Draft III

ALASKA NATURAL GAS TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Chronology of Events

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1967	The Northwest Project Group (Trans-Canada Pipeline Ltd., Michigan Wisconsin Pipeline, Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America) was set up to conduct engineering and feasibility studies for a Natural Gas Pipeline to transport gas from the Northwest Territories to southern markets.
April, 1968	Wildcat rig drilling in Prudhoe Bay struck the Sadlerochit formation which is estimated to total over 9 billion barrels of oil and over 20 trillion cubic feet of saleable natural gas.
1969	The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Research Limited was formed to determine the technological and economic feasibility of constructing a large diameter crude oil pipeline from Prudhoe Bay and the Mackenzie Delta to Edmonton, there to connect with existing pipelines.
1969	The Northwest Project Study Group (Northwest Project Group & MacKenzie Valley Pipeline Research Ltd.) was formed to study a pipeline to bring Natural gas from Alaska and the MacKenzie Delta to markets in midwestern U.S. and eastern Canada.
1969	The Mountain Pacific Project (Westcoast Transmission Co., Canadian Betchel Ltd., El Paso Natural Gas Co., Pacific Lighting Corp., Southern California Edison Co.) formed to study methods of transporting Arctic and Alaskan Gas to U.S. markets.
1969	Gas Arctic Systems Study Group (Alberta Gas Truck Line, Columbia Gas Systems, Northern Natural Gas Co., Texas Eastern Transmission Co.) began feasibility studies for transporting Alaska Natural Gas to market through the Yukon Territory, British Columbia, and Alberta.

Feb., 1969 — Atlantic Pipeline Co., BP Pipeline Co., and Humble Pipeline Company announced their plan to transport Prudhoe oil to market in the Continental U.S.

1970 — Imperial Oil Ltd., struck gas and oil at Atkinson Pt. in the MacKenzie Delta.

Aug., 1970 — Canada's Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources jointly announced guidelines for the building of northern pipelines. These guidelines established requirements related to environmental protection, pollution control, Canadian ownership and participation, and the training and employment of northern residents.

1972 — El Paso Natural Gas Co. announced that it was conducting feasibility studies for the delivery of liquified natural gas by tanker from Alaska to continental U.S. markets.

March, 1972 — The Government of Canada announced its objectives, priorities, and strategies for the Canadian north in the 1970s in the following terms: "The needs of the people in the North are more important than resource development and...the maintenance of ecological balance is essential."

June, 1972 — The Government of Canada provided further direction to companies engaged in research and planning for northern pipelines. These expanded guidelines described the corridors along which pipelines could be built and addressed their environmental and social implications.

June 1, 1972 — The Mountain Pacific Project, Gas Arctic Systems Study Group, and Northwest Project Group merged to form Canadian Arctic Gas Studies, Ltd. This group proposed to build a gas pipeline from Prudhoe Bay across the northern Yukon to the MacKenzie Delta, then south along the MacKenzie Valley and across Alberta to the continental United States. Canadian Arctic gas study Ltd. was responsible for the Canadian portion of this proposal. A sister company, Alaska Arctic Gas Study Ltd., was responsible for the Alaskan segment. Together they formed the Arctic Gas Project.

Aug. 8 - Nov. 23, 1973 — Arctic Gas conducted soil borehole studies in the Arctic Wildlife Range.

Nov. 16, 1973 — Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline Project received approval of Congress (13th) and the President (16th). The Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline Authorization Act (PL 93-153) also directed the Secretary of Interior to investigate and report to Congress on the feasibility of one or more gas or oil pipelines traversing Canada from Alaska's North Slope to the lower 48 states. This report was completed December 1975.

Jan., 1974 — Alaska's Governor Egan gave his endorsement to the El Paso Proposal.

Mar. 21, 1974 — Arctic Gas consortium filed an application for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity with the Federal Power Commission; for right-of-way permits with the Department of the Interior; and for the necessary permits from Canada's National Energy Board to deliver Alaska Gas to the Lower 48 states. These applications were for the Alaskan, Canadian, and Western leg portions of the 48-inch system. Pacific Gas Transmission Company would build the Western Leg. The proposed system totaled approximately 3938 miles. (CP 74-239).

Mar. 21, 1974 — MacKenzie Valley Inquiry was established by the Government of Canada. This inquiry was to assess the social, environmental, and economic impact of the Arctic Gas Proposal. Justice T. R. Bergert was appointed as Commissioner of Inquiry.

April, 1974 — Construction started on the Trans-Alaska Pipeline carrying crude oil from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez, Alaska.

May 14, 1974 — Northern Border Pipeline Company filed with Federal Power Commission for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity to construct the 1619-mile eastern leg in the Arctic Gas Project, stretching from Montana to a point near Delmont, Pennsylvania.

July 12, 1974 — Northern Border filed with the Department of the Interior for right-of-way permits to construct the eastern leg of the Arctic Gas Project.

