

Angel Island State Park

US IMMIGRATION STATION HOSPITAL INTERPRETATION PROJECT PLAN



July 2014



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Cover, USIS Hospital, c. 1910, *CSP 090-708*

Page 1, USIS c. 1918 (USIS Hospital is on the upper right), *CSP 231-1-416*.

Page 51, USIS staff on the USIS Hospital steps, *NARA 090-G-124-2*.

Page 113, Hmong immigrants at Angel Island, *CSP 090-709*.

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SECTION 1: PROJECT SETTING

Section 1 provides the historical background of the United States Immigration Station (USIS) Hospital and documents factors that affect the visitor experience at the site. Analysis of this data provides the foundation for the Recommendations and Interpretive Direction chapters in Section 2.



CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Overview

Angel Island State Park (SP) is the largest island in San Francisco Bay. The park consists of 740 acres with six miles of shoreline, steep terrain, forest-covered slopes, and rugged coastline (*figure 1*). The island is one mile from Tiburon, two miles from Sausalito and Alcatraz Island, and three miles from San Francisco.

Ayala Cove provides the only developed public access to the island, with facilities for commercial ferries, private boaters, and State Park watercraft.

Angel Island's close proximity to the mainland and access to water and food resources have made it an attractive location for human activity and habitation for millennia. The Coast Miwok hunted, fished, and lived in seasonal camps on Angel Island long before European explorers entered the waters of the Golden Gate.¹ In 1775, Spanish navigator Juan Manuel de Ayala landed at what is now Ayala Cove and named the island *Isla de los Angeles*. For the next 75 years, Mexican, European, and American vessels stopped to gather wood and water to supply their ships. In 1839, Mexican governor Juan Bautista Alvarado granted Angel Island to Antonio Osio, who raised livestock and ran a dairy there.

Realizing the island's military potential, the U.S. government declared Angel Island a military reserve in 1850. Antonio Osio fought his Mexican claim to the island in U.S. court and won in 1856. However, the federal government appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, who ruled in the government's favor. Ownership to the island was granted to the U.S. in March, 1860.

During the Civil War, the U.S. Army established Camp Reynolds (*figure 2*) and adjacent fortifications as part of a larger military defense system to protect the San Francisco Bay. In 1900, the entire island was designated Fort McDowell.



Figure 2. Camp Reynolds, CSP 090-618

The Marine Hospital Service (later the U.S. Public Health Service) established a quarantine station at Ayala Cove in 1891. Foreign ships and passengers' bags were fumigated to prevent the spread of contagions. Medical staff treated the immigrants for smallpox, bubonic plague, and other communicable diseases. During WWII, the quarantine station housed POWs until the station officially closed in 1946.

From 1910-1940, the Bureau of Immigration operated a United States Immigration Station (USIS) at Angel Island (*figure 3*). For 30 years, the USIS was the principal west coast port of entry to the country. It served as a processing and detention center for a million immigrants from over 80 countries.



Figure 3. USIS Administration Building c. 1920, CSP 231-18-65

Between WWI and WWII, Fort McDowell became an overseas discharge and replacement depot. Soldiers passed through the island to be trained to serve overseas, or processed for discharge when they returned.²

The USIS site became part of Fort McDowell in 1941. The U.S. Army adapted the buildings for use as a processing center for Japanese, German, and Italian POWs. Japanese-American internees were held here prior to their transfer to internment camps. Prisoners and enemy aliens were detained until they could be transferred to camps on the mainland.³ The U.S. Army closed down most of its operations after 1946, except for two Nike missile sites located on the island from 1954-1963.⁴

The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 severely restricted the immigration of Chinese nationals into the U.S.⁵ The Exclusion Act required Chinese immigrants to prove they were either American citizens or that they could legally reside in the U.S.⁶ As a result, many people resorted to falsifying immigration paperwork and assuming new identities. This paperwork had to be verified through a complex immigration process. Immigrants whose status was uncertain were detained at the USIS while awaiting their immigration hearings. Immigrants could be detained while being treated for illness or contagious disease.

The USIS closed after a fire destroyed the Administration Building in 1940. After the U.S. Army declared the property surplus in 1946, nonprofit groups campaigned for the establishment of the island as a state park. In 1954, the 37 acres making up the former Hospital Cove (now Ayala Cove), was the first parcel of land deeded over to the State Park system, and was opened to the public.

At the same time, the U.S. Army had selected the island as a Nike missile launch

site, and partially reoccupied portions of the island. The State Park system acquired additional acreage above the cove in 1958. The remainder of the island was given over to the state in 1963, after the U.S. Army decommissioned the Nike missile site. Except for the U.S. Coast Guard, which operates a lighthouse at Point Blunt, the entire island is State Park property.

Today, Angel Island SP is a popular destination for hiking, bicycling, beachcombing, and kayaking. The island offers stunning views of the San Francisco Bay Area. Ayala Cove is a favorite picnic area on the weekends, especially in the summer, where families can be found recreating on the grassy lawn and sandy beach (*figure 4*).



Figure 4. Beach at Angel Island SP

Visitors enjoy exploring the island's many historic sites on foot and on guided tours. There are visitor centers containing park information and exhibits at Ayala Cove and East Garrison. Popular school programs are held at Camp Reynolds, where children learn about the site's Civil War history. The park also holds special events, guided tours, and interpretive programs at Ayala Cove, Camp Reynolds, and the USIS throughout the year.

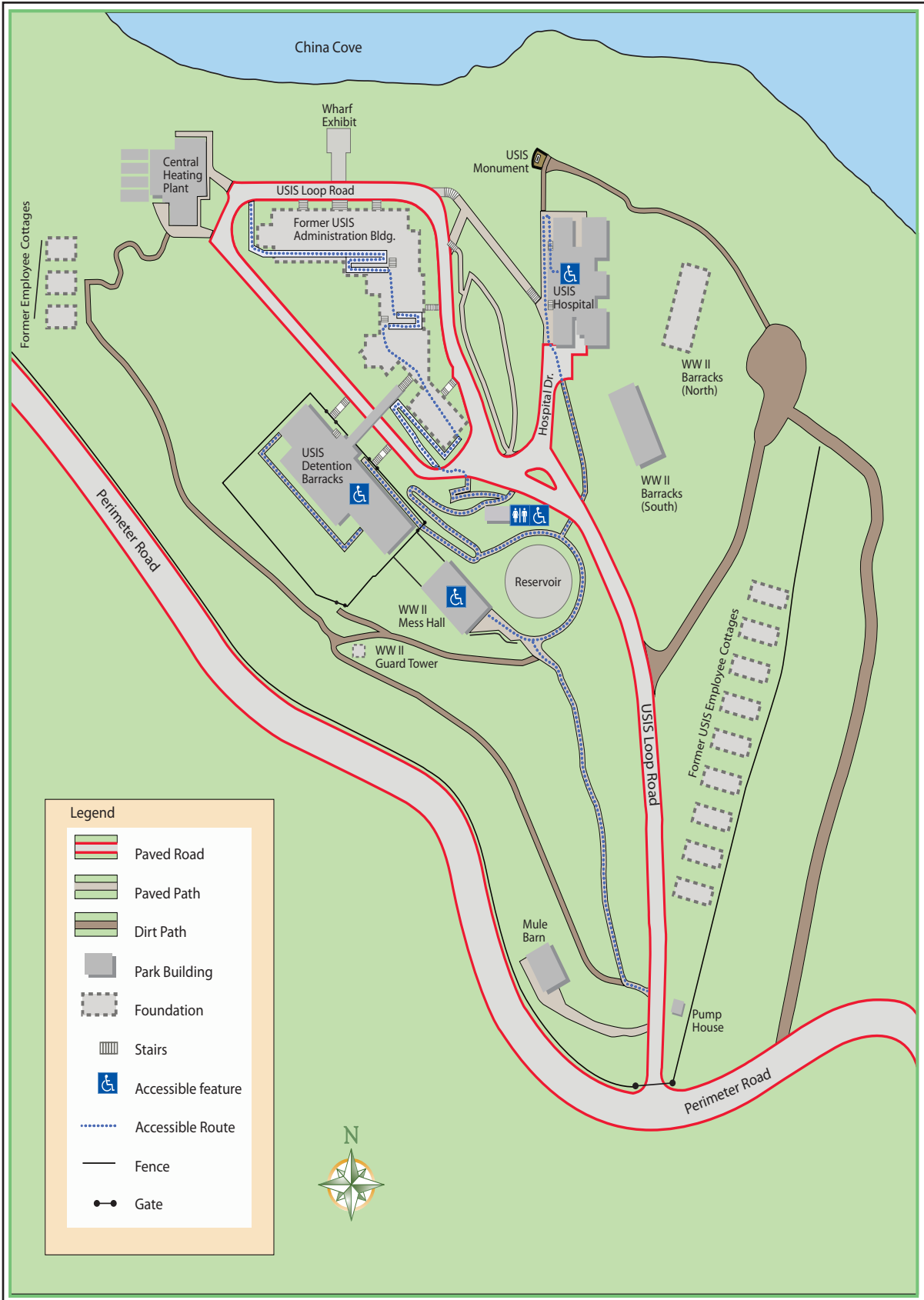


Figure 5. USIS site map

1.2 Project Overview and Plan Purpose

1.2.1 Plan Purpose

The USIS reopened in 2008 after a multi-year restoration project of the grounds and several buildings (*figure 5*). New museum exhibits in the Detention Barracks and exhibits on the grounds offer a glimpse of the site's complex history. Guided tours of the USIS grounds and the Detention Barracks are often booked well in advance. The next building to be open to the public will be the USIS Hospital. This building, currently undergoing extensive rehabilitation, will offer exhibits, tours, visitor amenities, and much needed space for programs and events.⁷

The Interpretation Project Plan (IPP) is intended to guide the development of exhibits, interpretive programs, and the visitor experience at the USIS Hospital. The IPP expands upon previous park and interpretive management plans, and was developed in conjunction with architectural program plans for the Hospital Rehabilitation Project. The IPP is intended to remain relevant for up to 20 years. It should be reviewed and revised as necessary to meet changing user needs. The IPP was funded by the Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation (AIISF) through a \$40,000 grant.

1.2.2 Interpretation Management Plans

The 1979 Angel Island State Park Resource Management Plan, General Development Plan, and Environmental Impact Reports make up the park's General Plan, which is Angel Island SP's primary management document. The General Plan defines the park's development, ongoing management, interpretive programming, and visitor use. The interpretation component defines the periods, themes, and guidelines for the park and provides the basis for developing this and other

interpretive management plans (*figure 6*).

The Angel Island Immigration Station Master Plan and Angel Island Immigration Station Interpretive Strategy (both completed in 2003), were developed to guide the Immigration Station Area Restoration project. These documents expand upon the General Plan's management framework. The Final Interpretive Plan: Phase I Project Area, was developed in 2006 to provide direction for the exhibits in the Detention Barracks and USIS grounds.

The Angel Island State Park Interpretation Master Plan (IMP) was completed in 2012. This document is the second level of interpretive planning (after the General Plan). The IMP analyzes Angel Island SP's existing interpretive services and makes recommendations for improving and enhancing the visitor experience. The IMP prioritizes the recommendations into fundable projects with suggested schedules and costs for completion. Together, these documents make up the interpretation management plans for Angel Island SP and provide the foundation for developing the USIS Hospital Interpretive Project Plan (IPP).

1.2.3 USIS Area Restoration Project

The Hospital Restoration Project is part of the USIS Area Restoration Project. Starting in 2000, California State Parks (CSP) implemented a major capital outlay project to stabilize, restore, and rehabilitate several key buildings and features of the USIS.⁸ Major funding was provided by the 2000 Bond Act for approximately \$15,000,000. Additional funding was provided through a federal grant administered by the National Park Service and a California Cultural and Historical Endowment grant. To date, the project has:

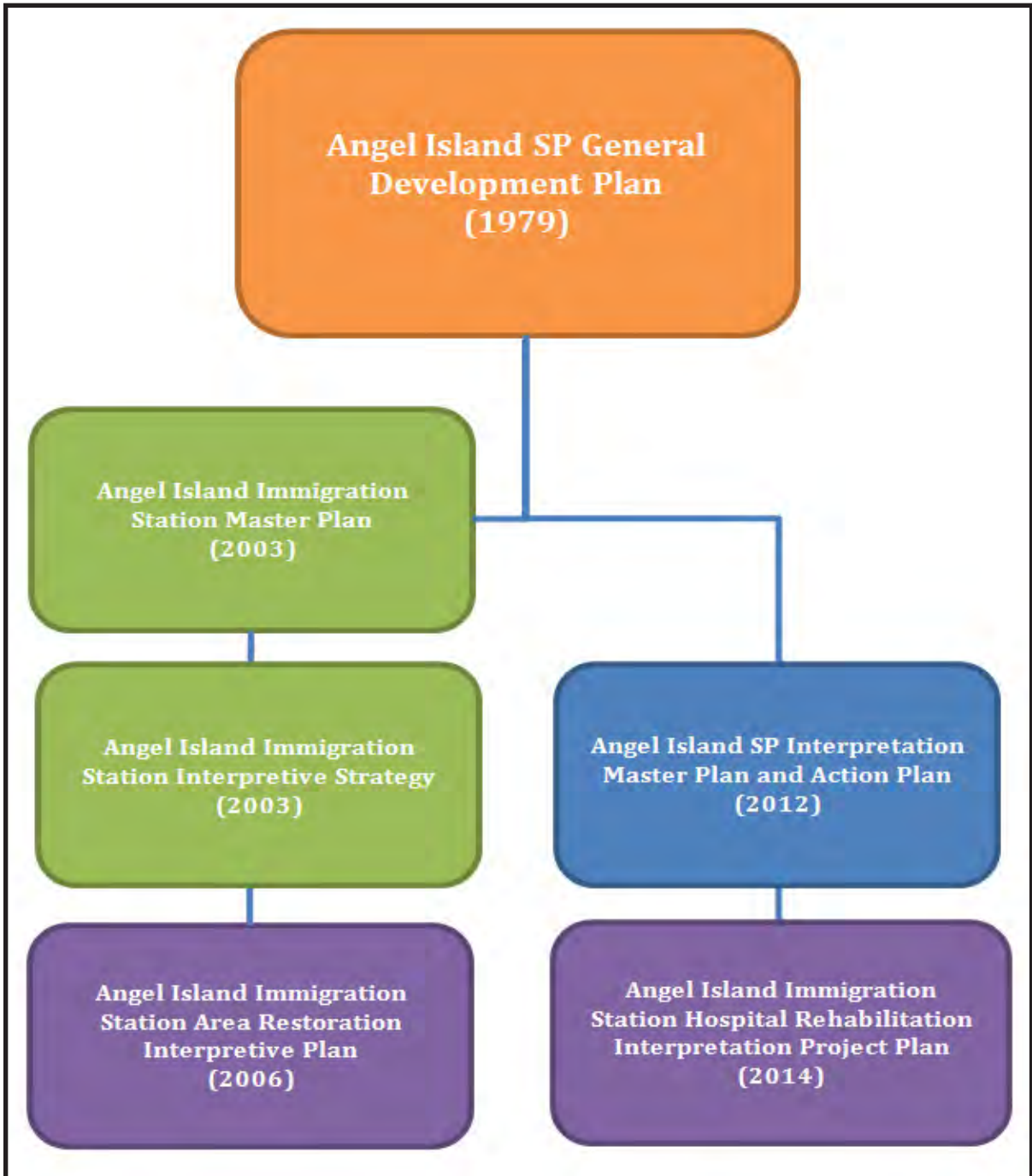


Figure 6. USIS planning documents

- Preserved the Chinese poems and inscriptions within the Detention Barracks and the USIS Hospital.
- Stabilized and restored the Detention Barracks and USIS Hospital and remediated hazardous materials from the USIS grounds.
- Upgraded existing museum exhibits within the Detention Barracks.
- Upgraded existing exhibits within the Detention Barracks, and installed outdoor exhibits on the footprint of the Administration and Asian Dining Hall and Wharf, including new wayside panels and directional signage.
- Made improvements to site utilities, restrooms, upgraded access to buildings and trails, and restored the USIS landscape to its 1910-1940 appearance, improved access to all buildings, upgraded site utilities.

The USIS Hospital is the latest building to undergo major restoration work to make it accessible to the public. Site plans, museum exhibits, and interpretive elements completed for this project included the USIS Master Plan and Interpretive Strategy, poetry conservation reports and translations, historic structure reports for the Detention Barracks, USIS Hospital, and Powerhouse, cultural landscape report for the USIS grounds, and interpretive project plans for the Detention Barracks and USIS grounds, and the USIS Hospital.

1.2.4 USIS Hospital Rehabilitation Project

The USIS Hospital serves as a backdrop to tell the many poignant stories of the immigration experience to the west coast. Built in 1908, it was one of the original structures within the USIS, and was used as the hospital for the USIS until 1940 (*figure 7*). From 1941 to 1946, the

U.S. Army used the building as soldier barracks.



Figure 7. USIS Hospital, c. 1910-1940, CSP 090-708

The USIS Hospital is a two-story wood-framed structure on a concrete foundation. The building's center features two bay windows above a one-story porch. Four wings extend from the central structure.

The USIS Hospital has had minor alterations made to it over time, but retains most of its original features. It offers views of the entire station and of all remaining buildings at the USIS. With its large front porch and bay windows, the USIS Hospital has striking architecture. The overall area of the building is 10,130 sq. ft. The first floor is 4,000 sq. ft., and the second floor is 6,130 sq. ft.

The USIS Hospital is the second building in the historic complex to undergo major work to be open to the public (*figures 8 and 9*).



Figure 8. USIS Hospital, c. 2011



Figure 9. USIS Hospital Ward rehabilitation, c. 2011

In contrast to the Detention Barracks, which was restored strictly for use as a house museum, the USIS Hospital is being rehabilitated to accommodate a variety of uses.

Reports completed for this project include a historic structure report, this interpretive project plan, an architectural program statement, and construction documents. When construction is complete, select rooms will contain exhibits and/or multi-purpose space. Some rooms will be used to support building services, such as elevators, restrooms, janitorial and storage. Other rooms within the building will be rehabilitated and made available for public use as funding becomes available.

Interpretive services will expand upon the themes of the USIS complex and will include the building's architecture, design, and historic function.

1.3 Interpretive Planning Process

Interpretive planning began in spring 2011 and included team meetings with CSP and Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation (AIISF) staff, stakeholder workshops, and regular conference calls with a smaller, more focused interpretive planning team.

1.3.1 Major Milestone Meetings

April 2011

CSP facilitated a stakeholder workshop and a walkthrough of the Hospital to familiarize planning team with the project scope.

July 2011

Garavaglia Architecture, Inc. held an architectural program workshop in Berkeley, CA. MIG, Inc. facilitated the workshop for constituents, California State Park staff, National Park Service, and AIISF representatives.⁹ The workshop identified room functions, visitor flow, and prioritized phasing for interior construction and finish work.

February 2012

AIISF representatives, CSP staff, and architectural design consultant held a meeting at the project site. The team did a walkthrough of the Hospital to confirm and prioritize room uses and visitor flow.

May 2012

CSP, AIISF, and interested constituents developed interpretive topics and periods and reviewed research.

July 2012

CSP, AIISF, and interested constituents reviewed topics and discussed exhibit concepts.

January 2013

CSP and AIISF held a workshop with subject matter experts to confirm and prioritize interpretive themes, goals, objectives, and exhibit concepts.

April 2013

CSP and AIISF finalized the mission and vision statements, visitor experience, and exhibit guideline sections.

September 2013

The Northern Service Center (NSC) distributed the first complete Interpretive Project Plan (IPP) draft for review and comment.

December 2013

NSC distributed a revised draft for review and comment.

April 2014

The IPP was put into plan production, sent out for final signatures.

1.3.2 Planning Team Members and Participants

Northern Service Center

Jim Trapani	Project Manager, 2012-present
Charley Miller	Project Manager, 2010-2011
Maria Baranowski	Manager, Architecture Section
Jennifer Cabrera	Senior Architect and Project Lead
Leslie Hartzell	Senior Park and Recreation Specialist
Dan Osanna	State Historian III
Katie Metraux	Regional Interpretive Specialist
Michael Jasinski	Archeological Technician
Julie Reyes	Park Interpretive Specialist

Marin District

Danita Rodriguez	Marin District Superintendent
Roy McNamee	Staff Park and Recreation Specialist

Angel Island Sector

Amy Brees	Sector Superintendent
Gerald O'Reilly	Maintenance Chief
Benjamin Fenkell	State Park Interpreter I

Casey Dexter-Lee State Park Interpreter I
 Larisa Proulx Park Interpretive Specialist

National Park Service

Ray Murray Chief, Partnerships Program
 Michelle Rios Project Manager, Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation

Michael McKechnie Executive Director, September 2012 to present
 Eddie Wong Executive Director, retired June 2012
 Catherine Toy Former Executive Director (2000-2004) and board member
 Buck Gee Board President
 Felicia Lowe Committee member and former board member and President
 Daniel Quan Former board member and President
 Nayan Shah Associate Professor of History, University of California San Diego
 Judy Yung Professor Emerita of American Studies, UC Santa Cruz

Stakeholders

Sue Lee Executive Director, Chinese Historical Society of America

Consultants

Garavaglia Architecture, Inc.
 MIG, Inc.

Endnotes

1. The Golden Gate is a strait between the San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean. The San Francisco headlands are on one side, and the Marin headlands are on the other. The strait is 2 miles wide and is spanned by the Golden Gate bridge. Golden Gate. Dictionary.com Unabridged. Random House, Inc. http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/golden_gate (accessed: 4/11/14).
2. Hook, July 1988, 30
3. Soennichsen, 2001, 135-136
4. Hook, 65-66
5. John Soennichsen, *Miwoks to Missiles: A History of Angel Island* (Tiburon: Angel Island Association, 2001), 120-121.
6. Natale 1998, 4
7. "Rehabilitation" is defined as "the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural, and cultural values." (Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations 67). National Park Service, The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, <http://www.nps.gov/history/standards.htm>, (July 31, 2013).
8. "Major capital outlay" is defined as any capital outlay project with a total estimated project cost of \$250,000 or more, excluding the purchase of land. California Department of General Services, State Administrative Manual, <http://sam.dgs.ca.gov/TOC/6000/6899.aspx>, (April 5, 2013).
9. California State Parks hired Garavaglia Architecture, Inc., to develop the architectural program statement and construction drawings for the Hospital Major Capital Outlay Project. Garavaglia hired planning firm MIG, Inc. to facilitate the architectural program workshop.

CHAPTER 2: PARK RESOURCES SUMMARY

Chapter 2 summarizes the natural, cultural, and recreational resources at the United States Immigration Station (USIS), which provides the basis for interpretive services offered there.¹ Interpretation will focus on the period when the Bureau of Immigration and the U.S. Army occupied the site (1910-1946), and events that occurred since the island became a California State Park in 1962.

2.1 Natural Resources

2.1.1. Topography and Climate²

Angel Island is shaped roughly like a pyramid, with steep ridges extending downward from Mount Caroline Livermore. Between the ridges are canyons, which form coves and narrow sandy beaches (figure 10). The island has fresh water resources from natural springs and modern wells. The peak is about 788 feet above sea level.



Figure 10. Aerial view of Angel Island, CSP 090-s9992

Angel Island has a moderate climate. Summers are dry, though heavy coastal fog blankets the island in the mornings and early afternoon from June to August. September is the warmest month, with daytime temperatures averaging 74 °F, and January the coldest month at 58°F. Most rainfall occurs from October through

April, and February is the wettest month. The average rainfall is 25-30 inches. A prevailing westerly wind blows through the Golden Gate and across the island. The island can be very windy in the afternoons after the fog has lifted.^{3,4}

2.1.2 Fauna and Flora

The park has a diversity of fauna and flora living in different ecological zones (tables 1 and 2). Typical California coastal communities include grassland, scrub, mixed evergreen forest, chaparral, coastal strand, and riparian zones.⁵

Table 1. Common Animals

Common Name	Taxidermic Designation
robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
scrub jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>
eared grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis</i>
double-crested cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>
brown pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>
Townsend big-eared bat ⁶	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>
Angel Island mole	<i>Scapanus latimanus insularis</i>
sea lion	<i>Zalophus californianus</i>
harbor seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>
raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>

Table 2. Common Plants

	Common Name	Taxidermic Designation
Native Trees	coast live oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> <i>var. agrifolia</i>
	madrone	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>
	California bay	<i>Umbellularia californica</i>
Plants	Eastwood's manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>cushingiana</i>
	poison oak	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>
	chamise	<i>Chamise adenostoma fasciculatum</i>
	California gooseberry	<i>Ribes californicum</i>
Wildflowers	soap plant	<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i>
	woodland milkmaid	<i>Cardamine californica</i> var. <i>californica</i>
	meadow milkmaid	<i>Cardamine californica</i> var. <i>integrifolia</i>
	sticky bush monkeyflower	<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>
	California poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>
	perennial summer lupine	<i>Lupinus formosus</i> var. <i>formosus</i>
	shooting star	<i>Dodecatheon hendersonii</i>
Native Grasses	purple needlegrass	<i>Stipa pulchra</i>
	pine bluegrass	<i>Poa scabrella</i>
	meadow barley	<i>Hordeum brachyantherum</i>
	California fescue	<i>Festuca californica</i>
	California brome	<i>Hordeum brachyantherum</i>
	Torrey melic	<i>Melica torreyana</i>

2.1.3 Human-Induced Changes

The landscape changed significantly during the early 19th century. Passing ships denuded the native woodland for firewood, ship repairs, and building materials. Cattle grazing introduced European annual grasses in the feed, which supplanted the native grasses on the island.

The 14-acre site changed most dramatically after 1907, when construction of the USIS began. The USIS had several gardens, such as the Fog Lantern garden around the Administration Building, and decorative landscaping along paths and residences.⁷ Introduced trees such as blue gum eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus*), Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*), and Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) were planted in the USIS as borders and have adapted well to the site.⁸ Many of these trees, especially eucalyptus, were thinned considerably for the USIS Restoration Project (2000).

At the same time as the USIS was in operation, the U.S. Army introduced mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) for hunting purposes, as the native population had dwindled due to overhunting. Today, mule deer are often seen grazing on USIS grounds.

The island also has a large non-native rodent population, which arrived from visiting ships. Both the deer and rodent populations cause damage to the island's natural and cultural resources. Park staff keeps the rodent population in check in their residences and park facilities through an integrated pest control management program.

In October 2008, a wildfire burned 303 acres (approximately 40%) of wildland in the park. The fire burned mostly dried plant matter. CSP is working to restore burned areas with native plants and oaks. The fire destroyed one historic water

tank and came close to the USIS and East Garrison historic sites; however, no major damage occurred to the cultural landscape of the island.

Since becoming a California State Park in 1954, Angel Island SP staff has worked to restore native plants and habitats. To date, a total of 80 acres of eucalyptus has been removed from wildland areas of the park, and replaced with native coastal scrub habitat (with some invasion by non-native Italian thistle).⁹ Cultural landscapes have been maintained where appropriate, such as trees and gardens planted at the USIS.

2.2 Cultural Resources

2.2.1 Early Land Use

For at least one thousand years, the Hookooeko tribe of the Coast Miwok used the island as a seasonal fishing and hunting site.¹⁰ A typical village consisted of an extended family of twenty to thirty people living in conical-shaped huts made of tule or other material, often located near the water. The Hookooeko used the island until the late 18th century, when their population was compromised by Spanish explorers and European settlers, who inadvertently exposed them to Old World diseases.¹¹

In 1839, Mexican citizen Don Antonio Osio received a land grant which included Angel Island. Osio built the first permanent structures on the island, and used the land for cattle ranching and raising crops. The U.S. government evicted Osio from the island when the military took over in the 1850s. In the late 19th century, Chinese fishermen could be seen fishing at what is now the USIS site.¹²

In 1850, U.S. President Millard Fillmore declared Angel Island a military reserve. The U.S. Army maintained two garrisons, Camp Reynolds (West Garrison) and Fort McDowell (East Garrison).¹³ Angel Island's

Endicott Batteries (Ledyard, Drew, and Wallace) were part of the West Coast defense network, which included Alcatraz Island, the Marin headlands, and Fort Mason (Martini, n.d.).^{14 15} From 1886-1914, the Perle family ran a small dairy and farm to support the troops at Camp Reynolds.

