



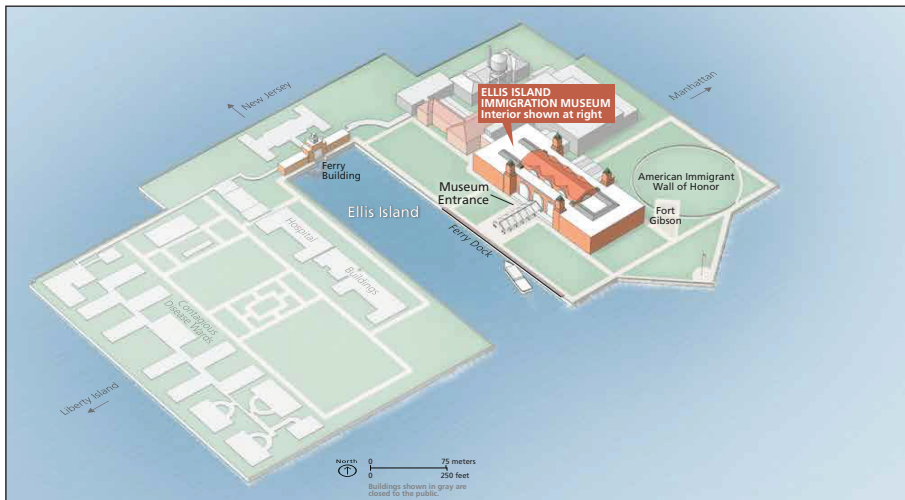
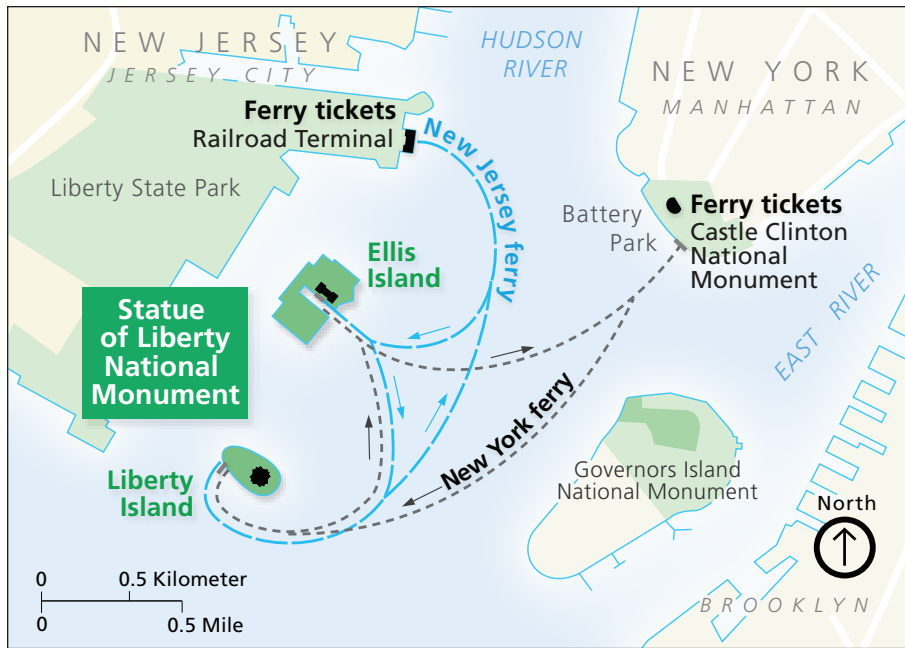
Foundation Document

Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island

New Jersey and New York

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Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



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

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

Since 1995, the United States Park Police has been responsible for icon security at Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island. Detailed information about their icon security program and protocols is not included as a core component of this document, although they are integral to the overall operations of both islands and mainland support facilities.

Brief Description of the Park

Statue of Liberty National Monument

Located on Liberty Island in New York Harbor, the Statue of Liberty (Statue) was presented to the American people in 1886 by the Franco-American Union to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the independence of the United States. The brainchild of French scholar Édouard de Laboulaye, the Statue's principal designers were French sculptor Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi and French engineer Alexandre-Gustave Eiffel. American architect Richard Morris Hunt designed the pedestal. In 1877, Congress authorized acceptance of the sculpture as a commemorative monument of art, and President Ulysses S. Grant designated Bedloe's Island (now Liberty Island) as the permanent site for the Statue. Its design and construction were recognized at the time as one of the greatest technical achievements of the 19th century and hailed as a bridge between art and engineering.

The Statue was completed in France in July 1884 and arrived in 350 pieces in New York in June 1885 on board the French frigate *Isère*. Construction of the granite pedestal within Fort Wood on Bedloe's Island was completed in April 1886. The Statue was reassembled on her new pedestal in four months and dedicated on October 28, 1886, in front of thousands of spectators. Administration of the Statue fell under the United States Light-House Board from 1886 until 1902, when it was transferred to the U.S. Army. President Calvin Coolidge declared the Statue of Liberty and its pedestal a national monument in 1924. The National Park Service took over the administration of the monument in 1933 and the remainder of the island in 1937.

In 1939, the National Park Service issued a master plan for the site that gradually removed all remaining structures of the military (except Fort Wood) to create a carefully landscaped park. In 1956, Bedloe's Island was renamed "Liberty Island" by an act of Congress, and in 1972 the American Museum of Immigration opened inside Fort Wood. From 1982 to 1986, the entire monument underwent a major restoration in anticipation of the Statue's centennial anniversary. During the restoration process, the United Nations designated the Statue of Liberty as a World Heritage Site, concluding that it "... is a masterpiece of the creative spirit of man" and is "directly and materially associated with an event of outstanding universal significance: the populating of the United States, the melting pot of disparate peoples in the second half of the 19th century."





The Statue of Liberty's granite pedestal sits in the middle of the star-shaped Fort Wood, an 1811 harbor defense installation. The base of the monument contains an exhibit about the Statue of Liberty. Visitors can ascend by elevator or stairway to the top of the pedestal, where transparent ceiling panels provide views of the Statue's interior. There is an outdoor observation deck at that level with 360-degree views of New York and New Jersey. The Statue itself consists of a thin (3/8") copper skin supported by an iron and stainless steel armature and framework. A limited number of visitors can climb up inside the hollow Statue on narrow spiral stairs to the crown, where they can look out small windows. The entire monument, fort, pedestal, and Statue stands 305 feet tall. A comprehensive restoration of the monument, led by The Statue of Liberty – Ellis Island Foundation, was completed in 1986 in time for the centennial of the Statue's dedication in 1886.

Liberty Island covers 14.1 acres of land. In addition to the monument itself, the island hosts a small information center; concession buildings; two docks; and NPS maintenance, office, and security screening facilities. A new, freestanding museum and a new security screening structure will be complete by 2019. More than 4 million people visit Liberty Island each year.

Ellis Island

Purchased by the federal government in 1808 from the State of New York, Ellis Island was approved as a site for fortifications, making the island part of the harbor defense system that included Castle Clinton at Battery Park in Lower Manhattan, Castle Williams and Fort Jay on Governors Island, Fort Wood on Bedloe's Island (now Liberty Island), and two earthworks forts at the entrance to New York Harbor at the Verrazano Narrows. The War Department established a 20-gun battery, magazine, and barracks at the island and named it Fort Gibson in honor of a brave officer killed during the War of 1812. Although Fort Gibson did not see action, it was used as a garrison and prisoner of war camp. In 1861, Fort Gibson was dismantled and a naval magazine and supply depot was set up in its place.

In 1890, Ellis Island was selected as the site for the new federally operated immigration station for the Port of New York. A channel was dug to accommodate boats, and docks were constructed. The original buildings were of Georgia pine with slate roofs. The two-story Main Building contained baggage rooms on the first floor and a great inspection hall on the second floor. Smaller buildings included dormitories, a hospital, dining facilities, and other necessary functions. The facility opened on January 1, 1892.

In June 1897, the original immigration facilities were consumed by fire without loss of human life, and new structures were constructed of red brick with ironwork and limestone trim. The Main Building contained a baggage room, a large registry room, dormitories, and offices. The facility opened on December 17, 1900. The original 3.5-acre island was increased to 10 acres from 1890 to 1892. Island Two, containing hospital wards and an administration building, was developed to 3 acres in 1898. A third island (Island Three) comprising 5 acres was added between 1905 and 1906 with additional hospital facilities for patients requiring contagious disease isolation.

During World War I, the island served as an internment center for German sailors and suspected aliens and spies. The hospital was used by the War Department for wounded servicemen. During World War II, the facility again served as a detention center for suspected enemy aliens and as a U.S. Coast Guard training site. Changing immigration policies following the war reduced the number of immigrants and the need for the immigration center, although it continued to process new arrivals until 1954 when it was closed. In total, from 1892 to 1954, the U.S. Immigration Service examined approximately 12 million immigrants before allowing them into the United States.

In 1965, after being abandoned for 10 ½ years, Ellis Island was declared part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument. From 1976 to 1984, the island was opened for limited hard-hat tours, and rehabilitation of the Main Building for use as a museum began in 1982. In partnership with The Statue of Liberty – Ellis Island Foundation, the National Park Service opened several buildings and exhibits including the Ellis Island Immigration Museum in 1990 (now the National Museum of Immigration), the American Immigrant Wall of Honor (1993), the American Family Immigration History Center (2001), and the official opening of the Peopling of America Center in 2015 (one component of the exhibit, *Before Ellis Island*, was opened to the public in 2011).

Ellis Island's historic Baggage and Dormitory Building and most of its hospital complex have been stabilized; the Ferry Building and the Hospital Outbuilding and Laundry have been rehabilitated through a partnership with Save Ellis Island, Inc. Most of the hospital complex buildings have yet to be restored and are only accessible to visitors on a limited basis by reserved hard-hat tours offered by Save Ellis Island, Inc.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established by presidential proclamation on October 15, 1924 (see appendix A for presidential proclamations). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT AND ELLIS ISLAND is to preserve, protect, and interpret these national and international symbols of freedom and migration and to promote understanding, reflection, and discussion about the meanings of liberty and opportunity.



Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- The statue “Liberty Enlightening the World” is one of the world’s most recognized icons. She endures as a highly potent symbol inspiring contemplation of such ideas as liberty, freedom for all people, human rights, democracy, and opportunity. As a gift from the people of France to the people of the United States, the Statue commemorates friendship, democratic government, and the abolition of slavery. Her design, an important technological achievement of its time, continues to represent a bridge between art and engineering.
- Ellis Island is the preeminent example of a government immigration and public health operation, the busiest and largest of its time. The “island of hope, island of tears” now symbolizes the American story of immigration, the cultural richness of the United States, and the contribution of immigrants to U.S. society.

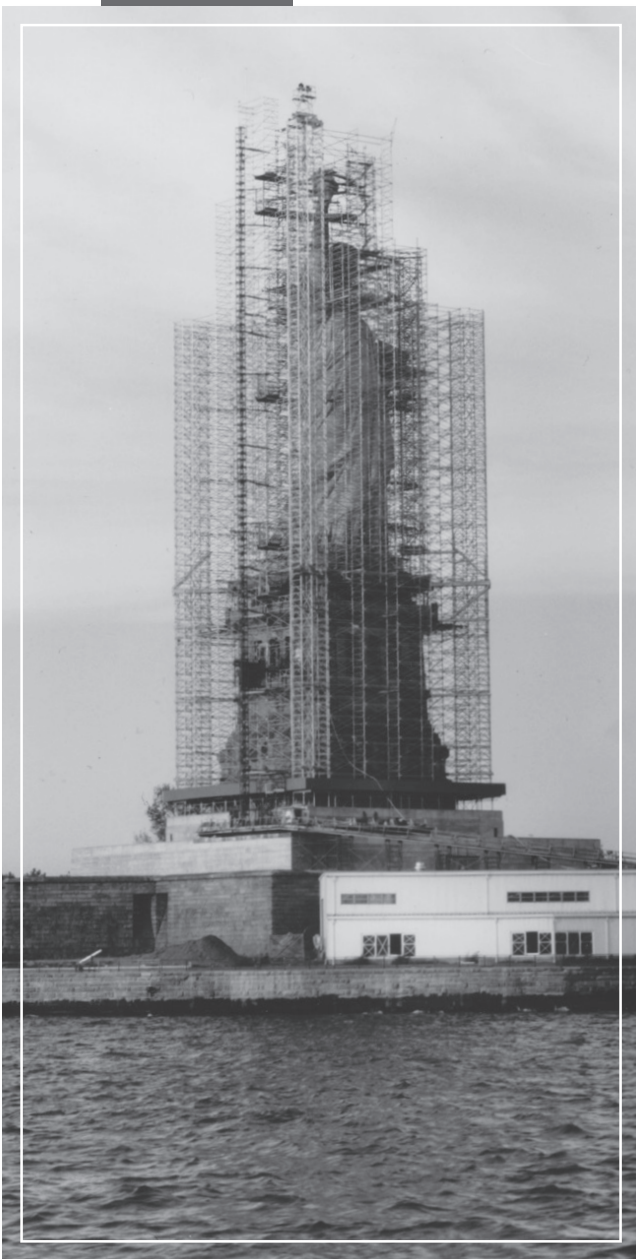


Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park’s legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

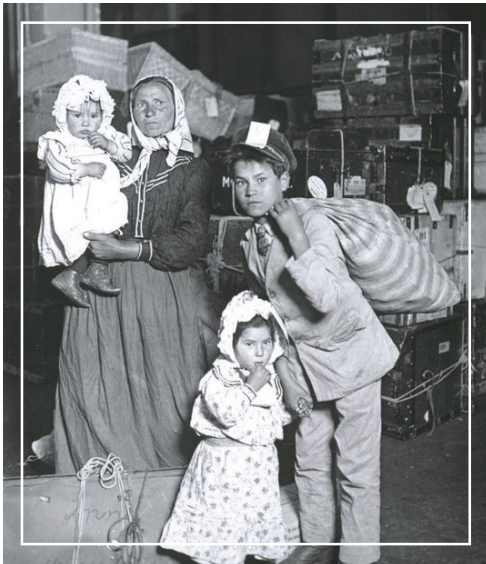
Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island:



- **Statue of Liberty and Liberty Island.** The Statue of Liberty has greeted millions who crossed the ocean in search of freedom and opportunity and serves as a symbol to the world of those ideals of liberty upon which the United States was founded. The Statue is a crowned figure in the shape of a goddess upholding the torch of liberty in her right hand and a tablet inscribed “JULY IV, MDCCCLXXVI” in her left arm. The Statue rises 152 feet above a massive pedestal constructed in the center of Fort Wood, an 11-point star-shaped granite fort built between 1808 and 1811. Providing the setting for the monumental Statue is Liberty Island, a 14.1-acre designed landscape located in New York Harbor.
- **Ellis Island.** Ellis Island occupies a singular place in America’s heritage as the primary U.S. immigration station from 1892 to 1954 when more than 12 million people passed through its complex. Originally 3.5 acres in size, today Ellis Island covers nearly 27.5 acres as a result of numerous landfill operations between 1830 and 1935. This pattern of development created a landscape divided into three distinct parcels identified by the names Island One (containing the main immigration station) and Islands Two and Three (containing the hospital/patient ward complex).
- **Collections, Archives, and Oral Histories.** The museum collection of the Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island includes approximately 390,000 individual artifacts and more than one million archival records that represent the cultural and natural histories of both Liberty and Ellis Islands. Significant items in the museum collection include 1886 models of the Statue of Liberty sold to raise funds for the Statue’s construction; a number of letters exchanged between Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi (designer of the Statue of Liberty) and Joseph Pulitzer (publisher of the New York World newspaper); immigration documents such as inspection cards, passports, and steamship tickets; and personal items families brought with them through Ellis Island.

- **The Immigrant's Experience at the Gateway to America.** The experience of traveling by boat through the setting of New York Harbor is reminiscent of an immigrant's experience at the gateway to America.
- **Views and Vistas.** Views and vistas to and from the islands, including views of the New York skyline and unimpeded views of the Statue.
- **Opportunity for Dialogue.** Ellis Island is a member of the International Coalition of Sites of Conscience, a worldwide network of historic sites and museums that commemorate the ideals of conscience. As an Immigration Site of Conscience, the park promotes humanitarian and democratic values and shares opportunities for public involvement in issues raised at the site.
- **Symbolism of the Statue of Liberty.** In 1886, the Statue of Liberty was a symbol of democratic government and Enlightenment ideals as well as a celebration of the Union's victory in the American Civil War and the abolition of slavery. Between 1886 and 1924, millions of immigrants viewed the Statue as a symbol of economic opportunity and hope for their future in their new country. The symbology of the Statue continues to evolve and holds a variety of meanings that have been ascribed to it over time.
- **Continuing Connections between Immigrant Families and Ellis Island.** Millions of park visitors and others around the world have their own family stories of immigration, migration, and struggle that can forge a connection between these people and Ellis Island.



Other Important Resources and Values

Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island:

- **Archeological Resources.** Liberty and Ellis Islands contain a number of archeological sites including Native American shell middens and structures related to the historic development and use of the islands by the military and government immigration agencies.
- **Liberty Island Administration Building and Concession Buildings.** Liberty Island contains several historic buildings that date from the early 1950s and are listed as contributing to the significance of the Liberty Island National Register Historic District. The buildings are used for administration and concession purposes.

Interpretive Themes

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

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

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island:

- **Symbol and Reality.** The Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island represent ideals of liberty, freedom, economic opportunity, and national identity, but there is inherent tension between this symbolism and the reality of applying those ideals in a democratic society.
- **Engineering and Architecture.** The Statue of Liberty represents high achievement in fine art and engineering; Ellis Island’s buildings illustrate some of the most sophisticated styles of their time, meant to impress and awe while providing state-of-the-art facilities for immigrant processing and public health.
- **Immigration.** The Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island together speak to the global stories of human migration, the American history of immigration, and the role of immigration in building the United States.

Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island.

Special Mandates

There are no special mandates for Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island.

Administrative Commitments

- **General Agreement with The Statue of Liberty – Ellis Island Foundation.** The Statue of Liberty – Ellis Island Foundation has been the park’s primary partner since 1982, when President Ronald Reagan asked Lee Iacocca to begin raising funds for the restoration of the Statue of Liberty. To date, it has raised more than \$750 million for various projects that have benefited both islands. The current agreement is dated 2016 and is renegotiated and signed every five years.

Amended to the general agreement on May 17, 1999, was the establishment and operation of the American Family Immigration History Center. The center enables visitors to research members of their family who immigrated through Ellis Island by accessing a database of ship manifests from 1892 to 1924, as well as other immigration records for immigrants who entered the United States through the Port of New York until 1957, regardless of whether they came through Ellis Island or not. Efforts are underway to incorporate Port of New York records between 1820 and 1892.

- **Fundraising Agreement with The Statue of Liberty – Ellis Island Foundation.** Signed January 30, 2015, for the purpose of authorizing The Statue of Liberty – Ellis Island Foundation to undertake a fundraising campaign for the design, construction, and endowment of a new museum on Liberty Island, outside of the monument itself.
- **Partner Construction Agreement with The Statue of Liberty – Ellis Island Foundation.** Signed in 2016, this is an essential element of the NPS Partnership Construction Process and enables The Statue of Liberty – Ellis Island Foundation to pursue funding and construction of a new museum on Liberty Island on the grounds outside of the monument, slated for opening in 2019.

Amended to the Partner Construction Agreement with The Statue of Liberty – Ellis Island Foundation was the funding and construction of a new security screening facility adjacent to the monument entrance. The new structure will be in operation by 2019.

