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Summary created by: Jacob Metoxen

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The recording starts with Mr. Hopkins discussing the continental system including Canada. He thinks it is truly unfortunate because the Canadians will have a competing railhead probably more efficient than Alaska's. He says one fact that hasn't been mentioned so far is probably that Alaskan's are probably the wealthiest citizens in the United States in terms of natural wealth available for manipulation but the standard of living of Alaska is well below the rest of the United States. He says the pipeline will provide low cost energy over an 800 mile route. If that low cost energy is combined with highway and rail transportation and adequate water and with the mineral available there should be ample opportunity for development along the route. He says he hopes the plan for the pipeline includes considerations of social, economic, and political aspects. He then thanks the panel.

Mr. Secretary says the next witness is Charles Edwardson Jr., President of the Friends of Alaska Natives. Charles Edwardson Jr. says he was born and raised at Point Barrow, Alaska. He is currently in Washington D.C. with a small non-profit educational research corporation orientated on Alaska Natives. He says he has heard the opposition of development of Alaska or has heard pro development of Alaska. The fact is that there are some people in Alaska called Alaska Natives. He says Alaska Natives have seen rape, introduction of diseases, and a whole culture being continually raped at the cost of an almighty dollar. He says the pipeline is another crash program. Along with the Alaska Natives are the rest of the Alaska citizens. He says he has seen the development and unfortunately his education has been very painful. He went out and learned these educational techniques by going to school by just doing a lot of things. Alaska Natives are still behind. Now there is oil. He says Alaska Natives have called all the professional expertise for getting the oil but what next for Alaska Natives. Are they going to be ignored again? Also what is next for the power and influence of oil? He says with the instability of the United States and foreign policy with other oil developing countries. He says we know there are oil reserves in Alaska and that the political stability versus Peru's, Venezuela's, and the Middle East is hot. Now we have our own reserve at home. Home for a lot of Alaska Native is shacks. On top of oil there are the Native land questions. He says Native Alaskans have moved and exercised the rightful ownership of Alaska Native land. Over land there is still poverty. There is poverty because certain groups of people have been ignored. The source of poverty and the type of economic institution that has been chose is how to manage scarce things. People say the Eskimo or Indian is lazy, all they want to do is be part of the welfare system. What has been real is that the Eskimo and Indian has been kept outside of the system. He says Alaska Natives are a psychological hang up for some of our own incompetence. There

has been failure to recognize self-dignity of man. If you cannot conserve the Eskimo or the Indian then who is going to be conserved?

The next witness is Rick Gordon from Juneau, Alaska at 11:50. He introduces himself as Richard Gordon and he is representing himself. He acknowledges Secretary Train and members of the panel. He says he has two premises in what he is going to say. First, that orderly and carefully regulated oil is in the best interest of all concerned though this will cause losses. It is very desirable that sufficient funds come into the state of Alaska. Second, coordinated area wide planning for all of Northern Alaska and all of Alaska as one fabric is essential. Both development and protection including areas of presentation must be planned for together. Pipeline planning in itself by itself is not acceptable. The reason for saying this is that the people in Northern Alaska are having an effect on wildlife right now. A recent letter from Bud Helmericks, a big game guide on the Colville, reports that the first time in many years he has not seen grizzly bears/wolves/wolverines near his home. As transportation paths are developed, the use of tract vehicles will inevitable spread people from the oil camps. Planning must go from one end of Northern Alaska to another, particularly in lands that are now owned by the BLM, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the state. What we need is coordination. We also need adequate studies. The ecologists need time to continue their studies. He says people need to provide dollars and men to BLM. He says there also needs to be a clearing house so information can be returned to a central source and also an information retrieval system so the information can be retained. Until the systems are developed he doesn't think the project can be completed. He says there needs to be careful studies of path effects in the north. He says people need to know as much as possible of the short term effects of seismic activity. He says people need to know what is going on with Russian activity. He says he would emphasize tectonics, slumping, and studies in the Beaufort Sea. In particular, permafrost. He suggests that there should be Native people on the advisory board of Secretary Train's committee. He says Natives should have a say in planning in what goes on in the North Slope. He says there are no Alaskan conservationists who are members of one of the advisory citizen committees to Secretary Train or Governor Miller's task force. Dr. Glasgow brought up enforcement and Gordon agrees. He says he thinks it's worthwhile to have lawyers investigate how regulations can be enforced in the courts. He suggests oil companies have certain areas to try new things for the TAPS project, "test sites." He says for contractors he thinks performance bonds are a good deal. He said he wants to comment that there are good BLM men at the meeting. There are some sharp oil men and he thinks regulations can be enforced in a cooperative and common sense ways. He says sanitation and waste specs need tightening up. He says any area with even temporary dumps will attract grizzly bears. Above all, sensible but sold enforcement. As to proposals, he would say that the important thing is that work should be started on a planned basis of 6 subjects. 1) The present ecological studies need to progress further, 2) the oil companies have to have time to test pipeline operation, 3) federal state oil and mineral exploration companies need to begin work on planning transportation and communication networks, 4) the stage and the BLM need to work out some sort of mechanics to allow planning for management coordination to the future state land selections and the remaining BLM land, 5) advance agreement on road plans between TAPS, federal government and the state of Alaska, 6) enforcement and constant surveillance. He would suggest that the BLM be authorized to classify their lands in the arctic. He thinks the classification should include types of zoning and various degrees of allowable development. It should include areas close to state