2.2.2 Quarantine Station at Ayala Cove

Since the late 18th century, the U.S. government has quarantined foreign ships to prevent the spread of disease.¹⁶ In 1799, the United States passed a national quarantine law in response to a yellow fever outbreak. The first quarantine station and hospital was built at the port of Philadelphia. State and local governments oversaw quarantine operations, and conditions and practices varied by location.

A century later, the U.S. government conducted an extensive review of state-run quarantine hospitals. The investigation revealed wide discrepancies in laws, practices, and conditions at the units, which led to congress passing the National Quarantine Act in 1878.¹⁷ This law consolidated the state and local quarantine operations into a federally managed institution, run by the Marine Hospital Service (MHS). The Surgeon General oversaw the operations at these units.¹⁸

In the 1880s, a yellow fever epidemic in Mexico and a smallpox and cholera outbreak in Asia prompted the Governor of California to request a quarantine station be established in San Francisco.¹⁹ San Francisco was the largest port on the West Coast, but there was no place set aside to quarantine people with contagious diseases. The War Department transferred land from Angel Island (now Ayala Cove) for use as a Quarantine Station in 1890. The MHS constructed a state-of-the-art quarantine facility there, complete with a wharf, disinfecting equipment,

detention barracks, and associated quarantine buildings (*figure 11*). Former Navy ships were dismantled and outfitted with fumigation and disinfecting equipment. These fumigating hulks were docked and used at Hospital Cove.²⁰



Figure 11. Quarantine Station at Ayala Cove, CSP 090-673

From 1892 to 1925, over 45 buildings were constructed to support the Quarantine Station. These buildings included a two-story bathhouse, a hospital, a laboratory, barracks and a laundry, a segregated dining area for Asian detainees, a disinfecting shed, and a crematory.

According to author Valerie Natale:

The station fulfilled its mission in three general ways: the inspection of the ship's passengers and crew; the fumigation of ships arriving from ports where epidemics persisted; and the quarantine and deportation of individuals afflicted with diseases designated as "loathsome or dangerously contagious".²¹

Medical staff treated those infected with smallpox, bubonic plague, and other contagious diseases. The last detainees were treated in 1935. During World War I and II, the Quarantine Station housed POWs, and the station stayed in operation until 1946 for this function.

2.2.3 USIS at Angel Island

For much of the 18th and 19th centuries, the U.S. had a relatively unrestricted policy regarding immigration. By 1875, U.S. immigration laws began to change, prohibiting entry to immigrants based on their social class, cultural background, and gender.²²

The 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act, for example, barred Chinese laborers from entering the U.S. By 1888, anti-Chinese sentiment prompted lawmakers to change the law to deny admission to all except merchants, diplomats, teachers, students, visitors, and U.S. citizens. Many Chinese who were not in these exempt classes assumed false identities and papers in hopes of immigrating to the U.S.

General immigration laws were also put into place to screen out criminals, those with mental illness and contagious diseases, political dissidents, and those likely to become dependent on government support.

Both the public and the medical professionals of the time believed that Asians were more susceptible to dangerous diseases, and thus posed a significant health risk to the American public. Immigration officials were concerned that ship-borne communicable diseases would spread to the mainland. Due to its isolation and security, Angel Island became an ideal location for an immigration station.²⁴

Between 1910 and 1940, the USIS at Angel Island was the principal West Coast port of entry for immigrants to the U.S (*figure 12*).²⁵



Figure 12. USIS after 1930. The USIS Hospital is on the upper left, *CSP 090-451*

Approximately 500,000 immigrants from over 80 countries were processed at the station.²⁶ Chinese and Japanese made up two thirds of the detainees, but there were also Africans, Filipino, Koreans, Mexicans, Portuguese, Russians, South Asians, Spanish, and South and Central Americans.

2.2.3a USIS Site Development and Function

Before 1900, immigrants arriving in San Francisco were housed in quarters located at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company docks on the southern end of the city's waterfront.²⁷ The facilities at the Pacific Mail docks were inadequate and unsanitary, and a new station was needed. On April 25, 1904, a study for a new station was authorized which recommended that it be constructed on Angel Island, and Congress appropriated \$250,000 for the new facility.

In 1905, the War Department (which managed Angel Island) transferred the use of twenty acres of land to the Department of Commerce and Labor for the establishment of an immigration facility. Designed by architect Walter J. Mathews, the USIS site specifications were finalized in June 1906. A contract was signed to construct the Administration Building, the Detention Barracks, the Power House, and the USIS Hospital. Construction also

included roads and walkways, drainage ditches, two water tanks, the lighthouse and bell tower on the Wharf, and the Wharf itself.

Drinking water was provided by holding tanks, reservoirs, an artesian well, underground water tanks, and water shipped in from the mainland. Salt water was used for bathing and other purposes. Despite these methods, there was never enough water to meet operational needs.

Construction of the USIS was completed in 1908. Designed to accommodate horse-drawn vehicles, the roads were later paved for use by automobiles. Facilities included a stable and a carpenter shop. In June 1910, architect Julia Morgan drew up a plan for twelve staff cottages (*figure 13*).²⁸



Figure 13. One of 12 employee cottages, c. 1910-1940, *CSP 090-432*

Landscaping the site began as early as 1911. Non-native trees such as eucalyptus and Monterey cypress were planted as borders, and trees lined roads and paths (*figure 14*).



Figure 14. USIS Hospital (right) and newly planted landscape, c. 1914, CSP 231-20-6

The hillsides were seeded with grass, and oak woodland remained on the bluffs. Landscaping specifically designed for the site was used around the Administration Building. Four Canary Island date palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) were planted in front of the Administration Building, and shrubs lined the walk to the Wharf. A garden with flower beds (called the Fog Lamp garden) was planted on the west side of the building and the USIS Hospital (figure 15).



Figure 15. Fog Lamp garden, c. 1914, CSP 090-448

The USIS also had informal landscaping and gardens, planted by employees. These intimate spaces provided a separation from the institutional setting, and a place for USIS Hospital patients to rehabilitate. Employees also kept gardens around their cottages.

The focal point of the USIS was the two-story Administration Building situated on the lower part of the cove (figure 16).



Figure 16. Administration Building and Wharf, c. 1930-1940, CSP 090-522

The building's north-facing façade and entrance were designed to be perpendicular with the dock and Wharf. The Administration Building included a registration room, general office, medical examination room, Chief Inspector and doctors' offices, detention room, kitchen, Asian dining hall, European dining room, dormitories for employees, and detention quarters for about one hundred European immigrants. Immigration records were contained in a fireproof vault in the basement.

The outdoor recreation yards at the Detention Barracks and USIS Hospital were an early modification. The yards included a large rectangular space at the rear of the building for European men. The Detention Barracks had an exercise yard on the east side for Asian men, which was later roofed. After 1941, this became the site of the Mess Hall and kitchen for POWs. In the 1930s, a guard tower was located on the southwest corner to guard federal prisoners.

2.2.3b The Immigration Process and Medical Treatment

When a ship arrived in San Francisco, immigration officers followed procedures like those at Ellis Island and other U.S. immigration facilities. Immigration officers would board arriving ships to inspect the documents of each passenger. First class passengers were given a visual

medical inspection in the privacy of their rooms and did not have to go to Angel Island. All others, along with any sick passengers and anyone whose eligibility was in doubt, were taken to Angel Island for a more thorough examination. The U.S. Public Health Service provided medical inspection and care at immigration facilities.²⁹

Once at the USIS, immigration officials separated people into three groups: European, Asian, and Chinese nationals.³⁰ The senior medical officer first conducted a line inspection to detect the presence of excludable diseases and medical defects. Medical examinations were required to identify certain physical or mental conditions (*figure 17*). In addition, all Asians, including Chinese, were examined for parasitic diseases.



Figure 17. Medical screening at Ellis Island, c. 1910-1940, CSP 090-607

Immigrants could be denied immigration to the U.S. for having trachoma, tuberculosis, syphilis, gonorrhea, hookworms and leprosy. Immigrants having a condition that affected their ability to earn a living, such as heart disease, hernia, pregnancy, “poor physique”, “nervous affections”, and dementia, could be excluded. Those found to have a treatable condition received medical treatment at the USIS Hospital, at their own expense (*figure 18*).



Figure 18. USIS Hospital ward, CSP 090-610

After treatment, immigrants would return to the dormitories to await their immigration hearing.³¹ Immigrants’ experiences varied widely depending on ethnicity, gender, wealth, and health.³² Women were housed together in the second story of the Administration Building. Men and women, even married couples, were kept apart until their cases had been decided. Children under 12 years stayed with their mothers. Immigrants could be detained for a few days to several months, until their paperwork was approved.³³

The U.S. Public Health Service medical officers examined more than 11,000 immigrants at Angel Island in 1910.³⁴ The number rose to 25,000 by 1920, but declined thereafter, falling below 5,000 by 1940. In the early years, the percentage of immigrants issued certificates of exclusion from the U.S. ranged between 6-14%, mainly for trachoma and hookworm. These immigrants made up the overwhelming majority of the 1,000 or so patients who were admitted into the USIS Hospital per year, staying an average of 7 days and overtaking its capacity of 40-60 beds. USIS records show that 31 people died at the USIS Hospital between 1910 and 1940.

2.2.3c USIS Hospital Function and Layout

The construction of the USIS Hospital reflected the evolving standards and

medical practices of the day. According to the Hospital Architectural Program Statement:

The Hospital was designed accordingly to prevailing germ theories of the early 20th century, which suggested that ample light and air circulation were key elements to limit the spread of disease. The result in Hospital design was the cruciform plan, or “finger wards”, where wings extended off a central corridor or body. This allowed for each room to have windows and for cross-ventilation of each wing if needed.³⁵

The original building design accommodated two separate entrances to segregate patients by race. Separate stairs kept immigrants apart once they were inside the building. A door in the second floor hallway separated the non-European wards from the two European wards.

Japanese men, Chinese men, Asian women, and children were further separated into respective wards. By 1914, the additional staircase and entrance from the porch were removed so that the interior space could be put to better use.³⁶

The USIS Hospital Building Historic Structure Report describes the building’s functions:

The building provided the standard functions of a Hospital for that time: patients’ wards, surgery facility, mortuary, and administrative space. It also had communal spaces, including kitchen, large dining room, and smaller private dining room, and provided limited lodging and sleeping quarters for employees.³⁷

Though the USIS Hospital building was laid out with thought given to prevailing rules of hygiene and cleanliness, it was quickly deemed inadequate. The facility did not have enough hot water, or proper toilet and bathing facilities.

The wall and floor finishes did not meet sanitary standards and the building had poor ventilation. After three months of operation, Assistant Surgeon M. W. Glover complained, “In no way does the Hospital meet the requirements for this Station. At best it is and always will remain a makeshift”.³⁸ Lack of a proper isolation ward led to a number of deaths due to meningitis in 1914. Overcrowding was also a problem.

2.2.3d Administration Building Fire and USIS Closure

On August 12, 1940, USIS lost its main building when the Administration Building caught fire. The remaining detainees were moved to other locations. The U.S. Bureau of Immigration relocated the USIS to San Francisco in November 1940. The same year, the U.S. government declared the USIS complex to be surplus property, and the U.S. Army took over the site.³⁹

2.2.3e North Garrison and WWII

In 1941, the U.S. Army renamed the station “North Garrison” and prepared the site for use during WWII. Twenty-one new army barracks were built on the eastern slope of the cove (one of which remains standing behind the USIS Hospital).

The former Detention Barracks became a POW processing station and the USIS Hospital held the prisoners. The detention complex held German, Italian, and Japanese POWs before they were sent to camps on the mainland. At the end of the war, the North Garrison held 277 POWs.⁴⁰

The military altered the USIS Hospital building to meet their operational needs:

Changes from the military era at the Hospital are related to the construction and installation of lockers and closets, door reinforcement, and paint scheme and signage. Other military era

alterations included the remodeling of the disinfecting room on the south side of the first floor to a multi-toilet restroom sometime after 1942.⁴¹

2.2.3f Creation of a State Park

Once WWII ended, the U.S. Army declared Angel Island to be surplus property. There was intense interest from the local community of the island's fate. Two nonprofit groups in the 1950s, the Angel Island Foundation (today's Angel Island Conservancy) and the Marin Conservation League, campaigned for the establishment of the island as a State Park. The National Park Service published a historical survey of Fort McDowell, which recommended turning the surplus property into a historical monument. Over the next few years, these groups were successful in educating the public about the island's history and potential recreational uses, and pressured local government agencies to push the State to acquire the island.⁴²

In 1954, 37 acres making up the former Hospital Cove (now Ayala Cove) was the first parcel of land deeded over to the State Park system. From 1954 to 1963, the U.S. Army built two Nike missile launch sites on the island. CSP acquired additional acreage above the cove in 1958. The mountaintop (previously Mount Ida) was renamed Mount Caroline Livermore, in honor of the dedicated Marin County conservationist who led the campaign to create Angel Island SP. The remainder of the island was given over to the state in 1963, after the U.S. Army decommissioned the Nike missile site.⁴³ Today, the U.S. Coast Guard maintains light stations on Point Stuart and Point Blunt, which are closed to the public.

The USIS site was originally earmarked as a campground. However, CSP revised their plans several times and the recreational area was never built. By 1970, several USIS buildings had been razed. The Detention Barracks were in poor condition, closed to

the public, and scheduled for demolition. Alexander Weiss, who was a CSP Ranger at the time, knew there was poetry carved into the walls of the Detention Barracks. He inspected the building and noticed the walls were covered in calligraphy. Ranger Weiss submitted a report to CSP and brought it to the attention of a San Francisco State professor.⁴⁴

Asian American studies students and members of the local community were excited to find out about the calligraphy and visited the USIS to document the carvings. This interest inspired government officials to pass legislation to preserve the site. As a result, CSP halted the demolition of some of the buildings.⁴⁵

Since 2000, the USIS has undergone a large-scale restoration of existing structures and grounds using federal and state funds, grants, and private donations (*figure 19*). Maintaining the USIS grounds takes many hands. Angel Island SP hosts service programs where volunteers pick up trash, remove debris, and maintain trails and the landscaping. Preserving the site will be ongoing and involves state, federal, and private efforts and funding.



Figure 19. Restored USIS Detention Barracks with new accessible paths

Endnotes

1. Summarized from the 2012 Interpretation Master Plan, 5-6.
2. More information about Angel Island State Park's resources can be found in the Interpretation Master Plan (2012) and the Cultural Landscape Report for the Angel Island Immigration Station Volume 1: Site History.
3. The Weather Channel, "Overview for Angel Island State Park". Accessed March 3, 2014. <http://www.weather.com/outlook/recreation/outdoors/overview/CASPANGELI>.
4. Summarized where noted Mark Davison and Lauren Meier, Cultural Landscape Report for the Angel Island Immigration Station Volume 1: Site History, (Brookline: Olmstead Center for Landscape Preservation, 2002).
5. California State Parks, Angel Island State Park Resource Management Plan, General Development Plan, and Environmental Impact Report, (State of California, Sacramento, 1979), 35.
6. Townsend big-eared bats inhabited the Hospital building prior to the Rehabilitation Project. CSP relocated the bats to another building on the island.
7. California State Parks 1979, 23.
8. Many of these eucalyptuses were removed during the recent Immigration Station Area Restoration Project.
9. David Brooks, Eucalyptus Removal on Angel Island, California Exotic Pest Plant Council, www.cal-ipc.org/symposia/.../1997_symposium_proceedings1936.pdf, (Accessed August 1, 2013).
10. Cultural Resources describes how the entire island was used over time, and then more specifically at the USIS.
11. *Cultural Landscape Report for the Angel Island Immigration Station Volume I: Site History* (Olmstead Center for Landscape Preservation, 2002).
12. Davison and Meier 2002, 7.
13. Davison and Meier 2002, 7.
14. John A. Martini. The California State Military Museum. "History of the Coast Defenses of San Francisco and Significance of Battery Cavallo". <http://militarymuseum.org/BtyCavallo2.html> (accessed 4/11/14).
15. Hugh S. Cumming, M.D., "The San Francisco Quarantine Station," (California State Journal of Medicine, 1903), 324.
16. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC: U.S. Quarantine Stations Fact Sheet, April 2007, http://www.idready.org/documents/Quarantine_Stations_Fact_Sheet.pdf (Accessed August 7, 2013).
17. Cumming, M.D. 1903, 324-325.
18. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2007, 1.
19. Cumming, M.D. 1903, 325.
20. Cumming, M.D. 1903, 325.
21. Valerie Natale, "Angel Island: Guardian of the Western Gate," *Modern American Poetry*, 1998, http://www.english.illinois.edu/maps/poets/a_f/angel/natale.htm (Accessed November 2009), 2.
22. Lee and Yung 2010, 6.
23. Lai, H M. "Island of Immortals: Chinese Immigrants and the Angel Island Immigration Station." *California History*, 1978: 88-90.
24. Davison and Meier 2002, 6.
25. California State Parks 2003, 18.

26. Erika Lee and Judy Yung, *Angel Island: Immigrant Gateway to America*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2010), 4.
27. Summarized from the Angel Island Immigration Station Cultural Landscape Report, (Davison and Meier 2002, 29-53).
28. California State Parks razed the cottages in the early 1970s.
29. The Public Health Service was called the Marine Hospital Service before 1912.
30. Soennichsen 2001: 121-122
31. Lee and Yung 2010, 35-39.
32. Davison and Meier 2002, 84.
33. Lee and Yung 2010, 57-58.
34. Lee and Yung 2010, 35.
35. Garavaglia Architecture, Inc. 2012, 7.
36. Architectural Resources Group, Inc. 2002, 24.
37. Architectural Resources Group, Inc. 2002, 24.
38. Architectural Resources Group, Inc. 2002, 25.
39. Davison and Meier 2002, 89-93.
40. Soennichsen 2001, 139-140.
41. Architectural Resources Group, Inc. 2002, 29.
42. Davison and Meier 2002, 139.
43. Soennichsen 2001, 166.
44. Hackenbracht, Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation, 2014. "Former Park Ranger Alexander Weiss". <http://aiisf.org/stories-by-author/913-alexander-weiss> (accessed 4/11/14).
45. California State Parks, 1979.

CHAPTER 3: EXISTING CONDITIONS

Chapter 3 documents the existing conditions at Angel Island State Park (SP) and the United States Immigration Station (USIS). First, the chapter describes how visitors access the park and the USIS site, including park orientation and circulation. Then, it presents visitation information and demographics to show how visitors use the park and interpretive offerings. Next, the chapter describes the existing interpretive and educational services, followed by the operational resources that affect these services. Finally, chapter 3 provides information about the partners and organizations that support and complement Angel Island SP's interpretive services. The information in this chapter is used to develop gap analysis and recommendations for improving and expanding interpretive services and exhibits at the USIS Hospital.

3.1 Access, Orientation, and Circulation¹

Factors such as transportation, circulation within the park, and access to amenities affect the quality of the visitor experience. Park access, orientation, and circulation describe how visitors access the park and the USIS (see figure 5). This information was used to determine gaps in visitor services and access to interpretive facilities so that people may enjoy the USIS Hospital's interpretive offerings.

3.1.1 Park Access

Getting to the Park

Ferry service is available from San Francisco, Tiburon, Oakland and Alameda. During peak visitation months (May-October), the ferries from Tiburon run hourly from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. There are three departures from San Francisco and

only one departure time from Oakland or Alameda during this time. On weekdays and in the fall and winter months, ferries reduce daily trips to and from the island. As a consequence, day use visitors have a narrow window of time to be on the island. This also limits the amount of time visitors can spend at the USIS Hospital, and the length of time for interpretive programs and events.

Park Entrance

Whether by public or private watercraft, visitor orientation to the park begins at the public dock at Ayala Cove. A uniformed park employee greets visitors as they disembark from the public ferry at Ayala Cove. The park entrance sign, several interpretive panels, park flyers, an information kiosk, Angel Island Conservancy (AIC) Information Center, and various park information signs are located on the dock and along the road to the visitor center. A concession-run café and cantina (adjacent to the dock) sells food and drinks during park hours. The concession has reduced hours during winter months.²

Transportation within the Park

The main ways to get around the island are walking and riding bicycles. Many people walk from Ayala Cove to other parts of the island, such as the USIS site. Visitors can bring their own bicycles or rent them from the concessionaire. Guided tram, Segway, and scooter tours of the island are offered through the concessionaire (with reduced services in winter). The concessionaire offers limited shuttle service to the USIS for an additional fee.

3.1.2 Circulation

Major Route of Travel

The Perimeter Road is the major route of travel around the island. It connects the minor streets, service roads, and

emergency access routes. The road is paved, and has intersections that provide access to the park's key destinations (e.g. the USIS). The perimeter road connects to hiking trails at several locations and is the main path of travel for park vehicles, service vehicles, trams and shuttles, bicycles, and pedestrians.

Minor Roads

Minor roads intersect the perimeter road and provide access to adjacent facilities. Minor roads serve two functions: they provide a primary route of travel, and serve as a connection between service roads, scenic trails, and access roads to the Perimeter Road. An example is the loop road.

Hiking Trails

Hiking trails link important destinations to each other. These trails provide access to key features of the park, such as the trail to the USIS from the stairs leading up from the Wharf.

3.1.3 USIS Access

Walking

The shortest route to the USIS is to walk up the Northridge Trail, which begins at the Ayala Cove dock area. The trail starts with 140 trail stairs. Visitors turn left when they reach the paved Perimeter Road and travel one mile along the road to the USIS site. The USIS is on the left side and wayfinding signs direct visitors down the hill. Approximate walking time is 30-40 minutes. To avoid the steep stairs, visitors walk towards the visitor center in Ayala Cove and follow the road up the hill, turning left when the road 'T's. The walk is 1.5 miles and takes about 1 hour.

Visitors take the USIS loop road from the perimeter road down to the USIS complex. Two paved trails with benches lead from the perimeter road to the restrooms near

the Detention Barracks. Another trail leads from the USIS Hospital to the Monument. Visitors access the wharf beach along the USIS loop road through the site.

Biking

Visitors follow the green bike route signs from Ayala Cove up to the Perimeter Road, making a sharp left at the top of the bike trail. They continue on the perimeter road until they reach the USIS historic complex. Visitors should expect to bike 1.5 miles to the site and bicycles must be secured at the top of the hill. Due to steep terrain and vehicle traffic, bicycles are not permitted in the historic complex. Approximate biking time is 20 minutes.

USIS Shuttle

Shuttle service is available to and from Ayala Cove's ferry landing to the USIS. The shuttle is designed to get visitors there in time for scheduled tours and pick them up after the tour is completed.

3.1.4 USIS Visitor Amenities and Facilities

Visitor Amenities

There are guided and self-guided tours, tram tours, Segway and scooter tours, house museum exhibits, special event space, audio-visual programs, picnic tables, beach area, restrooms, paved trails, and exterior interpretive exhibits at the Wharf, the Administration Building, and the Asian Dining Hall footprints. The entire site is accessible. When the rehabilitation is completed, the USIS Hospital will have public restrooms.

The Wharf

Immigrants entered the USIS site from the ferry docked at the Wharf. The original pier no longer exists; however, a new, small section has been rebuilt for interpretive purposes. The original USIS

fog bell is displayed here, along with interpretive panels that are etched in granite.

Administration Building and Asian Dining Hall Footprints

The Administration Building was once the largest structure in the cove area, and was the first place the immigrants went once they disembarked from the ferry. The building was destroyed in a fire in 1940, and the building footprint is now used for interpretation.

The Asian Dining Hall footprint has tables and benches set up to interpret the historic use of the building (*figure 20*).



Figure 20. View of non-European Dining Hall (picnic area) and Administration Building footprints

Detention Barracks

Immigrants were detained in this building while waiting for their interrogation hearings, decisions on their appeals, or

deportation. The Detention Barracks underwent restoration between 2006 and 2008, and is now a house museum. CSP interpretive and volunteer offices and museum collections storage are also in this building.

USIS Hospital

The USIS Hospital was operational until 1940, and later used as barracks during WWII. When the Rehabilitation Project is completed, it will offer permanent and changing exhibits, multi-purpose space for programs and events, staff and volunteer office space, and museum collections storage space.

Powerhouse

The Powerhouse operated as the steam plant for the USIS. The Angel Island Immigration Station Master Plan identified this building as a future USIS visitor center (*figure 21*).



Figure 21. Administration Building footprint (in front), Wharf (upper right), and the Powerhouse (upper left)

Mule Barn

This was first used as a mule barn and later used as a garage and housing for employees. This building has potential to be used for interpretation.

WWII Mess Hall

The U.S. Army built this structure on the recreation yard of the former Detention Barracks in the early 1940s. It served as the cafeteria for POWs during WWII. The main room is used as an orientation area and meeting room for visitors, volunteers, and park staff.

USIS Monument

The USIS Monument commemorates the immigrants, and their experiences as they came through the USIS. The Monument, a large piece of granite inscribed with a Chinese poem, was dedicated in 1979. It is located at the end of the trail that runs in front of the USIS Hospital, and overlooks the USIS site, Racoon Straight, and Tiburon.

3.2 Visitation

Visitation describes who visits the park, general demographic information, and ways people access interpretive services at the USIS. In addition, it analyzes the existing visitor experience and provides information that may enhance interpretive services at the USIS Hospital.

3.2.1 Regional Population Data and Trends

Angel Island SP is located in Marin County and is surrounded by the greater San Francisco Bay Area.³ The Bay Area is comprised of nine counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano and Sonoma counties (*figure 22*). The five most populous Bay Area cities in 2013 were San Jose, San Francisco, Oakland, Fremont, and Santa Rosa.

According to 2010 census data, 19.3% of California's population (7,327,626 people) lives in the Bay Area.⁴ Out of the nine counties, Santa Clara has the largest concentration of people, and will

continue to have the largest population in the Bay Area in 2040 (*table 3*). Statewide, California's population will increase by one-third by 2040.

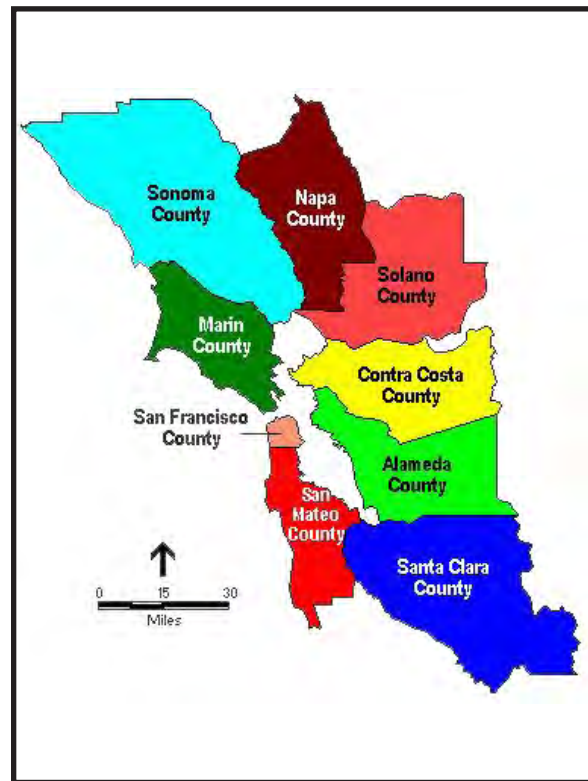


Figure 22. San Francisco Bay Area counties, *Association of Bay Area Governments*, ©1996

Age Group and Ethnicity

In California and the Bay Area, the largest percentage of the population is in the age range of 20-64. While this trend will continue in 2040, those aged 55 and older will have the greatest population increase (129%) by 2040. The largest age group in the Bay Area is 34-64. This is not expected to change in the next 30 years.

California's largest ethnic groups are Hispanic (39.70%) followed by White (38.10%) and Asian (13.6%) (*table 4*).