- **Partner Agreement with Save Ellis Island, Inc.** Following a U.S. Supreme Court determination in 1998 that granted New Jersey sovereignty over most of Ellis Island, then-Governor Christine Whitman established an advisory committee to make recommendations on the preservation and reuse of the island’s vacant buildings. The committee’s work led directly to the creation of Save Ellis Island, Inc., a nonprofit organization established in 1999 to promote and facilitate the preservation of the unused buildings of Ellis Island. The agreement was signed June 5, 2014.
- **Lease Agreement with Save Ellis Island, Inc.** Save Ellis Island, Inc. occupies the Laundry Hospital Outbuilding under a 15-year lease. They interpret the building’s function in part of the first floor. The remainder of that floor is sublet to the transportation concessioner and used as office space. Plans are in place to renovate the attic spaces for Save Ellis Island, Inc. offices. The lease is no cost to Save Ellis Island, Inc. because of the substantial equity that they provided in its restoration. (Lease agreement signed May 5, 2005.)
- **Cooperating Association Agreement with Eastern National.** Eastern National entered into a three-way master agreement with the National Parks of New York Harbor and the National Parks of New York Harbor Conservancy to design and manage retail outlets in the various park units via a series of supplemental agreements with the units. The park must approve all merchandise. Proceeds are for the park’s educational purposes. The Statue of Liberty National Monument supplemental agreement requires the payment by Eastern National of 12% of gross sales to the park, as well as any profit at the end of their fiscal year. (National Parks of New York Harbor agreement signed July 6, 2009; Statue of Liberty National Monument Supplemental Agreement signed July 6, 2009.)
- **Stephen T. Mather Building Arts & Craftsmanship High School.** The National Parks of New York Harbor is the primary partner of this Career and Technical Education School in New York City, which saw its first full four-year program in place in 2014. This relationship includes practical applications of preservation activities in the resources of all National Parks of New York Harbor units in the fields of masonry, carpentry, decorative finishes, and landscape management. The park actively promotes these programs on Ellis Island.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park’s fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park’s planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Statue of Liberty and Liberty Island
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The statue “Liberty Enlightening the World” is one of the world’s most recognized icons. She endures as a highly potent symbol inspiring contemplation of such ideas as liberty, freedom for all people, human rights, democracy, and opportunity. As a gift from the people of France to the people of the United States, the Statue commemorates friendship, democratic government, and the abolition of slavery. Her design, an important technological achievement of its time, continues to represent a bridge between art and engineering.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several major rehabilitation projects have taken place at the monument in recent years, beginning with the restoration of the Statue for its 100th anniversary in 1986. The Statue’s interior was modified to better respond to life safety concerns in 2009, primarily involving modifications to the double helix stair. To more fully address life safety codes, the entire pedestal of the monument was rebuilt above the ground level. The work, completed in late 2012, involved internal stairways, elevators, lighting, ventilation, and security systems. These improvements have left the Statue, pedestal, and Fort Wood in generally good condition and made them safer for visitors and staff. Liberty Island receives between 4 million and 5 million visitors per year. Access inside the monument is limited by means of a timed ticket reservation system. A maximum of 4,400 people per day can visit the pedestal and Fort Wood, including 500 who can climb inside the Statue up to the crown, allowing for safe and comfortable occupancy rates in all these spaces. In contrast, there can be crowds of more than 20,000 visitors on the busiest days at Liberty Island. One result of these limitations is that the majority of visitors cannot enter the monument itself because of code-determined occupancy limitations. A significant percentage of visitors (as much as 80% in the height of the summer season) are restricted to the grounds of Liberty Island only. All visitors to Liberty and Ellis Islands go through airport-style security screening before boarding ferries at the Battery in New York City and near the historic Central Railroad of New Jersey terminal in Liberty State Park, Jersey City, New Jersey. Those going inside the monument itself go through a second security screening before entering. All three facilities are located in tent structures as of 2018. A new permanent screening building will open on Liberty Island by 2019. An exhibit sits within the base of the Statue pedestal. Visitors who have tickets can tour the monument and grounds on their own or use the park’s audio tour, available in multiple languages. Ranger-led programs on the grounds are offered, weather permitting. There are outdoor promenades at various levels of the pedestal. At the top of the pedestal is a small outdoor observation deck as well as a small interior space with glass panels in the ceiling that permits visitors to view some of the Statue’s internal structure. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitation levels were affected by a variety of events including the restoration of the Statue of Liberty in the 1980s, the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, life safety upgrades in 2009 and 2011, and Hurricane Sandy in 2012. Visitation in 2016 reached 4.5 million visitors. The park’s concessioner reports that approximately 35–40% of visitors are from outside the United States.

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Statue of Liberty and Liberty Island
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Statue is a target for acts of terrorism. It has been occupied in the past by protest groups and is regularly the object of threats. • The Statue is subject to vandalism including from the writing of graffiti and general vandalism caused by high visitation. • The monument’s public areas suffer from wear and tear because of high visitor use. • The Statue is exposed to a variety of environmental conditions in New York Harbor, including water and air pollution, and acid deposition from coal-fired power plants, vehicle exhaust, and other emission sources. While the monument is designed to withstand severe weather, deterioration is occurring over time. Conditions such as heavy rain, wind, snow, and ice can pose a danger to the monument, visitors, and staff. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The opening of the new Statue of Liberty museum outside the monument will provide an opportunity to design new, more engaging exhibits and create an immersive theater, while better serving the majority of visitors who are unable to go inside the monument. This museum is being built with funds entirely raised by The Statue of Liberty – Ellis Island Foundation and is projected to open in the spring of 2019. • The design of the new museum incorporates a landscape feature that will function as an amphitheater for outdoor interpretive programs. • There will be an opportunity for the park to explore new uses for the space vacated by the old Statue of Liberty exhibit. • A new, permanent security screening facility is being constructed next to Fort Wood. The facility will be completed by 2019 and will allow the removal of the unsightly tent and provide for more efficient and comfortable visitor screening. • Plans are underway to develop permanent screening facilities in New York and New Jersey. • Both the museum and the screening facility are designed to conform to National Park Service resiliency requirements. • Digital technology could offer opportunities to provide “virtual” access to parts of the Statue that cannot physically accommodate many visitors, including those visitors with disabilities. • The park’s two concession contracts will be recompeted in the coming years: transportation to and from the island in 2019; food, beverage, and merchandise in 2020.
Related Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collections and archives at the New York Branch of the National Archives. • New York Historical Society. • The Museum of the City of New York.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberty Island National Register of Historic Places nomination. • Liberty Island archeological overview and assessment. • Statue of Liberty historic structure report. • Fort Wood and museum addition historic structure report. • Fort Wood existing conditions report. • Statue of Liberty historic resource study. • Liberty Island entries in the Archeological Sites Management Information System (database). • Statue of Liberty museum collection and archives entries in the Interior Collections Management System (database). • Ongoing regional air quality monitoring providing updated acid deposition at the monument, maintaining a long-term record for understanding threats from development. • Historic American Engineering Record documentation. • Liberty Island Cultural Landscape Inventory.

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Statue of Liberty and Liberty Island
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure reuse plan. • Screening facilities plans.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Clean Air Act of 1977 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13653, "Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • "Resource Protection, Public Use and Recreation" (36 CFR 2) • "National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Regulations" (40 CFR 1500-1508) • "Preservation of American Antiquities" (43 CFR 3) • "Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs of the Department of the Interior" (43 CFR 17) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 9) "Park Facilities" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.7) "Air Resource Management" • Director's Order 20: <i>Agreements</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director's Order 80: <i>Real Property Asset Management</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources" • Director's Policy Memorandum 15-01, "Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards for Facilities" • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