selection like the Wrangell Mountain area. It should include primitive areas and wild rivers. It should protect strips around lakeshores. Half of the oil barrels in Alaska seem to be along lakeshores. All barrels and materials brought into the lakes should be removed. No mining claims allowed along lakeshores. Some lakes are closed to all development and alienation. He says there is a proposal for a national park in Arctic and he thinks it is a reasonable proposal. He thinks the park service proposal on the south slope should be extended to the North Slope. He mentions how beautiful the Killik River is. He doesn't think development can be taken on while proposals for development and land protection are ignored. He thinks delay will lead to loss on the oil companies' part but he thinks it should be expected because adequate planning is necessary. One of the panel members says an effort has been made to regulate with a wide spectrum of groups and he says he is at fault for establishing so many formal advisory groups. He does know that BLM does have a formal state multiple use advisory groups appointed by Secretary Hickel that does include representatives of Native people, conservationists such as Ms. Celia Hunter and it has been an active group.

The Mr. Secretary Train suggests taking a 15 minute recess and one of the panel members says the meeting should keep moving along.

At 31:25 Walter Parker from Anchorage, Alaska is introduced. Secretary Train says Walter Parker is the same as W.B. Parker. Walter Parker is apparently unavailable. Secretary Train calls upon the next witness, Steven Reeve from Fairbanks. Mr. Reeve is also unavailable so Secretary Train calls on Ronald Anderson, University of Alaska student. From the crowd Mr. Anderson says he would like to postpone his presentation until his name is called again so that he can make a more effective testimony when his turn comes up again. Mr. Anderson says he would like to be called tomorrow. The next person is Mr. George Gilson, Mayor of Valdez, Alaska. A man in the crowd says Mayor Gilson plans on attending tomorrow. John Miller, ESRO station director in Fairbanks, is the next witness called for testimony. Mr. Miller is not present. The next witness is Dr. Ronald Smith of Fairbanks. Dr. Smith is not present. The next witness is Hans Van der laan, Anchorage. Mr. Van der laan says that in the witness of time he will file a statement as a situation since he spoke earlier. The next witness is Marie Lindstrom, Anchorage. Mrs. Lindstrom has offered previous written testimony. The next witness is Lawrence R. Mayo, Fairbanks Alaska. Mr. Mayo says he is speaking as a private citizen. He is a hydrologist for the geological survey. He would like to address the panel on an issue that is central to conservation and industry. Mr. Mayo says the TAPS people have done an excellent job in considering the integrity of the pipeline and some features of their work should be covered to insure that this excellent consideration is carried forward. A first order hazard to persons, property, natural environment and corporate projects exists from pipeline deformation. During planning construction and maintenance, a primary concern is pipeline integrity. Fundamental to pipeline integrity is a data collection system to detect pipeline deformation or failure. The proposed stipulations do not touch on any data systems which is the prerequisite to proper maintenance. The objective of this report is to identify the most important sources of potential deformation outline a proper data system and to propose a specific stipulation. Some important potential deformations discussed by Mr. Mayo include very slow deformation that is strain that can occur over years of time. Natural deformation can occur from soil creep or from solar fluxion or from very slow block slumping. As an example, up to 7 feet of block slumping has occurred in