Table 3. Bay Area Cities with the Largest Populations in 2013.

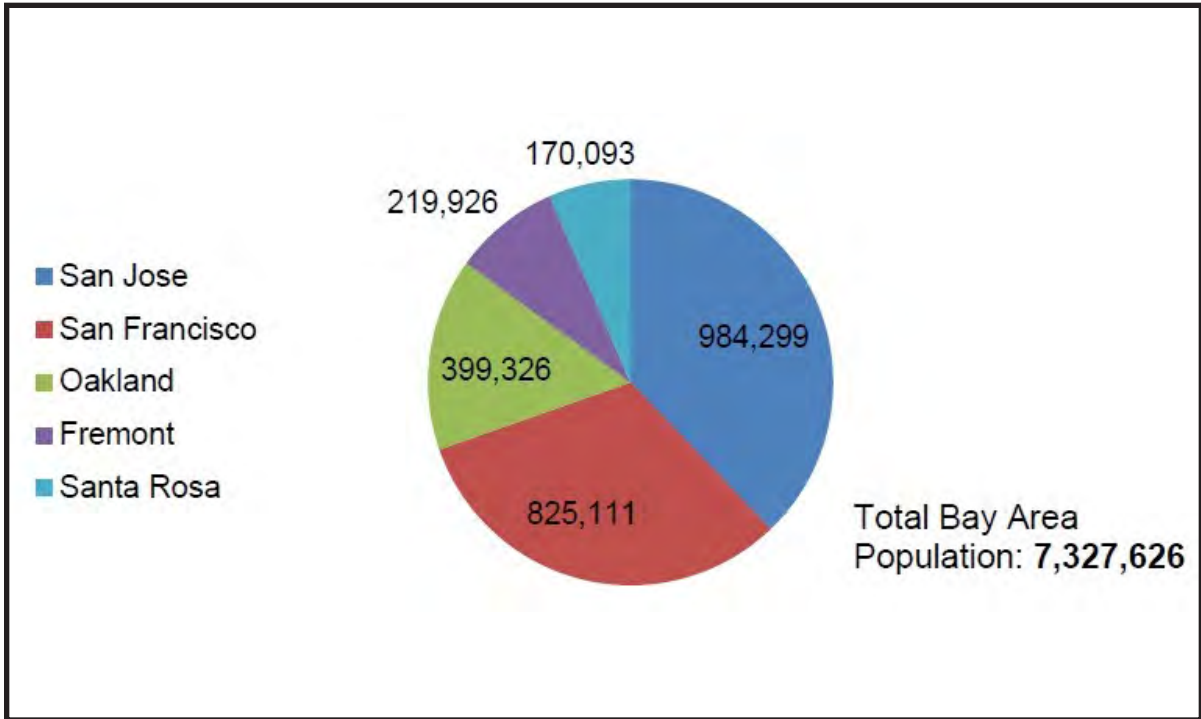
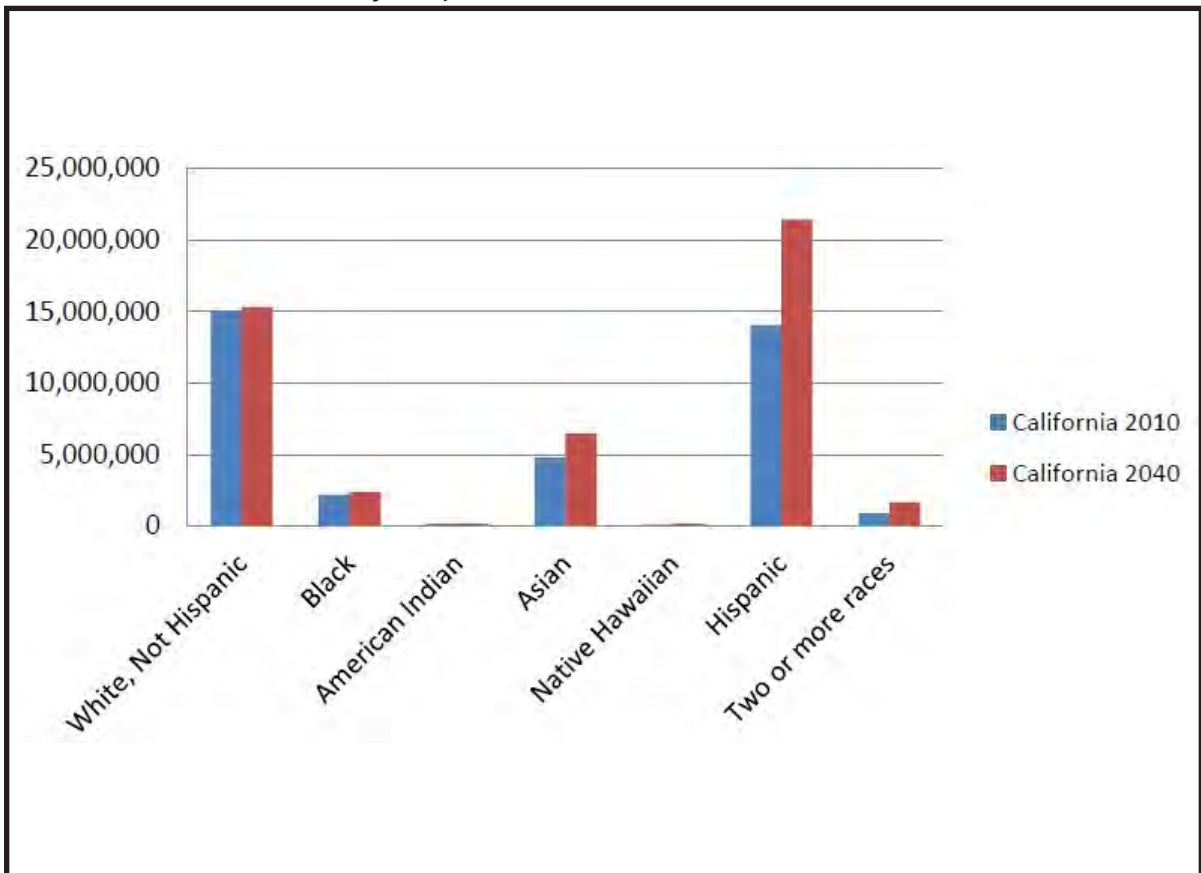


Table 4. California Ethnicity Projections



The Bay Area’s ethnic group percentages were very different. Hispanic groups had much higher percentages on average, followed by Asian, then White. Marin and Sonoma had a higher percentage of Hispanics to other ethnic groups (table 5).

public since 1954, and receives thousands of visitors annually. While the park has gathered anecdotal information about visitors and the visitor experience, more data is needed to construct a comprehensive visitor profile.

As the population and cultural groups of the region change and grow, the park’s visitation rates and demographic makeup may also change. For example, Hispanic people, those over 65, families, travelers, and locals can expect to have very different needs.

It will be important to collect census and tourism data, and conduct visitor surveys regularly to determine if the park is effectively reaching users. This analysis will help develop and market interpretive services to current and potential visitors.

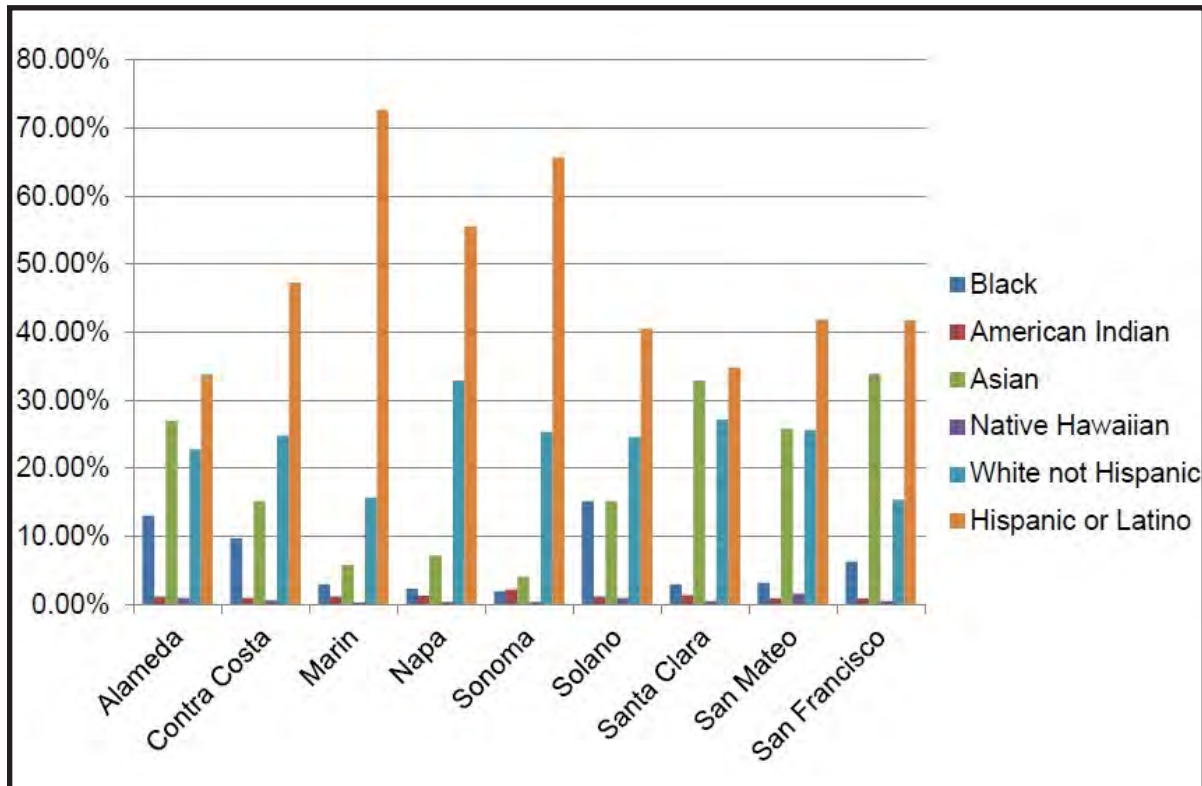
3.2.2a Visitor Survey

To get a better picture of who uses the park and how it is used, the AIC conducted a visitor survey from September through October 2010, as part of the Interpretation Master Plan (IMP). 160 visitors participated in the survey. Volunteers surveyed visitors on ferries going to and from the island, at ferry waiting areas, and at the café deck. The results represent weekend, weekday, and holiday visitor experiences. Individuals, groups, campers, and boaters were included. The survey was conducted outside the busy summer season. The survey results are a good starting point and provide the park with a glimpse of park visitors, their needs, and expectations.⁵

3.2.2 Park Visitors

Angel Island SP has been open to the

Table 5. Ethnic Group Distribution by County, 2010



Survey Synopsis

The majority of visitors were from the Bay Area, with 73% reporting as local. On weekends, a larger percentage (36%) of visitors came from out of town. On Labor Day, 83% of visitors were local. Most groups had at least one group member who had visited Angel Island SP before—68% of groups had a return visitor. 96% were travelling with or meeting a group. The largest groups came to the park on weekdays, when school groups and other planned tours are common. School programs represent 8% of those surveyed.

The majority of survey respondents selected recreation as their primary interest in visiting Angel Island SP (recreation included hiking, picnicking, exploring, or staying in Ayala cove). When asked about their historical interests, visitors chose the USIS as the location they would like to learn more about.⁶

3.2.3 USIS Visitors

A majority of the visitors who visit the USIS come to the site to learn more about their personal family connections to its history. Others come to see the site after reading books about the USIS. Many come because they have heard of the site through an acquaintance or a child who has visited the site during a school field trip.

Visitor Profile

Visitors to the USIS represent a very wide range of groups. Users range from those who purposely come to the site, to those who happen upon the USIS while on a visit to the park.

Social groups encompass families, social organizations, ethnic or religious groups, educational conferences, and school groups representing grades four through college.

The USIS receives visitors of all races, gender, and age. No statistics on visitors from any of these categories have been captured. Visitors to the USIS are from the United States and local Bay Area locations, and there are many international visitors.

Interpretive Programs and Attendance

On average, park staff and volunteers present 300 interpretive programs a year, and visitation to the USIS site averages 13,000 a year. State Park staff indicates that many of the USIS programs are presented to schoolchildren.

Market Survey

AISF conducted market research to identify best practices and directions for developing programming and exhibits at the USIS. Through a grant in spring 2013, AISF conducted phone interviews with museums, visitors to immigration/history museums and organizations on the East Coast, online survey, electronic newsletter readers, and focus groups in Silicon Valley and San Francisco.⁷

Market research indicated that exhibits and programs should:

- Make me feel like I was there
- Be emotionally charged
- Be a powerful experience—even gut wrenching
- Be personally moving and leave me thinking
- Use personal narratives to make topics more relevant
- Use the USIS immigrant experience as a foundation to discuss the larger immigration experience
- Create opportunities to engage youth
- Have physical and online components

The following target audiences were identified:

- The local Asian community
- Locals who identify with the immigrant experience
- Statewide: people who take pride in their family's immigrant history
- Nationally: people with a pride and interest in West Coast history
- Potential partners, media, and others who will help achieve the USIS Mission for Interpretation (see 5.2: Mission and Vision Statements, page 55)

Interpretive opportunities at the USIS included:

- Exhibits based at the park and off-site
- Web-based programs and content
- Youth education, especially grades 4, and 7-10
- Public programs/cultural events at the park and off-site
- Policy programs: educating our elected and appointed officials

3.3 USIS Visitation Considerations

Visitors expect to easily access a park's buildings and exhibits. As the USIS is one mile from the park entrance at Ayala Cove, transportation to and from the site may be necessary for those with mobility concerns. The park offers rides to people with mobility issues to and from the site via park vehicle. The concession offers tram, Segway, and scooter tours, and the park is working with the concession to add additional transportation to the site.

Once in the historic complex, all buildings

and paths leading to them are accessible; however, some visitors may have trouble traversing the steep slope from the Perimeter Road. Anecdotal evidence suggests that visitors want improved amenities at the USIS. People would like access to more restrooms, the ability to purchase food, and indoor spaces to use during inclement weather.

The USIS is a popular tourist destination, and guided tours are often sold out. The park changed the tour schedule and format to allow more people to go through the Detention Barracks exhibits at a time. In addition, the park developed a self-guided tour of the Detention Barracks exhibits. Visitation will increase once the USIS Hospital is open.

Visitors to the park were especially interested in learning more about the USIS. The park may consider increasing the number and variety of interpretive programs about the USIS, including online content. Interpretation methods will have to remain flexible to accommodate different learning styles and abilities.

3.4 Existing Interpretive Services

3.4.1 USIS Site Interpretation

The USIS site has trails with wayside interpretive panels, and outdoor exhibits that describe significant stories, buildings, and historical features.

Accessibility

Accessible benches and tables throughout the site provide rest spots and staging areas for interpretive programs. There are accessible paths leading to all interpretive facilities, historical features, and restrooms. Directional signage indicates accessible routes (*figure 23*). Outdoor exhibits have tactile features and several indoor exhibits have both audio and tactile

components. Wayside panels also have Chinese translations.

Outdoor Interpretation



Figure 23. Accessible paths and directional signage

Wayside panels provide an overview of the site. Interpretive topics include Native American history and use of the site, overview of the USIS and the immigration process, and information about immigrants and USIS staff. Wayside panels describing USIS buildings and features include the Wharf, Administration Building, Detention Barracks, USIS Hospital, Powerhouse, WWII Guard Tower, staff housing, USIS landscape and gardens, the USIS Monument, and the Asian men’s recreation yard.

The Wharf, Administration Building foundation and the Asian Dining Hall foundation have exhibits and interpretive panels made from laser-etched granite. These exhibits discuss the immigration arrival and screening process, hearings, recreation, and detainee experiences. Evocative words regarding the immigration experience are sandblasted into the recreated Administration Building walls.

An orientation panel is located at the main entrance to the USIS, and directional signs are placed along paved trails and roads. Interpretive facilities, buildings, features,

and trails are indicated on the orientation panel map as well as an introduction to the site with historic images.

Wharf

The original USIS fog bell is displayed on the Wharf along with laser-etched interpretive panels and exhibit features. The panels describe immigrants’ countries of origin and the arrival experience.

Administration Building and Asian Dining Hall Footprints

A tactile, 3-D topographic model of the USIS complex orients visitors to the buildings and features. Nearby, a large granite table and sculpted chairs double as exhibits that describe the immigrant entry hearing process (*figure 24*). Immigrants’ Certificates of Identity are etched into the table surface, and three interpretive panels describe the interrogation process. This area is also used for self-guided and guided tours and special events.



Figure 24. Exhibits on the Administration Building footprint

Several large laser-etched granite interpretive panels are embedded in the pathways of both building footprints. These panels describe the immigration process through text and historic images.

Detention Barracks

The Detention Barracks serves as the main interpretive space at the USIS complex. This two-story building has traditional museum exhibits, hands-on displays, and interpretive panels. Self-guided exhibits on the 1st floor have audio and tactile features.

The exhibits depict the immigrant experience from 1910-1940. Furnished rooms display photographs, clothing, suitcases, and other personal belongings representing items detainees might have brought with them. The exhibits create the impression the Detention Barracks are still occupied.

Exhibits were designed to give visitors a more interactive experience. The objects in the furnished rooms were purchased or reproduced and are meant to be touched. Visitors can walk through the narrow rows of bunks to experience the crowded conditions and see the poetry and inscriptions carved into the walls (*figure 25*).



Figure 25. Women's dormitory, Detention Barracks

Exhibits were developed to improve access to people with disabilities and language barriers. For example, interpretive panels and exhibits have multi-sensory parts and many are written in both English and Chinese (*figure 26*).



Figure 26. Interpretive panels with audio feature, Detention Barracks

Many exhibits, such as the reproductions of the carved poetry, are intended to be touched by visitors. A captioned digital slideshow of historic photos illustrates the diversity of the immigrants and the immigration process at the site.

The WWII Mess Hall serves as a multi-purpose space for staging interpretive programs, showing audio-visual presentations, holding meetings and events.

Media

Various brochures and flyers created by CSP and AIISF are available at the Detention Barracks and at the Ayala Cove Visitor Center. Additional resource and reference materials are on display in the self-guided exhibits area on the first floor of the Detention Barracks.

The concessionaire offers a one-hour tram tour of the island that includes a pre-recorded and narrated audio track. The tram makes stops around the island, including the USIS. The concessionaire also offers guided Segway and scooter tours.

Online content about the USIS can be found on CSP’s Angel Island SP page, AIC and AIISF websites, on CSP-approved Facebook pages, and other social media sites.

3.4.2 USIS Hospital Interpretation

An interpretive panel located at the intersection of the USIS Loop Road and the Access Spur to the USIS Hospital introduces visitors to the building (*figure 27*).



Figure 27. Interpretive panel and path to Hospital, c. 2013

The building and its historic functions are discussed on guided tours and at the Detention Barracks orientation exhibits. Some information about the USIS Hospital can be accessed from the AIISF website.

The USIS Hospital and grounds are closed to the public during the Rehabilitation Project. The public will have access to the building once this project is complete.

Interpretive Programs

School groups range from students in 4th grade through college. Groups with reservations receive a tour of the exterior exhibits and the Detention Barracks. Background information on immigration, the immigration experience in California, and daily life in the Detention Barracks are discussed.

During the summer months, volunteers and staff provide roving interpretation of the Detention Barracks.

Staff gives 15-minute guided walks on various topics related to the USIS. Park interpretive staff and volunteers give guided tours up to seven days a week. Although the majority of the Detention Barracks is shown by guided tour, self-guided tours are available during high visitation periods. The guided tour includes museum exhibits of dormitories and recreational rooms, and interpretation of some of the poems that were carved into the station’s walls. Each tour can accommodate 30 adults or 40 students. Approximately 2/3 of the tours are given to 4th through 6th grade students.

Special events have included a Naturalization Ceremony for U.S. Citizenship Day, poetry workshops, and special tours.

Educational Programs

Angel Island SP offers many opportunities for research and learning. Public and private schools ranging from primary to graduate school use the park’s buildings. The grounds are also used as an outdoor classroom.

Organizations and private citizens conduct research in the park’s archival collection, located in the Detention Barracks. Angel Island SP is working to expand partnerships with local public schools in Marin County to provide opportunities for students to conduct research and learn about Angel Island’s cultural and natural history.

School groups and organizations use the facilities for educational conferences and most are from the greater Bay Area.

Visitors often contact park staff to provide them with oral histories, letters, photographs, and objects that

describe their immigration experiences. This information can often enhance interpretive programs and exhibits.

Angel Island SP staff work with local colleges and universities to provide internships and study space for students and researchers. San Francisco State University, College of Marin's Intensive English Program, Sonoma State University, De Anza College, Leland Stanford Jr. University, and University of California at Davis are a few of the colleges and programs that have worked with the park on projects.

Angel Island SP and AIISF are developing a PORTS module on immigration, which targets 11th graders.⁸ AIISF has also developed curriculum for grades 3-12 based on interpretive programs and services at the USIS. AIISF provides information about a wide range of immigration topics on their website. See Appendix A for Curriculum Development and Standards.

3.4.3 Interpretive Concessions

Visitors access the tram, Segways, scooters, bicycle rentals, and the café at the concession buildings near the docks at Ayala Cove.

The concession kiosk handles bicycle, Segway, and scooter rentals. Trams, Segways, and scooters tours provide interpretation at the USIS and other historic cores in the park. The building next to the kiosk houses the Angel Island Cafe, which also sells tram shuttle tickets. All of the tours stop at the USIS site and provide a narrative of its history.

3.5 Operational Resources

State park staff and volunteers provide interpretive programs, roving interpretation, and visitor outreach programs. Interpretive programs and

activities are encouraged and supported by all levels of staffing and management.

Interpretive training is done on-site through peer mentorship, shadowing trained interpreters, and through workshops, docent training manuals, and park planning documents. Evaluations of interpretive programs are done using CSP's RAPPORT process.⁹ Active volunteers at USIS, Ayala Cove, and Camp Reynolds (West Garrison) provide roving interpretation, formal tours, and staffing for special events. A State Park Interpreter I manages volunteer staff for each site.

Volunteers provide essential support to interpretive programs throughout the park, while ticket sales from USIS tours fund seasonal Park Interpretive Specialists for the site. Funding for other interpretive staff comes from Angel Island SP's operations budget.

2012 interpretive staffing levels for the park as a whole include:

- 2 State Park Interpreter I positions (full time)
- 1 State Park Interpreter I position (permanent-intermittent)
- 1 Park Interpretive Specialist position (seasonal)
- Up to 3 Park Aide positions (seasonal)

Out of these positions, one full-time State Park Interpreter, one Park Interpretive Specialist, and Park Aides (1-3, depending on funding) are dedicated to interpretive and park operations at the USIS. All park staff participates in maintaining the USIS site and providing roving interpretation.

3.6 Partnerships and Support

CSP seeks partnerships with private and non-profit organizations to support interpretive services, recreation, conservation, and preservation programs at parks. These organizations support the CSP mission through fiscal contributions, volunteer programs, fostering community stewardship for parks, sharing resources, participating in joint programming, and through preservation efforts.

This section describes the park's significant partners and interpretive providers whose goals, themes, and programs complement those at Angel Island SP. These organizations could collaborate with the park to develop joint programs and share resources.

3.6.1 Cooperating Associations

CSP partners with private and non-profit organizations to support interpretive services, recreation, conservation, and preservation programs at parks. These organizations support the CSP mission through fiscal contributions, volunteer programs, fostering community stewardship for parks, sharing resources, participating in joint programming, and through preservation efforts. These organizations could collaborate with the park to develop joint programs and share resources.

The Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation (AIISF)



AIISF is a nonprofit 501(c) 3 organization whose mission is to raise awareness of the experience of Immigration into America through the Pacific.

AIISF has created an online repository of stories entitled "Immigrant Voices". By going to www.aiisf.org/immigrant-voices, visitors can see a rich and diverse collection of personal stories about immigrants who came through Angel Island, as well as those who came many years after the USIS closed. AIISF also conducts outreach presentations, seminars, and teacher training workshops. Tens of thousands of people nationwide have seen Gateway to Gold Mountain, AIISF's traveling multi-panel exhibit, which chronicles the Angel Island story.

Each year, AIISF presents the Immigrant Heritage Award, which is given to individuals and organizations whose work celebrates the important contributions immigrants have made to our country. For more information about AIISF, visit www.aiisf.org/about/immigrant-heritage-award.

Angel Island Conservancy (AIC)



AIC is a nonprofit 501©3 organization that works in partnership with Angel Island SP and CSP to facilitate the preservation, restoration, and interpretation of historical and natural resources at the park. The AIC's goal is to create an awe-inspiring visitor experience and to build a community in support of the park.

Past projects of the AIC include the restoration and preservation of the Civil

War-era officers' quarters and bake house located at West Garrison's Camp Reynolds, which provides visitors a "living" focus for interpretation of life in those times. More recently, the AIC has played a central role in the funding and development of this Interpretation Master Plan. Looking into the future, the AIC will be instrumental in carrying out and funding various projects under the IMP.

The Angel Island Conservancy works with Angel Island SP to raise funds and to develop programs for this special place. AIC does this with the community and for the community. Whether providing scholarships for under-served students to visit the island or facilitating a project under this plan, the AIC works with park staff and the community to revitalize Angel Island SP and transform it into one of the Bay Area's must-see destinations.

California State Parks Foundation (CSPF)



With 130,000 members, CSPF is the only statewide independent nonprofit 501©3 organization dedicated to protecting, enhancing, and advocating for California's magnificent state parks. Since 1969, CSPF has raised more than \$223 million to benefit state parks. CSPF is committed to improving the quality of life for all Californians by expanding access to the natural beauty, rich culture and history, and recreational and educational opportunities offered by California's 280 state parks.

CSPF provided grant funding for the USIS Area Restoration Project. They are a close partner with Angel Island SP, and participated as a stakeholder in developing the 2012 Angel Island IMP.

3.6.2 Partners, Interpretive Providers, and Stakeholders

Many organizations and individuals support interpretive services at Angel Island SP by providing transportation to the island, giving interpretive programs, and hosting community service programs (tables 6-8). Angel Island SP is part of a larger network of educational providers in the San Francisco Bay Area and nationally. Many museums, schools, organizations, and parks have programs and services that complement the park’s interpretive themes, programs, and recreational opportunities. These partners, as well as others not listed here, have the potential to offer expanded interpretive programs, services, and opportunities to collaborate and share information and resources.

