

# Mitigation: Options and Examples



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# Mitigation Options: Examples

- Brochures
- Signage
- Exhibits (Permanent, Temporary, or Traveling)
- Audio Tours
- Virtual Tours
- Educational Programs
- Website and Online Resources
- Oral Histories
- Guided Tours
- Outreach Events



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# Brochures

## EL CAMPAMENTO THE CAMP

### SE ABRE EL CAMPO DE TRABAJO DE LA GRANJA MIGRATORIA TWIN FALLS

En 1939, se abrió un campo de trabajo agrícola a dos millas al sur de Twin Falls para albergar a los trabajadores agrícolas. El campamento fue construido por la Farm Security Administration (FSA), una agencia federal establecida para ayudar a los agricultores durante la Gran Depresión. La FSA operó campamentos para trabajadores agrícolas migrantes, entre otros programas. Había dos tipos de viviendas: campamentos permanentes y campamentos de tiendas móviles. Todos los campamentos proporcionaron vivienda, atención médica, educación y programas comunitarios. En Idaho, la FSA construyó campamentos permanentes en Twin Falls y Caldwell. Los campamentos móviles se trasladaban todos los años, según la disponibilidad de trabajo agrícola.

### THE TWIN FALLS MIGRATORY FARM LABOR CAMP OPENS

In 1939, a farm labor camp opened two miles south of Twin Falls to house agricultural workers. The camp was built by the Farm Security Administration (FSA), a federal agency established to assist farmers during the Great Depression. The FSA operated camps for migrant farm workers, among other programs. There were two types of housing: permanent camps and mobile tent camps. All of the camps provided housing, health care, education and community programs. In Idaho, the FSA built permanent camps in Twin Falls and Caldwell. Mobile camps moved every year, depending on the availability of farm work.



«La FSA diseñó el campamento móvil para albergar a los trabajadores agrícolas. El campamento fue construido por la Farm Security Administration (FSA), una agencia federal establecida para ayudar a los agricultores durante la Gran Depresión. La FSA operó campamentos para trabajadores agrícolas migrantes, entre otros programas. Había dos tipos de viviendas: campamentos permanentes y campamentos de tiendas móviles. Todos los campamentos proporcionaron vivienda, atención médica, educación y programas comunitarios. En Idaho, la FSA construyó campamentos permanentes en Twin Falls y Caldwell. Los campamentos móviles se trasladaban todos los años, según la disponibilidad de trabajo agrícola.»

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### EL CAMPAMENTO SE CONVIERTE EN EL MILAGRO

En 1947, la Asociación de Productores de Trabajadores Agrícolas del Condado de Twin Falls adquirió el campamento. Operó el campo durante los siguientes cincuenta años. El Idaho Migrant Council, Inc., ahora conocida como el Consejo Comunitario de Idaho, compró el campamento en 1988. Renombrado como El Milagro Housing en 1990, el campamento continúa proporcionando viviendas asequibles a familias de agricultores y otros. El sitio fue remodelado a principios del siglo XXI.

### THE CAMP BECOMES EL MILAGRO

In 1947, the Twin Falls County Farm Labor Spawning Association acquired the camp. It operated the camp for the next forty years. The Idaho Migrant Council, Inc., now known as the Community Council of Idaho, bought the camp in 1988. Renamed El Milagro Housing in 1990, the complex continues to provide affordable housing to farming families and others. The site was redeveloped in the early twenty-first century.

T H E S T O R Y O F E L M I L A G R O



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Desert Ridge Investments, El Milagro Campus

# Signage: Exterior Signs and Waysides



Example of an accessible interpretive panel.



Downtown Missoula Partnership Interpretive Kiosk

# Signage: Interior Signs



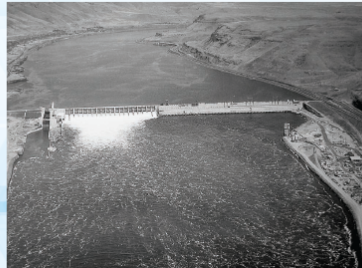
## HYDROPOWER

*"The infrastructure, highways, and power grids are a lasting legacy that benefitted the people of Sherman County and the entire western U.S."*

—Peggy Allen Bird, 2018

**HYDROPOWER** uses moving water to generate energy. As part of a dam system, water flows down through a pipe, or penstock, and spins the blades of turbines to create electricity.