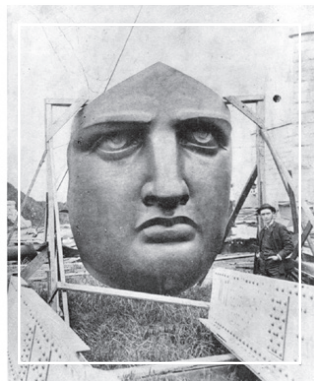
Fundamental Resource or Value	Ellis Island
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ellis Island is the preeminent example of a government immigration and public health operation, the busiest and largest of its time. The “island of hope, island of tears” now symbolizes the American story of immigration, the cultural richness of the United States, the contribution of immigrants to U.S. society.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The restored Main Building serves as the National Museum of Immigration. It contains the Baggage Room; the Registry Room where immigrants were processed; three floors of exhibits; the American Family Immigration History Center; the Bob Hope Memorial Library; two theaters; interpretive programs, including tours; staff offices; and café, bookstore, and gift shops. Several smaller rehabilitated buildings on Islands One and Two are used for administrative and maintenance functions by the National Park Service and by its partners, concessioners, and contractors. Damage caused by Hurricane Sandy in 2012 to infrastructure located in the Main Building basement and other rehabilitated structures has been repaired. The Peopling of America Center expands the Ellis Island story to include immigration to America before and after Ellis Island. “Before Ellis Island” opened in the Railroad Ticket Office in 2011, “Journeys: New Eras of Immigration” opened in the renovated Kitchen and Laundry Building in 2015, which also houses the new “Citizenship Gallery.” The Baggage and Dormitory Building on Island One, and most buildings on Islands Two and Three are unrestored. Save Ellis Island, Inc. works toward the future preservation of these buildings through advocacy, programming, and some fundraising. Save Ellis Island, Inc. began conducting hard-hat tours of the South Side in October of 2014, which was the first time the general public was allowed to visit there. The Main Building and the NPS administration building are fully accessible to visitors with disabilities, as is the Kitchen and Laundry Building. The unrestored areas of the island are not yet fully accessible. The 27.5-acre cultural landscape of Ellis Island is maintained as such by park staff and occasionally through volunteer projects. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The island’s unrestored buildings will continue to deteriorate because of sustained exposure to the elements. Save Ellis Island’s recent efforts appear to be generating more interest in the South Side. The service bridge to Ellis Island will undergo extensive repairs beginning in 2018.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Ellis Island
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Main Building and other restored buildings suffer from wear and tear because of visitor and staff use, special events, and exposure to environmental conditions and air pollution. • Because Ellis Island's grounds and buildings are only a few feet above the waters of New York Harbor, climate change poses a threat in the form of rising sea levels and a tendency for storms to become more frequent and severe. • The Ellis Island service bridge will need to be replaced within 10 years, which will require extensive planning, permitting, and public involvement. • Deteriorated condition of Ellis Island seawall. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The opening of the complete Peopling of America Center provides an opportunity to attract new audiences and develop new interpretive programs that address both historic and contemporary immigration issues. • As more of Ellis Island becomes open to the public, new visitor experiences can be created. • There are opportunities to expand programs, services, and exhibits in partnership with The Statue of Liberty – Ellis Island Foundation. • The NPS partnership with Save Ellis Island, Inc. can be expanded as new areas of the island are opened to the public under this partnership. • Ideas regarding the future of the South Side have trended away from adaptive reuse toward more complete stabilization and safe access to the public with modest additional exhibits. A variety of special uses may also be considered, such as performances and special events. • A state-of-the-art virtual tour of the South Side has been built by the Historic American Buildings Survey and is now featured prominently on the park's website. This highly engaging and informative feature will help raise public consciousness about these important resources. • The park's relationship with the Mather School has the potential for preservation activities on and raising awareness of the South Side.
Related Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collections and archives at the New York Branch of the National Archives. • The Lower East Side Tenement Museum, an affiliated area of the National Park Service. • New York Historical Society. • The Museum of the City of New York.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ellis Island National Register of Historic Places nomination. • Ellis Island List of Classified Structures (database). • Ellis Island entries in Archeological Sites Management Information System (database). • Ellis Island museum collections and archives entries in the Interior Collections Management System (database). • Ellis Island archeological overview and assessment (2012). • Ellis Island historic structure report. • Ellis Island existing conditions report. • Ellis Island cultural landscape inventory. • Ellis Island cultural landscape report. • Ellis Island development concept plan (2006). • Historic American Buildings Survey / Historic American Engineering Record / Historic American Landscapes Survey records. • Ongoing regional air quality monitoring providing updated acid deposition at the monument, maintaining a long-term record for understanding threats from development.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Ellis Island
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update Archeological Sites Management Information System database.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use or site management plan for Ellis Island’s South Side and Baggage and Dormitory Building. • Baggage and Dormitory Building management and use plan. • Comprehensive rehabilitation and updating of exhibitry. • Service bridge replacement plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • Executive Order 13653, “Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change” • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • “Resource Protection, Public Use and Recreation” (36 CFR 2) • “National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Regulations” (40 CFR 1500-1508) • “Preservation of American Antiquities” (43 CFR 3) • “Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs of the Department of the Interior” (43 CFR 17) • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 9) “Park Facilities” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7) “Air Resource Management” • Director’s Order 20: <i>Agreements</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i> • Director’s Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director’s Order 80: <i>Real Property Asset Management</i> • Director’s Policy Memorandum 14-02, “Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources” • Director’s Policy Memorandum 15-01, “Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards for Facilities” • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Collections, Archives, and Oral Histories
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The statue “Liberty Enlightening the World” is one of the world’s most recognized icons. She endures as a highly potent symbol inspiring contemplation of such ideas as liberty, freedom for all people, human rights, democracy, and opportunity. As a gift from the people of France to the people of the United States, the Statue commemorates friendship, democratic government, and the abolition of slavery. Her design, an important technological achievement of its time, continues to represent a bridge between art and engineering. Ellis Island is the preeminent example of a government immigration and public health operation, the busiest and largest of its time. The “island of hope, island of tears” now symbolizes the American story of immigration, the cultural richness of the United States, the contribution of immigrants to U.S. society.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the collections and archives were removed from Ellis Island after Hurricane Sandy and relocated to an NPS facility in Maryland. All of the collections and archives have since been returned. Future storage and management of the collections on Ellis Island will be informed by national and regional NPS planning and policy. The museum collection is organized systematically and contains historic items, ethnologic and cultural artifacts, fine art, archival documents, oral histories, and archeological and architectural items found in situ within the park boundaries. The library collection contains bound books, rare books, periodicals, monographs, manuscripts, U.S. government reports, photographs, negatives and slides, 16mm films, and VHS videotapes. Objects in both collections either contribute to the park’s interpretive themes or are site-related materials that the National Park Service is legally mandated to collect and preserve. Both collections are maintained so that items can be retrieved and made available for research, study, temporary loan, and exhibit for the educational benefit of the public. Through a combination of permanent and temporary exhibits, oral histories, furnished settings, audiovisual programs, and interpretive services the museum collections are fully utilized to highlight the history of the site and convey its significance to visitors. There is a great deal of redundancy in the field collection, such as multiple copies of bentwood chairs, unrepaired pianos, and other large objects. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The collections management plan has been revised and includes new measures for collection storage and protection. Improvements to environmental controls are underway. Create open storage areas so the public can see more of the museum collections. Digitize museum collections so they are available online. Provide access to the oral history collection online.
Related Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United States Public Health Service documents and photographs including the portfolio of Howard Andrew Knox, developer of the Knox puzzle and other immigrant screening tests. Related government records in the National Archives.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Collections, Archives, and Oral Histories
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope of collections statement. • Revised collection management plan and risk assessment (2016). • Collection storage plan (2006). • Collection condition reports.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection condition surveys.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated pest management plan. • Comprehensive rehabilitation and updating of exhibitry.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13653, "Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change" • "Resource Protection, Public Use and Recreation" (36 CFR 2) • "Preservation of American Antiquities" (43 CFR 3) • "Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs of the Department of the Interior" (43 CFR 17) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 9) "Park Facilities" • Director's Order 20: <i>Agreements</i> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"



Fundamental Resource or Value	The Immigrant's Experience at the Gateway to America
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ellis Island is the preeminent example of a government immigration and public health operation, the busiest and largest of its time. The “island of hope, island of tears” now symbolizes the American story of immigration, the cultural richness of the United States, the contribution of immigrants to U.S. society.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ferries operated by the park's concessioner depart from the Battery in New York and Liberty State Park in New Jersey to bring visitors to Liberty and Ellis Islands. The lines to buy tickets and go through security screening before boarding are sometimes long during periods of high visitation. The park's airport-style screening sites in the Battery and Liberty State Park process more than 4 million visitors per year, as well as staff, concessioners, and contractors. The mainland screening takes place in temporary tents. Each leg of the ferry trip, to and from the starting point and then between islands, takes 10-15 minutes. There are often long lines to board the ferries to go between islands and back to New York and New Jersey. An orientation is provided on speakers and video screens while the ferries are underway that provides historical information about the Statue of Liberty and the immigrants' experience at Ellis Island, and offers safety messages and suggestions for planning one's visit. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy for water-borne transportation throughout New York Harbor continues to be strong.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The channels between and at the islands are silting in and will need to be dredged. Severe weather—such as blizzards, hurricanes, extreme wind, and coastal flooding—can prevent the ferries from operating safely and close the park. Long lines for the ferry and security screening can detract from the visitor's experience. The tents and their equipment have proven vulnerable to damage from storms and power fluctuations. The Battery bulkhead requires major repairs, including the site of the security screening tent. The monument is located with a ground-level ozone and fine particulate matter nonattainment area where pollutants often reach levels that can make breathing difficult for sensitive groups, including children, the elderly, people with existing health problems, and active adults. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park will continue its effort to secure permanent security screening facilities that are more comfortable for visitors and less prone to damage.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor use survey. Bathymetric survey. Wave oscillation, vessel study, and other physical oceanography studies.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dredging plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Immigrant's Experience at the Gateway to America
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • Clean Air Act of 1977 • NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 • National Parks Air Tour Management Act • Executive Order 13653, "Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change" • "Accessibility Guidelines" (36 CFR 1191.1) • "Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs of the Department of the Interior" (43 CFR 17) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 10) "Commercial Visitor Services" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 9) "Park Facilities" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7) "Air Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.9) "Soundscape Management" • Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • Director's Order 20: <i>Agreements</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources" • NPS Transportation Planning Guidebook





Fundamental Resource or Value	Views and Vistas
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The statue “Liberty Enlightening the World” is one of the world’s most recognized icons. She endures as a highly potent symbol inspiring contemplation of such ideas as liberty, freedom for all people, human rights, democracy, and opportunity. As a gift from the people of France to the people of the United States, the Statue commemorates friendship, democratic government, and the abolition of slavery. Her design, an important technological achievement of its time, continues to represent a bridge between art and engineering. • Ellis Island is the preeminent example of a government immigration and public health operation, the busiest and largest of its time. The “island of hope, island of tears” now symbolizes the American story of immigration, the cultural richness of the United States, the contribution of immigrants to U.S. society.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Statue of Liberty holds a prominent position in the middle of New York Harbor that provides clear views of the Statue from the shores of New York and New Jersey and from vessels in the harbor. The prominence of Ellis Island in the harbor is only slightly less than that of the Statue. • Walkways along the shores of Liberty and Ellis Islands offer visitors spectacular views of the New York City skyline, as well as such other harbor sights as Governors Island, the Brooklyn Bridge, the Verrazano Narrows Bridge, the New York–New Jersey waterfront, and the Jersey City skyline. • There are no structures or trees on Liberty Island in front of the Statue of Liberty or to either side of it, permitting unobstructed and uncluttered views of the Statue from those directions by park visitors and people around the harbor. The eastern portions of Ellis Island afford similar, closer views of Manhattan and Governors Islands. • Behind the Statue, Liberty Island has no tall structures but a number of buildings that provide facilities for visitors and staff. There are also trees and bushes to the rear of the Statue. These structures and foliage do not hinder views of the Statue from the harbor but may limit rear views of the Statue by visitors from some locations on the island. • Visitors can tour the grounds of Liberty and Ellis Islands (with the exception of the South Side) on their own, on a ranger-guided tour, or using the audio tour. A number of wayside panels are located around the islands to provide information about the Statue, island, and harbor. • Telescopic viewers are provided at selected locations on both islands that allow visitors, including those in wheelchairs, to gain close-up views of objects around the harbor and the park. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The New York and New Jersey skylines and coastlines are always changing—e.g., because of the construction of new buildings and the establishment of waterside parks.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Views and Vistas
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Liberty Island screening tent is considered to be a visual intrusion on the landscape. • The park’s security screening site tents detract from views to and from Castle Clinton National Monument in the Battery and the historic Central Railroad of New Jersey Terminal in Liberty State Park. • There can be crowds of more than 20,000 visitors on the busiest days at Liberty Island. This crowding can make it more difficult for visitors to view the Statue and harbor. • Air tours of the islands can impact the acoustic and visual experience for visitors. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new Statue of Liberty Museum will include a rooftop terrace with excellent views of New York.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Air Act of 1977 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.4) “Park Management” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) “Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§3.1) “General” • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77