Table 6. Partners

Partner	Involvement	Government	Private/ Concession	Non-Profit	Interpretive Support	Transportation
Alcatraz Cruises	Ferries run a combined tour with Alcatraz and Angel Island.		•			•
Angel Island Company	Provides the bicycle, Segway and scooter rentals, the Cove Café, and the tram tours. The tram offers the only motorized transport and park-wide tour of the park. The parent company is the California Parks Company.		•		•	•
Angel Island – Tiburon Ferry	Provides regular trips to Angel Island SP from Tiburon, CA. One of the primary ways visitors get to the park.		•			•
Blue and Gold Fleet	Provides regular trips to the island from San Francisco’s Pier 41. The Alameda/Oakland Ferry runs weekends and holidays from late May through October.		•			•

Partner	Involvement	Government	Private/ Concession	Non-Profit	Interpretive Support	Transportation
California State Parks Foundation	Hosts a podcast entitled, “Park cast” on the California State Parks website about Angel Island SP.			•	•	
Center for Volunteer and Nonprofit Leadership of Marin	Sponsors the “Week of Caring” in Marin County and has organized groups of volunteers to do service projects at Angel Island SP.			•	•	
National Park Service (NPS)	NPS has been involved with the planning process for the USIS, interpretive training programs, and coordinating programs and marketing with the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GNRA).	•			•	
Pacific Gas and Electric	Organizes groups of volunteers to do service projects on Angel Island SP.		•		•	
Service Camps	Organizations like the Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts do service projects on Angel Island SP. The Service Camp is organized through the park staff.		•	•	•	
USS Potomac	Offers special cruises to Angel Island SP from Jack London Square in Oakland. The cruise includes a tour of the park.		•		•	•

Table 7. Interpretive Providers

Interpretive Provider	Topics and Programs
California State Railroad Museum, Sacramento, CA	Chinese railroad workers; immigration, settlement, and culture; working conditions.
China Camp SP, Marin County, CA	Chinese immigration, settlement, and culture; shrimp-fishing industry. Chinese fishermen fished at Angel Island SP's China Cove before it became the USIS.
Chinese American Heroes	Chinese American Heroes project, document the contributions and support of Chinese Americans role models for future generation.
Chinese American Museum, Los Angeles, CA	Exhibitions, educational programs, and publications that researches, preserves, and shares the history, cultural legacy and continuing contributions of Chinese Americans.
Chinese Culture Center of San Francisco, CA	Community-based, non-profit organization established in 1965 to foster the understanding and appreciation of Chinese and Chinese American art, history, and culture in the United States.
Chinese Historical Society of America Museum	Documentation, study, and presentation of Chinese American history that promotes the contributions and legacy of Chinese America.
Chinese Historical Society of America, San Francisco, CA	One of the oldest and largest organizations dedicated to the study, documentation, and dissemination of Chinese American history.
Chinese Historical Society of Greater San Diego and Baja California, Inc.	Goal is to help Chinese Americans learn about and appreciate their heritage, foster cultural exchange and understanding between ethnic groups, and encourage multicultural diversity.
Chinese Historical Society of New England	The first educational organization dedicated to documenting, preserving, and promoting the history and legacy of Chinese immigration in New England.
Chinese Historical Society of Southern California	Goal is to increase awareness of Chinese American heritage through public programs, education, and research.
Chinese History and Culture Project-Santa Clara County, CA	Non-profit organization that promotes and preserves Chinese American, Chinese history, and culture through community outreach activities.

Interpretive Provider	Topics and Programs
Chinese Museum of Northern California, Marysville, CA	The mission of the museum is to tell the stories of Chinese Americans living in the United States.
Donner Memorial SP, Truckee, CA	Chinese railroad workers, immigration, and settlement, culture.
Ellis Island, Statue of Liberty National Monument, NPS	American immigration history, immigrants. The museum also tells why so many people immigrated to America and what became of them after they arrived. Angel Island SP is a sister park with Ellis Island.
Gene Autry Museum, Los Angeles, CA	There are exhibits and collections about Chinese Americans, Chinese Exclusion Act, culture, Chinese history. Trading Posts is the Autry's public program- a conversation with the public – members, museum-goers, history buffs and art mavens of all stripes – about the collections, people and events that contribute to the complex story of the West. Japanese, Chinese, Mexican, South Asian, and many other groups are represented.
Golden Gate National Recreation Area , San Francisco, CA	Native American culture, Spanish Empire frontier, Mexican Republic, maritime history, California Gold Rush, U.S. Military Coastal Defense, growth of urban San Francisco, environmental education and resource protection.
Locke Boarding House, Locke, CA	Chinese immigration, settlement, and culture.
Marshall Gold Discovery SHP, Coloma, CA	Chinese immigration, settlement, and culture; Chinese miners and workers.
Museum of Chinese in the Americas, New York	The first full-time, professionally staffed museum dedicated to the reclaiming, preserving, and interpreting the history and culture of Chinese and their descendants in the Western Hemisphere.

Interpretive Provider	Topics and Programs
National Archives and Record Administration	An independent Federal agency is America's national record keeper, to ensure ready access to the essential evidence that documents the rights of American citizens, the actions of Federal officials, and the national experience. The Pacific Region San Bruno facility holds hundreds of thousands of records for the USIS at Angel Island including case files for those immigrating to the United States from 1910-1940.
National Japanese American Historical Society, San Francisco, CA	Non-profit membership supported organization dedicated to the preservation, promotion, and dissemination of materials relating to the history and culture of Japanese Americans.
New Brighton State Beach (SB), Capitola, CA	Chinese immigration, settlement, and culture; Chinese fishing industry in California.
Oakland Museum, Oakland, CA	The museum brings together collections of art, history, and natural science under one roof to tell the extraordinary stories of California and its people. Exhibits and collections on Chinese, Japanese, Mexican, the immigration experience, and more.
Smithsonian, Washington, D.C.	World's largest museum and research complex, consisting of 19 museums and galleries, the National Zoological Park and nine research facilities. Asian Art Museum, American History Museum, and other museums have exhibits, collections, and research holdings about the groups represented at Angel Island's USIS. Exhibits on the American experience, and immigration.
Sutter County Museum, Yuba City, CA	Multi-Cultural Wing exhibits focus on the many cultural groups that settled in Sutter County. Japanese-Americans, Punjabi and South Asian Americans, and Chinese-Americans are a few of the groups represented in the exhibits.
Weaverville Joss House SHP, Weaverville, CA	Chinese religious and cultural site; Chinese immigration, settlement, and culture.

Interpretive Provider	Topics and Programs
Wilder Ranch SP, Santa Cruz, CA	Chinese cook who worked at the ranch was a “paper son” and went through Angel Island’s USIS.
Wing Luke Museum, Seattle, Washington	Exhibits, collections, and programs about the history and art of Asian Pacific Americans.

Table 8. Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Current and Potential Involvement
Artists	Compose various perceptions of the USIS through art.
Community members	Advise making stronger ties to the park and community.
Environmental educators, consultants, and specialists	Advise on interpreting natural resources, program development, cultural landscape reports, changes in environment and landscape over time, etc.
Maritime/Boat operators	Consult on recreational opportunities, historic maritime perspectives of Angel Island SP and the Bay Area.
Park visitors	Advise on programs, content, and ways to improve services and experience.
Primary, secondary, and college teachers	Advise on curriculum development and educational opportunities for a wide range of students, including those with varying abilities.
Recreational enthusiasts	Advise on recreational programs, existing conditions, and opportunities.
Representatives from significant interpretive providers.	Other immigration station museums and historical groups such as the Ellis Island Foundation, Inc. and the National Park Service. Collaboration and partnership opportunities.
Representatives from the Chinese, Japanese, Russian, Philippine, European, Mexican, and other immigrant groups who went through the USIS and employees who worked at the site.	Representatives will act as consultants for interpretive exhibit and program design.
	Current volunteers or be inspired to become volunteers at the USIS.
	Donate images, documents, and other artifacts to the museum collections.
	Contribute personal experiences, stories, or other relevant information.
	Fiscal support of interpretive services.
Representatives from the historic preservation groups who consult on projects at the USIS.	GGNRA and the NPS regional office, Ellis Island and Statue of Liberty Historic Monuments.
Representatives with a background in immigration policy, health policy, history of public health.	Chinese, Japanese, South Asian, Russian, and other cultural and historical societies in the area. Collaboration and partnership opportunities to share information, resources, develop joint programs, and exchange ideas and exhibits.

Endnotes

1. This section was excerpted from the Angel Island SP Interpretation Master Plan. CSP 2012. 22-24.
2. A concession is a private business operating under contract in a state park unit that provides products, services, and programs not normally provided by state employees. Such services are intended to enhance the recreational or educational experiences of park visitors (DOM 0908.5, and DOM 1900 Concessions and Reservations) (California State Parks 2013, 155).
3. Data in this section was extracted from the California Department of Finance Population Statistics. California Department of Finance, "California State Data Center". Last modified August 09, 2013 (Accessed November 14, 2013).
4. Since this plan has a 30-year life span, projections were made from 2010-2040.
5. The visitor survey can be found in its entirety in the Angel Island State Park Interpretation Master Plan (2012).
6. California State Parks, 2012. 147-161.
7. Excerpted from an AIISF PowerPoint presentation, "Interpreting the Immigrant's Journey: Immigration/History Museums and AIISF's Exhibits and Programs," Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation, 2013.
8. The PORTS (Parks Online Resources for Teachers and Students) program provides teachers and students with complete units of study and live video conferences. A room in the USIS Hospital will be used for the PORTS program. For more information about PORTS, see the CSP website, <http://www.ports.parks.ca.gov/>.
9. RAPPORT is an acronym used to convey the key elements of quality interpretation: Relevant, Accurate, Provocative, Programmatically accessible, Organized, Retained, and Thematic (DOM Policy 0900.3.2.1).

CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

Chapter 4 analyzes the existing interpretive conditions at the United States Immigration Station (USIS) at Angel Island. It identifies gaps in interpretive content, interpretive services, facilities, and amenities, which affect the visitor experience. This section also discusses how the completion of the USIS Hospital will address the noted gaps.

4.1 USIS Facilities, Amenities, and Interpretive Conditions

After two years of being open to the public, park staff and constituents noted limitations with the Detention Barracks, outdoor exhibits, visitor amenities, and interpretive services. These include:

- Limited transportation options to and from USIS.
- Tram and USIS tours sell out quickly as there is more demand than availability.
- Steep slope into the USIS from the Perimeter Road makes it difficult to traverse the site.
- The USIS Hospital is difficult to see from the USIS loop road due to overgrown landscaping.
- Not enough flexible space available for interpretive programs, special events, and other interpretive services at the USIS.
- Not enough space for large groups to gather indoors.
- Few indoor options for visitors to purchase food, use the restroom, rest, and get out of inclement weather.
- No retail space is available to sell products and interpretive materials.
- Need for changing exhibit space and museum collections storage with security and environmental controls.
- Not enough storage space for interpretive materials and maintenance supplies.
- Limited space for park staff, volunteers, and others to conduct business and do research.
- Need for a quiet and reflective space to share one's personal experiences and feelings about interpretive content, programs, and exhibits.
- Topics focus too much on the immigrant experience at the Detention Barracks. More information is needed about the immigration process, how other buildings were used, changes made during WWII and as a California State Park.
- Contemporary stories about immigration are not discussed.
- No dedicated space to give a comprehensive overview of USIS history and orientation.

Once the USIS Hospital Rehabilitation Project is completed, the building should be able accommodate more interpretive services and functions. Unlike the Detention Barracks, most of the USIS Hospital's public spaces will have many functions. Even though permanent exhibit space is limited in the USIS Hospital, there are more opportunities to cover a range of topics through programs and special events.

4.1.1 USIS Site Interpretation

Besides an orientation panel at the entrance to the site, the USIS is lacking a place to interpret the entire historic site in much depth. There is limited space at

the Ayala Cove Visitor Center, the USIS Detention Barracks, and the WWII Mess Hall to cover all the information visitors would like to know. The USIS needs its own visitor center. While the USIS Hospital may have increased space for site interpretation, it will not have the dedicated space needed for a visitor center experience. This will have to be addressed in a future project.

4.1.2 Interpreting the USIS Hospital

The USIS Hospital's architecture and function will be an important interpretive topic. The building was designed according to early 20th century medical practices and beliefs. The layout of the wards, laboratories, offices, large windows, and other features were designed to limit the spread of contagious diseases, and to heal and recuperate the sick. The Rehabilitation Project will restore the building's significant features, such as the wards, surgery suite, and segregated entrances. These topics and features will be interpreted through three house museum exhibits, interpretive programs, and more subtlety using room identifiers or changes in paint color and floor treatment.

4.1.3 Visitor Expectations for Programs and Exhibits

The interpretive planning team conducted market research and surveys, analyzed visitation data, and gathered anecdotal evidence to determine how people use the park and USIS site. CSP facilitated three stakeholder meetings to determine the topics, programming, and building use. The Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation (AIISF) received a grant to survey similar museums, conduct an online survey and focus groups in spring 2013. The results of these and other research identified the types of exhibits, programs, and media people were interested in. It also looked at best

practices when developing programs and exhibits.¹

The findings showed that exhibits and programs should:

- Be relevant, current, thought provoking, and engaging.
- Be powerful and moving.
- Feature USIS personal narratives.
- Include a guided tour, be it live or audio.
- Allow for an exchange of ideas with the audience.
- Expand web-based programs and content.
- Have an online part that is of "equal weight".
- Drive interest of audiences at the park and offsite.
- Incorporate youth programs while appealing to a broader age demographic.

AIISF interviewed similar museums nationwide that interpret immigration and cultural issues. To stay relevant and attract new audiences, these museums explore related subjects beyond their original founding purpose and interpretive periods. Historic events are used as a foundation to discuss contemporary issues. These findings are applicable to interpretation at the USIS Hospital.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that the Asian community and other cultural groups in the Bay Area are interested in learning about friends and family who went through the USIS.

It is a huge undertaking to conduct the research and present the range of stories and information at the USIS. To achieve this, California State Parks (CSP) and AIISF

are collaborating to develop interpretive services and exhibits. At the USIS Hospital, CSP will present historic context for USIS stories and AIISF is expected to host events and programs that explore both historic and contemporary topics.

4.1.4 USIS Site Considerations and Operational Concerns

Communications and Technology

Presently, cellular connection to the USIS site is not very reliable. The park will need improved connectivity to internet and cell sites if exhibits and interpretive programs require them. When planning exhibits, the team should consider technology maintenance. Energy costs are high, and it is often difficult to get technicians out to the island to fix problems. Low-tech exhibits and programs can be as effective as high-tech exhibits and easier to run and maintain.

Accessibility

The USIS complex is situated on a steep slope, making it hard for many to traverse. Rain and fog drizzle cause sidewalks, stairs, and pavement to become slick and hazardous. All buildings are accessible, albeit with lengthy and circuitous routes of travel. Additional transportation to the site or buildings is needed for some visitors with mobility concerns.

Natural Resource Interpretation

The Townsend big-eared bat has habitat at the USIS. To protect this animal during construction on the USIS Hospital, the bats were relocated to another part of the island. The Townsend's big-eared bat and other plant and animal species of special concern could be interpreted at the USIS Hospital. This is also an opportunity to discuss Angel Island SP's resource management programs.

Cultural Resource Interpretation

The topic of changes to the USIS site can explore the Rehabilitation Project and CSP's efforts to restore and maintain native and cultural landscapes. For example, the extensive and well-documented USIS and USIS Hospital landscaping is currently minimally interpreted. The USIS-period landscaping has been partially restored, along with native plants in some areas. Interpretation could include CSP's remediation efforts and restoration programs.

4.1.5 Conclusion

The USIS Hospital is a significant part of the story of the USIS at Angel Island. Interpreting this building's historic function and role within the site will fill in gaps about the immigrant and USIS employee experience. Having flexible-use spaces for changing exhibits, special events, conferences, and visitor reflection areas will expand interpretive services and add more depth and meaning to the visitor experience.

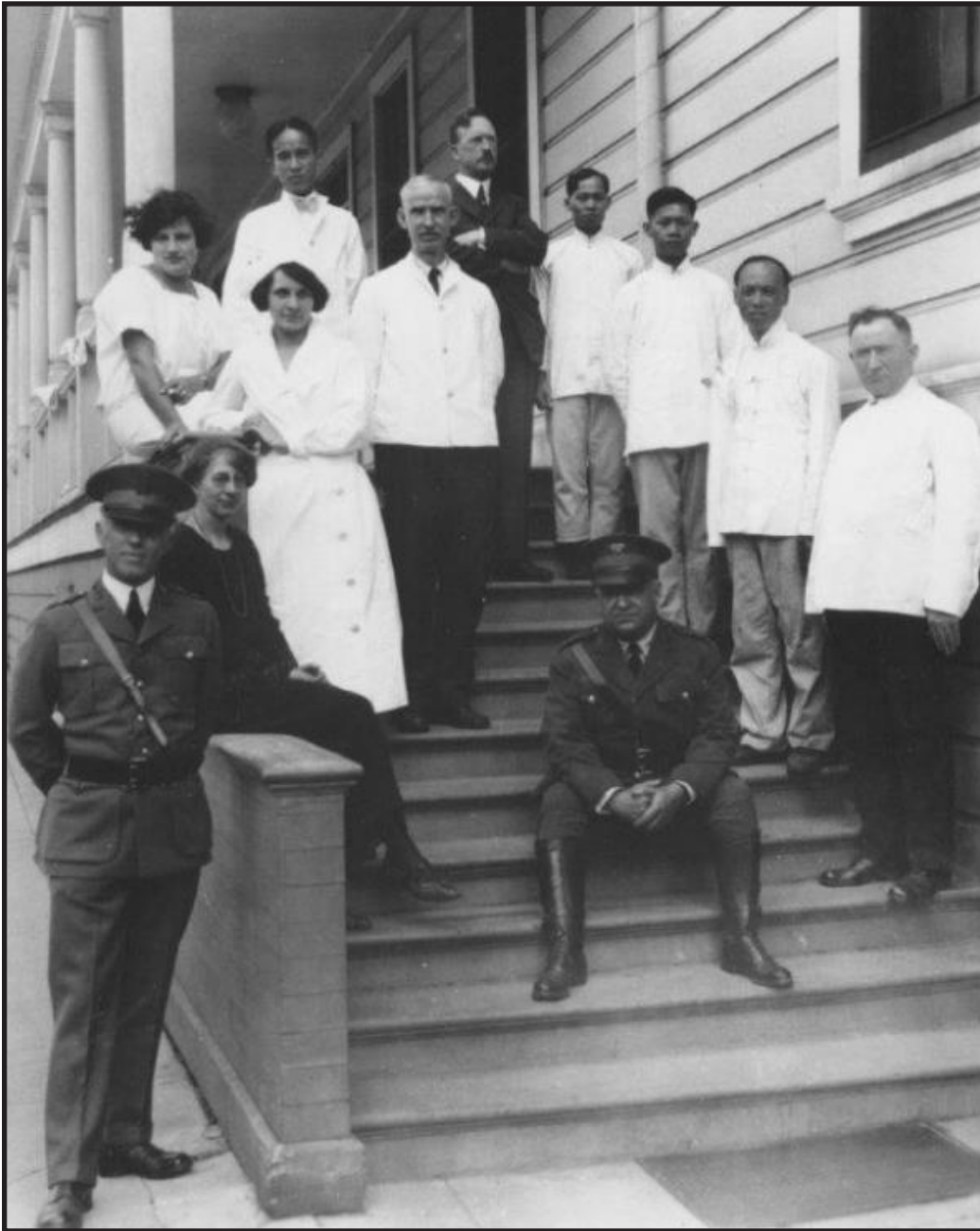
The Rehabilitation Project is expected to provide many amenities and functions that are currently limited at the site. Indoor public restrooms, multi-purpose rooms, administrative offices, support service space, a catering kitchen, and concession and retail space will allow the park and cooperating associations to offer more programs and services to the public. It will also assist in additional revenue generation to support interpretation and expand research.

Endnotes

1. Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation, 2013.

SECTION 2: INTERPRETIVE DIRECTION

This section presents the framework for interpretation at Angel Island State Park (SP), the United States Immigration Station (USIS), and the USIS Hospital. It identifies the mission and vision for interpretation, interpretive periods and themes, and completed plans and statutes. Then, it presents the recommendations for achieving the mission and vision. Finally, the section describes the proposed visitor experience, exhibit concepts for three rooms within the USIS Hospital, and the next steps for implementing interpretive projects. Information in this section will guide development of interpretive content for programs, exhibits, printed and online media, and other interpretive services.



CHAPTER 5: PLANNING FRAMEWORK

This chapter describes previous planning efforts that set the direction of this Interpretation Project Plan (IPP) and includes existing plans and statutes, mission and vision statements, and interpretive themes. The IPP builds on the goals, objectives, strategies, and research of previous plans. The types of interpretive plans and associated policies are stated in the Department Operations Manual (DOM 0902.6).

5.1 Existing Plans and Statutes

The General Plan (GP) is the primary management document for each unit of the California State Parks (CSP) system. It defines the unit’s primary purpose and vision, and provides guidance on short and long-term goals. The GP defines the broadest management framework possible for a unit’s development, ongoing management, interpretive programming, and public use.

Angel Island State Park Resource Management Plan, General Development Plan, and Environmental Impact Report (GP) were completed in 1979. The GP lays out the goals and guidelines for interpreting the natural and cultural resources and sets the direction for interpretive services at the park.

Besides the GP, Angel Island SP has an Interpretation Master Plan (IMP) and Interpretation Action Plan (IAP). The USIS complex also has a Master Plan (2003), Interpretive Strategy (2003), and an Interpretive Plan for the Phase I Project Area (2006).

The USIS Hospital Interpretive Project Plan (IPP) follows the overall recommendations made in each planning document, but goes into the detail required to deliver the interpretive mission and vision for this building.

5.1.1 Federal and State Recognition

The USIS at Angel Island was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1971 and achieved National Historic Landmark status in 1997.

5.1.2 Declaration of Purpose

The purpose of Angel Island State Park is to provide for all people opportunities to enjoy forever the great scenic and natural values for this largest island in San Francisco Bay, replete with historic installations and associations, located in the midst of the San Francisco metropolitan area yet uniquely isolated by the waters of the Bay from the rush of modern transportation and pressures of modern civilization. The function of the Division of Beaches and Parks at Angel Island State Park is: to preserve and protect the natural and historic values of Angel Island; to provide appropriate interpretive services and facilities; to defend the geographical isolation of the island, in order to preserve the unique experience for visitors which is dependent on such isolation; to provide appropriate recreational opportunities for visitors; and to provide such facilities for public service, consistent with the purpose of the park, as may be necessary for the full enjoyment of the park by the people (General Plan, p 26).

The above Declaration of Purpose was approved by the (then) State Park Commission on May 16, 1963, and adopted by the (then) Chief of the Division of Beaches and Parks on the same date.¹

5.1.3 USIS Statement of Significance

The USIS on Angel Island was the principal West Coast port of entry for thousands of immigrants to the United States between 1910 and 1940. It holds a unique place in our nation's immigration history. In its role as the "Guardian of the Western Gate" and enforcing the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act, the USIS has become a powerful symbol of the American immigration experience relating a history of discriminatory policies and practices that intended to exclude Pacific Rim immigrants from entering the United States. The USIS offers the opportunity to explore the collective experience of immigrants who passed through this station and the impact of the exclusion laws in shaping our American identity.

The significance of the USIS is tied to Chinese immigrants who shared their personal stories, thoughts, and emotions by carving eloquent poems on the wooden walls of the Detention Barracks. Their voices have been captured in time and place and serve as a physical and emotional testament of the Asian immigration experience that resonates with Americans sharing a common history of immigration.

The USIS has the power to educate, inspire, and provoke action. Through examination and reflection of its history as an immigration station and POW processing camp, contemporary issues of race, culture, diversity, immigration policy and the immigrant experience today, can be explored. The community preservation efforts inspired by the historical legacy give us a more balanced perspective on American immigration. The story of the USIS on Angel Island challenges us as a nation to understand our collective past and can empower us to turn a history of exclusion in to a future of inclusion.²

5.1.4 Planning Documents

The following planning documents were consulted in preparation of this document. These references provide critical information about Angel Island SP's cultural and resources as well as CSP's policies and procedures regarding interpretation.

Architectural Resources Group, Inc. "Angel Island Immigration Station Hospital Building Historic Structure Report." Historic Structure Report, California State Parks, State of California, San Francisco, 2002.

Architectural Resources Group, Inc. "Angel Island Immigration Station Hospital Building Historic Structure Report: Supplemental Appendices." California State Parks, State of California, San Francisco, 2002.

California State Parks. Angel Island Immigration Station Master Plan. Master Plan, Sacramento: State of California, 2003.

California State Parks. "Angel Island State Park Interpretation Master Plan." State of California, Sacramento, 2012.

California State Parks. "Angel Island State Park Resource Management Plan, General Development Plan, and Environmental Impact Report." State of California, Sacramento, 1979.

Davison, Mark, and Lauren Meier. Cultural Landscape Report For The Angel Island Immigration Station Volume 1: Site History. Cultural Landscape Report, Brookline: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 2002.

Garavaglia Architecture, Inc. Angel Island Immigration Station Hospital Architectural Program Statement. California State Parks, San Francisco: State of California, 2012.

Moore, Darci. "Interpretive Strategy: Angel Island Immigration Station, Angel Island State Park." California State Parks, State of California, 2003.

Several reports that were created during the planning process are not included here. These include the Scope of Collection Statement and a detailed finding aid for archival documents, all of which are located on CSP's Unit Data File.²

5.2 Mission and Vision Statements

CSP Mission

The mission of the California State Parks is to provide for the health, inspiration, and education of the people of California by helping to preserve the state's extraordinary biological diversity, protecting its most valued natural and cultural resources, and creating opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation.³

CSP Interpretation Mission Statement

Interpretation is a special form of communication that helps people understand, appreciate, and emotionally connect with the rich natural and cultural heritage preserved in parks. It is the mission of interpretation in CSP to convey messages that initially will help visitors value their experience, and that ultimately will foster a conservation ethic and promote a dedicated park constituency.⁴

CSP Education Mission Statement

The most powerful forms of education involve students in meaningful experiences that promote critical thinking and appeal to different learning styles. Our mission is to provide educational opportunities both in CSP and in the classroom, assisting educators with curriculum needs and offering activities that enable students to investigate,

research, and participate in interactive learning.⁵

Angel Island SP Vision for Interpretation

The vision for interpretation at Angel Island State Park is to create opportunities for visitors to explore the island's natural and cultural resources, to give visitors tools to make connections to the site, to understand the park's physical complexity and rich history, and to inspire conservation of these unique resources.⁶

Angel Island SP Mission of Interpretation

The mission of interpretation at Angel Island State Park is to provide high quality, enjoyable, and relevant interpretive programs and exhibits for the visitor, to enhance the quality of their recreational and educational experiences, and to increase their appreciation of the shared role of California State Parks and the visitors as stewards of these resources.⁷

USIS Hospital Vision Statement⁸

The USIS Hospital vision is to increase people's awareness of the USIS Hospital's place within the historic site; to consider government policies and medical practices of the time; to expand one's knowledge and appreciation of the immigrant experience at the USIS; and to encourage thoughtful conversation of contemporary immigration issues.

USIS Hospital Mission Statement⁹

The USIS Hospital mission is to provide a comfortable and thought-provoking setting for people to learn, reflect upon, and contemplate the Hospital's historic role in treating USIS immigrants and provide a place to develop dialogue about contemporary immigration issues based on history.

5.3 USIS Interpretive Framework¹⁰

The primary purpose of the USIS is to

create greater awareness of the immigrant experience at Angel Island so that visitors can examine how race, culture, prejudice, political and economic events have influenced immigration and our American identity and to foster an understanding that these experiences are relevant to immigration issues today.

CSP is committed to preserving and interpreting the USIS, including artifacts associated with the site, related historic structures, and the historic landscape of the site. CSP is striving to make the USIS accessible for park visitors to experience and understand.

USIS Master Plan Objective (2003)

The objective of the plan for the USIS is to protect the unique character and dignity of the site while enhancing the space with inspirational and thought-provoking education and interpretation.

5.3.1 Interpretive Periods

The interpretive period sets the historic framework for interpretation within a park unit, directing and focusing interpretive themes, facilities, and activities to represent specific years. The following interpretive periods were identified in the 1979 General Plan and were updated in the IMP to reflect current interpretation at Angel Island SP.

- A. Geologic History (Pleistocene epoch-present)
- B. Native American, (Prehistory-1775)
- C. Spanish, (1775-1822)

- D. Mexican, (1822-1846)
 - 1. Antonio Maria Osio, private ownership, (1839-1846)
- E. Military Presence, (1846-1962)
 - 1. U.S. Army, (1863-1962)
 - 2. Civil War, Camp Reynolds, (1863-1865)
 - 3. Indian Wars, Camp Reynolds, (1860s-1880s)
 - 4. Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection, Camp Reynolds and Fort McDowell, (1898-1902)
 - 5. World War I, Fort McDowell, (1914-1918)
 - 6. WWII, Fort McDowell, (1941-1946)
 - 7. Cold War, Nike missile site, (1954-1962)
- F. U.S. Quarantine Station, (1891-1946)
- G. United States Immigration Station, (1905-1940)
- H. California State Parks, (1954-present)

5.3.1a USIS Primary Interpretive Period

- The period of significance for the USIS is 1910-1940, during its time of operation.

5.3.1b Secondary Interpretive Periods

The USIS Phase I Project Area Interpretive Plan (2006) identified two secondary interpretive periods:

- The development of the USIS site from 1905-1910
- The WWII POW period from 1941-1946

5.3.1c USIS Hospital Period of Significance

- The period of significance for the USIS Hospital is 1910-1946.