the Copper River Basin. This was found after the relieving effort after the 1964 earthquake. Induced very slow deformation can occur from melting of large ice masses from the subgrade. He says it is naïve to assume that all large ice masses will be discovered. Creep is discussed. Frost heaving of piling is also discussed. Moderate deformation that is strained can be reported as some strain per day or week. Natural strain consists of mass movement of the soil during times of heavy precipitation. An example is the Yukon Tanana upland as a result of the storm two years ago, numerous hill slides and valley bottoms underwent massive land sliding because of the heavy rainfall they received. Piping erosion or head ward erosion into the subgrade is natural erosion that reaches into the pipeline zone. Advancing and surging glaciers id discussed by Mr. Mayo. The deposits in front of the glacier deform and crack much in front of the advancing ice surface. Induced deformation, mass movement or melting, by diverted water, mudflow, artificial ponding are all discussed. There may be scour of the fill and subgrade by flooding action during times of high water. There is straining that occurs in each second which is natural avalanching on a large scale. He mentions vehicle accidents with the pipe itself. Prior to the insulation and operation of the network the hazards must be identified. Potential hazard data includes: air photos, drill logs, sample analysis, and detailed trench inspections. All the data must be preserved by the industry and the government. The network should be approved by both the industry and the government. Inspections must not be subject to weather because hazards are common during storms. All of the data from the strain gauges must be preserved and made available for the inspectors and industry. The reason the records must be held for a long time is for future use. Rapid deformation can lead to pipeline failure so quickly that interpretation of strain data by computer and a dispatcher such as in Valdez could not possibly precede rupture therefore other gauges must be able to sense large magnitude earthquake shaking, avalanches, and pipe failure. The gauges are explained. He says attention should be paid to the possibility that electricity fails during the initial portions of large magnitude earthquakes. Fail safe independently operated valves should be employed. Valves and triggers are discussed. Attached with the testimony is a proposed stipulation says Mr. Parker. A panel member thanks him and says that his analysis was very helpful. The statement in the proposed stipulation will be marked as exhibit 48. One of the panel members says the use of transducers or pressure controlled valve as automatic chokes in pipelines is in the plans of TAPS.

At 46:40 Charles Herbert of Anchorage, Alaska is called to provide testimony. Charles F. Herbert introduces himself as a consulting mining engineer. He's from Anchorage but at present he lives near Livengood on the Hickel Highway. He says in the past he has been a chairman of the Alaska Public Service Commission and a deputy commissioner of the State Departmental of Natural Resources. He says he is a democrat. He says his purpose is to endorse Governor Miller's suggestion to the best that it can be implemented. He says he can speak freely because the audience is thinned out and there will no return of people he denied previously. He discusses the delay of the project. He says he is reminded by experience in regulation. He says it is so easy for a regulatory body to thwart an accepted policy and this can be done by delay and approval and extra strict regulation. Quite often the delay can be affected by an individual from a minor administration post. He says some individual through dislike of an individual might deliberately delay something that was necessary for that man's action. He says that can veto something that has already been approved. He says there are people who will desire that the north not be developed. The proceedings remind his time in Koyukuk near Wiseman where he had an interesting

long evening with Bob Marshall. Bob was an excellent man. Marshall believed that all of the Alaska north of the Yukon should remain untouched by any development. That idea has not entirely died and Herbert believes the pressure brought by people who believe the same way as Marshall could bring about delay after delay. He says for that reason he endorses Governor Miller's stand.