Fundamental Resource or Value	Opportunity for Dialogue
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The statue “Liberty Enlightening the World” is one of the world’s most recognized icons. She endures as a highly potent symbol inspiring contemplation of such ideas as liberty, freedom for all people, human rights, democracy, and opportunity. As a gift from the people of France to the people of the United States, the Statue commemorates friendship, democratic government, and the abolition of slavery. Her design, an important technological achievement of its time, continues to represent a bridge between art and engineering. Ellis Island is the preeminent example of a government immigration and public health operation, the busiest and largest of its time. The “island of hope, island of tears” now symbolizes the American story of immigration, the cultural richness of the United States, the contribution of immigrants to U.S. society.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informal dialogue about liberty, immigration, and related topics occurs constantly on both islands among visitors and between visitors and park interpreters. Dialogue is stimulated by the Statue itself, by museum exhibits and interpretive programs on both islands, and by visitors sharing stories from their own experience. The park recently began conducting formal facilitated dialogue programs on immigration, in conjunction with the park’s membership in the International Coalition of Immigration Sites of Conscience and in partnership with New Jersey City University. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park rangers and guides continue to be trained in facilitated dialogue techniques so they can apply them to current interpretive programs and develop new dialogue-based programs. Discussions about immigration, freedom, and patriotism are increasingly in the forefront of public discourse.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) “Interpretation and Education” NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 9) “Park Facilities” Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> Director’s Order 20: <i>Agreements</i> Director’s Order 26: <i>Youth Programs</i> Director’s Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i> Director’s Order 33: <i>Learning and Development</i> Director’s Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> Director’s Order 75A: <i>Civic Engagement and Public Involvement</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Symbolism of the Statue of Liberty
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The statue “Liberty Enlightening the World” is one of the world’s most recognized icons. She endures as a highly potent symbol inspiring contemplation of such ideas as liberty, freedom for all people, human rights, democracy, and opportunity. As a gift from the people of France to the people of the United States, the Statue commemorates friendship, democratic government, and the abolition of slavery. Her design, an important technological achievement of its time, continues to represent a bridge between art and engineering.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exhibits in the Statue of Liberty museum, waysides around Liberty Island, and park interpretive programs describe the symbolism built into the Statue by its sculptor and the changing meanings that have been ascribed to it by others over time. Visitors are encouraged to ponder the meaning of the Statue for themselves. The Statue is in the public domain. Its symbolic use cannot be copyrighted. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Virtually from its first public appearance the image of the Statue was coopted for a wide range of purposes: coinage, medallions, advertisements, and commercial applications, not to mention reproductions of the Statue itself for sale.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current events around the world provide continuing opportunities for visitors to find new meaning in the Statue of Liberty.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and <i>Director’s Orders</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) “Interpretation and Education” Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> Director’s Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Continuing Connections between Immigrant Families and Ellis Island
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ellis Island is the preeminent example of a government immigration and public health operation, the busiest and largest of its time. The “island of hope, island of tears” now symbolizes the American story of immigration, the cultural richness of the United States, the contribution of immigrants to U.S. society.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ellis Island’s American Family Immigration History Center offers park visitors and online users the opportunity to research their family’s immigration experience. The Oral History Listening Room is obsolete and nonfunctional. Most of the oral histories have been transcribed. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developments in computer technology and social media have increased access to information and the ability to conduct family history research and share their stories with others.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As time passes, there are fewer and fewer persons alive who came through or worked at Ellis Island. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The equipment in the listening room is woefully outdated. Smartphone and tablet technology could easily take the place of the bulky equipment and a dedicated space for listening might not be needed. The digitized histories should be organized for use both on and off the site.
Related Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lower East Side Tenement Museum.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) “Interpretation and Education” NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 9) “Park Facilities” Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> Director’s Order 20: <i>Agreements</i> Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> Director’s Order 26: <i>Youth Programs</i> Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> Director’s Order 28C: <i>Oral History</i> Director’s Order 32: <i>Cooperating Associations</i> Director’s Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> Director’s Order 75A: <i>Civic Engagement and Public Involvement</i>

Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing and potential archeological sites on Ellis Island date to all occupation periods: precontact, postcontact/premilitary, military, First Immigration Station, and Second Immigration Station. Much of the archeological work that has taken place on Ellis Island has been of a passive nature in the form of monitoring excavations by contractors doing construction work. The 1975 national register nomination classified Ellis Island as a historic district, but it lacked archeological information and only included standing structures, and the statement of significance referred only to the island’s association with the history of immigration. The landscape on Liberty Island has been transformed by multiple episodes of construction by the War Department and subsequent demolition and construction by the National Park Service. A precontact site, coastal defense and military structures, and remnants of the island’s expansion have been identified through archeological investigations on Liberty Island. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural features associated with Fort Gibson on Ellis Island and Fort Wood on Liberty Island have been discovered and incorporated into park interpretation. Removal of the Ferry Ellis Island was documented by underwater archeologists.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future construction on both Liberty and Ellis Islands has the potential to uncover archeological resources. The Ellis Island and Liberty Island archeological overview and assessments recommend pre-construction surveys over construction monitoring to avoid damage to those resources. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional interpretation of archeological resources and stories would provide an opportunity for visitors to learn more about each island’s history. Collaboration with a local university that has an interest in the archeology of New York Harbor.
<p>Related Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island are connected to other parks that are part of the Coastal Defense System: Fort Wadsworth, Fort Jay, Fort Hancock, and Castle Clinton. Precontact and colonial archeological sites in the New York/New Jersey area.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liberty Island archeological overview and assessment (1999). Ellis Island archeological overview and assessment (2012). Multiple archeological reports from proposed and completed construction projects. Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS) database for park (partial for Ellis Island). GIS database of known sites. Ellis Island National Register of Historic Places nomination. Liberty Island National Register of Historic Places nomination. The Liberty Island archeological overview and assessment dates from 1999; Ellis Island’s archeological overview and assessment dates from 2012.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update Archeological Sites Management Information System database. GIS database (update). Liberty Island archeological overview and assessment (update).

Other Important Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13653, "Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (PL 95-341) • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • "Resource Protection, Public Use, and Recreation" (36 CFR 2) • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections" 36 CFR 79 • "National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Regulations" (40 CFR 1500-1508) • "Preservation of American Antiquities" (43 CFR 3) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources" • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Other Important Resource or Value	Liberty Island Administration and Concession Buildings
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A small information center and staff offices are located in Liberty Island’s historic administration building. Nearby are two maintenance buildings. All three structures were damaged by Hurricane Sandy in 2012 and have since been rehabilitated. • Two concession buildings include a gift shop and food service operated by a concessioner and a bookstore operated by a cooperating association, as well as audio tour operations managed by The Statue of Liberty – Ellis Island Foundation. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings on Liberty Island are exposed to the elements in New York Harbor, leading to deterioration over time and to more significant damage on rare occasions. • The concession buildings are subject to wear and tear from heavy visitor use. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sturdy and spacious modular units have replaced the locker room trailers. After completion of the new museum, the locker rooms, break rooms, and other staff facilities may be moved into the monument space vacated by the current exhibits.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prospectus development.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • Executive Order 13653, “Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change” • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” • “Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs of the Department of the Interior” (43 CFR 17) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 9) “Park Facilities” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 10) “Commercial Visitor Services” • Director’s Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director’s Order 80: <i>Real Property Asset Management</i> • Director’s Policy Memorandum 14-02, “Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources”

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Security Screening for the Statue Facilities.** Following the attacks of September 11, 2001, airport-style security screening was added to the mainland ferry departure points and the entrance of the Statue of Liberty. Temporary security screening tents on the mainland will need to be replaced by more resilient structures. Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island operate without an NPS-owned mainland base of operation. Solutions need to be studied in consultation with stakeholders at New York and New Jersey embarkation sites.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Screening facilities plans
- **Program Expansion and Development.** Additional opportunities for program expansion exist on Ellis Island with rehabilitation of the Baggage and Dormitory Building and the south side hospital complex. A development concept plan completed for the complex proposed uses for the site that proved to be unrealistic and new concepts need to be explored.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Visitor use or site management plan for Ellis Island's South Side and Baggage and Dormitory Building

Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV, Key Issue	Screening facilities plans	H	Needed to create permanent security screening stations at the ferry embarkation points.
FRV	Dredging plan	H	Plan would establish dredging guidelines and schedule for the channels between the islands.
FRV	Comprehensive rehabilitation and updating of exhibitry	H	Plan would take a parkwide look at rehabilitating and updating existing exhibits.
FRV	Service bridge replacement plan	H	The Ellis Island service bridge is aging and in need of replacement by 2030.
FRV	Baggage and Dormitory Building management and use plan	M	Needed to determine appropriate uses for the Baggage and Dormitory Building on Ellis Island.
FRV	Historic structure reuse plan	M	Plan would assess the space that will be vacated by the Liberty Museum and determine appropriate future uses.
FRV, Key Issue	Visitor use or site management plan for Ellis Island’s South Side and Baggage and Dormitory Building	M	Overall plan for how visitors will use Ellis Island needs to be completed prior to on-site development.
FRV	Integrated pest management plan	L	Needed to address potential impacts pests have on museum collections.
OIRV	Prospectus development	L	Plan needed to inform future concessions use of the park. (Transportation is underway; food, beverage, and merchandise began in 2018).