Sept., 1974 Alberta Gas Trunk Lines withdrew from the Arctic gas consortium to join Westcoast Transmission Co. to form Foothills Pipelines Ltd. They began planning of the Maple Leaf Project.

Sept. 24, 1974 El Paso Alaska Company filed an application with the Federal Power Commission to construct a combined overland pipeline and tanker transportation system to deliver Alaska Natural Gas to the Continental U.S. This proposal involved about 810 miles of pipeline and a natural gas liquifaction plant at Point Gravina in Alaska, a 1900 mile sea route to California, a regasification plant in California, and about 251 miles of connecting pipeline in California. An additional 540 miles of pipeline in Texas would be required to complete the gas delivery system; however, El Paso never made a formal application to construct this portion of the system. (CP 75-96).

Nov. 22-24, 1974 The Canada/United States Environmental Council held its first meeting. In addition to other international Environmental issues, they discussed the proposed gas pipeline routing.

Dec. 13, 1974 Pacific Gas Transmission Company and Pacific Gas and Electric Company filed a consolidated application with both the Department of the Interior and Federal Power Commission to construct the western leg of the Arctic Gas delivery system. This proposal called for 917 miles of pipeline through the states of Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Jan., 1975 Department of the Interior held Public Information Meetings to gain input for its draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Jan. 23, 1975 Federal Power Commission issued an order consolidating Arctic Gas and El Paso hearings. (CP 75-96).

Mar., 1975 Foothills Pipeline Ltd., applied to Canada's National Energy Board to construct a 42" pipeline to transport gas from the MacKenzie Valley to Northwest Territories and Alberta markets. This was followed by applications by Westcoast and Alberta Gas Trunk Lines forming the Maple Leaf project (also known as the Foothills Project). No provision was made to connect this project with Alaskan Gas fields. This proposal was then consolidated into the Mackenzie Valley Inquiry.

March, 1975 Work on Pipelaying for the Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline was begun.

Mar., 3-5, 1975 The Canada/United States Environmental Council, in its second meeting, established its position as being opposed to the Arctic Gas Pipeline Proposal due to its alignment through the Arctic Wildlife Range.

Mar., 31, 1975 The Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research issued a report to the State of Alaska Office of the Attorney General entitled Analysis of Transportation Proposals for North Slope Natural Gas. The report did not find either system economically viable, and stated that cost of natural gas in local communities would be comparable to current fuels. Other issues must be the cause of state's choice of which systems to back.

April 1, 1975 Westcoast Transmission Company Ltd. joined the Foothills Project by applying to the Canada's National Energy Board for Certification to construct a 30" pipeline to connect with the Foothills line in Northwest Territories and extending into British Columbia.

April 7, 1975 Federal Power Commission Administrative Law Judge, Nahum Litt, began hearings to thoroughly explore all of the issues relevant to the proposed El Paso Alaska Project and Arctic Gas Project. After Alcan Pipeline Company added its application the FPC and the National Energy Board, it was included in these hearings. (Hearings ended November 12, 1976).

April 17, 1975 National Energy Board appointed a 3 member panel to hear the applications of Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline Ltd. and Foothills. M. A. Crowe was appointed Chairman. However, objections were raised due to the fact that he had been Chairman of Canada Development Corp., a former member of Canadian Arctic Gas Study Ltd. The court cases took them through March 1976, when Mr. Crowe resigned and was replaced by J. G. Stabback. New hearings were then set to commence April 12, 1976.

April 24, 1975 OMAR, Organization for the Management of Alaska's Resources, came into existance. The functions of this organization was to promote the construction of the gas pipeline through Alaska rather than Canada.

May, 1975 Alberta Gas Trunk Line (Canada) Ltd. joined the Foothills Project, applying to National Energy Board to construct a 40" gas pipeline connecting Foothills in Northwest Territories to their trunk line in Alberta

May 3, 1975 — The Alaska State Legislature passed a resolution endorsing construction of a gas pipeline parallel to the Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline. They were reluctant to endorse the El Paso Proposal explicitly.

June, 1975 — Department of the Interior draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Arctic Gas System was released for public review and comment.

June, 1975 — The draft report, Alaskan Natural Gas Transportation Systems: Economic and Risk Analysis, done by Aerospace Corporation for the Department of Interior was released. The report evaluated the net economic benifits to the United States from Alaskan North Slope Gas. The El Paso and Arctic Gas Co. Proposals were evaluated in particular The report concluded that it was to the nation's advantage to get the gas to market, but did not favor either system.

June, 1975 — Alberta Natural Gas Company, Ltd. applied to National Energy Board to construct a pipeline to connect with the Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline Project and transport gas through Alberta.

July 4, 1975 — The Canadian Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development asked Mr. Justice Berger to examine those aspects of the Maple Leaf Project that differed from the Arctic Gas Project.