At 53:08 John Clark of Fairbanks, Alaska is introduced. John Clark has been a resident of Fairbanks for about 35 years. He says he is not employed by any oil company and does not own any oil leases. He says he would like to say something in defense of the oil pipeline. He first became interested when he was reading about the possibility of the pipeline and what a terrible thing it was going to be for the environment of Alaska. He wondered about this because he spent considerable time north of the Yukon River. He saw one article about caribou not being able to get across the pipeline. He says if a map was to be put on the floor 12 foot squared and lay a thread to scale over the pipeline route, that thread would be invisible. He's read and listened to the oil companies and the pipeline people answer the complaints of the conservationists and it seems that the companies are willing to meet halfway. Ever since he's been in Alaska people have wanted a road to arctic and now there will be one for nothing. It will have a crush rock surface he is told. He'd like to talk about the government in the north for a while. Alaska's various government agencies have built insulations from one end of the state to the other. He discusses his time working for the Hanes pipeline. He discusses the process on how the pipeline was built. When the last war came, the government built a pipeline from Norman Wells to Fairbanks and a piece that went to Watson Lake in Yukon Territory. There was a refinery in Whitehorse that cost 200 million dollars the pipeline and the refinery and as soon as the war was over it was abandoned. He says he's never heard anybody complain about the government projects he discussed. At a minimum of 500,000 barrels a day it will produce 52 million dollars a year. That is 150,000 dollars a day roughly. Alaska is a depressed area and it has one of the highest unemployment rates in the nation. He said Alaskans would like to pack their own load. The pipeline is a chance for Alaskans to get on their feet and pay their own way. On the North Slope there is 23 million acres in the Navy petroleum reserve and 9 million acres in the wilderness are and 4 million up north that could be designated for sale. There's a total over 50 million acres in the North slope and 72% is untouchable. He thinks that's good enough for the conservationist. He thinks the federal study would be a duplication of what the pipeline company has already done. Stomping around in the moss they'd scare more animals than the actual building of the pipeline. He thinks it's an ideological conflict and he figures this is a direct confrontation between socialist and free enterprise type.

At 1:02:55 David Klein of Fairbanks, Alaska is introduced. MR. Klein is not present. The next witness is Terry Warrel [?] from Fairbanks, Alaska. Mr. Warrel plans on attending tomorrow. The next witness is Conrad Frank from Fairbanks, Alaska. Mr. Frank is not present. The next witness is John Carlson from Fairbanks, Alaska. Mr. Carlson is not present. The next witness is John Kelsey [?] of Fairbanks. Mr. Kelsey says he plans on submitting his proposal tomorrow. Secretary Train approves of that decision. The next witness is Olaf Hajelfor [?]. There is no response from Mr. Hajelfor. The next witness is George Solidas of Fairbanks, Alaska. Mr. Solidas is not present. The next witness is Peggy Wayburn of California. Mrs. Wayburn has indicated that she would like to testify the next morning. The next witness is Charles. E. Belke [?] of College, Alaska. Mr. Belke is being planned to call tomorrow morning.

Secretary Train says that the meeting is adjourned and will begin again at 9 o'clock the following morning. The recording stops at 1:06:00 and begins again a few seconds later.

The following day's hearing begins with Secretary Train announcing that the hearing will come to order. The first witness is Ronald Anderson, University of Alaska student. A man asks if he can note for the record that Congressman John Dingell [?] of Michigan is present in audience and Congressman Dingell is chairman of the Fish and Wildlife Subcommittee of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives. Mr. Dingell says it is not his purpose to note anything for the record. He says he thinks he can share his perspective that every reasonable measure should be utilized for the protection of the wonderful resources of Alaska. Mr. Dingell says he will be watching closely during the conference. [A large part of Mr. Dingell's speech is not audible since he is not at a microphone]. Mr. Andersen is a student at the University of Alaska and is speaking as a concerned citizen of the state. He doesn't have expertise in the construction of arctic construction so what he must say must be somewhat emotional. He is opposed to the pipeline and the further development of nonrenewable resource north of the Yukon River at least until such time until a piece of land is set aside for wilderness areas. The area involved in the pipeline construction is said to be small in comparison to the land set aside for the conservationists but unfortunately most of the area is not protected for the wilderness. The recording stops during Mr. Andersen's speech.