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Bathymetric survey	H	Needed to evaluate dredging needs for ferries to and from the islands. Needs to be repeated every 10 years. Last survey was completed in March 2017.
FRV	Collection condition surveys	H	Collections conditions need to be thoroughly reviewed following Hurricane Sandy. Many of the collections have been moved off the islands to other parks
OIRV	Liberty Island archeological overview and assessment (update)	M	Update 1998 archeological overview and assessment for Liberty Island.
FRV	Visitor use survey	M	Survey would be used to inform management about how visitors are currently using park areas and provide information on potential future visitor needs
FRV	Wave oscillation, vessel study, and other physical oceanography studies	M	Study would provide information on the impact of visitor amenities (such as ferries) on the surrounding harbor
OIRV	GIS database (update)	L	Georeference the locations of prior island boundaries and structures and add to GIS database
FRV, OIRV	Update Archeological Sites Management Information System database	L	Not all of the park’s archeological resources have been included in the Archeological Sites Management Information System database Updates are needed to record all of the known archeological data

Part 3: Contributors

Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island

John Piltzecker, Superintendent

John Hnedak, Deputy Superintendent for Planning, Partnerships and Business Management

Cherie Butler, Deputy Superintendent for Operations

Diana Pardue, Chief, Museum Services

Michael Amato, Chief, Interpretation, Education and Visitor Services

Jerry Willis, Public Affairs Officer

Noah Lumsden, Cultural Resources Program Manager

Judy Giuriceo, Curator of Exhibits and Media

Peter Wong, Supervisory Park Ranger – Education

Erin Dempsey, Archeologist (on detail from Midwest Archeological Center)

Danelle Simonelli, Park Ranger

Andrea Boney, Supervisory Park Ranger (Retired)

Daniel Brown, Chief, Interpretation, Education and Visitor Services (Retired)

Debra Sturm, Supervisory Park Ranger (Retired)

Kevin Daley, Park Photographer

NPS Northeast Region

Joanne Blacoe, Interpretive Planner

Amanda Jones, Community Planner, Project Lead

Helen Mahan, Community Planner (former)

NPS Denver Service Center, Planning Division

Mindy Burke, Contract Editor

John Paul Jones, Visual Information Specialist

Wanda Gray Lafferty, Contract Editor (former)

Nancy Shock, Foundation Coordinator

Philip Viray, Publications Chief

Laura Watt, Contract Editor

Appendixes

Appendix A: Presidential Proclamations for Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION
[No. 1713 -- Oct. 15, 1924 -- 43 Stat. 1968]

Whereas, there are various military reservations under the control of the Secretary of War which comprise areas of historic and scientific interest;

And whereas, by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected";

Now therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, under authority of the said Act of Congress do hereby declare and proclaim the hereinafter designated areas with the historic structures and objects thereto appertaining, and any other objects or objects specifically designated, within the following military reservations to be national monuments:

FORT WOOD, NEW YORK

The site of the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, the foundations of which are built in the form of an eleven-pointed star and clearly define the area comprising about two and one-half acres.

.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth.

[SEAL]

Calvin Coolidge

By the President:
Joseph C. Grew,
Acting Secretary of State.

ENLARGING THE STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT—
NEW YORK

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS certain government-owned lands known as Fort Wood and situated on Bedloe's Island in the harbor of New York, New York, are contiguous to the Statue of Liberty National Monument, established by Proclamation of October 15, 1924 (43 Stat. 1968), and are necessary for the proper care, management, and protection of the colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World"; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to add such lands to the Statue of Liberty National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906, ch. 3060, 34 Stat. 225 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 431), do proclaim that the following-described lands in New York are hereby added to and made a part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument:

All lands on Bedloe's Island, New York, not now a part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument, including all uplands and marginal submerged lands and such wharves, warehouses, and other lands as comprised Fort Wood prior to evacuation thereof as a military reservation.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as enlarged hereby as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (ch. 408, 39 Stat. 535, U. S. C., title 16, secs. 1 and 2), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof:

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 7th day of September in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-seven and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-second.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:
CORDELL HULL
The Secretary of State.

Proclamation 3656**ADDING ELLIS ISLAND TO THE STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT**May 11, 1965**By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation**

26 Stat. 670.

WHEREAS Ellis Island in 1890 was placed under the control of the Federal Bureau of Immigration for development as an immigration station; and

WHEREAS between the years 1892 and 1954 Ellis Island was host to more than 16 million aliens entering this country; and

WHEREAS Ellis Island was a temporary shelter for those who sought refuge, freedom, and opportunity in our country; and

WHEREAS the millions of people who passed through the Ellis Island Depot were important to America for their contribution in making the United States of America the world leader it is today; and

WHEREAS the Statue of Liberty is a symbol to the world of the dreams and aspirations which have drawn so many millions of immigrants to America; and

WHEREAS to all Americans the Statue of Liberty stands eternal as the symbol of the freedom which has been made a living reality in the United States for men of all races, creeds, and national origins who have united in allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and to the imperishable ideals of our free society; and

WHEREAS, by Proclamation No. 1713 of October 15, 1924 (43 Stat. 1968), the Statue of Liberty and the land on which it is situated were established as a national monument in accordance with section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. 431); and

WHEREAS Ellis Island, consisting of approximately 27.5 acres, with improvements thereon, and of submerged lands in the rectangle surrounding the island, including the above acreage, aggregating 48 acres, is owned and controlled by the United States; and

WHEREAS the public interest would be promoted by reserving this area for proper protection and preservation as the Statue of Liberty National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that the property known as Ellis Island, as described in the preamble of this Proclamation, which is owned and controlled by the United States is hereby added to and made a part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument, subject to the limitation contained in the last sentence of this paragraph, and shall be administered pursuant to the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C., secs. 1-3), and acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof. Henceforth the Statue of Liberty National Monument shall consist of the Statue of Liberty, Liberty Island, and Ellis Island. Unless provided otherwise by Act of Congress, no funds appropriated to the Department of the Interior for the Administration of the National Monument shall be expended upon the development of Ellis Island.

Ante, p. 543.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of the National Monument.

AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO



So much of Proclamation No. 1713 of October 15, 1924, as relates to Fort Wood, New York, and the Statue of Liberty and the land on which it is situated, is hereby superseded.

43 Stat. 1968.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this eleventh day of May in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-five, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-ninth.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

By the President:

DEAN RUSK,
Secretary of State.

Appendix B: Interpretive Theme Matrix for Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island

About the Interpretive Theme Matrix: An interpretive theme matrix is a chart that shows detail and the scope of potential stories that can be told in a park within the framework of the park interpretive themes. The matrix is a format that offers an easy way for people to see the concepts and stories that are represented by the park interpretive themes. It is especially useful as a guide for park staff and others who develop interpretive programming and media.

The concepts, ideas, and topics listed here are a representative, partial list. They represent some examples representing types of stories that could illustrate the concepts. They are not all-inclusive (in fact, they could never be) nor are they intended to exclude any topic. A park interpretive theme is successful only if other topics and stories could be included within it.

Theme #1: Symbol and Reality

The Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island represent ideals of liberty, freedom, economic opportunity, and national identity, but there is inherent tension between this symbolism and the reality of applying those ideals in a democratic society.

About this theme: This theme examines the symbolic nature and value of the statue, how that symbolism is employed politically and personally in often contrasting and conflicting ways, and how the statue’s meaning changes in different societies and over time. The theme also includes the use of the Statue in popular culture.

Concepts	Topics and Stories
<p>The Statue as Symbol</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Meanings of “Liberty Enlightening the World:”</i> Describe how the Statue of Liberty, “Liberty Enlightening the World,” became a highly potent symbol and one of the world’s most recognized icons of liberty, human rights, democracy, and opportunity. Explore the meanings (positive and negative) associated with her today, and trace the evolution of meanings she has represented over time in the United States and the world. • <i>United States Relationship with France:</i> Describe how in 1886 the Statue of Liberty was a monument to friendship between France and the United States. Outline the creative process and political/social conditions that led a group of French citizens to build the Statue of Liberty and present it to the United States. Describe the ways in which this gift represented Enlightenment ideals, the abolition of slavery, the promises of liberty, and freedom in a democratic society, even as the statue’s French creators worked to make these ideals a reality in their native land. Describe the French-American cooperation that led to the building of the statue’s pedestal on Bedloe’s Island and the acceptance of the statue by the United States. • <i>Diverse Symbolism:</i> Interpret the symbolism and symbology of the Statue of Liberty. Explore the different ways the statue and its components can be interpreted as a work of art (e.g., torch, crown, tablet, clothing, broken chains, the statue walking). Describe the abolition and slavery symbolism incorporated into the Statue of Liberty, including her origins as Libertas, the Roman goddess of freed slaves. Interpret the Emma Lazarus poem, <i>The New Colossus</i>, and trace the poem’s influence in expanding the meaning of the statue as a symbol of welcome to immigrants to a land of freedom and opportunity. Acknowledge the use of the statue by some as a negative symbol of oppression, slavery, and U.S. dominance. Discuss the precursor of the statue that was proposed for the Suez Canal that has led some to argue that the Statue of Liberty portrays a black or Arab woman. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Liberty Enlightening the World” • “Island of Hope, Island of Tears” • Liberty • Freedom • Democracy • Opportunity • Immigration • Human Rights • French-American friendship • Abolition of slavery • Oppression • Popular democratic movements • Women’s suffrage • Enlightenment • International cooperation • Colossal statuary • Torch • Crown • Tablet

Theme #1: Symbol and Reality

The Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island represent ideals of liberty, freedom, economic opportunity, and national identity, but there is inherent tension between this symbolism and the reality of applying those ideals in a democratic society.

Concepts	Topics and Stories
<p>The Statue as Symbol (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Statue of Liberty and Democratic Movements:</i> Describe use of the Statue of Liberty as a symbol of protest in popular democratic and human rights movements around the world. Tell the story of the creation of the statue by those opposed to the dictatorship of Napoléon III. Describe the women's suffrage demonstrations at the statue's inauguration. Provide other examples of the use of the statue's image around the world and up to the present day, such as in China's Tiananmen Square in 1989, in the "Arab Spring" in 2011, and in the gay rights movement. • <i>9/11:</i> Trace changes in the symbolism of the Statue of Liberty after the events of September 11, 2001 (e.g., as a symbol of witness, endurance, and of the United States). Describe what happened at the statue and Ellis Island on 9/11 and in the days/months/years thereafter, including the personal experiences of park employees. Describe changes to park operations (e.g., security) as a result of 9/11. Trace how visitor perspectives and the visitor experience changed following 9/11. Interpret changes in the New York City skyline as a result of 9/11 and put them into perspective regarding their symbolism, engineering, and architecture as political statement (e.g., original World Trade Center, gap where it had been, Tribute in Light, evolution of site from Ground Zero into memorial and museum, new One World Trade Center and Oculus). • <i>The Statue of Liberty in Popular Culture:</i> Explore, illustrate, and analyze the uses of the Statue of Liberty in popular culture, from the serious to the silly. Trace the statue's evolution as a symbol of the United States, including use of its image to raise funds and promote enlistment during World Wars I and II. Describe the ways the statue has been used in political cartoons, advertising, art and literature, films, and television. <p>The Symbolism of Ellis Island</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A Symbol of Immigration:</i> Describe the place Ellis Island holds in American popular culture as a symbol of opportunity and new beginnings and of the cultural richness of the United States, as well as the tension between this symbolism and the realities of immigration, then and now. Contrast the positive and negative images of Ellis Island as seen by immigrants who entered through it ("Island of Hope, Island of Tears"), as well as the views of their descendants, of more recent immigrants, of native-born Americans, and of those who feel no personal connection to immigration (e.g., African Americans, Native Americans). Compare and contrast idealized memories of the "melting pot" of past immigration with the harsh realities of prejudice and struggle in Ellis Island's day and today. Acknowledge popular myths about Ellis Island and contrast them with historical reality (e.g., the changing of names, "signing the book"). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broken shackles • Liberty walking • Icon • Symbolism • Edouard de Laboulaye • Auguste Bartholdi • Gustave Eiffel • Joseph Pulitzer • Emma Lazarus • "The New Colossus" • Statue of Liberty in popular culture • Lower East Side Tenement Museum

Theme #2: Engineering and Architecture

The Statue of Liberty represents high achievement in fine art and engineering; Ellis Island is a collection of buildings illustrating some of the most sophisticated styles of their time, meant to impress and awe while providing state-of-the-art facilities for immigrant processing and public health.