Sept. 5, 1975 — The Western Conference of the Council of State Governments passed a resolution supporting the all Alaska route (the El Paso Proposal). They prefered keeping the project, and its benefits, in American hands.

Sept. 25-Oct. 3, 1975 — Department of the Interior held public hearings on its draft Environmental Impact Statements. Hearings were held in Fairbanks Sept. 29 & 30. Public hearings were held in Juneau Oct. 2 & 3. Hearings were held in Anchorage Sept. 25 & 26.

Oct. 7, 1975 — The Anchorage Assembly unanimously approved Resolution 5-75, supporting the El Paso Proposal.

Nov. 9, 1975 Canada's National Liberal Party passed a resolution that government should give first priority to all-Canadian Pipelines. This caused a slight setback for the Arctic Gas Proposal.

Nov. 17, 1975 Atlantic Richfield Co. withdrew from the Gas Arctic Study Group. They stated that they had joined the Project to study the viability of such a pipeline, and the study had been successfully completed.

Nov. 21, 1975 Federal Power Commission released its draft Environmental Impact Statement on the proposed Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System Projects for public review and comment.

Dec., 1975 University of Alaska Institute of Social and Economic Research published a report entitled Analysis of Economic and Social Impact of Alternative Routes to the Alaska Arctic Gas Pipeline. The report was done for the Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System Task Force.

Dec. 12, 1975 Alaska's Senator Ted Stevens introduced a bill mandating an all-American route to deliver Prudhoe Bay Gas to Market.

Dec. 15, 1975 Department of the Interior submitted to Congress a report on the feasibility of the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Systems, as required by the Trans Alaska Pipeline System Authorization Act, PL 93-153. Alaskan Natural Gas Transportation Systems: A Report to Congress Pursuant to Public Law 93-153: Their preliminary evaluation found both proposals workable from the design standpoint, but recommended waiting till the final environmental impact statements were out to make any committments.

Jan. 29, 1976 The U.S. and Canada formally initialled a draft bilateral pipeline treaty. This treaty provided for uninterupted flow of Natural Gas over pipelines and for non discrimination in rate charges and taxes.

Feb. 6, 1976 U.S. Senator Mondale introduced legislation to mandate the Arctic Gas Route.

Feb. 17, 1976 U.S. Senate Commerce and Interior Committees had hearings on the proposed gas pipeline routes. This hearing was followed up with more hearings March 24 and 25.

Feb. 24, 1976 The Joint Gas Pipeline Impact Committee began hearing on royalty gas issues.

March 1, 1976 Interstate Transmission Associates formally withdrew its application of March 21, 1974 to construct the western leg of the Arctic Gas Route in conjunction with Pacific Gas Transmission Company. This left Pacific Gas Transmission Company and Pacific Gas and Electric Company as the sole applicants for the western delivery leg.

March 10, 1976 President Ford sent legislation to the congress imposing a time-table for the Federal Power Commission hearings and decision and placing the final route selection in the office of the President.

March 24, 25, 1976 Senate Commerce and Interior Committees held joint hearings on the proposed gas pipeline routes as follow up to the February 17, hearing. They also considered several bills to manadate the selection of a particular route and the Presidents proposed legislation.

March 26, 1976 Northwest Energy Co. approached the State concerning royalty gas. They said they would build a pipeline along the Alaska Highway Route, if the State would commit 85% of its royalty gas to the pipeline. They later decided to file the Alcan Project without this commitment.

March 29,1976 Department of the Interior released its final Environmental Impact Statement on the proposed Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Systems.

April 7, 1976 Federal Power Commission released its final Environmental Impact Statements on the proposed Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Systems.

April 12, 1976 The National Energy Board Hearings began in Ottawa, to consider the applications of the Arctic Gas Project and the Maple Leaf Project.

April 12, 1976 MacKenzie Valley Gas Pipeline Hearing began.

May 5, 1976 Foothills Pipelines (Yukon) Ltd, Alberta Gas Trunklines, and Westcoast Transmission Company agree to sponsor the Canadian portion of the Alcan Project. This group became known in Canada as the Foothills Pipelines (Yukon) Project.

May 5, 1976 Northern Border amended its application to shorten its proposed eastern leg by stopping the route near Kankakee, Illinois and thus omitting about 500 miles of pipeline through Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania.

May 26, 1976 Northwest Energy Co. (parent Co. of Alcan Pipeline Co.) announced that it would file on the Alaska Highway Route regardless the lack of a royalty gas committment from the State of Alaska.

July 1, 1976 U.S. Senate Bill 3521 passed the senate. This bill provided proceedures and subjects for consideration by Federal Power Commission for the selection of the Alaska Gas Pipeline route. The bill then went to the House.

July 1, 1976 Westcoast Transmission Co. Ltd. ammended its application before the National Energy Board to connect with the Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline, if it were approved.