5.3.1d Secondary Interpretive Periods

- 1941-1947: U.S. Army's use of the USIS during WWII
- 1964-present: CSP ownership, conservation, and restoration efforts at the USIS
- 1964-present: Community preservation efforts at the USIS

Endnotes

1. California State Parks 1979, 26.
2. The Unit Data File (UDF) contains an organized body of information about a unit and references the location of other pertinent research information. It acts as an organized collection of both unit data and the status of current issues (Interpretation Planning Workbbok, California State Parks 2013, 175).
*<http://mshqgisweb02.parks.ca.gov/geoportal/catalog/main/home.page>
The UDF is the working file.*
3. (CSP, 2013)
4. (DOM Section 0900.1.1)
5. (DOM Section 0900.1.2)7.
6. (Angel Island SP IMP, 51-52)
7. (Angel Island SP IMP. 51-52.)
8. The USIS Hospital Vision Statement was developed for this document.
9. The USIS Hospital Mission Statement was developed for this document.
10. Darci Moore, Interpretive Strategy: Angel Island Immigration Station, Angel Island State Park, (California State Parks, 2003), 2.

CHAPTER 6: THEMES AND STORYLINES

The first themes were developed for the Angel Island State Park (SP) General Plan. In the 1980s and 1990s, themes and storylines were developed for new visitor centers and house museum exhibits throughout the park. In 2012, the Interpretation Master Plan updated and expanded upon these themes. They set the focus and general approach for developing programs, media, exhibits, and signage for the USIS Hospital project. Chapter 6 presents themes and storylines developed for Angel Island SP, the United States Immigration Station (USIS), and the USIS Hospital.

6.1 Terminology

Thematic statements are essential to the development of effective interpretive services and planning. They describe the significance of resources, a park's reason for being, and are the messages visitors are meant to understand about the park.

A theme is a succinct, central message about a topic of interest that a communicator wants to get across to an audience. Storylines expand on themes. They outline the key ideas, quotations, information, and examples that help support or illustrate the theme. They help people connect with one another by providing a forum for discussing historic events, or learning about people, who worked, lived, or were detained at the USIS. Themes and storylines can evolve over time, depending on new research and the changes in approach to interpretive resources.

Themes and storylines can be used in a multitude of ways. They drive the development of exhibits and programs. Maps, programs, online and printed interpretive materials orient visitors to the park. Themes inform visitors of permitted

activities, where to access park services, trails, and beaches. They can also provide information to enrich habitat restoration and cultural preservation programs.

Chapter 6 provides the hierarchy of interpretive themes for Angel Island SP as unifying, primary, secondary, and supporting themes.

A **unifying theme** provides a conceptual focus and general approach for the park's interpretive services. It establishes the overall tone and direction and implies the desired outcome interpretation should have on visitors' attitudes and perspectives.

Primary themes define the most essential ideas of the unifying theme to tell a complete story. They expand on the unifying theme and help illustrate it.

Secondary themes provide valuable, but non-essential information related to the unifying and primary themes. Secondary themes relate tangentially to the unifying theme.

Supporting themes provide detailed perspectives on one or more of the primary or secondary themes.

Storylines expand on the themes. They outline the key ideas, quotations, information, examples, etc. that help support or illustrate the theme. Storylines serve as a guide for interpretive writers and exhibit designers in the exhibit concept and design phases.

6.2 Park-wide Themes

The USIS themes were developed for the Angel Island Immigration Station Master Plan and the Angel Island Immigration Station Interpretive Strategy. These themes guide the development of programs and exhibits for the USIS.

6.2.1 Park-wide Primary and Supporting Themes

Supporting themes are indicated with an indented bullet under its related theme.

Angel Island played a key role in defending the West Coast during a 100-year period.

- Angel Island’s strategic location in San Francisco Bay made it an important location for the U.S. government to establish military, quarantine, and immigration services.

Angel Island SP serves as a refuge for enjoying recreation and natural beauty amidst a large urban area.

Though Angel Island is the largest island in San Francisco Bay, factors such as isolation and terrain have limited its use over time.

The choices we make every day affect the vitality of Angel Island SP’s cultural and natural resources.

6.2.2 Park-wide Secondary Themes

Angel Island was once one of the large hills of Marin before the Sacramento River and the rising bay waters disconnected it from the mainland.

Due to its isolated environment, plant and animal populations on Angel Island developed in a different way from those on the mainland.

Angel Island has a long and diverse maritime history.

Humans altered the landscape and environment of Angel Island through extensive use of its natural resources and introduction of exotic species.

- The military planted many non-native

trees on Angel Island to conserve water, to curtail erosion, and to serve as windbreaks in the areas where people lived.

- Maintaining healthy plant and animal populations on Angel Island often requires human intervention.

Angel Island has always relied on the mainland to supply critical resources and services.

- For many years, water was the most limited resource for the island’s population.
- Today, Angel Island SP’s resident and visiting populations continue to rely on resources and services from the mainland.

Due to the island’s varied history, many people have connections to the park that they might not realize.

The changing ocean chemistry related to climate change will affect the marine ecosystem of the bay in ways scientists cannot yet predict.

- Future climate change will affect how much water flow there is in the Sacramento River, which will in turn affect the flow of freshwater into the bay.
- In the future, rising sea levels caused by the changing climate will affect low-lying areas of Angel Island and the entire San Francisco Bay.

People’s actions in response to climate change could minimize the impacts on the environment and help preserve and maintain Angel Island SP for future generations.

Angel Island SP’s isolation makes it a model for exploring the “Earth Island” concept.

6.3 USIS Themes

6.3.1 USIS Unifying Theme

The USIS at Angel Island is a lens through which the broad contemporary issues of immigration, diversity, and culture and class conflict can be examined with historical perspective. Its legacy serves as a touchstone for personalizing and humanizing the complicated intersections of race, immigration and our American identity.

6.3.2 Immigration

Immigration is a common thread binding the histories of most Americans who came to this country in search of freedom, opportunity, and prosperity.

San Francisco became one of the most significant immigration destinations on the West Coast because of its relative proximity to Pacific Rim countries, and because of the opportunities in the West for immigrants seeking gold, land, freedom, and self-definition.

Between 1910 and 1940, the USIS on Angel Island processed immigrants from all over the world, including Asia, South East Asia, India, Africa, South America, and Europe.

War, political chaos, religious persecution, and economic turmoil in their own countries prompted over a million immigrants to come to America. They arrived from all over the world including Asia, Central and South America, Australia, and Europe.

6.3.3 Exclusion

Beginning with the gold rush in the 1850s and continuing through the depression of the 1870s, a hostile political, economic, and social climate developed toward Asian immigrants that triggered a series

of discriminatory local and state laws, leading to the passing of the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act and other exclusion laws prohibiting Asians from entering the United States.

The passing of the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act prohibiting Chinese laborers from entering the U.S. and denying citizenship to foreign-born Chinese affected Asian immigration and marked the first time legislation was passed to exclude immigrants from the United States based on race.

Exclusion policy is often created in reaction to public sentiment against immigrants when a country is undergoing social, economic, or political upheavals and change.

The Chinese Exclusion Act and the history of the immigrant experience on Angel Island should be remembered when determining immigration policy today.

It is important that we remember the power each of us has to exclude people for unjust reasons and how it feels when we are excluded.

There was a difference in immigration policy practiced on the East versus the West Coast. While the Statue of Liberty welcomed immigrants to Ellis Island, USIS at Angel Island was built to enforce the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act and considered the "Guardian of the Western Gate".

Despite exclusion laws, people will continue to immigrate using both legal and illegal means.

6.3.4 Immigrant Experience

The experience of Asian immigrants at the USIS differed from the experience of other immigrant groups entering the U.S., transforming individuals, families, and

communities.

People detained at USIS conveyed their frustration, despair, anger and hope through artistic expression by writing and carving poetry on the walls of the Detention Barracks.

The impact of the exclusion laws and the Angel Island experience on the Chinese community left a legacy among individuals and families who had to assume false identities as “paper sons”. It also created an insular community who were distrustful of government authority.

6.3.5 American Identity

Government policies can determine whom we, as a nation, include and whom we exclude from becoming Americans and that definition can change based on economic, social, or political events.

The enforcement of exclusion laws to prevent Asian immigrants and families from entering the U.S. combined with misogynist laws created a bachelor society within the Asian community and altered the composition of the U.S. population

Although America is a nation of immigrants, there is a perception that certain groups of immigrants are “foreign” even after they have gained citizenship. This idea challenges us to consider who is an American and at what point an immigrant stops being foreign and becomes accepted as an American.

The history of the USIS reflects our nation's struggle for tolerance to cultural diversity. Today we should recognize that our nation is strengthened by the contributions of diverse cultures and people.

While the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island welcomed European immigrants to

America, the USIS was built to enforce the Chinese Exclusion Act and keep Asians out of the country.

The harsh and unfair treatment accorded Asian immigrants at the USIS on Angel Island had a negative impact on individuals, families, and communities.

6.3.6 USIS Operations

To process and detain immigrants, the USIS functioned as a self-contained complex with its own hospital, administrative offices, Detention Barracks, laundry, powerhouse, and employee housing.

The design and construction of the Detention Barracks, Administration Building, and USIS Hospital with segregated areas for Asian and European immigrants reflects the institutionalized prejudice of the Bureau of Immigration toward Asian immigrants in the early 20th century.

The U.S. Bureau of Immigration chose Angel Island as the new location for the USIS because its isolation would help prevent escapes, collusion of family and friends on the interrogation, and the spreading of contagious diseases.

Comparison of Angel Island’s operation to others in the U.S. show that in conforming to popular opinion and immigration laws against Asian immigration, Asians were unwelcome and more harshly treated as compared to European immigrants.

6.3.7 WWII

The U.S. Army converted the USIS detention facility for use as a POW detention facility for Japanese and German prisoners between 1941 and 1946.

6.3.8 Preservation Story

The recognition of the immigration station's significance to relate the Asian immigration experience, has led to intense preservation efforts from the community, culminating in the restoration of the site and its designation as a National Historic Landmark.

Through careful preservation and creative interpretation, USIS will continue to tell the diverse stories of American Immigration.

Community efforts to preserve the USIS ensures that the historical legacy of the Angel Island experience is remembered and interpreted as a part of the complex story of our American immigration history.

6.4 USIS Hospital Topics, Themes and Storylines

The topics and themes below were developed for the USIS Hospital IPP to guide the development of exhibits, interpretive programs, wayside panels, online and printed media and other interpretive services there.

6.4.1 USIS Hospital Topics

I. Introduction

- A. Peopling of the West Coast—why and how people immigrate to the U.S.
- B. U.S. Immigration policies and process upon arrival
 - 1. Primary inspection
 - 2. Medical exam
 - 3. Board of Special Inquiry (BSI) hearing
 - 4. Detention and appeal

II. Public Health Service Policies

- A. Standard medical practices and beliefs (1910-1940)

- 1. Quarantine
- 2. Disinfection
- 3. Contagious diseases
- 4. Vaccines
- 5. Eugenics
- 6. Segregation of immigrant groups

B. Approaches to medicine and treatment

- 1. Diseases and conditions tested and treated
- 2. Immigration Stations throughout the U.S.—similarities and differences

C. Public Health Service Policies (present)

- 1. Societal beliefs in health and immigration
- 2. Medical practices and beliefs
- 3. Approaches to medicine and treatment

III. USIS Hospital Function and Layout

A. Relationship to other USIS buildings

B. Relationship to Quarantine Station

C. Architecture and USIS Hospital design

- 1. Connection in design to germ theory and medical practices
- 2. Architecture and architect Walther Mathews
- 3. Shortcomings

D. Rehabilitation of Angel Island's USIS Hospital

- 1. Public stewardship
- 2. Rehabilitation Project

IV. Immigrants and the USIS Hospital

A. Different medical exams according to race, nationality, gender, and class in an effort to exclude certain groups and conduct scientific research

- 1. Chinese

2. South Asian
 3. Japanese and Korean
 4. European
 5. Latin American and Mexican
 6. African
- B. Medical treatments and outcome
- C. Response and resistance of immigrants to treatment
1. Historic accounts by officials
 2. Immigrants' perspectives
 3. Western and Eastern Medicine – practices and cultural differences
- V. Treating the Sick
- A. Perspectives of immigration officials
 - B. Perspectives and experiences of USIS Hospital staff
- VI. Wartime Use of USIS Hospital
- VII. Legacy of Immigration USIS Hospital
1. Innovations in medical gate-keeping
 2. Better America–“positive eugenics”
 3. Impact on people’s lives and American society

6.4.2 USIS Hospital Themes

Several workshops were held with constituents, partners, and interpretive planning team members to develop themes, storylines, and topics for the USIS Hospital Interpretive Project Plan (IPP). The culmination of this work is presented here, and referenced in Chapter 8: Proposed Visitor Experience. Each primary theme is presented, followed by its interpretive intent and related topics, when applicable.

6.4.2a Primary Theme One

The reality of process, detention, and inspection met head-on those journeying

from across the world with dreams of new beginnings and freedoms at the USIS.

Intent

Visitors will be introduced to the broader immigration stories of late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Interpretation will prompt people to ask why so many came to the U.S. seeking new lives and opportunities, and how they were processed through the USIS at Angel Island.

Topics

- Peopling of the West Coast (why and how people immigrated to the U.S.)
- U.S. Immigration policies and process upon arrival

6.4.2b Primary Theme Two

Fears of misunderstood afflictions and new immigrants spread like a disease, leading the Public Health Service to develop new and sometimes-experimental medical practices.

Intent

Early medical practices and policies reflected the ignorance about other cultures and people around the world. Visitors will be introduced to the many avenues the medical service took to understand and deal with the real and assumed medical threats to the United States.

Topics

- Standard medical practices and beliefs (1910-1940)
- Approaches to medicine and treatment
- Societal beliefs in health and immigration

- Current Public Health Service policies

6.4.2c Primary Theme Three

Specialized needs lead to unique approaches in the design and use of the USIS Hospital. These choices provide a unique glimpse into the medical world of the early 20th century.

Intent

Not only did medical practices and policies suffer from the poor understandings from the medical community of the early 19th and 20th centuries, these misunderstandings and ignorant concepts crept into the design and form of the medical structures themselves. Visitors will be introduced to the unique architectural and design choices implemented at the Immigration Station, and the results of these decisions.

6.4.2d Primary Theme Four

The enforcement of exclusionary laws and practices lead to various medical treatments and patient outcomes. Immigrants seeking medical treatment at the USIS received different medical treatment based on their race, nationality, gender, and class. Through these medical practices and procedures followed at the USIS, positive and negative impacts were felt in emerging medical fields, and by the patients themselves.

Intent

Visitors will be introduced to the various medical reasons that led to exclusion, segregation, and separation of immigrant families and individuals who passed through Angel Island. Stories unique to ethnic groups and to the physically and mentally disabled will be explored, as will any outcomes or changes in the medical field that came as a result.

6.4.2e Primary Theme Five

Both USIS and USIS Hospital staff had the common goal of safeguarding America from the threats of disease and maintaining the health of detainees. However, the Public Health Service and the Bureau of Immigration had conflicting policies and procedures, which presented many challenges to staff and immigrants.

Intent

Visitors will be introduced to the stories from the point of view of the staff and officials from both the Public Health Service and U.S. Immigration Services. The stories of immigration are often told from the perspective of former detainees. By looking at these experiences from the viewpoint of the facility staff, the visitor is presented with another angle on how the sick were regarded and treated at the USIS Hospital.

6.4.2f Primary Theme Six

Angel Island is home to many layers of history, which is also reflected in the USIS Hospital, and its history. After the USIS ended its operation, the USIS Hospital became housing for German and Japanese POWs after the U.S. entered WWII.

Intent

Visitors are introduced to the second “life” of USIS facilities. With the change in use, came changes to the building and its floor plan. Walls and rooms were changed and sometimes added upon to serve the needs of the military now occupying the site.

6.4.2g Primary Theme Seven

The policies and procedures of the Public Health Service reflected the viewpoint that foreigners with physical and mental health disabilities would be a burden to society.

Intent

Visitors will be introduced to the various medical reasons that led to exclusion, segregation, and separation of the immigrant families and individuals who passed through Angel Island. Through exploration of the experiences and treatments received at Marine Hospital Service facilities and the Immigration Station, we can better understand the accepted western medical world and its practices of the time. Through understanding, we can see how these practices positively and negatively affected the evolution of the modern medical field.

6.4.2h Primary Theme Eight

The story of the USIS Hospital on Angel Island can serve as a lens through which the broad, contemporary issues of immigration, public health, race, and national identity can be examined with historical perspective. The history of the USIS Hospital is marked by discriminatory practices directed toward Asian immigrants based on social beliefs, immigration policies, and medical practices of the time.

Intent

Visitors will be encouraged to reflect on the legacy of the USIS Hospital in relation to medical gate-keeping practices then and now, the lives of new immigrants, and of America itself.

Topics

- Innovations in medical gate-keeping (trachoma, parasitic infections, meningitis, age determination)
- Better America: “positive eugenics”
- Effect on people’s lives and American society
- Conversations about immigration and public health policies today

6.4.2i Primary Theme Nine

Making Personal Connections: the Immigration Station, a complex of buildings, rooms, and pathways, was once used and occupied by people from across the globe taking their first steps into America. Just as their experiences, emotions and frustrations were physically marked onto these spaces; we continue to express thoughts and connections through provocative dialogue and reflection, and leave our marks in the ever-evolving immigration discussion.

Intent

Visitors will have the opportunity to reflect upon their visit to the site through interactive opportunities, involvement in dialogue, and direct connection to history and historic areas. A reflective space will encourage visitors to take in the meaning and impact of the layered history of the USIS complex, and engage in additional research based upon their experience.

6.4.2j Primary Theme Ten

Conservation and Preservation: 21st century methods to preserve and restore USIS buildings are often in stark contrast to the building practices of aesthetic over function of the early 20th century.

Intent

Visitors will be introduced to conservation and preservation efforts taking place over the past four decades. Themes will highlight past and present efforts and the story of best practices in construction.

6.4.2k Primary Theme Eleven

Current Conversations of Immigration Today: through reflection, provocation, and discussion, the story of immigration in America continues to be written allowing for the struggles and journeys of the past to guide the continuing discussion of immigration today.

Intent

Visitors will be presented with small examinations of America's attitudes and policies in the past and be able to gain a broader awareness of how we connect and move forward in the continuing conversation of immigration in America today.

CHAPTER 7: RECOMMENDATIONS

Chapter 7 presents recommendations for the development of interpretive programs and exhibits, and the visitor experience at the United States Immigration Station (USIS) at Angel Island State Park (SP). These recommendations are presented as goals, objectives, and strategies. Together, these elements provide the road map that will guide the development of USIS Hospital interpretive programs and services.

The USIS Hospital's goals, objectives, and strategies build upon recommendations made in the park's 2012 Interpretation Master Plan (IMP), 2003 USIS Master Plan, and 2003 Interpretive Strategy.

7.1 Terminology

Goals build off the vision and mission statements of California State Parks (CSP) and Angel Island SP. Goals are broad, general concepts that describe the ultimate purpose, aim, or intent of interpretation at the park. Goals are not necessarily measurable. They represent the big picture; the overall results that interpretation should achieve.

Objectives are realistic and measurable results that contribute to the accomplishment of a goal.

Strategies are measurable approaches used to accomplish one or more objectives. Strategies are measurable.

Tasks are the steps needed to carry out strategies.

7.2 IMP Goals and Objectives

Interpretive goals, objectives, strategies, and tasks were developed for the IMP.

These elements set the direction of interpretation for Angel Island SP. Tasks were grouped into projects, which were prioritized in the Interpretation Action Plan (IAP). The goals developed for the USIS Hospital Interpretive Project Plan (IPP) builds off these elements.

Goal 1: Orient

Interpretation will orient visitors to, and encourage exploration of, Angel Island SP.

Goal 2: Connect

Interpretation will inspire visitors to make connections to Angel Island SP.

Goal 3: Diversify

Interpretation will be accessible to a diversity of visitors.

Goal 4: Promote

Interpretation will promote and increase interest in Angel Island SP.

7.3 USIS Interpretive Strategy Goals

The primary purpose of interpreting the USIS is to create greater awareness of the immigrant experience at Angel Island so that visitors can examine how race, culture, prejudice, political and economic events have influenced immigration and our American identity and to foster an understanding that these experiences are relevant to immigration issues today.

California State Parks (CSP) is committed to preserving and interpreting the USIS at Angel Island SP, including artifacts associated with the site, related historic structures, and the historic landscape of the site. CSP is striving to make the USIS accessible for park visitors to experience and understand.

7.3.1 Interpretive Goals and Objectives

- Compare and contrast the Chinese immigrant experience vs. the experience of other immigrants who passed through Angel Island; notably Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Russian, and South Asian.
- Provide an understanding of the experience of immigration through other U.S. ports of entry during the same period (1910-1940).
- Foster an understanding of how institutionalized racism was applied in U.S. immigration policies and in the design and operation of the USIS.
- Address larger contemporary issues of public policy and immigration, using the story of what happened on Angel Island for comparison.
- Have visitors understand the function of the site as a whole and the function of each feature as it related to the station.
- Preserve and interpret WWII-era structures and the POW story related to the site.

7.3.2 Delivery Goals

- Have visitors experience the "immigrant experience" at the site.
- Provide high quality interpretive programs that are accessible on many levels, while preserving the historic resources. These would include K-12 and university-level programming, family programming, and community outreach.

7.2.3 Operational Goals that Support Interpretive Goals

Restore and manage the historic landscape of the USIS to the immigration period (1910-1940).

7.3.4 Learning Objectives

- Visitors will be able to define what it means to be a U.S. citizen.
- Visitors will be able to list the steps in processing new arrivals at the Immigration Station, and understand how detainees passed the time while in detention.
- Visitors will be aware of the many nationalities of people who were processed on Angel Island and how immigration laws targeted and treated groups based on their race, nationality, class, and gender.
- Visitors will understand the use of the site as a POW facility during WWII.
- Visitors will understand the purpose of the main buildings and the features of the station.
- Visitors will understand that individuals, organizations, and agencies work to preserve this site.

7.3.5 Behavioral Objectives

- The majority of visitors will participate in guided tours of the Detention Barracks or self-guided tours around the grounds of the site.
- Visitors will want to share their personal immigration stories and tell others of their experience at the Immigration Station.
- Visitors will be interested in connecting their own immigration experience to the Angel Island Immigration story and will seek additional information.
- Visitors will be more tolerant of other racial and ethnic groups through their everyday interactions with others.
- Visitors will want to return to visit the USIS in the future.

7.3.6 Emotional Objectives

- Visitors will be aware of the range of emotions from hope and anticipation to isolation, fear, and anxiety as experienced by the immigrants.
- Visitors will have an opportunity to reflect on their own emotions, behaviors, and actions as it relates to the history of the site and current contemporary issues related to its legacy.
- Visitors will feel anger at the injustice of being denied entry and citizenship based on race.
- Visitors will feel that the Angel Island immigration story is an important chapter in our nation's history.
- Visitors will reflect on current immigration policy and feel a sense of duty and responsibility to prevent similar abuses and injustices.

7.4 USIS Hospital Goals, Objectives, and Strategies

<p>7.4.1 Goal 1: Understanding the USIS Hospital Function and Role</p> <p>Visitors will understand the USIS Hospital's placement, function, and role within the USIS.</p>
<p>Objective 1.1. Visitors will identify the USIS Hospital as a significant building within the USIS historic site.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 1.1.1:</i> Ensure the USIS Hospital building is identified and marked on USIS interpretive panels, directional signage, maps, and interpretive materials.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 1.1.2:</i> Include orientation to the USIS Hospital within the USIS site, park, and online sites.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 1.1.3:</i> Make the building and pathway more visible from the loop road.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 1.1.4:</i> Use landscaping to interpret the USIS Hospital's historic landscape to the immigration period between 1910 and 1940, as a way to identify the building and its purpose.</p>
<p>Objective 1.2. Visitors will be able to list the steps in processing new arrivals at the USIS, and explain two reasons why people ended up at the USIS Hospital.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 1.2.1:</i> Develop personal and non-personal interpretation of the USIS that includes information about the arrival process, inspections, medical treatment, and conditions that required immigrants be treated at the USIS Hospital.</p>

<i>Strategy 1.2.2:</i> Provide interpretation of significant USIS Hospital rooms and features that discuss their historic uses (e.g. segregated entrances, wards, surgery suite).
<i>Strategy 1.2.3:</i> Use oral histories, historic images, and primary source materials when interpreting these stories.
Objective 1.3. Visitors will be able to describe how the USIS Hospital changed over time, from a USIS medical center and WWII Army barracks, to a valued state park and community resource.
<i>Strategy 1.3.1:</i> Use the building’s architecture and design to explain changes in the USIS Hospital use over time.
<i>Strategy 1.3.2:</i> Use oral histories, historic images, and primary source materials when interpreting these stories.
<i>Strategy 1.3.4:</i> Use images and information learned during the Rehabilitation Project to show how the building changed over time (e.g. leave a section of wall unfinished to show how the building was constructed and modified).
7.4.2 Goal 2: Diverse Peoples and Experiences
Visitors will realize that immigrants and workers at the USIS came from a variety of ethnic backgrounds, countries, and experiences.
Objective 2.1. Visitors will be able to identify at least three countries and/or ethnicities of people that came through the USIS.
<i>Strategy 2.1.1:</i> Use oral histories, historic images, and primary source materials from immigrants and USIS employees when interpreting these stories.
<i>Strategy 2.1.2:</i> Interpret the messages on the wall that were left behind by Japanese male patients.
<i>Strategy 2.1.3:</i> Develop online content, changing exhibits, and interpretive programs that discuss this topic and are updated with new material.
<i>Strategy 2.1.4:</i> Collaborate with constituent groups and cultural organizations to develop and produce interpretive content and material.
<i>Strategy 2.1.5:</i> Collaborate with cultural organizations, constituent groups, schools, and similar interpretive providers to develop programs that can be delivered at the USIS Hospital and offsite.
<i>Strategy 2.1.6:</i> Use the Immigrant Voices program as a way to relate personal experiences to visitors.
<i>Strategy 2.1.7:</i> Provide a method and location for people to share their own or family’s experiences as an immigrant or USIS employee on Angel Island.
<i>Strategy 2.1.8:</i> Develop interpretive programs and/or special events that coincide with ethnic holidays or national cultural months. Interpret the USIS immigrant experience at these events and develop appropriate programs and activities for these events (e.g. discuss the Asian experience during Asian Heritage Month, African immigrants during Black History Month).
<i>Strategy 2.1.9:</i> Develop programs that engage children and youth from diverse backgrounds to participate in producing interpretive content and material (videos, podcasts, smart phone applications, photography, art, or poetry competition).