About this theme: This theme explores the architectural and engineering significance of the Statue of Liberty and the buildings on Ellis Island. It explores the innovations and aesthetic values that went into the creation of these structures. It is about the engineers, artists, architects, and workers who created and cared for the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island over time. It touches on restoration efforts and the fundraising and philanthropy necessary for the restorations.

Concepts	Topics and Stories
<p>The Statue as Art Plus Engineering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p><i>An Engineering Milestone:</i> Describe how the design of the Statue of Liberty was a significant technological achievement of its time. Trace the development of the statue from bold idea to finished product. Describe how Auguste Bartholdi and his workshop staff designed the statue as a work of art, enlarged it from small models into colossal statuary, and created the pieces of the statue's copper skin using the repoussé technique. Trace how the statue's internal iron structure evolved from Gustave Eiffel's mastery of bridge technology and contributed to the development of skyscrapers using curtain wall construction. Describe the engineering challenges involved in creating the statue (e.g., weight, wind, transport, off-center arm, galvanic reactions between metals) and show how they were solved (e.g., hollow copper skin, flexible armature, cantilevering). Assess the alternatives that were considered for the statue's engineering, such as the use of heavier metals and the proposal to fill the statue's interior with sand. Describe the design and construction of the statue's pedestal atop the largest concrete foundation poured to date.</p> <p><i>A Marriage of Art and Engineering:</i> Describe how the Statue of Liberty represents a unique union of fine art and engineering. Discuss the statue's place in the history of colossal statuary. Assess why the Statue of Liberty is considered an example of high art, from the quality of its workmanship to the way it draws from classical iconography to express modern aspirations. Trace how the statue project brought together experts from different countries and different fields—including art, engineering, architecture, and politics—to make "Liberty Enlightening the World" a reality.</p> <p><i>Engineers, Artists, and Workers:</i> Recount the stories of engineers, artists, architects, managers, and workers who labored in France and the United States to create the Statue of Liberty. Tell, for example, how Edouard de Laboulaye first conceived of the statue and orchestrated the efforts to build it; how Auguste Bartholdi designed the statue as a work of art; how Gustave Eiffel solved its engineering challenges; and how Richard Morris Hunt designed the pedestal. Describe the tasks, challenges, and dedication of the many workers whose labor converted these individuals' plans into reality.</p> <p><i>Location and Placement:</i> Describe the background for the decision to site the statue on Bedloe's Island and the reasons for that choice. Illustrate how the pedestal was designed to complement the classicism of the statue. Describe how the Statue is situated on Fort Wood, a star-shaped granite fortress built for the War of 1812. Tell the story of the statue's construction in France, its disassembly and transport by sea, and its reassembly on Bedloe's Island, in a huge construction project accomplished with no loss of life. Discuss the challenges of situating the statue on a low-lying island, subject to flooding from severe weather and climate change, and the responses the statue's custodians have made and could make to these challenges.</p> <p><i>Alteration, Restoration, and Fundraising:</i> Describe what has been done to alter, restore, and repair the Statue of Liberty over time. Outline the many changes made in the torch in an attempt to make the statue into a lighthouse. Describe the major effort to restore the statue for its 100th anniversary and identify the key elements of that 1986 restoration. Detail the effects that natural and man-made disasters have had on the statue (e.g., Black Tom Wharf explosion, Hurricane Sandy). Outline the security and safety modifications that have been made in the monument in response to the events of September 11, 2001, and the plans to construct a separate Statue of Liberty museum not subject to the visitation limits of the monument.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edouard de Laboulaye • Auguste Bartholdi • Gustave Eiffel • Richard Morris Hunt • Charles Stone • Eugène Viollet-le-Duc • Repoussé • Armature • Galvanic reaction between metals • Norwegian copper • Leetes Island, Connecticut granite • Guastavino ceiling • Torch • Pedestal • Fort Wood • Fort Gibson • War of 1812 • Bedloe's Island • Lighthouses • Colossal statuary • National Monument • National Engineering Landmark • Scale & dimensions • Engineers • Artists • Workers

Theme #2: Engineering and Architecture

The Statue of Liberty represents high achievement in fine art and engineering; Ellis Island is a collection of buildings illustrating some of the most sophisticated styles of their time, meant to impress and awe while providing state-of-the-art facilities for immigrant processing and public health.

Concepts	Topics and Stories
<p>The Statue as Art Plus Engineering (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Alteration, Restoration, and Fundraising (continued)</i>: Describe the popular fundraising methods and philanthropy that enabled the statue first to be built and then to be restored and modified, and show how these same techniques were then used to fund the restoration of Ellis Island. Tell the stories of those contributing financially to the statue's creation and restoration, such as the collection of coins by schoolchildren, the travels of the statue's torch and head, the contributions of immigrants and their families, and the pivotal role of individuals such as Joseph Pulitzer and Lee Iacocca in leading fundraising campaigns. Trace the recognition of the Statue of Liberty as a National Monument and the expanding role of the National Park Service in caring for the statue and its island. <p>Ellis Island's Physical Plant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ellis Island Immigration Station Architecture</i>: Illustrate how Ellis Island's structures reflected contemporary aesthetic standards, including the use of French Renaissance Revival architecture to create the grand Main Building and Registry Room in the style of the great railway stations of the day. Show how the creators of Ellis Island employed cutting-edge design and construction techniques aimed at the efficient movement of large numbers of people, as well as incorporating fire protection, security, and sanitary improvements. Show how the design of the island's medical facilities incorporated the latest advancements in public health to develop innovative methods of isolating and treating disease (e.g., separate wards for different diseases, curved hallways and staggered doors to limit airborne disease transmission, numerous large windows to provide light and fresh air). Discuss how the design of the island's structures changed over time, as problems were solved and lessons were learned (e.g., changing traffic flow patterns, use of fireproof materials after loss of the first immigration building, installation of a Guastavino ceiling after the Black Tom Wharf explosion). Describe the sensations and emotions of immigrants as they arrived at Ellis Island and made their way through its buildings (e.g., noise, smells, crowds, awe, fear, hope). • <i>Physical Changes to the Island</i>: Describe the physical growth and changes to Ellis Island from its original 3½ acres to nearly 27½ acres today, as a result of numerous landfill operations over time. Discuss the island's early history, including its use by Native Americans, during colonial times, and as a military outpost. Explain why Ellis Island was chosen as the site for the largest U.S. immigration station. Tell how the physical growth of the island reflected the increasing numbers of immigrants and the need to detain different categories of immigrants. Show how the pattern of development created a landscape divided into three distinct parcels: Island One, containing the main immigration station; Island Two, the general hospital; and Island Three, the contagious disease hospital. Discuss the challenges of situating the immigration station and now the immigration museum on a low-lying island, subject to flooding from severe weather and climate change, and the responses the island's custodians have made and could make to these challenges. • <i>Preservation, Restoration, and Stabilization</i>: Describe efforts and techniques used for historic preservation on Ellis Island. Discuss the abandonment of the island in 1954 and the possibility that its structures could have been lost to development. Describe the grassroots movement and public-private partnership that evolved to preserve the island under the auspices of the National Park Service and turn the Main Building into an immigration museum, in the largest historic restoration project in U.S. history. Describe the stabilization of Ellis Island's remaining buildings and analyze the goals and effects of different options for their preservation, including restoration, stabilization in place, and adaptive re-use. Describe the changes the island's structures have undergone in response to natural and man-made disasters (e.g., 1897 fire, Black Tom Wharf explosion, 9/11, Hurricane Sandy) and the options for sustainable use of the island in the face of climate change. Discuss the costs and social value of preserving historic buildings and landscapes such as those on Ellis Island. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine art • Architecture • Classicism • Innovation • Historic preservation • Restoration • Stabilization • Fundraising • Philanthropy • Public-private partnerships • Joseph Pulitzer • Lee Iacocca • Statue of Liberty–Ellis Island Foundation • Save Ellis Island, Inc. • Security and life safety • Statue's 100th anniversary restoration • Black Tom Wharf explosion • September 11, 2001 • Hurricane Sandy • Climate change • Sustainability

Theme 3: Immigration

The Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island together speak to the global stories of human migration, the American history of immigration, and the role of immigration in building the United States.

About this theme: This theme is about immigration in the United States in both fact and lore. It traces the Statue of Liberty’s and Ellis Island’s role in the story of immigration. It raises issues of identity, nationalism, and prejudice by analyzing U.S. immigration policies and attitudes over time. It contrasts the nostalgia of immigration experiences of European Americans with the forced importation and enslavement of Africans and with the prejudice immigrants have always faced. It looks at the causes, effects, and politics of immigration and at immigration’s personal, community, national, and global impacts. It places immigration through Ellis Island within the larger context of global human migration.