July 9, 1976 Alcan Pipeline Company (later renamed Northwest Alaskan Pipeline) filed an application with The Federal Power Commission and Canada's National Energy Board to construct an overland pipeline transportation system generally paralleling the TAPS line and then the Alcan Highway through Alaska and Canada. The Alaskan and Canadian portions totaled approximately 3931 miles of 42-inch pipeline. No application for a system in the lower 48 States was filed. (CP 76-433) Alcan was a wholly owned subsidiary of Northwest Energy Co.

Aug., 30,1976 Foothills Pipelines (Yukon) Ltd. made application to the National Energy Board for a certificate of public convenience and necessity to construct a natural gas pipeline through the southern Yukon, as part of the Alcan system which would run through Alaska, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and northern United States.

At the same time Foothills made application to the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs for a Grant of Interest in Lands in Yukon Territory for right-of-way to construct the proposed pipeline.

Sept. 1976 Federal Power Commission released a supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on the Alcan system.

Sept. 30, 1976 The U.S. House of Representatives passed the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act and forwarded it to the White House.

Oct. 18, 1976

Oct. 18, 1979 The National Energy Board incorporated the Foothills (Yukon) Ltd. application (Alcan Route) into the ongoing hearings with Canadian Arctic.

Oct. 22, 1976 The President signed into law, the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act (P.L. 94-586) which outlined a procedure for a joint Presidential/Congressional decision on the selection of a transportation system. This Act also established specific time frames for the various phases of the decision process and made provisions for expeditious processing of the federal permits necessary for construction

Nov., 1976 Justice Thomas Berger completed his 30 month inquiry into the construction of the MacKenzie Valley Pipeline.

Nov., 1976 David Knudson completed his Net Economic Benifit Analysis of 3 Competing Alaskan Prudhoe Bay Natural Gas Transmission Systems to The State of Alaska. He concluded that the Alcan Route was most favorable to the state.

Nov. 12, 1976 Federal Power Commission hearings before Administrative Law Judge Litt concluded. The hearings totaled 253 days, resulting in 44,458 pages of transcript.

Nov. 13, 1976 Alaska's Governor Hammond announced that the state would support the El Paso Proposal.

Dec. 7, 1976 The final Position Brief of the Federal Power Commission Staff was issued.

Dec. 14, 1976 Federal Power Commission issued Order No. 558 prescribing procedures pursuant to the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act of 1976.

Jan., 1977 The last pipe for the Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline was laid.

Jan. 12, 1977 The Department of Transportation issued National Transportation Trends and Choices for the Year 2000. This report favored the El Paso Route as the most viable of the three options.

Jan. 28, 1977 A treaty was initiated between U.S. and Canada on transit pipelines. Agreement Between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America Concerning Transit Pipelines. Senate ratified it August 3, 1977.

Feb. 1, 1977 Federal Power Commission Administrative Law Judge, Nahum Litt,released his Initial Decision on the Proposed Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Systems. Judge Litt recommended that the Arctic Gas system be selected. El Paso was his second choice. "No finding from this record supports even the possibility that a grant of authority to Alcan can be made." (p.429)

Feb. 28, 1977 Aerospace Corporation issued its draft report Economic Analysis of Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Alternatives to the State of Alaska Office of the Pipeline Coordinator. The report revaluated potential costs and revenues from each proposed system to the state as a whole.

Feb. 28, 1977 The Alcan Project (Alcan, Foothills, Westcoast, Alberta) filed an amended application with the Federal Power Commission, Canadian National Energy Board and Canadian Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to construct a 48-inch system instea of its original 42-inch design. This amendment also changed the route through Canada to more closely follow the Alcan Highway. The new routing through Canada would require about 2022 miles of pipeline, or about 1180 miles less than the original proposal. On March 16, 1977 Foothills withdrew its former application for a 42" line.

March 1, 1977 Briefs of Exceptions to Litt's Decision were filed by Federal Power Commission Staff and all parties in the proceedings.

March 8, 1977 Alaska Highway pipeline project filed an amended application for a 48-inch pipe, high pressure express system that did not tie into existing Canadian pipelines.

March 21, 1977 The Minister of Fisheries and Environment, Canada, established the Environmental Assessment Review Panel, chaired by Dr. Harry Hill, to assess the environmental impact of the Alcan Project, in the Yukon.

April 8, 1977 The Federal Power Commission Staff released a report outlining salient changes in environmental impact result upon the change to a 48" diameter system.

April 19, 1977 The Alaska Highway Pipeline Inquiry was established by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Canada, to examine social and Economic implications of the revised Alcan Project. (Also known as the Foothills Yukon Project) The inquiry was chaired by Dean Kenneth Lisk.

The Minister stated that, if the Alcan Project was approved in principle, the Government of Canada would establish another inquiry to produce a final socio-economic impact statement on which the terms and conditions for the construction and operation of the pipeline would be based.

May 1, 1977 Federal Power Commission Recommendation to the President released. The Commissioners found all three systems viable, but they preferred an overland route through Canada. Two commissioners favored Arctic Gas and two favored Alcan.