<p>7.4.3 Goal 3: Explore Contemporary Issues</p> <p>Visitors will think about larger contemporary issues of public policy and immigration when learning about the story of what happened at the Angel Island USIS Hospital.</p>
<p>Objective 3.1. Visitors will compare and contrast immigration and/or public health policy issues that occurred from 1910-1940 with current-day issues.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 3.1.1:</i> Feature personal narratives and historic accounts from the USIS.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 3.1.2:</i> Make topics relevant to today’s audience. Present historical and contemporary information in a manner that encourages people to draw their own conclusions.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 3.1.3:</i> Provide a place where people can reflect upon the information they have learned and share their own experiences on similar topics.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 3.1.4:</i> Develop changing exhibits, special events, and interpretive programs that feature both historic and contemporary points of view.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 3.1.5:</i> Develop online programs that explore historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 3.1.6:</i> Collaborate with similar museums and organizations to develop joint programs that explore contemporary and historic issues.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 3.1.7:</i> Record the experiences and perspectives of Angel Island immigrants, their children, and grandchildren. Use their stories to explore historic and contemporary immigration issues.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 3.1.8:</i> Collaborate with secondary and college-level schools to develop programs that explore these issues. Have the students develop a product that can be shared online, at the park, or offsite.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 3.1.9:</i> Collaborate with similar organizations and museums to tell the Angel Island USIS story at their location.</p>
<p>7.4.4 Goal 4: Welcoming and Accessible</p> <p>The USIS Hospital will be a welcoming place that serves the visitor’s immediate needs, provides information to a diverse audience in a variety of ways, and encourages them to explore the exhibits and interpretive spaces.</p>
<p>Objective 4.1. Provide visitor amenities that meet their immediate needs and encourages them to stay or return at another time to explore the USIS Hospital.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 4.1.1:</i> Provide shelter from inclement weather, refreshments for sale, and accessible information about the USIS Hospital and the USIS site.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 4.1.2:</i> Develop exhibits, displays, media, and promotional materials that attract people’s attention and encourage them to explore.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 4.1.3:</i> Develop changing exhibits and interpretive programs with provocative topics that pique people’s interest and encourage them to return to investigate.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 4.1.4:</i> Provide a welcoming and comfortable space for people to relax and reflect upon their experience.</p>

<p>Objective 4.2. Visitors will provide positive feedback to indicate what they felt about exhibits, interpretive programs, and content. This is to ensure that content and presentation is not biased in favor of one cultural group, event, or activity.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 4.2.1:</i> Exhibits and programs will be presented in a balanced, non-judgmental, and non-defensive manner.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 4.2.2:</i> Interpretive content will be fact-based, well researched, and primary sourced.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 4.2.3:</i> Present multiple viewpoints and interpretations on a single topic.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 4.2.4:</i> Present information in a manner that encourages people to draw their own conclusions about interpretive content.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 4.2.5:</i> Encourage visitors to leave comments and provide them with easy ways to do so (e.g. comment book, email, or link to online feedback).</p>

<p>7.4.5 Goal 5: Community Resource</p> <p>The USIS Hospital will serve as a resource and location for people to learn, teach, discuss, and explore the many aspects of immigration and U.S. health policy towards immigrants from 1910 to the present.</p>
<p>Objective 5.1. Community members, educators, and students will use the USIS Hospital’s multi-purpose rooms and other resources to study, conduct research, and take part in discussing topics that fit with the USIS site mission and themes.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 5.1.1:</i> Provide opportunities for professionals, students, and the public to work together to conduct research and present their findings at the USIS Hospital and offsite.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 5.1.2:</i> Provide a forum for people to share and express their feelings about interpretive content presented at the USIS Hospital.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 5.1.3:</i> Make every effort to make the USIS Hospital’s multi-purpose rooms available at low cost or no cost to community organizations.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 5.1.4:</i> Promote the use of the USIS Hospital’s multi-purpose rooms to community organizations and schools.</p>
<p>Objective 5.2. People will recommend the USIS Hospital as a place to learn more about their own immigration story.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 5.2.1:</i> Provide tools that allow people to conduct research about immigrants who went through the USIS.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 5.2.2:</i> Collaborate with cultural organizations and research firms that specialize in immigration and immigrant stories to develop resources for the USIS (e.g. ancestry.com, Ellis Island Foundation, Chinese, Japanese, Russian historical societies).</p>
<p><i>Strategy 5.2.3:</i> Develop opportunities and tools for people to share their own immigration story, images, documentation, and materials. Make this information and material available for other people to research.</p>

<p>7.4.6 Goal 6: Inspire Stewardship</p> <p>Local community members and organizations will take an active role in park stewardship and support interpretive services.</p>
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<p>Objective 6.1. Increase community financial support of interpretive programs and services.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 6.1.1:</i> Provide easy ways for visitors to donate to park preservation programs.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 6.1.2:</i> Seek out businesses and organizations whose mission is similar to the USIS. Encourage them to support interpretive services and special events as a way to promote their business while supporting the park.</p>
<p>Objective 6.2. Increase the number of volunteers to support interpretive services.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 6.2.1:</i> Recruit and train volunteers to lead interpretive programs from the USIS Hospital.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 6.2.2:</i> Offer a variety of training opportunities and content throughout the year as a way to recruit new volunteers.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 6.2.3:</i> Promote volunteerism at the USIS and regional special events (e.g. set up a booth at Bay Area County Fairs, farmers markets, and festivals to promote the volunteer program).</p>
<p>Objective 6.3. Visitors will know about the USIS preservation history and the USIS Hospital Rehabilitation Project.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 6.3.1:</i> Provide information about the USIS historic preservation programs online, during USIS Hospital tours, programs, and exhibits.</p>
<p>Objective 6.4. Visitors will support USIS historic preservation programs.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 6.4.1:</i> Get the local community involved in historic preservation projects (volunteer opportunities) at the park and hold programs at the USIS Hospital.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 6.4.2:</i> Expand the donor recognition program.</p>
<p>Objective 6.5. Increase the number of interpretive programs available at the USIS Hospital using partnerships.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 6.5.1:</i> Identify organizations whose programs fit with the USIS Hospital’s interpretive periods and themes, develop a partnership agreement with them, and collaborate to develop interpretive content.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 6.5.2:</i> Provide a location for organizations to present programs and workshops at the USIS Hospital that fit with the interpretive mission and themes.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 6.5.3:</i> Collaborate with organizations to develop joint programs that can be held at the USIS Hospital and offsite.</p>
<p>7.4.7 Goal 7: Making Connections</p> <p>Interpretation will inspire visitors to make physical and emotional connections to the USIS Hospital and the USIS site.</p>
<p>Objective 7.1. Visitors and community members will regard the USIS Hospital as a place where they can learn all about the building’s history.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 7.1.1:</i> Information will be well researched and presented in a clear and comprehensible manner.</p>
<p><i>Strategy 7.1.2:</i> Interpretive material will be developed in consultation with subject matter experts and cultural groups, and will be submitted to non-specialists to review for comprehensibility.</p>

<i>Strategy 7.1.3:</i> Provide links to current research, theses, and organizations that offer programs that complement the USIS Hospital and the USIS’s interpretive goals and themes.
<i>Strategy 7.1.4:</i> The USIS Hospital exhibit interpretive themes will carry through to other exhibits in the USIS site.
<i>Strategy 7.1.5:</i> Update exhibits and interpretive content when appropriate to include new information, accommodate learning styles, and ensure content is relevant to visitors.
Objective 7.2. Visitors can purchase items in the retail area that expand their knowledge of the subject matter and inspire an association with the USIS Hospital and USIS site.
<i>Strategy 7.2.1:</i> Offer items for sale in the retail area and online that relate to the USIS Hospital’s and USIS interpretive themes and periods, exhibits, and special events.
Objective 7.3. Visitors, scholars, and students will regard the USIS Hospital as a place to conduct research and learn about their connection to past events and people.
<i>Strategy 7.3.1:</i> Provide access to research, historic documentation, and genealogy information.
Objective 7.4. Visitors of all ages, backgrounds, and abilities will experience the exhibit.
<i>Strategy 7.4.1:</i> Develop accessible exhibits, activities, and programs that engage people with a variety of learning and physical abilities.
<i>Strategy 7.4.2:</i> International visitors and those who do not speak English will understand exhibit content and information.
<i>Strategy 7.4.3:</i> Self-guided interpretation, exhibits, and other hands-on and interactive tools will be designed to be intuitive, easy to use and navigate.
<i>Strategy 7.4.4:</i> Develop engaging hands-on experiences that encourage visitors to participate through exploration.
<i>Strategy 7.4.5:</i> Broaden interpretive services to ensure they are inclusive to all visitors.

7.4.8 Goal 8: Expand Educational Opportunities
Visitors and educational users will experience high-quality interpretive programs about the USIS Hospital that are accessible on many levels. These would include K-12 and university-level programming, family programming, and community outreach.
Objective 8.1. Increase the number of educational institutions and students from the San Francisco Bay Area and the region who attend programs and use the USIS Hospital’s resources.
<i>Strategy 8.1.1:</i> Exhibits and programming will address the most current academic standards.
<i>Strategy 8.1.2:</i> Provide internship opportunities for students from local colleges and universities to develop interpretive programs based on their studies of the USIS Hospital and related themes.
Objective 8.2. Visitors, community groups, researchers, and schoolchildren outside the Bay Area will access interpretive resources and programs.

<i>Strategy 8.2.1:</i> Explore methods to present interpretive programs and messages outside the park.
<i>Strategy 8.2.2:</i> Expand interpretive services to include programs, kits, media, online programs, and other methods that are accessible to the educational community and other groups.
<i>Strategy 8.2.3:</i> Develop a virtual classroom for interpretive programs where visitors from around the world participate in discussions.
<i>Strategy 8.2.4:</i> Develop a relationship with regional and national interpretive providers to share resources and programs (e.g., National Park’s Ellis Island has historic connections and similar interpretive content to Angel Island).
<i>Strategy 8.2.5:</i> Provide online access to research, historical documentation, images, and video (that meet all state and federal copyright policies).
<i>Strategy 8.2.6:</i> Develop virtual tours and online programs.
<i>Strategy 8.2.7:</i> Host high school and college classes and programs and offer internship opportunities.

CHAPTER 8: PROPOSED VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Chapter 8 presents a narrative of the visitor experience at the USIS Hospital. The chapter recommends approaches to visit planning, site access, outdoor and indoor experiences, and visitor circulation. Rooms are described with their proposed uses, interpretive elements, and considerations for visitor flow. The visitor experience will be achieved through exhibits, interpretive programs, and visitor services. Information in this chapter is intended to guide interpretive program development at the USIS Hospital.

8.1 Overview

The former Public Health Service Hospital at USIS will be more than a museum when it opens its doors to visitors. The historic building site will provide a place to learn about and reflect on the historic experiences of West Coast immigrants, in particular the period of USIS at Angel Island from 1910-1940. To be relevant for years to come, the USIS Hospital will also be a place that provides a venue for repeat visitation through changing exhibits and programs.

A number of the larger USIS Hospital wards are designated as multi-purpose rooms where visiting artists from diverse cultures can display their work as part of a program of rotating exhibits. Meetings and seminars can be held that welcome discussions about immigration in a neutral, safe environment, and historians can work to integrate the story of the West Coast immigration into the more well known history of East Coast immigration. The Reflecting Room is a dedicated space where visitors will share their own personal stories and thoughts opening a continuous dialogue with others here and online.

The historic site is a powerful setting for reflecting on the past, present, and future of immigration. The building's architecture provides a compelling setting for visitors to understand differing perspectives on cultural identity that is reflected in both public health policy and the study of communicable diseases.

The USIS Hospital was a place where real people worked, were treated, were born, and in some cases, died. Traditional exhibits using house museum furnishings will be limited to spaces that reveal the most powerful human experiences. These include the Japanese men's ward with its wall inscriptions, the surgery suite, and the disinfection rooms.

The Hospital will provide space for permanent and temporary exhibits, as well as programs and events. Once fully built out, it will include much-needed USIS visitor amenities including restrooms, sales, and catering. These services will support programs held on the USIS grounds.

8.2 Visit Planning

It is expected that the majority of park visitors will be from the San Francisco Bay Area and greater Sacramento region. Increased marketing of park interpretive services and special events to these regions will inform more visitors about what the park has to offer. Marketing to hotels and other tourist destinations in the Bay Area might attract more attention from national and international travelers.

Many visitors access information on the internet and social media sites, thus it is an essential part of trip planning. Making sure that information on the internet is up-to-date is an important step to help visitors plan a trip to the USIS. Visitors would benefit from expanded trip planning information online, and information posted at visitor bureaus and tourist venues.

Once on the island, information about return ferry service schedules, island transportation options, hours of operation, site accessibility, and interpretive opportunities should be readily available. Interpretive services will be available near all ferry terminals, at the Ayala Cove visitor center, the USIS site orientation panel, on the California State Parks (CSP) and cooperating associations' websites, and shared with local national, state, and county parks.

8.3 Site Approach

Once at Ayala Cove, visitors access the USIS on foot, bicycle, or shuttle.¹ If walking, visitors turn off the Perimeter Road onto a paved USIS Loop Road which leads them around the historic complex (see figure 5).

A new “key interpretive destination” node at the USIS will be installed in 2014, near the gates to the USIS on the side of the Perimeter Road. The three-panel kiosk will introduce visitors to the USIS, and WWII-

era history as it relates to the site, and will include a detailed site map, identify visitor amenities, and provide regulatory information. Tour schedules, interpretive offerings, and ferry schedules will be posted and updated here as well.

Turning off the Perimeter Road, the USIS Loop Road is steep in some places and difficult to traverse on foot in wet weather. For pedestrians, an accessible paved trail leads to the USIS Hospital across the USIS Loop Road (figure 28).



Figure 28. Accessible Path to USIS Hospital and Monument

8.4 Outdoor Experience

Outdoor interpretation (*table 9*) provides an overview of the USIS Hospital’s history and function within the USIS complex.

Table 9. Outdoors: Interpretive Concepts

Room #	Room Name	Intro/Orientation	U.S. Public Health Policy	Design and Architecture/ Quarantine connection	Immigrant Perspectives & Personal Stories	Staff Perspectives & Personal Stories	WWII/POW	Medical Innovations and Practices	Personal Reflection	Building Conservation & Rehabilitation	Current Conversation
	Front Porch	•									
	Path/Approach	•			•					•	
	Recreation Yards		•		•						
101	Entry (Non-European)	•		•						•	•
107.1	Entry (European)	•		•						•	•

Other topics that might be interpreted include building architecture, landscape design, and changes to the building over time. Visitors have several ways to explore the USIS Hospital setting via:

- An accessible path that runs parallel to the USIS Hospital drive.
- The steep USIS Hospital drive that branches off the USIS Loop Road (*figure 29*).
- A paved trail running next to the Immigrant Heritage Wall, up a set of stairs to the USIS Hospital, and on to the USIS Monument (*figure 30*).

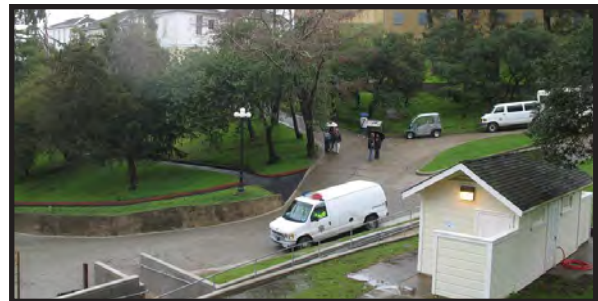


Figure 29. USIS Loop Road (bottom left) and USIS Hospital drive (upper left)

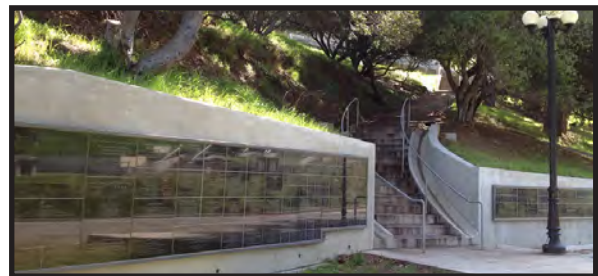


Figure 30. USIS Immigrant Heritage Wall and steps leading to the USIS Hospital and Monument

8.4.1 Site Interpretation

An interpretive panel is located at the intersection of the USIS Hospital access road and the USIS Loop Road (*figure 31*).

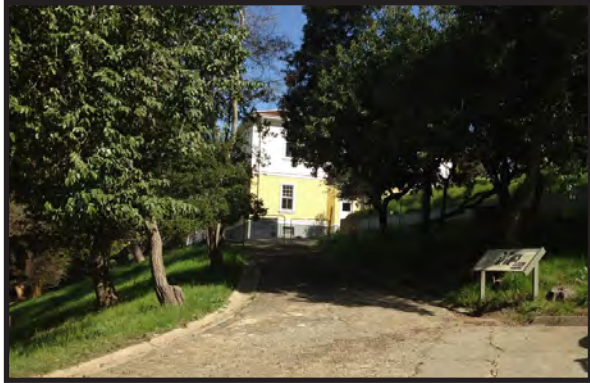


Figure 31. USIS Hospital interpretive panel

This panel provides an overview of the building's history and its role within the USIS. To comply with current ADA standards, this panel needs to be relocated from this sloped corner to a more accessible location. From 1910-1940, the Administration Building, Detention Barracks, and USIS Hospital were the most prominent buildings within the USIS complex. The USIS Hospital was built on a slope that faced the Detention Barracks and was perpendicular to the Administration Building (*see figure 5*).

Plants and trees were selected as landscaping elements designed to create what was thought at the time to be a recuperative setting. Mature landscaping now obscures the USIS Hospital from the USIS Loop Road, making it hard for visitors to identify the building (*figure 32*).



Figure 32. USIS Hospital obscured by overgrown plants.

The park may consider restoring the historic landscape plan to help visitors readily identify the building within its historic setting. Refer to the *Cultural Landscape Report for Angel Island Immigration Station (2002)* for information about the historic landscaping.

The original segregated non-European and European recreation yards were located upslope and behind the USIS Hospital. Today, visitors access the recreation yards by walking around the rear of the building. The segregated recreation yards are significant historic features. The yards should be restored for self-guided and guided tours, and should include interpretive signs to identify the spaces and interpret the social context of the segregated spaces.

8.4.2 USIS Hospital Entrances

The USIS Hospital will have two separate entrances, representing the original segregated entrances (European and non-European) that were in place for the first few years of operation. The Hospital Rehabilitation Project will add a new accessible ramp that parallels the length of the porch, wraps around the north and leads up the stairs. Visitors may access the porch from either the stairs or the accessible ramp (*figures 33 and 34*).

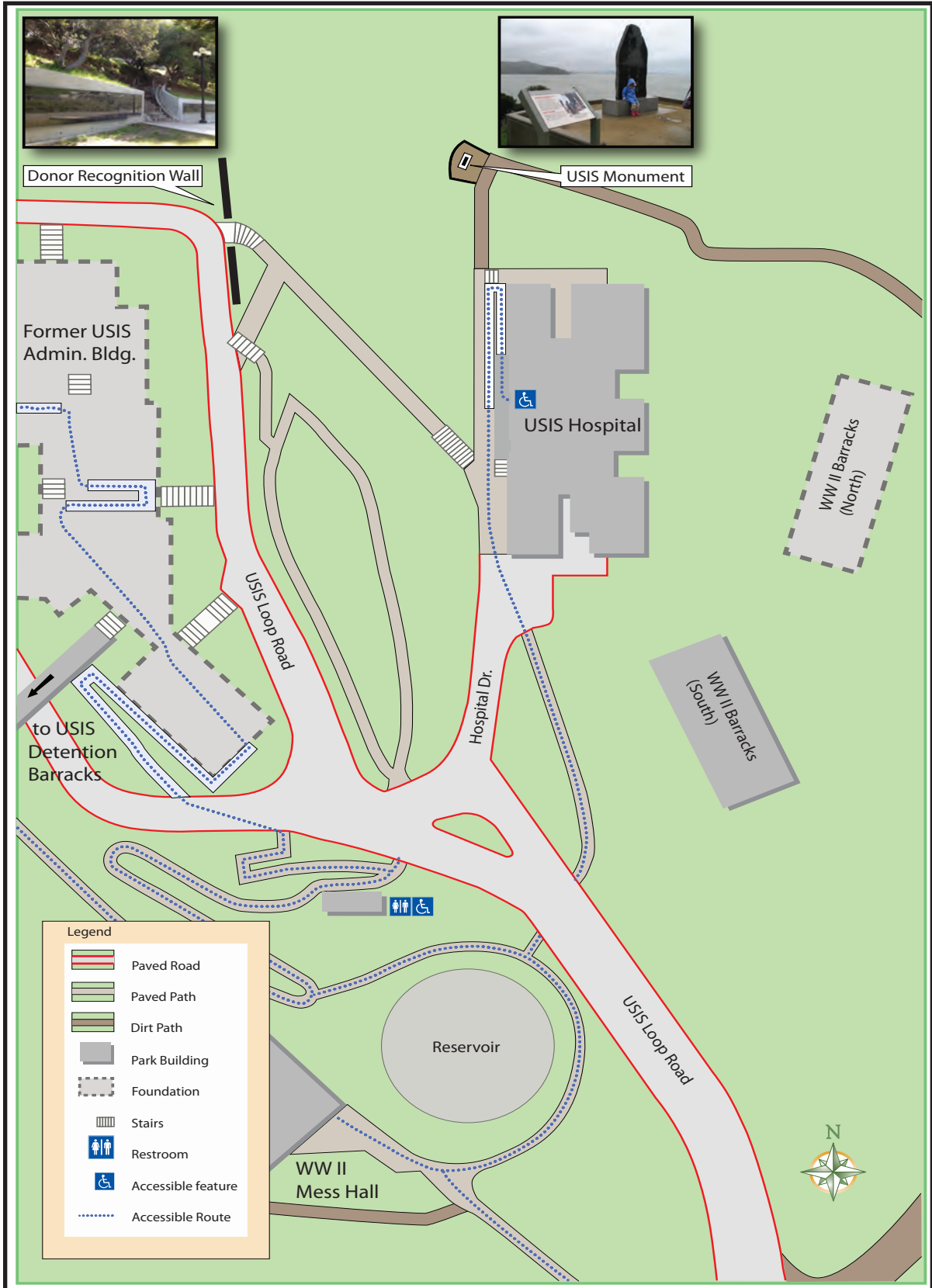


Figure 33. USIS Hospital Map

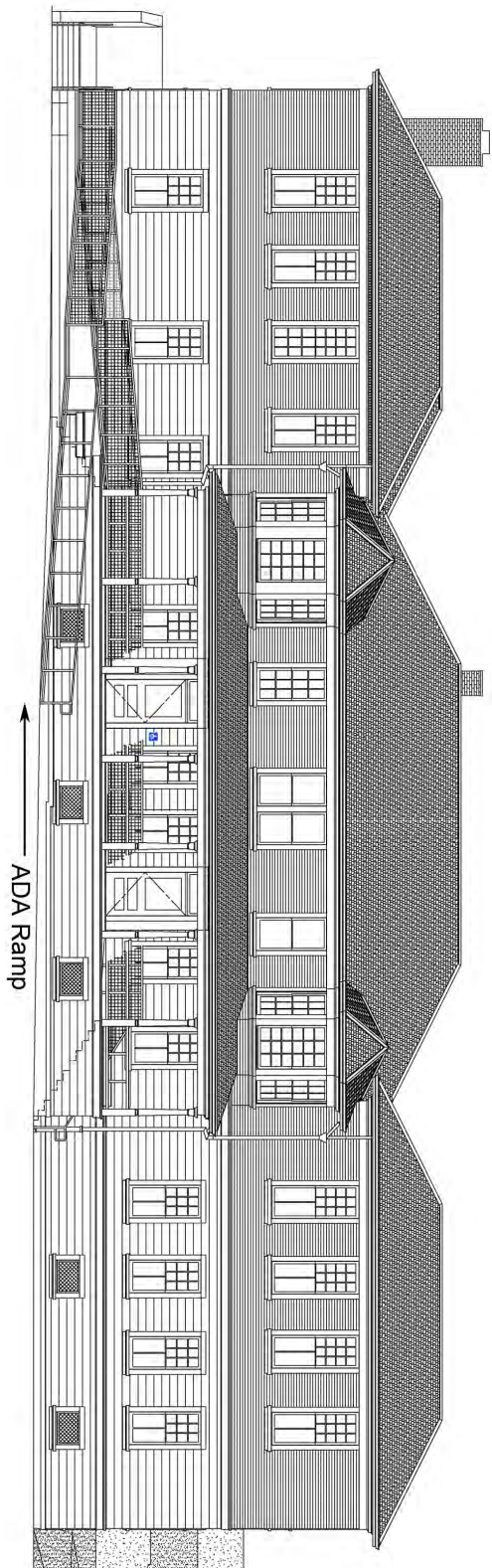


Figure 34. USIS Hospital Exterior Elevation (Note ADA Ramp and Entrance)

The porch will have two separate entrances, representing the original segregated entrances (European and non-European) that were in place for the first few years of operation. ADA signage at the doors will indicate the accessible route into the building.

Interpretation on the porch will describe the reasons two entrances were built, how long the two entrances were used, and why they were removed within the first years of operation. Alternatively, interpretive panels or other media could be placed inside each entrance hall instead of the porch to describe the original intended purposes of the segregated entrances.

Depending on group size, the spacious entry porch may be the most appropriate meeting location for staging guided tours.

8.5 Indoor Experience

The USIS Area Restoration and the USIS Hospital Rehabilitation Projects produced several planning documents and reports that were used to assess the historic uses of the USIS Hospital, and determine its future uses (see 5.1.4 for a list of planning documents). In addition, from 2011-2013, AIISF conducted exhaustive research at the National Archives and Records Administration and other federal agencies for information related to the USIS Hospital. The interpretive planning team used this information and feedback gathered at two constituent workshops to determine historic uses of the building, the interpretive periods, themes, and proposed contemporary uses for the building's spaces.

The USIS Hospital will provide visitor amenities, dedicated space for exhibits and museum collections storage, flexible space for programs and events, and administrative and interpretive offices.

Floors in the hallways and multi-purpose rooms will be covered in linoleum that looks like original wood flooring. Walls will receive plaster treatment and paint to match historic textures and colors. Windows will have period-typical blackout roller shades, wood blinds, or no covering, depending on the location and room use. Light fixtures in rooms with historic interpretation will have period-appropriate lighting.

Multi-purpose rooms and offices will have shades, unobtrusive modern lighting to augment period fixtures, and period-appropriate electric cover plates and switch plates. Exhibit lighting may be installed, where necessary. All multi-purpose rooms will have access to telecom and communications services. For a complete list of treatments and finishes for the building interior are detailed in the Angel Island Immigration Station Hospital Architectural Program Statement.²

All rooms should be labeled to describe their historic use. Labels will include braille.

8.5.1 First Floor

Based on the Architectural Program Statement, the historic and proposed use of the first floor rooms are presented in table 10.

Table 10. First Floor: Historic and Proposed Use

First Floor	USIS Hospital (1910-1940)	WWII (1940-1946)	Proposed
Room 101	Non-European Entrance and Hall	Hall	Visitor Entrance #1
Room 102	Office	Office	Orientation, Visitor Contact, and/or Donor Recognition
Room 103	Main Dining Room	Dining Room	Sales
Room 104	Pantry	Pantry	Pantry
Room 105	Kitchen	Kitchen	Catering kitchen
Room 106	Private Dining Room	Private Dining Room	Sales/Café
Room 107	Hallway	Hallway	Hallway
Room 107.1	European Entrance and Hall	Hall	Visitor Entrance #2
Room 108	Historic Restroom	Historic Restroom	Elevator Vestibule
Room 111	Hallway	Hallway	Hallway
Room 112	Disinfection Room	Bathroom	Hospital Era Exhibits
Room 113	Disinfection Room	Bathroom	Hospital Era Exhibits
Room 114	Bedrooms	Room	Multiple use/Orientation
Room 115	Closet	Closet	Closet
Room 116	Contagious Ward	Bedroom	Museum and Exhibit Storage

The majority of the first floor will be dedicated to visitor amenities, which include a visitor contact station, restrooms, elevators, a concession or cooperating association-run sales area, café, and dining area (*figure 35*).

Other possible uses for the rooms include exhibit and multi-purpose space, and a secure administrative space. Opportunities for interpreting to the public and considerations of site conditions in each area are discussed below (*table 11*).

