the Gettysburg address, an event the Cyclorama Center was deigned to commemorate.

40. The Park Service's treatment of the Cyclorama Center is highly controversial, in that there is a substantial dispute about the nature and potential effects of the Park Service's demolition of the Cyclorama Center. The dispute includes, but is not limited to, numerous comments concerning the Cyclorama Center submitted to the Park Service by recognized experts in the fields of architecture, preservation, and history, including Frank Gehry, Sir Norman Foster, Robert A.M. Stern, Richard Longstreth, and the late J. Carter Brown. In addition, thousands of people have signed petitions objecting to the Park Service's treatment of the Cyclorama Center and disputing the agency's characterization of the effects of "rehabilitating" and "restoring" Ziegler's Grove.

41. On June 21, 2005, the World Monument Fund, the foremost private, non-profit organization dedicated to preserving historic, artistic, and architectural heritage worldwide, listed the Cyclorama Center as one of the 100 Most Endangered Sites in the World.

42. On October 21, 2005, Plaintiffs sent a letter to Superintendent Latschar requesting clarification of the Park Service's plans, if any, for the Cyclorama Center. Plaintiffs noted that the Park Service had not prepared an EA or EIS identifying and evaluating potential environmental impacts of demolishing the Cyclorama Center and reasonable alternatives thereto,

and that the agency had not complied with section 110 of NHPA. Plaintiffs never received a response.

43. Between November 16, 2005 and December 2, 2005, counsel for Plaintiffs attempted to reach Superintendent Latschar by telephone on three occasions. On all three occasions, counsel for Plaintiffs left a message requesting an opportunity to discuss the October 21, 2005 letter from Plaintiffs. Counsel for Plaintiffs never received a response.

44. On December 2, 2005, counsel for Plaintiffs telephoned Jake Hoogland, Chief of the Environmental Quality Division of the Park Service, requesting information about the Park Service's plans for the Cyclorama Center and the status of agency's NEPA compliance, if any, and advising Mr. Hoogland of the contents of Plaintiffs' October 21, 2005 letter to Superintendent Latschar. On December 8, 2005, Mr. Hoogland left a voice message for Plaintiffs' counsel. In that voice message, Mr. Hoogland stated that he had asked Gettysburg National Military Park for its reaction to Plaintiffs' October 21, 2005 letter to Superintendent Latschar. Mr. Hoogland also pledged to provide the information requested by counsel for Plaintiffs. Neither Plaintiffs nor their counsel ever received any further information from Mr. Hoogland.

45. On December 5, 2005, Plaintiffs sent a second letter to Superintendent Latschar repeating their concerns about the Park Service's failure to comply with NEPA and the NHPA. Plaintiffs also noted that their legal counsel had attempted to reach Superintendent Latschar by telephone on three separate occasions without receiving any reply. Plaintiffs never received a response to their December 5, 2005 letter.

46. On January 20, 2006, counsel for Plaintiffs telephoned Mr. Hoogland to remind him of Plaintiffs' request for information. Neither Plaintiffs nor their counsel ever received a response.

47. On June 28, 2006, while visiting the Cyclorama Center, Christine Madrid French noticed that a large rectangular hole has been cut into the side of the Cyclorama Center, and a rough wooden construction fence has been erected along the building's observation deck.

48. In June and July, 2006, plaintiffs' counsel received formal statements of interest in relocating the Cyclorama Center from two different business owners in Gettysburg. Both business owners proposed to relocate the Cyclorama Center to available property within their control in and adjacent to Gettysburg.

49. On or about September 18, 2006, Plaintiff Christine Madrid French sent a letter to Superintendent Latschar once again seeking information about the Park Service's plans, if any for the Cyclorama Center. Ms. French noted that the Park Service must comply with NEPA and with section 110 of NHPA prior to demolishing the Cyclorama Center, and, further, that the agency had not yet done so. She also provided approximately 25 documents relevant to such compliance. Ms. French never received a reply.

50. In light of the Park Service's failure to respond to Plaintiffs' numerous attempts, over the course of more than a year, to obtain information about the agency's plans for the Cyclorama center and its compliance, if any, with NEPA and NHPA, further pursuit of administrative remedies, if any such remedies exist, would be futile.

51. On October 16, 2006, counsel for Plaintiffs requested, pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552, that the Park Service make available the following documents:

- "The preservation program for the protection of historic properties, as required by and defined in 16 U.S.C. § 470h-2(a)(2), that applies to the Cyclorama Center at Gettysburg National Military Park in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania."

- “To the extent not covered by the foregoing request, all documents, records, and other materials related to the preparation of the preservation program for the protection of historic properties, as required by and defined in 16 U.S.C. § 470h-2(a)(2), that applies to the Cyclorama Center at Gettysburg National Military Park in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.”

52. In a letter dated November 8, 2006, the Park Service informed counsel for Plaintiffs that “[t]here are no records responsive to your request.” In other words, the Park Service has no records related to the preservation program for the Cyclorama Center required under section 110 of NHPA, 16 U.S.C. § 470h-2. Nor does the agency have any records related to the preparation of such a plan.