May 9, 1977 Justice Thomas R. Berger issued volume one of a two volume report on the impacts of the Arctic Gas pipeline in the MacKenzie Valley area of northern Canada and submitted it to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. In Northern Frontier, Northern Homeland, Justice Berger recommended postponing construction of a pipeline through the MacKenzie Delta for 10 years. Justice Berger felt that a delay was necessary to allow sufficient time for a just settlement of native claims.

May 16-17, 1977 — Council on Environmental Quality held public hearings in Anchorage, Alaska, to gather information on environmental issues related to the Alaska Gas Pipeline.

May 18, 1977 — Alaska's Attorney General, Avrum Gross announced that the State of Alaska would continue to support the El Paso route for the gas pipeline.

May 23 -24, 1977 — The Council on Environmental Quality held public hearings in Washington, D. C. to gather information on environmental issues related to the Alaska Gas Pipeline

May 23, 1977 — Alaska's Governor Hammond announced that the state was exploring the possibility of lending its credit to the Financing of the El Paso Route. He said such a move would possibly make the El Paso Route more attractive.

June, 1977 — The National Energy Board of Canada released its decision on the Alaska natural gas transportation system proposals. The National Energy Board decision found the general Alcan route with a Dawson diversion preferable to the Arctic Gas route. The Board recommended the Council require further studies and assurances from the Companies involved before issuing the certificate of convenience and necessity.

June, 1977 — Aerospace Corporation issued its final report Economic Analysis of Alaskan Natural Gas Transportation Alternatives to the State of Alaska, Office of the Pipeline Coordinator. The report evaluated costs and revenues from each system to the State as a whole, not just State Government.

June 9, 1977 — The Fairbanks North Star Borough voted to petition the Alaska Royalty Oil and Gas Board for all or a portion of the States Prudhoe Bay royalty gas. This move was made in an effort to attract the petrochemica industry to the Interior. The Royalty Board rejected their petition.

June 20, 1977 — The League of California Cities endorsed the El Paso proposal to bring natural gas to market in the continental U. S. They prefered the all-America route and the possibility that California would be the receiving point for the LNG Tankers.

June 20, 1977 Alyeska Pipeline Service Company began pumping oil through the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System.

June 26, 1977 White Weld and Co. Inc. (a New York Consulting firm) reported that its' studies endicated that the Alcan Pipeline could not be financed without government quarantees.

July 1, 1977 Nine interagency task force reports analyzing various issues relevant to the selection of an Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline system were published. These reports considered environmental issues, cost overrun, and construction delay; natural gas supply, and demand, cost analysis, and impact on energy policy; as well as safety and design.

July 1, 1977 The President's Council on Environmental Quality announced in its report to President Carter that the Alaska Highway pipeline project was the environmentally preferable route to transport natural gas from the North Slope of Alaska. The Council on Environmental Quality found the Arctic Gas route through the Arctic Wildlife Range unacceptable and El Paso's proposal too ill-defined to determine acceptability.

July 4, 1977 Canada's National Energy Board recommended the Alaska Highway pipeline project be approved, conditional upon the filing of an application for a Dempstar Lateral to transport MacKenzie Delta gas to connect with the Alaska Highway pipeline at Whitehorse. They also called for a re-route of the Pipeline to pass through Dawson, Yukon Territories. At the same time the NEB rejected the applications of the Arctic Gas Project and Maple Leaf Project.

July 18, 1977 The State of Alaska offered to guarantee $750 million to $800 million of the debt for an All-Alaska Gas Pipeline. The aim of the Hammond Administration was to lower the cost of gas shipped by the El Paso proposed pipeline to make it more attrative to the Federal Government.

July 20, 1977 Secretary Andrus (Department of Interior) submitted his recommendation to the President that the Alcan route be selected.

July 23, 1977 Northwest Energy Company announced the signing of a contract with Pan-Alberta Gas Ltd. of Calgary for the delivery of up to 800 million cubic feet of natural gas daily for five years. This contract would permit building, in advance, the Eastern leg of the Alaska Highway pipeline system in the lower 48 states. The Canadian gas could begin flowing in advance of completion of the overall project.

July 27, 1977 An Environmental Assessment Panel of Canada's Department of Environment issued an Interm Report approving the Alaska Highway pipeline route in the southern Yukon. If the Alcan Project was the selected route, then a complete evaluation would be made.

July 29, 1977 Arctic Gas Project withdrew and the eight American members of the consortium announced support of the Alaska Highway pipeline project.

July 29, 1977 Oil which Alyeska Pipelin Service Co. began pumping on June 20 reached the Valdez terminal.

July 29, 1977 Kenneth M. Lysyk submitted his report on the impacts of the Alcan proposal in the Yukon Territory to the Minister of Indian and Northern Development. Lysyk recommended that construction of this pipeline not begin until August 1, 1981 to allow sufficient time for further study of best alignments and alternatives.