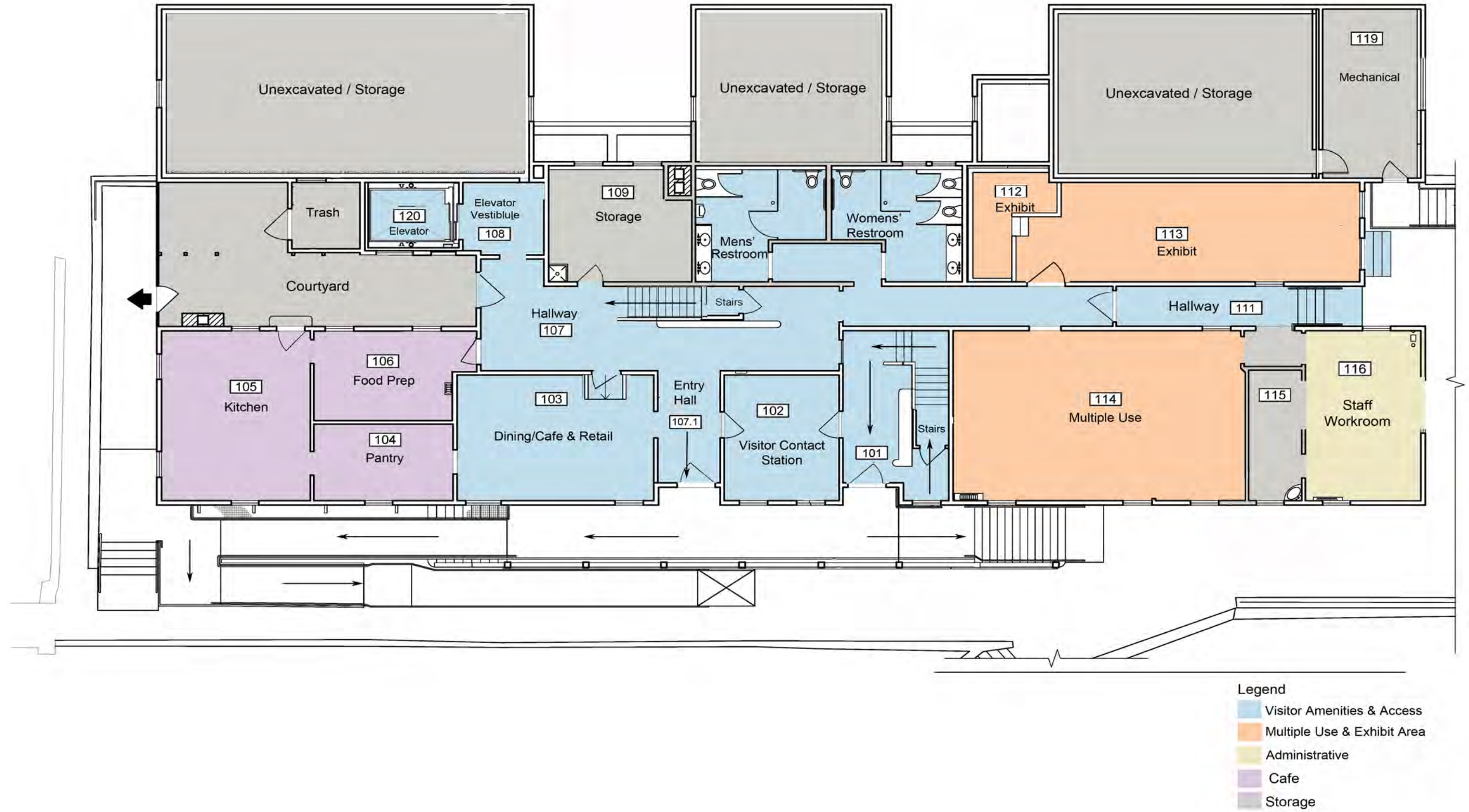


Figure 35. USIS Hospital 1st floor plan

Table 11. First Floor: Interpretive Concepts

Room #	Historic Use	Proposed Use	Intro/Orientation	U.S. Public Health Policy	Design & Architecture/Quarantine connection	Immigrant Perspectives & Personal stories	Staff Perspectives & Personal stories	WWII/POW	Medical Innovations and Practices	Personal Reflection	Building Conservation & Rehabilitation	Current Conversation
101	Entry (Non-European)	Visitor Entrance	•		•						•	•
102	Office	Visitor Contact	•									•
103	Main Dining Room	Dining Area/Café					•				•	
106	Private Dining Room	Sales/Café	•				•				•	
107	Hallway	Hallway	•		•							
107.1	Entry (European)	Visitor Entrance	•		•						•	•
108	Elevator Vestibule	Historic Restroom			•						•	
111	Hallway	Hallway	•		•	•	•				•	
112	Disinfection Room	Exhibit: Disinfection Room		•	•		•		•		•	•
113	Disinfection Room	Exhibit: Disinfection Room		•	•		•		•		•	•
114	Bedrooms	Multiple use room	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

8.5.1a First Floor Amenities

Visitors enter the building through one of two doors. The Non-European entrance (right door) opens to a hall with a staircase to the second floor. The European entrance (left door) provides access to the café, dining room, and retail sales area. Both entry halls have access to the Visitor Station. Park employees or volunteers will be stationed here to greet visitors as they enter the building.

From the first floor hall, visitors have access to exhibits in two rooms, a multi-purpose room, elevators, restrooms, and stairs to the second floor. Park staff will have access to four storage areas and a secured workroom.

Opportunities

- Interpretation near the entrances and visitor contact station (102) should orient visitors to the USIS Hospital's layout, historic roles, and functions. This room may be furnished like a 1910-1920s-era office.
- Visitors should have easy access to orientation information, self-guided interpretation, events schedules, and other pertinent information about the building. In any orientation area, the unifying and primary themes should be apparent in interpretive panels or media.
- Visitors may feel a sense of anticipation, uncertainty, and confusion regarding which entrance to take, which can be a powerful interpretive tool. Interpretive programs, self-guided tours, and other media can use the entrances to tell stories, pose questions to visitors, and offer different experiences based on which entrance visitors take.
- A computer kiosk or other technology could offer additional information to visitors, including media, video clips,

online programs, and content.

- The courtyard behind the kitchen may be developed as an outdoor dining area, reflective area, or for other uses.

Considerations

- The entry halls will have minimal furnishings and may contain building-specific donor recognition information.
- While the separate entrances can be a powerful interpretive tool, keeping both open may pose operational concerns. Visitor flow may be impeded during events and will need to be planned for and managed.
- Depending on the interpretive program or self-guided tour, those with mobility limitations will not have the same experience as those using the non-European entrance as they will not be able to navigate up or down the stairs when using this entrance to the 2nd floor. They will have to enter through the Visitor Contact Station (102) to reach the elevators.
- The Visitor Contact Station (102) is a small room with limited occupancy. It is not an ideal location for interpretive displays where people would congregate.

8.5.1b Exhibit and Multi-purpose Rooms

Rooms 112 and 113 will have exhibits that represent the USIS Hospital-era disinfection room and showers. Here the personal stories and staff perspectives on working at the USIS Hospital can be brought to life. Visitors will be able to walk into these rooms to view a vignette or other interpretive displays.³ The rooms will be furnished with historic fixtures or reproduction objects. Interpretive topics can focus on U.S. Public Health and medical innovations and practices as they

affected immigrants. Visitors will learn about the building's design and function through interpretation of the hospital's architecture, architects, and subsequent renovations. Alternatively, Room 113 can be set up as a multi-purpose space.

Room 114 is a large multi-purpose space that offers flexible program options, such as staging tour groups and school programs, hosting conferences, and displaying changing exhibits. All interpretive topics can be presented here.

Opportunities

- Other displays and interpretive media may be used here.
- These rooms could be part of a self-guided, guided, and/or virtual tour.

Considerations

- To keep program options flexible in room 114, interpretive displays may be limited to interpretive panels or room labels to describe its historic use, leaving the maximum available floor space open.
- Use period-appropriate furnishings to keep the historic feel of the building.
- Orienting groups here may be problematic due to the circuitous path of travel to this site from the entrance.

8.5.1c Concessions

Room 103 could be used as a café, dining room, and retail space. A catering kitchen (105), pantry (104), and food preparation area (106) are available to support the café and special events.

Opportunities

- If not used for food preparation, the historic functions of rooms 103-106 could be interpreted with room labels, interpretive panels, and

period-appropriate furnishings, and could be part of self-guided, guided, or virtual tours. Displays in these rooms could fill interpretive gaps in other areas of the USIS Hospital, such as displaying historic images and quotes from former USIS Hospital employees and immigrants.

Considerations

- Sales items should connect visitors to the site and subject matter, and serve as a reminder of the experience.
- The courtyard behind the kitchen may be developed as an outdoor dining area, reflective area or for other uses.

8.5.1d Administrative Areas

Administrative areas on the first floor include storage rooms (109 and 119), and museum collections storage and workrooms (115 and 116).

Opportunities

- In the future, Room 116 may be used to interpret the USIS Hospital's contagious ward.

Considerations

- Access to Rooms 115 and 116 will be limited to park staff with appropriate security clearance.

8.5.2 Second Floor

Visitors will access the second floor by taking one or two sets of stairs or the elevator. Most of the exhibits and flexible use spaces are on the second floor (*figure 36*).

Staff and volunteers will have access to three offices, a private restroom, and several storage closets. Opportunities for interpreting the USIS Hospital to the public and considerations of site conditions in each room on the second floor are discussed below (*table 12*).

Table 12. Second Floor: Historic and Proposed Use

Second Floor	USIS Hospital (1910-1940)	WWII (1940-1946)	Proposed Use
Room 202	Doctor’s Office	Office	Hospital-era exhibits
Room 203	Dispensary	Dispensary	Hospital-era exhibits
Room 204	Surgery Room	Surgery Room	Hospital-era exhibits
Room 207	European Women’s Ward	Dormitory	Multi-purpose and reflection area
Room 210	European Men’s Ward	Dormitory	Multi-purpose
Room 213	Asian Women’s Ward	Dormitory	Multi-purpose
Room 217	Linen Closet	Gun Closet	WWII-era exhibits
Room 221	Japanese Men’s Ward	Dormitory	Multi-purpose and Hospital-era exhibits
Room 219.1	Ward Washroom	Closet/Toilet	Restroom
Room 220	Ward Shower	Bathroom	Hospital-era exhibits
Rooms 225-226	Chinese Men’s Ward	Offices	Park office and support services



Figure 36. USIS Hospital 2nd floor plan

Table 13. Second Floor: Interpretive Concepts

Room #	Room Name	Proposed Use	Intro/Orientation	U.S. Public Health Policy	Design and Architecture/ Quarantine connection	Immigrant Perspectives & Personal stories	Staff Perspectives & Personal stories	WWII/ POW	Medical Innovations and Practices	Personal Reflection	Building Conservation & Rehabilitation	Current Conversation
Room 200	Hallway	Hallway	•		•							
Room 201	Hallway	Hallway	•		•							
Room 202	Doctor's Office	Hospital-era exhibits		•			•		•			
Room 203	Dispensary	Hospital-era exhibits		•			•		•			
Room 204	Surgery Room	Hospital-era exhibits		•			•		•			
Room 207	European women's ward	Multiple use and reflection area	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Room 210	European men's ward	Multiple use	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Room 213	Asian women's ward	Multiple us	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Room 215	Hallway	Hallway	•		•						•	

Room #	Room Name	Proposed Use	Intro/Orientation	U.S. Public Health Policy	Design and Architecture/ Quarantine connection	Immigrant Perspectives & Personal stories	Staff Perspectives & Personal stories	WWII/ POW	Medical Innovations and Practices	Personal Reflection	Building Conservation & Rehabilitation	Current Conversation
Room 217	Gun Closet	WWII- era exhibits						•			•	
Room 219	Ward washroom	Restroom										
Room 220	Ward shower	Hospital- era exhibits			•		•		•			
Room 221	Japanese men’s ward	Multiple use and hospital- era exhibits		•	•	•	•		•			
Rooms 225-226	Chinese men’s ward	Park office and support services										

8.5.2.a Amenities

Amenities on the second floor include restrooms, an elevator and two sets of stairs.

Opportunities

- The halls could have interpretive messaging or other interpretive media on the walls.

- Each room should have labels that describe its historic use for each time period.

8.5.2.b Exhibits and Multi-purpose Rooms

Rooms 202, 203, and 204 historically comprised the USIS Hospital's surgery suite. These rooms will be furnished to represent the doctor's office, the combination dispensary/laboratory, and surgery room. Depending on the exhibit design, visitors may be able to walk into each room for an immersive experience. Alternatively, visitors could view the rooms from the hall (section 8.6 will elaborate on the exhibit concepts for the surgery suite).

Room 207 has been envisioned as a reflection space with comfortable seating, and is meant to be a location to record and share one's thoughts and experiences, and be a place to display visitor feedback and reactions to USIS site complex.

Room 210's east-facing windows open to the segregated recreation yards, which could be interpreted from here. A new emergency exit will be located on the north side of this room.

Since Room 213 is spacious and the easiest to secure and climate control. It will feature higher-value changing exhibits, museum objects, and artwork.

In the hallway between rooms 213 and 217, visitors pass by the location of a wall that originally segregated the non-European and European immigrant wards. An architectural and/or interpretive element should delineate these two areas. Interpretation of this purposefully segregated building design could be included in tour programs.

Room 217 was converted to a gun closet during WWII, and will have exhibits that interpret this period of use. This story could be linked with the WWII buildings in the USIS complex and included in tour programs at the site. These buildings include the WWII barracks located

upslope and behind the USIS Hospital and the WWII Mess Hall (one existing and one in ruins).

Room 221 historically was part of the Japanese men's ward, along with its adjacent bathroom and dressing rooms. Original plaster inscriptions created by USIS Hospital patients will be protected and interpreted in their original location. A ward vignette will be set up at the south end of the room (8.6.2 will elaborate on the exhibit concepts for these rooms).

Opportunities

- Room 207 has been envisioned as a reflection space with comfortable seating, and is meant to be a location to record and share one's thoughts and experiences, and be a place to display visitor feedback and reactions to USIS site complex exhibits and programs.
- A computer kiosk could provide visitors with access to links to USIS information, immigrant genealogy research sites, partner sites and museums (e.g. Ellis Island, Chinese-American and Japanese-American Museums of Los Angeles, and additional interpretive content and programming).
- Room 213 has the largest assembly space for exhibits, lectures, and programs.
- CSP's museum collection has original beds that can be conserved and used to outfit the Japanese men's ward vignette in room 221. Other interpretive elements and media may be used as well.
- Interpretive displays in multi-purpose rooms may be limited to interpretive panels or room labels to describe historic use. Other displays and interpretive media may be used to add interpretive content, while

leaving the room's use flexible.

Considerations

- Room 213 will have a secured entrance to protect objects on display, given the proposed use for displaying high-value museum objects and artwork.
- Room 217, (WWII Gun Closet), is too small for people to enter. Exhibits, interpretive panels, and/or media installed here would need to be viewed from the doorway.
- Exhibit furnishings and other interpretive displays in Room 221 will be movable to retain flexibility of this space during special events.

8.5.2c Concessions

There are no planned concession spaces for the second floor. During events, the concessions operation may supply food and refreshments.

8.5.2d Administrative Areas

Rooms 224-226 will become part of the office suite and will not be accessible to the public. The suite has several rooms, including a bathroom and closets. The office suite has space to support the PORTS program, volunteer program, and special events. Floors will be carpeted and have modern lighting and equipment to support CSP administrative services. Storage rooms on the second floor include rooms 205, 206, 214, and 216.

Opportunities

- Room 226 is accessible from the public hallway and can be used as a public space separate from staff areas.

8.6 Exhibit Concepts and Guidelines

The USIS Hospital will have permanent museum exhibits in rooms 202-204, a vignette in 221, and the flexibility of using the multi-purpose spaces for additional exhibits. Exhibits will interpret the USIS Hospital using personal stories of immigrants and workers.

Interpretive Methodology

- Provide translations of audio and printed exhibit and interpretive materials.
- Develop a virtual tour of exhibits and make available online.
- Develop online exhibits or information that highlights this exhibit.
- Develop guided tours that incorporate this exhibit.
- Develop a self-guided tour brochure that includes this exhibit.
- Develop a speaker series that addresses topics and themes from this exhibit.
- Develop a PORTS program that uses the USIS building and its exhibits as backdrops.

8.6.1 Surgery Suite (Rooms 202-204)

The USIS Hospital doctor's office (202), dispensary (203), and surgery room (204), will be interpreted in their original location as part of the surgery suite.

Period-appropriate lighting and furnishings in these exhibit rooms will be used to evoke a sense of place (*figure 37*). Other media and interactive elements (e.g. tactile and hands-on objects, audio, and touch-screen video) should be incorporated and used to reinforce the visitor experience.



Figure 37. USIS Dispensary, NARA 90-G124-49. Note the sparse furnishings, enameled metal table, stools, washstands, and cart, concrete floors, and white cotton linens.

If these rooms are furnished with reproductions, visitors would be able to enter each room for an immersive experience. If more security is needed for the vignettes, then a railing would separate the room from the vignette and form a pathway. Interpretive panels could be mounted on the walls and/or on the railing (*figure 38*).

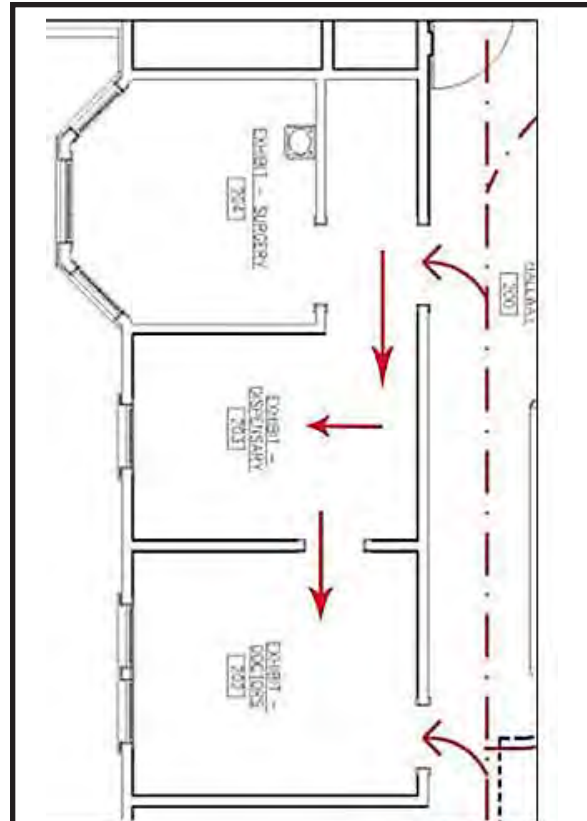


Figure 38. 202-204 surgery suite exhibit concept

Intended User Groups

- Casual tourists
- Guided and self-guided tours
- School groups
- Special event attendees

Minimum Exhibit Requirements

- Room label at the entrance from the hall to identify historic use.
- Interpretive panels on walls or on reader rails.
- Historic or reproduction furnishings, lighting, and pull-shades.

Room Occupancy

It is envisioned that visitors will walk through the spaces, entering one door and exiting out the other. The maximum number of people allowed per room is listed below:

Room	Occupancy
202	11
203	10
204	9

8.6.1a Interpretive Periods

1910-1940 Operation of USIS

8.6.1b Interpretive Topics

The following topics (excerpted from table 5, p. 30) are the focus of the surgery suite exhibit and form the foundation for exploring the interpretive themes below.

- Room 202: Doctor’s Office
U.S. public health policy
- Room 203: Dispensary
Medical innovations and practices
- 204: Surgery
USIS Hospital function/ layout, contagious diseases and medical treatment, immigrant perspectives, USIS Hospital staff perspectives

8.6.1c Interpretive Themes

- Fears of immigrants and of misunderstood afflictions spread like a disease, leading the Public Health Service to implement new and sometimes experimental medical practices.

- Specialized needs lead to unique approaches in the design and use of the USIS Hospital. The choices made in the building’s design provide a unique glimpse into the medical world of the early 20th century.
- The enforcement of exclusionary laws and practices lead to various medical treatments and patient outcomes. Immigrants seeking medical treatment at the USIS received different medical treatment based on their race, nationality, gender, and class. Through these medical practices and procedures followed at the USIS, positive and negative impacts were felt in emerging medical fields, and by the patients themselves.
- The facilities and services enforced by both the Public Health Service and the Bureau of Immigration presented a unique perspective from immigration and USIS Hospital staff as they worked together, and conflicted on policies and procedures. Both immigration and USIS Hospital staff had the common goal of safeguarding America from the threats of disease and maintaining the health of detainees.
- The story of the USIS Hospital on Angel Island can serve as a lens through which the broad, contemporary issues of immigration, public health, race, and national identity can be examined with historical perspective. The history of the USIS Hospital is marked by discriminatory practices directed toward Asian immigrants based on social beliefs, immigration policies, and medical practices of the time.

8.6.1d Exhibit Objects and Furnishings

A mix of historic and period-appropriate reproduction objects can be used in this exhibit. These items include apothecary

bottles with labels and contents, test tubes, lab and pharmaceutical equipment, prescription pads and documents, pharmaceutical books, appropriate office furniture, historic lighting, pull shades, medical equipment and tools, and any signage that would have existed on the walls during period of operation (figure 39).



Figure 39. Typical surgery room, c. 1917, Courtesy of the Gillies Archives from Queen Mary's Hospital, Sidcup.

8.6.1e Considerations

- Period-appropriate surgery and dispensary equipment and tools are expensive and difficult to find. CSP has certain items available in its collection (figures 40 and 41), but many items will need to be acquired.



Figure 40. Items from CSP museum collection.



Figure 41. uncataloged pharmaceutical supplies

- Note that any original medications on display should be sealed or treated to prevent exposure. Several hazardous waste companies in the Bay Area could treat the contents of the bottles, fill with inert substances, and seal.
- If the public has access to the exhibits, the objects must be durable and replaceable.
- All historic, fragile items and expensive reproductions will be secured to prevent theft and damage.
- Sharp tools in the display should be either out of reach or have their edges dulled.

8.6.2 Japanese Men's Ward (Rooms 220 and 221)

From 1910-1940, rooms 220-221 made up the Japanese men's ward and ward bathroom. Original plaster inscriptions will be protected and interpreted in this room in their original placement.

Exhibit furnishings will consist of four beds, chairs, bedding, and patient and staff personal items that are consistent with the interpretive period. The vignette will be set up at the far end of the large room to provide maximum flexibility for the space to be used for more than as a historic house museum exhibit.

Benches or other visitor seating will be placed in this room to allow people to rest and reflect. Period-appropriate lighting and furnishings will be used to evoke a sense of place. Other media and methods may be used to reinforce the topics and themes.

Intended User Groups

- Casual tourists
- Unguided and guided tours
- School groups
- Special event users

Room Occupancy

It is envisioned that visitors will enter the Japanese men’s ward (Room 221) and look into the small ward bathroom from the doorway. Room 221 also has an emergency exit on the south side of the room. The maximum number of people allowed per room is listed below:

Room	Occupancy
221	67
220	3

8.6.2a Interpretive Periods

1910-1940	Operation of USIS
1911-1913	Alterations to the Hospital
1941-1946	Military Use

8.6.2b Interpretive Topics

The following topics (excerpted from table 5, p. 30) are the focus of the Japanese men’s ward exhibit rooms and form the foundation for exploring the interpretive themes below.

- 221: Japanese men’s ward
U.S. Public Health policy
- 220: Ward Bathroom
Staff perspectives & personal stories, other cultures, room function & layout, conditions for patients

8.6.2c Interpretive Themes

- Fears of immigrants and of misunderstood afflictions spread like a disease, leading the Public Health Service to implement new and sometimes experimental medical practices.
- The enforcement of exclusionary laws and practices lead to various medical treatments and patient outcomes. Immigrants seeking medical treatment at the USIS received different medical treatment based on their race, nationality, gender, and class. Through these medical practices and procedures followed at the USIS, positive and negative impacts were felt in emerging medical fields, and by the patients themselves.
- The facilities and services enforced by both the Public Health Service and the Bureau of Immigration presented a unique perspective from immigration and USIS Hospital staff as they worked together, and conflicted on policies and procedures. Both immigration and USIS Hospital staff had the common goal of safeguarding America from the threats of disease and maintaining the health of detainees.

8.6.2d Minimum Exhibit Requirements

- Room identifier/label
- Interpretive panel(s)
- Period-appropriate hospital beds, bedding, chairs, lighting, pull shades

8.6.2f Exhibit Objects and Furnishings

A mix of historic and period appropriate reproduction objects can be used in this exhibit. Items that are available for use in this exhibit includes hospital beds, chairs, medical equipment, and tools (*figures 42 and 43*).



Figure 42. Original bedframes may be restored and used for a Ward vignette.



Figure 43. Historic fixtures may be reused for exhibits.

8.6.3 Interpretive Guidelines

The USIS receives visitors from all over the world. Exhibits should incorporate several approaches to reach people from diverse cultures and backgrounds, by:

1. Using translations of interpretive panel or self-guided tour text in audio or printed format. An interpreter could also give a program in another language.
2. Using universal concepts to deliver messages. For example, most people understand love, peace, family, rest, happiness, conflict, trade, sadness, compassion, courage, anger and health or illness.
3. Engaging multiple senses by incorporating audio, video, and tactile objects to support messages.
4. Forging emotional connections to relate messages to the audience. This can be done by:
 - Incorporating first-person voice wherever possible, particularly for immigrants and USIS employees.
 - Using personal stories and historical accounts.
 - Using historic images, media, documents, and objects.
 - Giving visitors opportunities to share their stories and express their feelings.
 - Using contemporary stories that relate to historic stories.
 - Using active language and vivid words.
5. Using brevity and simplicity to relay messages. Messages should be arranged to reflect the 3-30-3 rule, which allows visitors to understand

the essential message in 3 seconds, acquire a few more details in 30 seconds, and get a thorough overview of the topic within three minutes.⁴

6. Using theme-based titles, provocative sub-titles, and clear body text that use metaphors, analogies, and familiar terms. Accompany text with illustrations that support themes and messages.

8.6.4 Accessibility

To meet the recreational needs of all the people of California and to provide an accessible environment in which all visitors to the State Park System are given the opportunity to understand, appreciate, and participate in the state's cultural, historical and natural heritage.⁵

CSP is committed to making park facilities and experiences—including interpretive experiences—accessible to all the people of California. The exhibits for the USIS Hospital will follow current best practices and meet ADA standards. At a minimum, this will involve using appropriate font styles and sizes, colors, materials, and contrast between the text and the background.

Topics will relate to the site, and all panels will include graphics that interpret park resources and supplement the text. Visitors will easily understand exhibits and programs by avoiding unfamiliar expressions, technical terms, and jargon. If conveying the interpretive message requires the use of such terms, CSP will provide definitions and pronunciation aids. A hardcopy of large font text and images will be available at the information desk. Audio-visual programs will be captioned and have audio-descriptions available as well. Electronic media will be designed to be easily used and understood.²

Exhibit design will go beyond meeting the minimum requirements for accessibility. Such products are intended to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without adaptation or specialized design. Exhibits should incorporate elements taking in account elderly, small children and non-English speakers; people with limited mobility, low vision and/or without sight, limited hearing, and those with cognitive disabilities.

8.6.5 Longevity

The policy of CSP is permanent exhibits should be designed to have a minimum lifespan of 20 years. Design elements should be classic, not trendy, and exhibit features should be designed to be durable. To prolong the life and usability of the exhibits, electronic media should be used judiciously and only with appropriate equipment, with a service contract to maintain the equipment. However, certain elements such as video touch screens will need to be replaced every 3-5 years. Only professional grade equipment designed to display for extended periods of time should be installed.

8.6.6 California Common Core Academic Standards

Exhibits, programs, and interpretive materials should align with the latest academic content standards. California adopted the Common Core in the 2013/2014 school year.⁶

8.6.7 Donor Recognition

The USIS Hospital will allow space for donor recognition. Planning for donor and sponsor recognition should be included in the Exhibit Planning and Concept Design phases. The placement and design of this feature will comply with Department Notice 2006-04, found on the CSP intranet page, and the CSP Donor & Sponsorship Recognition Guidelines.⁷*Obis restem voloreici rendior*

Endnotes

1. See Chapter 4 (USIS Site Access) for information on existing visitor access to the USIS site. A concessionaire operates Segway and tram tours that stop along the USIS road as part of an island-wide tour. However, visitors do not have the option of stopping to explore the site.
2. Vignettes are areas within formal exhibits that, with the use of historically accurate period-appropriate architectural features, fixtures and/or collections, furnishings and décor, illustrate a particular historical setting for interpreting an event, activity or period (California State Parks 2013, 176).
3. The interpretive planning team should consider the National Park Service standards for accessibility. See Section 508, Computer displays for more information. National Park Service, Harpers Ferry Center for Media Services, “Programmatic Accessibility Guidelines for National Park Service Interpretive Media”, Last modified August 2009, www.nps.gov/hfc/pdf/accessibility/access-guide-aug2009.pdf, (Accessed November 14, 2013).
4. Caputo, Paul, and Shea Lewis. “Chapter 4: Elements of Design.” *Interpretation by Design: Graphic Design Basics for Heritage Interpreters*. Fort Collins, Colorado: InterpPress, 2008. 46.
5. California Department of Parks and Recreation policy, *All Visitors Welcome*, 2003.
6. More information about Common Core standards can be found at www.cde.ca.gov/re/cc.
7. Sponsorship Regulation Guidelines can be found on the “Programs and Policies” page of the CSP website: <http://www.parks.ca.gov/pages/735/files/DonorGuidelinesSept07.pdf>.