Most electricity in Oregon comes from hydropower dams operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The construction of the John Day Dam brought significant changes to Sherman County. In the mid-1960s, the county's population surged as workers arrived with their families to construct the dam and supporting infrastructure. The dam continues to supply electricity to the county and the state.



The John Day Dam was dedicated in 1968. It is one of the largest hydropower projects in the country. Image courtesy of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District.



The Columbia River Gorge is a source of both hydropower and wind power. Image courtesy of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District.



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Avangrid Renewables, Golden Hills Wind Project

# Exhibits: Permanent Exhibits

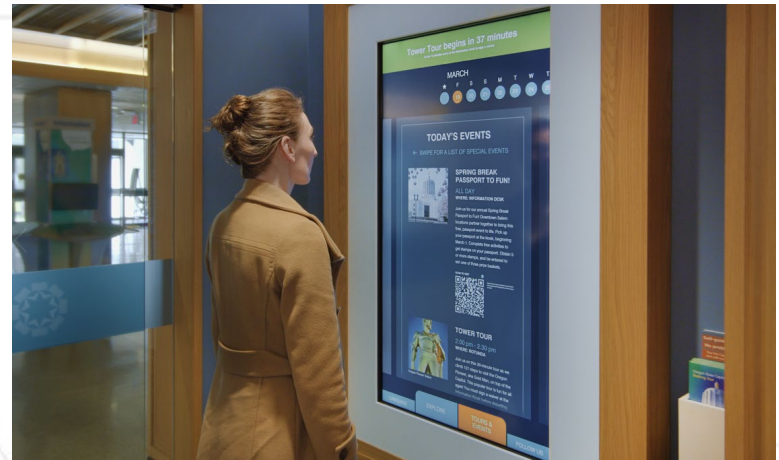


New Mexico Historic Sites, Bosque Redondo Memorial / Fort Sumner Historic Site



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# Exhibits: Permanent Exhibits



Oregon State Capitol, Welcome Center



# Exhibits: Temporary Exhibits



Oregon Historical Society, History of Soccer in Portland



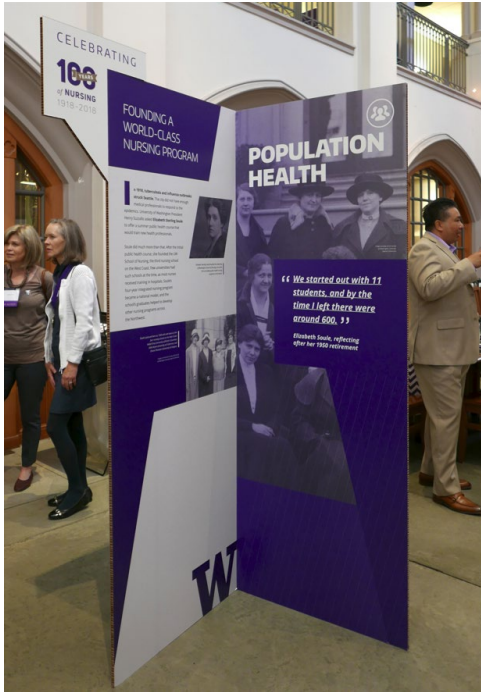
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, History of the Corps



Oregon State Capitol, Communities of the Fur Trade



# Exhibits: Traveling Exhibits



University of Washington, School of Nursing Centennial



Bonneville Power Administration, High Velocity Direct Current Test Center

## THE CORNERSTONE OF OUR

### Making Oregon Home

#### A Place to Live

**B**uilders have provided living spaces ranging from urban apartment buildings to suburban single-family homes. Builders also create large-scale public housing projects to provide affordable, secure housing for seniors and vulnerable communities.

Making Oregon home has not always been easy or equitable. In the early twentieth-century, Asian-American residents faced significant prejudice in employment and housing. In Portland's Chinatown, many of them made their homes in hotels and motels. The construction industry has played a role in generating those buildings—and those stories—when working on projects like the Globe Hotel and Society Hotel.



Working waterfront, 20th Century of Progress Exhibit, © BY AC 20

#### Homes for All

**T**he construction industry helps people make Oregon their home. In the early 1930s, some Oregon residents ordered houses from catalogs. After receiving the materials from companies like Sears & Roebuck, residents relied on local builders to assemble them. In urban areas with a need for denser housing development, builders created multiple-unit apartment buildings. In times of severe shortage of building materials, such as the Great Depression and World War II, many large single-residence homes were divided into apartments.