Aug. 1, 1977 The first tanker of crude oil from the Trans-Alaksa Pipeline left port in Valdez.

Aug. 3, 1977 Senate ratified a treaty between the U.S. and Canada concerning transit pipelines. (treaty initiated January 1977)

Aug 4, 1977 Prime Minister Trudeau and his cabinet approved the project, subject to the conclusion of satisfactory negotiations with the U.S.

Aug. 6, 1977 Alberta Natural Gas Co. Ltd. filed an application before Canada's National Energy Board to build a pipeline in British Columbia to connect with Alcan's proposed pipeline.

Aug. 9, 1977 Alcan Pipeline Co. announced that Trans-Canada Pipeline Ltd. joined the consortium proposing the Alcan Route. Trans-Canada was formerly a member of the Arctic Gas Group.

Aug. 16, 1977 The Trans-Alaska Pipeline suffered an oil spill of over 1000 gallons at pump station 9 when workers neglected to close 3 drain valves after working on the equipment.

Aug. 26, 1977 The Federal Power Commission released a report entitled Environmental Assessment of the Taylor Highway - Klondike Highway Realignment. The report was prepared by the directive of the Council on Environmental Quality and the White House Alaska Task Forces as a result of the Canadian National Energy Board's statement that "In Certifying the Alcan Route the Board would require a diversion of the route through Dawson." The report found this reroute acceptable, but stated that the original route was environmentally preferable.

Sept. 8, 1977 President Carter and Prime Minister Trudeau announced that Canada and the U.S. had reached agreement on the Alaska Highway pipeline project.

Sept 20, 1977 Natural Gas Pipeline: Agreement Between the United States and Canada was signed in Ottawa.

Sept 22, 1977 President Carter's decision to select the Alcan system for delivering Prudhoe Bay natural gas to the lower 48 States was submitted to Congress. Decision and Report to Congress.

Sept. 22-
Oct. 14, 1977 Both Senate and House committees held hearings on the President's Decision and Report to Congress.

Sept. 23, 1977 State of Alaska Attorney General, Avrum Gross, said the State of of Alaska would not participate in financing of the Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline.

Oct. 11, 1977 At Senate Hearings on the Gas Line, Alaska's Senator Stevens elicited a committment from Alcan Pipeline Co. to provide gas taps and feeder lin to Alaskan Communities along the pipeline.

Oct. 12, 1977 The House Interior Committee approved the Presidents Decision.

Oct 12, 1977 Federal Power Commission submitted its comments on the President's decision to Congress. This report supported the President's decision.

Oct. 14, 1977 The North Slope Gas Producers announced, before the House Interior Committee Hearings, that they would not participate in the financing of the gas line.

Oct. 14, 1977 U.S. House Subcommittees on Energy and Power, and Public Lands approved the Presidents Decision.

Oct. 18, 1977 The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee approved the Presidents Decision.

Nov. 1, 1977 The Senate Energy Committee approved the Presidents Decision.

Nov 2, 1977 The Senate and House of Representatives voted approval of President Carter's recommendation of the Alaska Highway pipeline project.

Nov 2, 1977 By Joint Resolution, (Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System: Approval Joint Resolution) Congress approved the President's decision to select the Alcan system.

Nov 8, 1977 President Carter signed Congressional Joint Resolution approving the Alaska Highway pipeline project. (PL 95-158, House Joint Resolution 621).

Nov 30, 1977 Justice Berger released Volume 2 of Northern Frontier, Northern Homeland, his report of the MacKenzie Valley Inquiry.

Nov 30, 1977 Alaska's Governor Hammond announced that the State was considering 'loan quarantees' to Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co.

Dec, 1977 Canada's Federal Environmental Assessment Review Office issued its "Guidelines for Preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement". These guidelines were to be followed by Foothills, Westcoast and Alberta in preparing their EIS on the Alcan pipeline.

Dec 16, 1977 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, successor agency to the Federal Power Commission, issued a conditional certificate enabling the Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co. to proceed with pipeline design and planning activities.

Dec 16, 1977 John Adger was designated Director of the Alaska Gas Project Office, by Administrative order #1 issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Dec 31, 1977 Alcan Pipeline Company's name was officially changed to Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Company. This change was due to the fact that Alcan was found to be a patented name owned by Aluminum Co. of Canada.

Jan., 1978 Pallett and Salides, two consultants to the Alaska Department of Revenue, in Utilization of Alaska Royalty gas and Gas Liquids, recommended that the State of Alaska not become involved in the Financing of the Gas Pipeline. They recommended instead that the state take the lead in Petrochemical Development in the state.

Jan., 1978 The State of Alaska, Office of the Pipeline Coordinator, took on Surveillance of the gasoline in addition to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline.

Jan. 10, 1978 Alaska's State Agricultural Coordinator requested Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co. to place a compressor station of the line near the farming community of Delta and to design that compressor station so that waste heat could be used for crop drying and other agricultural uses.