53. An actual, justiciable controversy exists between Plaintiffs and Defendants

54. Injunctive relief is necessary to prevent irreparable injury to Plaintiffs and damage to the public interest. In the absence of such relief, the historic Cyclorama Center, a building eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, is likely to be demolished and lost forever—a prospect that the Park Service refuses to deny, and, indeed, has endorsed. Demolition of the Cyclorama Center would cause great and irreparable injury to Plaintiffs. Furthermore, Plaintiffs’ remedies at law are inadequate because their claims under NEPA and NHPA would not provide a remedy if the building has already been demolished.

55. Plaintiffs do not dispute that the Cyclorama Painting should be restored and preserved in an appropriate manner. Nor would Plaintiffs object if such restoration and preservation requires that the Cyclorama Painting be removed from the Cyclorama Center and installed in a new setting. Nor does this action challenge the Park Service’s general policy decision to restore or rehabilitate certain areas of the Gettysburg battlefield. Rather, Plaintiffs

contest the Park Service's failure to comply with NEPA and NHPA prior to determining that the historic Cyclorama Center must be demolished.

## **VIOLATIONS OF LAW**

### **COUNT I**

#### **Violation of the National Environmental Policy Act § 102(2)(C), 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C):**

##### **Failure to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement**

56. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 55 above.

57. NEPA requires all federal agencies to prepare a detailed Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") on every proposal for a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. NEPA § 102(2)(C), 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C). The human environment is defined comprehensively to include both the natural and built environment, as well as the relationship of people with the environment. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.14. The definition of significance involves several considerations, including, without limitation, the degree to which effects on the human environment are likely to be controversial, the degree to which structures listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places may be adversely affected, and the potential for loss or destruction of significant cultural or historic resources. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27. Required elements of an EIS include, without limitation, a detailed discussion of environmental consequences and an analysis of alternatives. 40 C.F.R. §§ 1502.14, 1502.16. The detailed discussion of environmental consequences must analyze, among other things, historic resources, cultural resources, and the design of the built environment, including the reuse and conservation potential of various alternatives and mitigation measures. 40 C.F.R. § 1502.16.



58. Demolition of the Cyclorama Center does not fall within an existing categorical exclusion.

59. Demolition of the Cyclorama Center is a major federal action that may—and indeed will—have a significant impact on the quality of the human environment.

60. Defendants have not prepared an EIS containing, *inter alia*, a detailed discussion of the environmental consequences of demolishing the Cyclorama Center and an analysis of alternative means of implementing the Park Service’s general policy of “restoring” and “rehabilitating” Ziegler’s Grove. Relocation of the Cyclorama Center is a reasonable means of achieving the Park Service’s general policy of “restoring” and “rehabilitating” Ziegler’s Grove, and therefore must be among the alternatives considered in such an EIS.

61. Therefore, Defendants must prepare an adequate EIS prior to demolishing the Cyclorama Center.

## COUNT II

### Violation of the National Environmental Policy Act § 102(2)(E), 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(E), and of the Council on Environmental Quality’s Regulations Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act, 40 C.F.R. §§ 1501.3 and 1501.4:

#### Failure to Prepare an Environmental Assessment

62. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 61 above.

63. NEPA requires federal agencies to prepare an EA when necessary under their individual implementation procedures. *See* NEPA § 102(2)(E), 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(E); 40 C.F.R. §§ 1501.3, 1507.3.

64. Under implementation procedures adopted by the Park Service, “[a]n EA should be prepared if [] an action is not listed as a [categorical exclusion], or if the action is not listed as an

action normally requiring an EIS, and a decision to prepare an EIS has not been made.” See National Park Service Director’s Order 12 Handbook (“DO-12 Handbook”) § 5.2. The Park Service has not listed the demolition of the Cyclorama Center as a categorical exclusion or as an action normally requiring an EIS. See 516 Department of the Interior Decision Manual 2, appendix 1; DO-12 Handbook §§ 3.3-3.4, 4.4. The Park Service has not made a decision to prepare an EIS evaluating the demolition of the Cyclorama Center. Therefore, an EA evaluating the demolition of the Cyclorama Center is necessary under implementation procedures approved by the National Park Service. See DO-12 Handbook §§ 5.1-5.2.

65. NEPA also requires federal agencies to prepare an EA for actions that they have not previously categorized as (1) normally requiring an EIS or (2) categorically excluded from further analysis. 40 C.F.R. § 1501.4.

66. Defendants have not previously categorized demolition of the Cyclorama Center as an action which normally requires an EIS or an action which is categorically excluded from further analysis. See 516 Department of the Interior Decision Manual 2, appendix 1; DO-12 Handbook §§ 3.3-3.4, 4.4.

67. Required elements of an EA include, without limitation, discussions of the need for the proposed action, the environmental impacts of the proposed action, and alternatives to the proposed action. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.9.

68. Defendants have not prepared an EA discussing, *inter alia*, the need for demolishing the Cyclorama Center, the environmental impacts of demolition, and alternative means of implementing the Park Service’s general policy of “restoring” and “rehabilitating” Ziegler’s Grove.

69. Therefore, if Defendants do not prepare an EIS evaluating the demolition of the Cyclorama Center, they must prepare an EA in order to determine whether an EIS is necessary