Concepts	Topics and Stories
<p>The Historic Immigration Station</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Historical Uses:</i> Describe Ellis Island’s function as a U.S. Government immigration and public health operation. Explain how the Federal Government used Ellis Island as the primary U.S. immigration station from 1892 to 1954, when some 12 million people were processed through the complex. Trace how operations over time at Ellis Island reflected changing migration trends in the world and changing American attitudes toward immigration. Describe the historical, economic, and social forces that created and accommodated immigration to the United States from the mid-19th through the mid-20th centuries. Describe how Castle Garden was used as an immigration station by New York State before Ellis Island was developed by the Federal Government for this purpose. Explain how immigration was handled at other U.S. ports of entry. Outline how the use of Ellis Island changed during World Wars I and II, as immigration lessened, enemy aliens were interned, and the U.S. military took over much of the island. Explain the changes in U.S. immigration procedures that altered the use of Ellis Island after 1924, when the island stopped processing masses of immigrants and became a detention and deportation center for a few. Describe the conditions and events that led to Ellis Island’s closing in 1954. • <i>The Process of Immigration:</i> Describe how immigrants traveled to the United States in Ellis Island’s day and were processed at the Ellis Island immigration station. Describe steamship travel and the conditions immigrants faced in steerage class, and use today’s ferry ride to Ellis Island as an evocative experience to get people to think about immigrants’ arrival in New York Harbor under the gaze of the Statue of Liberty. Explain the steps involved in Ellis Island’s medical and legal inspections to determine who could enter the United States, and what happened if immigrants had a problem and needed to be detained. Identify what factors could result in a person’s denial of entry into the United States and how such a person would be sent back. Compare and contrast this process with the experience of immigrants today, when inspections and paperwork are completed by getting a visa before immigrants travel. • <i>Public Health:</i> Illustrate how Ellis Island was used for the inspection, quarantine, and medical treatment of immigrants. Identify the key diseases and disabilities that could result in detention and possible denial of entry into the United States. Describe the ways in which Ellis Island was a cutting-edge hospital and how the treatment of immigrants led to advancements in public health, medicine, and social services. Discuss how ethnicity and economic/social class could impact the care an immigrant received and the prospects for his/her admission into the United States. Compare and contrast the public health issues faced at Ellis Island with the state of medical knowledge and treatment today, including the requirements for immigration. • <i>“Island of Hope, Island of Tears”:</i> Provide examples of why Ellis Island was called the “Island of Hope and Island of Tears.” Evoke the conflicted feelings of immigrants as they anticipated a new life in America, but feared the process they’d have to go through and the possibility that they’d be sent back. Provide examples and describe what happened when people were detained, denied entry, and/or deported through Ellis Island. Discuss the station’s role as a “gatekeeper” separating “desirable” immigrants from “undesirables.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigration • Public health • U.S. immigration policy • Irish potato famine • Russian pogroms • African Americans’ views of immigration and Ellis Island • Global human migration • “Melting pot” • Citizenship • People detained and sent back • Who was not permitted to enter the United States • Island of Hope, Island of Tears • Lower East Side Tenement Museum • Discrimination • Poverty • Settlement pattern • Causes of migration/immigration • Social and economic conditions in Europe • Castle Clinton

Theme 3: Immigration

The Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island together speak to the global stories of human migration, the American history of immigration, and the role of immigration in building the United States.

Concepts	Topics and Stories
<p>The Historic Immigration Station (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Island of Hope, Island of Tears”</i> (continued): Debate the pros and cons of the different restrictions America has placed on immigration in Ellis Island’s day and since (e.g., Chinese Exclusion Act, unequal treatment of women, literacy requirement, exclusion of the disabled, outlawing contract labor vs. requirement to have a U.S. job, exclusion of anarchists and communists, discriminatory quotas of the 1920s vs. today, turning away refugees fleeing the Nazis). Acknowledge the corruption and mistreatment of immigrants that sometimes happened at Ellis Island, as well as the kindness immigrants encountered, and discuss how officials dealt with problems at the station. • <i>Resettlement in the United States</i>: Carry immigrants’ stories through to their settlement in the United States. Describe their departure from Ellis Island and their different journeys across the country to find a new home. Trace, analyze, and explain settlement patterns for different ethnic groups. Invite people to learn about immigrant living conditions and communities at the Lower East Side Tenement Museum. Describe the types of jobs immigrants had, their working conditions (including worst cases such as the Triangle Shirt Factory fire), and their contributions to the labor movement. Discuss the contributions of immigrants to American life and the U.S. economy, as well as the possible negative effects of immigration. • <i>Immigrant Stories</i>: Tell stories of individual Ellis Island immigrants and their immigration experience. Identify important immigrants who passed through Ellis Island and the Ellis Island ancestors of significant people. Debate if there was a “typical” immigrant experience. Tell stories of those who couldn’t complete their journey, such as immigrants on the Titanic. Connect modern America with Ellis Island by noting the percentage of Americans who can trace their roots to Ellis Island, and by helping people discover and share their own family’s immigrant stories and search for their immigration records. Compare and contrast these experiences with modern immigration experiences in the United States and in other places around the world. <p>Immigration’s Larger Context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Human Migration</i>: Describe the origins and impacts of global human migration on the United States, Europe, and the world and on individuals, both in Ellis Island’s day and over time until today. Trace how America was populated during the years before Ellis Island, beginning with Native Americans and including the forced migration of Africans, as well as early waves of immigration. Describe the economic, political, and social conditions overseas (“push factors”) that spurred immigration through Ellis Island from 1892 through 1924, as well as the “pull factors” that made the United States a desirable destination. Compare and contrast these historical trends with the characteristics of global migration and U.S. immigration today, including the sources and causes of migration, the major destination countries and U.S. ports of entry, the characteristics and treatment of refugees, and the attitudes toward immigrants in different countries. Discuss abuses of immigrants such as contract labor, smuggling, and human trafficking. • <i>Ethnicity and Prejudice</i>: Describe how the ethnicity of American immigrants has changed over time, from the colonial period to the present day. Explain how and why the northern and western Europeans who dominated earlier eras of immigration gave way to the predominance of southern and eastern Europeans in Ellis Island’s day. Describe the contrasting experiences of Asian immigrants, persons from the Caribbean of African descent, Latin Americans, and those from the Middle East and North Africa. Discuss the Chinese Exclusion Act, the quota system of the 1920s, the nativist and eugenics movements, and other laws, policies, and attitudes that have discriminated against certain groups of immigrants. Assess the impact of immigration on the U.S. economy and workforce, the attitudes of American workers toward immigrants, and the role of immigrants in the U.S. labor movement. Explore how the Jim Crow era and the Great Migration of African Americans overlap with the Ellis Island era. Contrast white European Americans’ often nostalgic and sentimental views of Ellis Island with the views of others (including African Americans and Native Americans) and with European Americans’ own attitudes toward today’s immigrants. Explore parallels in the patterns of prejudice over time, as the descendants of immigrants join mainstream American society and newly immigrating ethnic groups encounter resistance in turn. Include non-celebratory stories of those who’ve been excluded and those who’ve encountered prejudice. 	

Theme 3: Immigration

The Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island together speak to the global stories of human migration, the American history of immigration, and the role of immigration in building the United States.

Concepts	Topics and Stories
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p><i>Myth and Reality of the American Dream:</i> Explore the tension between the ideal and the reality of the promise that the Statue of Liberty offers for realization of the American Dream. Tell about people whose stories were not successes—people who were detained, denied entry, and/or deported to their home countries. Describe the disappointments of immigrants who grappled with poverty and discrimination. Describe what happened when families were separated. Describe the experiences of enemy aliens interned at Ellis Island, such as Japanese Americans during World War II. Describe the difficulty of immigrating under the U.S. quota system from the 1920s through today, including the turning away of those without visas (e.g., Jews escaping the Holocaust) and the factors that lead people into undocumented immigration. Highlight the shared struggles and differences between the experiences of Ellis Island immigrants and those of immigrants today. Compare the resettlement and turning away of refugees in Ellis Island’s day with the experience of refugees today.</p> <p>Policy Issues and Personal Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p><i>U.S. Immigration Policy:</i> Trace the history and impact of U.S. immigration policy over the years. Identify and evaluate the expanding list of restrictions on immigration in the 19th and early 20th centuries, culminating in the quota systems of the 1920s and the present day. Debate and compare issues of U.S. immigration policy, historically and today. Pose questions such as: what is the same, what has changed, what have been the effects of immigration on society? Discuss such issues as the pros and cons of immigration, the assistance provided to immigrants by private aid societies and by governments, how to balance security needs with immigration, and the methods of enforcing immigration law and dealing with undocumented immigrants. Provide space to connect with and debate the most current issues of immigration and migration in the United States and the world.</p> <p><i>Citizenship:</i> Explore what it means to be an American. Explain the process of becoming a U.S. citizen, in Ellis Island’s day and today. Analyze who has been allowed to become a citizen and who has not (e.g., exclusion of certain ethnicities, women’s right to determine their own citizenship, legalizing the undocumented, recognition of gay marriage). Debate ongoing and new issues of U.S. citizenship policy, such as the citizenship of babies born on Ellis Island and those born to undocumented immigrants. Discuss the meaning of the Oath of Allegiance taken by new U.S. citizens. Compare and contrast this U.S. picture with citizenship issues in other countries.</p> <p><i>Assimilation, Cultural Identity, and the “Melting Pot”:</i> Discuss and debate issues related to assimilation and retention of cultural identity. Assess the pros and cons of living within one’s own ethnic community vs. assimilating into American society. Debate the validity of the concepts of America as a “melting pot” or “salad bowl” of different ethnic identities. Discuss the nativist, eugenics, and white supremacist movements that have sought to preserve America’s ethnic make-up in the face of new immigration from different regions. Explore the parameters of racial/ethnic identity in Ellis Island’s day, such as definitions of “whiteness” that impacted who could be admitted and obtain citizenship. Discuss the process of assimilation and the tension between becoming American and retaining one’s heritage from the “old country.” Explore the meanings, implications, and desirability of having a “hyphenated identity” (e.g., Italian American, Mexican American). Discuss such issues as requiring immigrants to learn English, allowing dual citizenship, and limiting the wearing of ethnic/religious clothing (e.g., burkas/headscarves).</p> 	

Foundation Document • Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island