Feb 3, 1978 The Canadian Government introduced legislation authorizing construction of the Alaska Highway pipeline through Canada. The bill called for establishment of a Northern Pipeline Agency which would work in conjunction with Canada's National Energy Board to provide a "one-window" regulatory approach, similar to that adopted by the U.S., to expedite construction of the pipeline system.

Feb. 15, 1978 Northwest Alaska Pipeline Co. officials addressed Alaska's House Special Committee on Royalty Oil and Gas, presenting a proposal for State Participation in Financing of the gas line.

Feb. 16, 1978 John Adger, Director of FERC Alaska Gas Project Office, informed the Legislature that President Carter expected the State of Alaska to assist in financing of the pipeline.

Feb 18, 1978 Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Company issued an "anxious invitation" to the State of Alaska to provide $1.4 billion in financing. McMillian stated that State participation would be the key to generating private investment.

Feb 22, 1978 The Fairbanks City Council passed resolution 1421, directing the City Administration to conduct a feasibility Study on City participation in the financing of the Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline Project.

Feb. 24, 1978 Northwest Alaska Pipeline Co. began surveying the route of the gas line in Alaska.

March 1978 U.S. House and Senate agreed that Prudhoe Bay gas be considered "old gas" for pricing formula.

March 6, 1978 Dillon, Read and Co. released its study on gas pipeline financing before the Alaska Senate Finance Committee. They recommended the State invest $500 million in the Alaska Section of the Gas Pipeline through the Vehicle of an Alaska Citizens Trust. The trust would allow Alaskans to share in the profits from the operation of the pipeline.

March 6, 1978 Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Company announced formation of a general partnership, the Alaskan Northwest Natural Gas Transportation Company, to construct the 731-mile Alaskan segment of gas line. Joining Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Company were Northern Arctic Gas Co. (subsidiary of Northern Natural Gas Co.), Pan Alaskan Gas Co. (subsidiary of Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co.) United Alaska Fuels Corp. (subsidiary of United Gas Pipe Line Co.), Pacific Interstate Transmission Co. (subsidiary of Pacific Lighting Corp.), and Natural Gas Corp. of California (subsidiary of Pacific Gas & Electric Co.) Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Company remains the operating partner.

March 10, 1978 Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Company, signed contracts with Pan-Alberta Gas Ltd. of Calgary for the purchase of 1.04 billion cubic feet of Canadian gas per day. It was anticipated that some of the Canadian gas would be delivered to western U.S. markets by the winter of 1979; and the remainder could be flowing to the Midwest, South and East by the following year.

March 3, 1978 Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Company signed a contract to deliver 250 million cubic feet of natural gas per day to Northern Border Pipeline Co.

April, 1978 An agreement between Alaskan Northwest Natural Gas and the State of Alaska signed by McMillian and Governor Hammond. This agreement covered in state use of gas, royalty gas and socioeconomic concerns.

April 4,1978 The Canadian House of Commons approved legislation authorizing the Alaska Highway Pipeline Project, the Northern Pipeline Act, by a vote of 139 to 11. Legislation was then referred to the Canadian Senate.

April 5, 1978 Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co. filed an application before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission seeking authorization to import 1.04 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day from Canada.

April 12, 1978 Northern Pipeline Act became law in Canada. This act established the Northern Pipeline Agency to oversee planning for, and construction of, the pipeline.

April 14, 1978 Northwest Alaska Pipeline Co. named Fluor Engineers and Constructors as their prime management contractor.

April 14, 1978 Todd M. Doscher, a consultant to the State of Alaska, met with the Alaska House Special Committee on Royalty Oil and Gas. He predicted that the gas pipeline would not be viable before 1990, and recommended that the State not become involved in the financing of the line.

April 15, 1978 Alaska's Governor Hammond announced that the State was considering the authorization of $1 billion in State tax free bonds for Northwest. Legislative authority for this action was not yet available.

April 17, 1978 Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co. officials met with members of the Alaska State Legislature, and Alaska's Governor Hammond, to discuss proposals for State participation in financing of the gas pipeline.

April 20, 1978 Alaska's Governor, Jay Hammond, introduced legislation to aid in financing of the gas pipeline. One proposal was to authorize the sale of $1 billion tax free State revenue bonds to help finance the Alaska segment of the pipeline. The second would create an Alaska Gas Pipeline Financing Committee to study State financing plans and report back to the legislature in 1979.

May 8, 1978 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued its first proposed incentive rate of return plan, as required by the President's Decision.

May 10, 1978 Initial drafts of proposed socioeconomic and environmental terms and conditions for the pipeline were released by the Northern Pipeline Agency.

June 1978 The State of Alaska published its draft Socioeconomic Stipulations for the project, hearings were held in August.

June 8, 1978 Congress agreed on rolled in pricing for Prudhoe Bay Gas (Senate Report 95-1126, issued August 18, 1978).