CHAPTER 9: NEXT STEPS

The next steps for interpretive project planning involve developing interpretive programs, and exhibits, from concept design through installation. This chapter describes the processes involved, points to consider along the way, and remaining tasks needed to complete the project.

9.1 The USIS Hospital Rehabilitation Project

The Rehabilitation Project is being completed in four phases based on available funding. Phase 1, completed in 2008, stabilized the building and includes the remediation of much of the hazardous materials. Phase 2 funded infrastructure rehabilitation, and will be completed in 2014.

Phase 3 was bid for construction in 2014. This project will provide stabilization and structural rehabilitation work of the building. In Phase 3, there will be limited rehabilitation of the interior building. Construction work will include installing interior electrical, plumbing, and mechanical conduit and lines without making final connections. Exit stairs will be installed and the building exterior will be painted. Historic materials, such as original windows, doors, and fixtures, will be rehabilitated and installed. Interior finishes such as flooring and tile work, will be installed or repaired. It will provide ADA accessibility to entrances, around the building, and connection to existing accessible paths. When Phase 3 is complete, the reconstructed entrances and stairs, hallways, elevator, restrooms, and multi-purpose room 210 will be code-compliant and available for public use.

Phase 4 will complete all remaining tenant improvements, including exterior landscaping and exhibit installations,

interior finishes (e.g. paint, window, and floor coverings) finished electrical (e.g. all wiring and fixtures), and mechanical (e.g. plumbing, environmental controls). Phase 4 may be split into multiple projects to allow some sections of the USIS Hospital to be open for use before others, as funding is available. Permanent and changing exhibits, interpretive components, media, furnishings, and decorative treatments also will be installed as funding is secured.

9.1.1 Securing Funds

Now that the architectural and exhibit programs are completed for the USIS Hospital, the next step is to secure funding for Phase 4 work. The Phase 4 project must be on the Park Infrastructure Database (PID) and prioritized by District and Department executive staff.¹

The Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation (AIISF) has launched a capital campaign to raise funds for the remaining building, interpretive program development, and exhibit work in Phase 4. Once the funds are secured, Angel Island SP and its partner AIISF should develop a Request for Proposal and hire an exhibit consultant firm.

Table 14 is the estimated schedule to complete typical project tasks and deliverables for an exhibit project. This will be useful when developing the services contract when selecting an exhibit firm.

Table 14. Schedule of Work

Phase	Task	Calendar Days
Project Start-Up	Project Start-up and Site Meetings	120
	Workshops (if needed)	
Concept Design	Draft Concept Design	120
	Final Concept Design	
Design Development	Draft Design Development	120
	Final Design Development	
Fabrication	Final Artwork	60
	Shop Drawings	
Installation		30
Project Closeout		14
Total calendar days to complete work		464

9.1.2 Interpretive Programs

Interpretation Program Plans for self-guided and guided tours and the PORTS program should be developed in tandem with the exhibit project.² Developing exhibits and program plans together capitalize on the research and creativity of the interpretive planning team. This ensures the exhibits and programs are complementary; follow themes; and meet goals, objectives, and strategies in this plan. In addition, program plans identify program administration, tasks, funding, materials, and staff requirements. These

plans can be a useful tool when applying for grants and fundraising.

9.1.3 Concept Design

The selected exhibit firm will work with the interpretive team to transform ideas from the IPP into concept designs. The interpretive planning team should be prepared to be heavily involved in the concept design process, especially as subject matter experts, researchers, and writers, and to provide images and museum objects available in California State Parks (CSP) holdings. Consulting with partners, stakeholders, and subject matter experts will also be coordinated through the interpretive project team.

The exhibit consultant will produce conceptual layouts that show exhibit locations, floor plans, elevations, circulation, and a description of exhibit content and the visitor experience. Exterior exhibits, coordinated with the designs for landscaping improvements, should also be included. Concept designs will have a detailed narrative of the exhibit envisioned, including overarching themes and storylines, the goals and objectives to be met, proposed images, museum objects, and/or reproductions, and other media or exhibit methods.

The interpretive project team will work closely with architects, engineers, and resource specialists in developing the exhibit concepts. The Service Center’s specialists will work with the District, Accessibility Section, and the State Fire Marshal in the review process and approval.

The concept design will undergo several drafts and refinements. The final product will have preliminary graphic layouts with a color and font palate, proposed exhibit materials, layout, and technology, draft text and images, and general lighting and electrical plans.

9.1.4 Design Development

The design development phase takes the concept design and develops it into a final design. The planning team will refine the final exhibit text images and confirm a myriad of details including overall design and layout, objects, artwork, color and font palates, and finishes. Drawings will be produced that show exhibit components, furniture, cases, platforms, artifact mounts, and interactive components.

All design drawings will be reviewed by the Northern Service Center (NSC) to ensure all building codes and state requirements are met. Once the Design Development package is approved and signed off by the State Fire Marshal, the Accessibility Section, and the District Superintendent, the exhibit fabrication is authorized.

9.1.5 Fabrication and Exhibit Installation

While the exhibits are being fabricated and final artwork is being produced, it will be important to inform the public about the proposed project installation. The CSP website should be updated with the latest project information and updates should be posted at the park entrance kiosk. An effective tool is to place temporary interpretive project panels at the site that describe the project, funding sources, and anticipated site-specific closure dates during installation.

The USIS Hospital building, in whole or part, may need to be closed during the general contractor's work to complete any remaining tenant improvements. Moderate adjustments to interpretive programs should be made to accommodate programs that do not regularly occur in the building.

After the general contractor completes their work on any remaining exterior and interior tenant improvements, the exhibit

firm will install the new exhibits. At the end of installation, the exhibit consultant will provide park staff with training on its operation, maintenance, and warranty on any exhibit items.

9.1.6 Project Closeout

At the conclusion of the project, Angel Island SP and the NSC team will consolidate all project files, scan documents, and upload new reports to CSP's electronic Unit Data File (UDF). Project-produced artwork, photography, and illustrations should be inventoried and kept in retrievable format for future access. Digital and hard copies of project files will be prepared for CSP's archives and Central Records Office. All budget-related documents will be filed and ready for audit purposes.

9.1.7 Conclusion

Over the years, the park and its partners have developed solid relationships with constituent groups, cultural organizations, federal agencies, and the National Park Service. The USIS Area Restoration Project has garnered much positive publicity, including multiple awards and raised awareness about its goals for interpreting the immigrant experience at the site. It will be important to keep the momentum going to expand partnerships to provide support and help raise funds to complete Phase 4.

The USIS Hospital Interpretive Project Plan (IPP) is a vital tool to communicate interpretive concepts and prioritize next steps. The Mission and Vision for Interpretation, Goals, Objectives, and Strategies provide the foundation for exhibit development, defining building functions, and creating new interpretive programs.

The IPP is also a highly effective tool to use when pursuing funding. It demonstrates

to potential funders that interpretive programs and projects are well thought out, and have consistent support. Much of the information needed to request funding is found in this document. Finally, the IPP demonstrates that CSP is working toward final fulfillment of its mission to complete the goals from the Angel Island Immigration Station Master Plan, laid out over a decade ago.

Endnotes

1. The department uses the PID to quantify and prioritize the process of selecting projects to be funded. All districts submit their list of prioritized projects (e.g. interpretive, facility maintenance, public safety) to the PID as needed.
2. The park should update its Annual Interpretation Implementation Plan to complete non-exhibit-related goals in this plan.

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APPENDICES



APPENDIX A: CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT AND STANDARDS¹

The history of America is the history of immigrants. Yet the stories of West Coast immigration are not as well-known as those of the East Coast. The USIS Hospital building will celebrate the voices and stories of the immigrants who passed through its doors. It will truly be the national symbol of the Pacific Coast immigration experience.

*~Angel Island Immigration Station
Foundation*

USIS School Curriculum

The Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation (AIISF) developed a curriculum guide for educators, parents, and students, which is available for download from their website. This curriculum guide provides strategies and background material designed for teachers of grades 3-12. It contains lessons, student worksheets, and primary source documents from the National Archives, historical photographs, and list of resources to introduce students to the experience of immigrants on Angel Island. The curriculum is aligned with national and California state content standards.

Curriculum Guide - Historical Background (11 pages)

- Lesson 1: Where is Angel Island? An introductory geography lesson
- Lesson 2: The Chinese Exclusion Act
- Lesson 3: Conditions in China: Why might one leave home forever?
- Lesson 4: Leaving Home Forever: What would you put in your suitcase?

- Lesson 5: Film Screening: Carved in Silence
- Lesson 6: Exclusion Activity
- Lesson 7: Interrogation of Immigrant
- Lesson 8: Interview a Family or Community Member: Taking oral histories
- Lesson 9: Exploring Oral Histories of Angel Island Immigrants
- Lesson 10: Immigration Case File Investigation
- Lesson 11: How do pictures tell the story of Angel Island?
- Lesson 12: Moving to the poems of Angel Island
- Lesson 13: Making Your Mark: Free verse poetry
- Lesson 14: Culminating Writing Project - Reporting on Angel Island

California State Curriculum Standards

For the purpose of this plan, the following standards and curriculum relate to the park's significant resources, interpretive periods, and themes. The most relevant topics were included. When developing content for interpretive programs and services, the reader should consult the most current and complete content standards, framework, and curriculum.

Table A1. History and Social Science Topics

Grade	Topic	Theme
K	Learning and Working Now and Long Ago	Introduced to basic spatial, temporal, and causal relationships, emphasizing the geographic and historical connections between the world today and the world long ago.
One	A Child's Place in Time and Space	Continue a more detailed treatment of the broad concepts of rights and responsibilities in the contemporary world. Students explore the varied backgrounds of American citizens and learn about the symbols, icons, and songs that reflect our common heritage.
Two	People Who Make a Difference	Explore the lives of actual people who make a difference in their everyday lives and learn the stories of extraordinary people from history whose achievements have touched them, directly or indirectly.
Three	Continuity and Change	Learn about connections to the past and the ways in which local, but also regional and national, government, and traditions have developed and left their marks on current society, providing common memories. Emphasis is on the physical and cultural landscape of California, including Native Americans, the subsequent arrival of immigrants, and the impact they have had in forming the character of our contemporary society.
Four	California: A Changing State	Students learn the story of their home state, unique in American history in terms of its vast and varied geography, its many waves of immigration, beginning with pre-Columbian societies, its continuous diversity, economic energy, and rapid growth.
Five	United States History and Geography: Making a New Nation	Study the development of the nation up to 1850, with an emphasis on the people who were already here, when and from where others arrived, and why they came.
Eight	United States History and Geography: Growth and Conflict	Study ideas, issues, and events, from the framing of the Constitution up to World War I, with an emphasis on America's role in the war. They learn about the challenges facing the new nation, with an emphasis on the causes, the course, and consequences of the Civil War. They make connections between the rise of industrialization and contemporary social and economic conditions.

Grade	Topic	Theme
Ten	World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World	Study major turning points that shaped the modern world, from the late eighteenth century through the present, including the cause and course of the two world wars. Students develop an understanding of current world issues and relate them to their historical, geographic, political, economic, and cultural contexts.
Eleven	United States History and Geography: Continuity and Change in the Twentieth Century	Study the major turning points in American history in the twentieth century.
Twelve	Principles of American Democracy and Economics	Pursue a deeper understanding of the institutions of American government. These standards represent the culmination of civic literacy as students prepare to vote, participate in community activities, and assume the responsibilities of citizenship.

Endnotes

1. "Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation". AIISF Learning Center. <http://aiisf.org/education/resources/curriculum-guide> (accessed 4/14/14).

APPENDIX B: USIS FLOOR PLANS¹

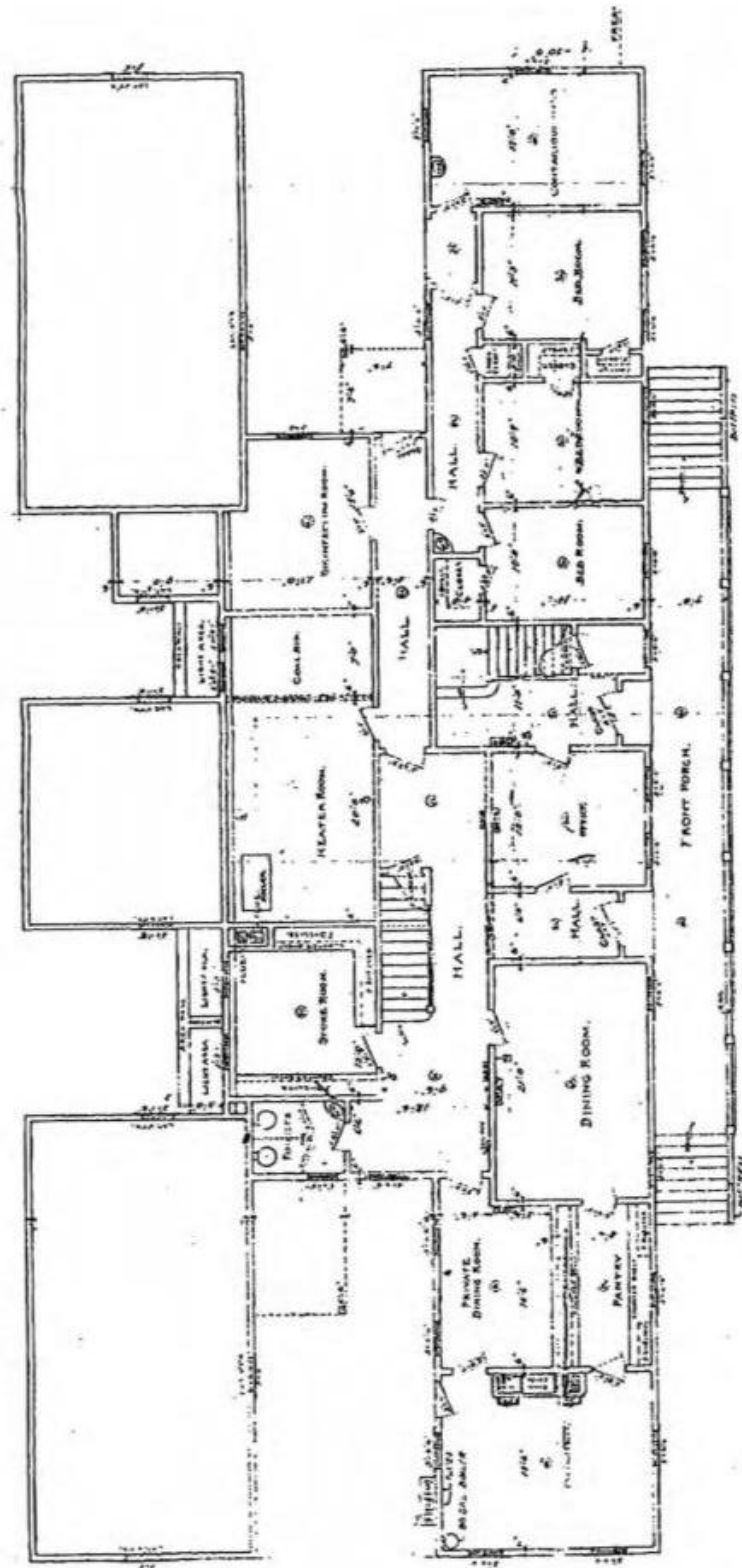


Figure B1. Historic first floor plan, c. 1908

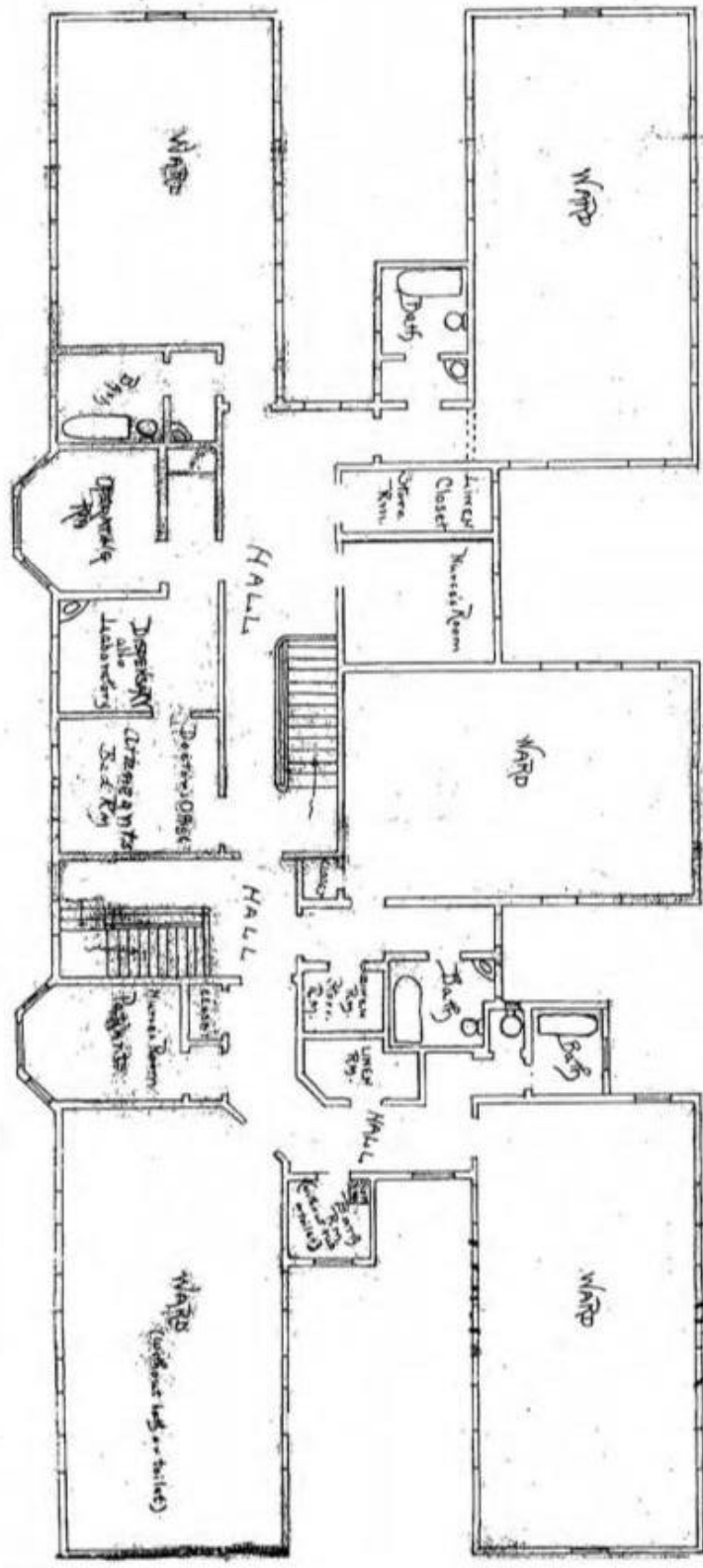


Figure B2. Historic second floor plan, c. 1908

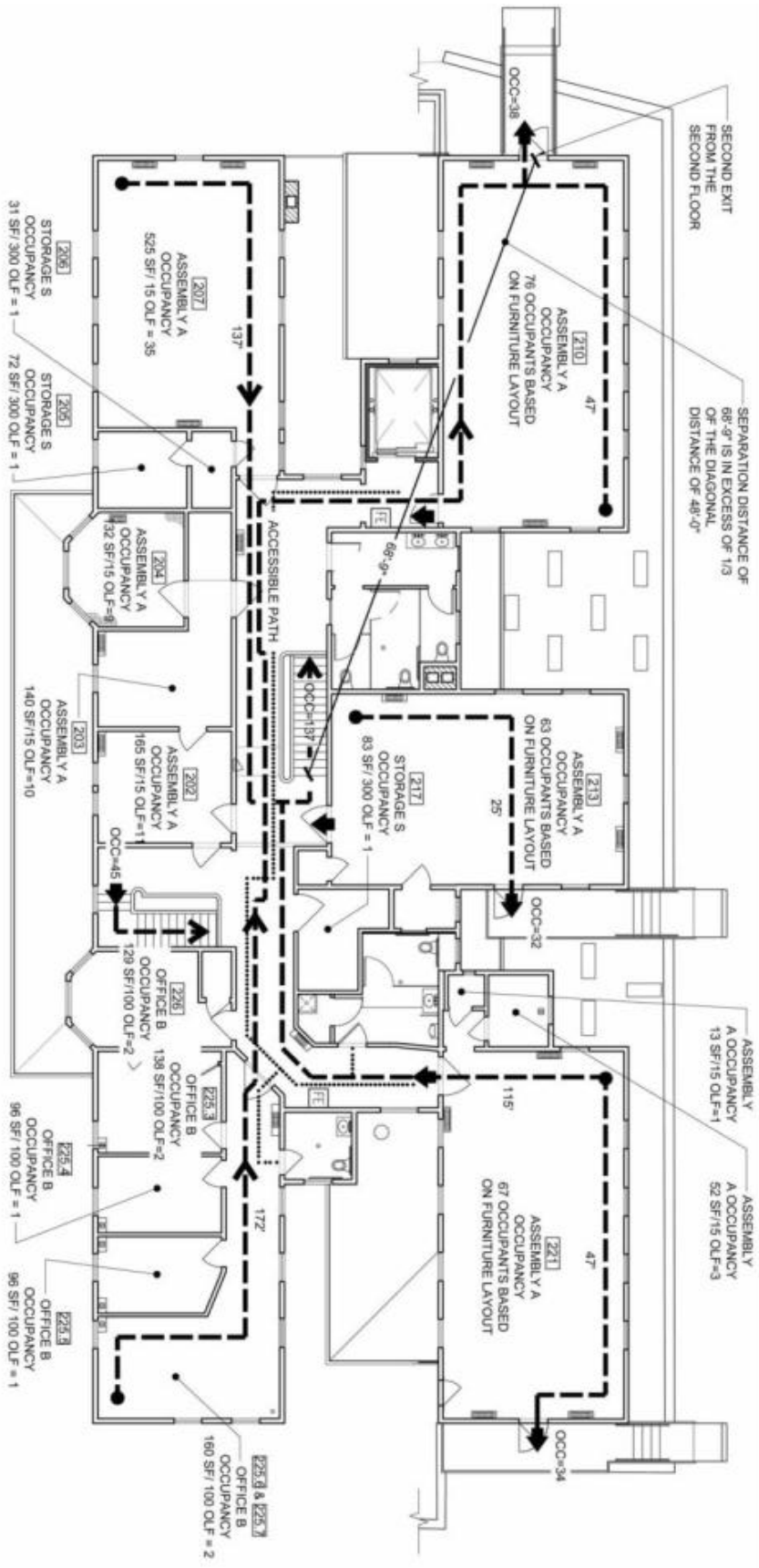


Figure B4. Second floor with occupancy levels

Endnotes

1. The historic floor plans in this section are the original 1908 construction plans, designed by Walter J. Mathews. This image also appears in Appendix D of the 2002 HSR for the building. These images have been slightly modified to make them more legible. Not to scale.

APPENDIX C: BUDGETS FOR PROPOSED EXHIBIT ROOMS

These tables should be used as a tool to develop costs and tasks for installing exhibits in the surgery suite and Japanese men's ward.

C.1 Budget and Tasks for the Surgery Suite (Rooms 202-204)

Table D1. Room 202

Item	Description	Qty.	Est. Cost	Source
Desk, chairs, filing cabinet, bookshelf	Oak office furniture		\$500	Existing museum collections
Enamel wash stand, towels, soap	Historic 1920-era or reproduction		\$500	
Medical books, charts, prescription pads	Historic 1920-era or reproduction		\$500	
Other items <i>TBD</i>	Historic 1920-era or reproduction		\$2,000	
Light fixture or chandelier (single hanging bulb)	Reproduction	1	\$500	Rejuvenation, online dealer: www.rejuvenation.com/search?q=burnside

Table D2. Room 203

Item	Description	Qty.	Est. Cost	Source
Chairs	Oak office chairs	2	0	Existing museum collections
Clean-up pharmaceutical bottles for display	Contract with company to dispose of contents, seal and/or fill with inert substances for display	100	\$5,000	Environmental services companies (e.g. www.cleanharbors.com)
Electrical wires	New	1+	\$50	Home Depot

Item	Description	Qty.	Est. Cost	Source
Microscope	Historic (1920)	1	\$750	Antique microscope dealer: www.microscopeinternational.com/microscope-service-repair-or-donation .
Microscope	Reproduction	2	\$150	www.brasscompass.com/mscope2.htm
Other objects <i>TBD</i>	Various bottles or tools	1+	\$8,000	Amazon, medical supply store, donation
Pharmacy equipment	Various bottles, test tubes, test slides, medicines, books, paperwork, Bunsen burners	100+	0	Existing museum collections
Shelving and counter top	Oak shelving treated with stain, build and install	unit	\$15,000	Contract or volunteer
Single hanging bulb light fixture	Reproduction	1	\$200	Rejuvenation, online dealer www.rejuvenation.com/search?q=burnside
Specialized lighting equipment for surgery	Reproduction or historic	1	\$200	Rejuvenation, online dealer www.rejuvenation.com/search?q=burnside

Table D3. Room 204

Item	Description	Qty.	Est. Cost	Source
Charts, x-rays, other	Historic 1920-era or reproduction		\$1000	Reproduction fees or purchase
Enamel metal stool	Historic 1920-era or reproduction		\$150	
Enamel wash stand	Historic 1920-era or reproduction		\$150	
Medical instruments	Historic 1920-era or reproduction		\$5,000	

Item	Description	Qty.	Est. Cost	Source
Metal hospital gurney	Historic 1920-era or reproduction		\$1,500-3,000	
Metal instrument table	Historic 1920-era or reproduction		\$200	
Metal table	Historic 1920-era or reproduction		\$200	
Medical light fixtures	Historic 1920-era or reproduction		\$5,000	
White cotton towels and sheets	Historic 1920-era or reproduction		\$100	

Table D4. Rooms 202-204

Item	Description	Qty.	Est. Cost	Source
Black-out shade	Reproduction	3	\$1,000	Alameda Shade Shop: www.shadeshop.com/index.html
Copyright permission and image reproduction services	For use in exhibits		\$1,000	
Interpretive panels	High pressure laminate or equivalent	6	\$3,000	Izone or equivalent supplier
Track lighting	to spotlight museum objects		\$500	Lamps Plus
Exhibit rails (if used)	Reader rails to separate visitors from exhibit		\$2,000	Exhibit firm

C.2 Budget and Tasks for the Japanese Men's Ward

Table D5. Vignette (Room 221)

Item	Description	QTY	Est. Cost	Source
White cotton towels and sheets	Historic 1920-era or reproduction	4 sets	\$300	Target or Amazon

Item	Description	QTY	Est. Cost	Source
Black-out shades	Reproduction	8	\$1,000	Alameda Shade Shop: www.shadeshop.com/index.html
Copyright permission and image reproduction services	For use in exhibits		\$1,000	
Interpretive panels (if used)	High pressure laminate or equivalent	4	\$2,000	Izone or equivalent supplier
Track lighting (if used)	Spotlight museum objects		\$500	Lamps Plus
Oak chairs	Straight back plain chairs	4		Museum collections
Benches or other seating	Comfortable seating area for people to rest and reflect on the exhibit		\$1,000	