To meet rising demand and overcome shortages, the construction industry and Oregon communities have to think creatively to provide homes for all.



1930s and the FREE BUILDING PLANS from the 1930s, Courtesy of Oregon Historical Society

City WPA advertisement for new urban homes in County of San, Bureau, CA



A.C. Loring & Sons construction workers on the waterfront, Oregon during the 1930s, Courtesy of Oregon Historical Society

Associated General Contractors, Oregon-Columbia Chapter Centennial

# Audio or Virtual Tours

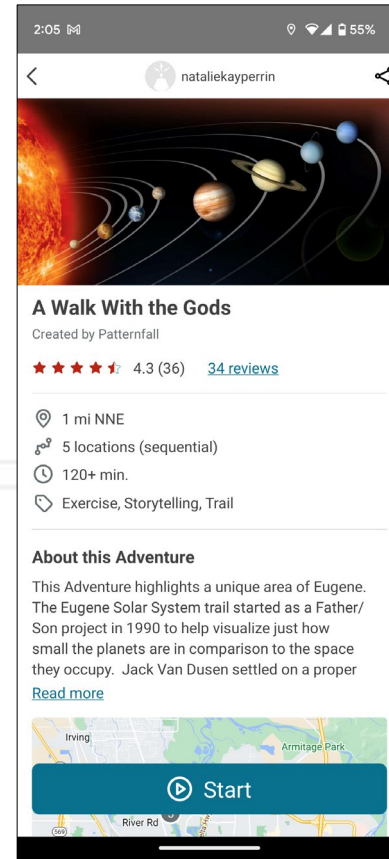
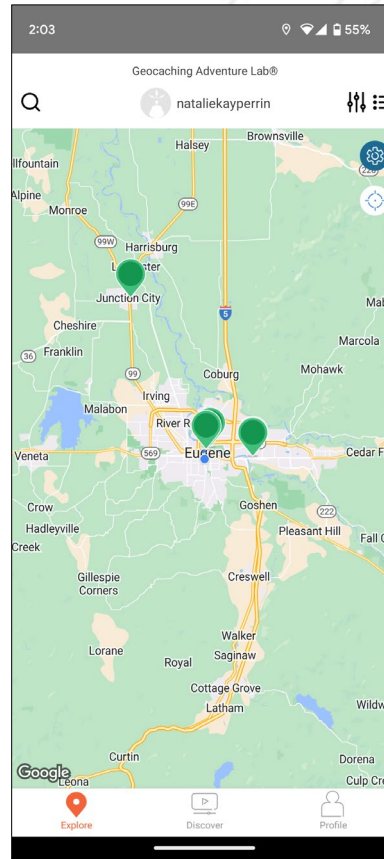


HRA staff enjoying the self-guided *Eugene & Springfield Mural Tours* produced by the Lane Arts Council.



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# Educational Programs, Website, and Online Resources



Geocaching by Adventure Lab is an online application that connects people, places, and history.  
*Images courtesy of the Geocaching Adventure Lab app.*

# Oral Histories

## Oral History

NPS.gov (<https://www.nps.gov/>) / Home

### Individual Voices, Shared Histories

People's stories are among the most valuable resources that the National Park Service preserves and protects for future generations.



#### Oral History Resources >

(<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/oralhistory/resources.htm>)

Guidance, best practices, and resources for NPS oral history practitioners



#### Oral History in Practice >

(<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/oralhistory/in-practice.htm>)

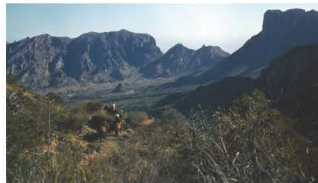
Oral histories examples and uses from around the service



#### Spotlight on Oral History >

(<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/oralhistory/spotlight.htm>)

A showcase of oral history interviews featuring some of the voices and experiences from around the National Park Service



#### Interviews >

(<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/oralhistory/interviews.htm>)

Listen to recordings and read transcripts



#### A Sense of Place >

(<https://www.nps.gov/oralhistory/podcasts.htm>)

A podcast series produced by the National Park Service

Oral histories documents an individual's experience in a specific time or place.  
*Images courtesy of the National Park Service.*



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# Guided Tours and Outreach Events



Experts from PacifiCorp and the United States Forest Service lead a guided tour of the North Umpqua Hydroelectric Project and the nearby Medicine Creek petroglyphs. The two agencies discussed the history of the area, its importance to the Tribes, and how the hydroelectric project changed the landscape and community over time.



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