June 19, 1978 The Alaska State Legislature established an Alaskan Pipeline Bonding Authority, empowered to issue 81 billion in tax-exempt revenue bonds to support the Project. These Bonds would be backed solely by the revenues generated by the completed pipeline. This mechanism has remained unused.

The Alaska State Legislature passed a concurrent Resolution creating an interm committee to study ways the State, Municipalities, and Native Corporations to participate in investing in the equity of the pipeline project.

June 22, 1978 The U.S. Supreme Court ruled the Alaska's resident hire law was unconstitutional.

Aug 7-15, 1978 Public hearings were held on the draft SocioEconomic Stipulations developed by the State of Alaska.

Aug 18, 1978 Senate Report 95-1126, on gas pricing, was issued.

Sept 27, 1978 The U.S. Senate passed the "Natural Gas Policy Act", which contained pricing provision for North Slope Alaskan Gas.

Oct. 5, 1978 National Energy Board issued a preliminary draft of Proposed Approach to Incentive Rate of Return for the Northern Pipeline.

Oct 15, 1978 The U.S. House of Representatives passed the "Natural Gas Policy Act" by a vote of 231 to 168. This act set the pricing status for Alaskan gas.

Oct. 19, 1978 Canada's National Energy Board issued its draft proposal for "Incentive Rate of Return" for the Gas Pipeline project.

Oct 26, 1978 Canada's Northern Pipeline Agency released the second draft of proposed socioeconomic terms and conditions for the Yukon section.

Nov 2, 1978 The U.S. Court of Appeals dismissed the appeal filed by Midwestern Gas Transmission Co. and Michigan-Wisconsin Pipe Lines Co. against the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's approval of import applications filed by Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co.

Nov 6, 1978 Northwest Pipeline Corporation, El Paso Natural Gas Co, Pacific Gas Transmission Co. and Pacific Interstate Transmission Co. filed applications before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for expansion and improvements on their existing pipelines in preparation for transporting the Canadian gas, as part of the ANGTS system.

Nov 9, 1978 The Natural Gas Policy Act (PL 95-621), was enacted. This act set the wellhead price of Alaskan natural gas at $1.45 per thousand cubic feet plus monthly inflation allowances.

Dec. 1, 1978 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission adopted an incentive rate of return plan, but did not attach values to the factors.

Dec. 5, 1978 Canadian appeals court judges ruled in favor of the Alaska Highway Gas Line. They ruled that the appeal of the Yukon Conservation Society and the Council of Yukon Indians of the National Energy Board decision authorizing the pipeline was made academic when Canada and the United States signed the Northern Pipeline Construction Agreement.

Dec. 6, 1978 White Pass and Yukon Railroad became partener with Foothills Pipelines in the proposed oil pipeline from Skagway to Alberta.

Dec. 8, 1978 Northwest Energy Co. applied to the Department of Interior for a permit to construct and operate the U.S. portion of a new oil pipeline system from Skagway to Keg River, Alberta. The project would be known as the Alaska Highway Oil Pipeline and would be designed to transport Alaska Oil and foreign imports through Canada to northern and midwest markets in the U.S.

Dec. 9, 1978 Kitmat Pipe Line Ltd. of Vancouver (a consortium of Canadian and U.S. Oil Companies) filed an application with the Department of Interior to build and operate a pipeline to carry Alaskan Crude Oil across Canada to U.S. markets in the midwest.

Dec. 18, 1978 The Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co. submitted route maps to the Department of the Interior and the State of Alaska, for approval.

Dec 29, 1978 The second draft of proposed socioeconomic terms and conditons applying to the northern British Columbia section of the project was released by Canada's Northern Pipeline Agency.

Jan., 1979 Petro Canada (a Canadian Government Oil Co.) purchased 53% of Pacific Petroleum of Calgary. Pacific owned 32% of West Cost Transmission Co. of Vancouver, which in turn owned 50% of Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd. This meant that the Canadian Government owned interest in the Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline Project.

Jan. 5, 1979 Alaska's Legislative Gas Pipeline Committee announced that it would make no recommendation on direct State Investment in the pipeline during that session. They reconveined in June to continue their studies.

Jan. 10, 25, 1979 Foothills Pipe Lines (South Yukon) Ltd. held public hearing on the proposed route of the Alaska Highway Pipeline through Yukon Territories. The Kluana Tribal Brotherhood in the Burwash area refused to attend the meeting, stating that the company had ignored their comments and concerns before and they would not provide useless input.

Jan. 12, 1979 The Alcan Project submitted its final environmental Impact Statement to the Canada's Federal Environmental Assessment Review Office.

Jan. 12, 1979 Arlon Tussing and Connie Barlow released their report to the Alaska State Legislature on the financing problems of the Gas Pipeline. In The Alaska Highway Pipeline: A look at the Current Impasse they concluded that only the U.S. and Alaska Governments were financially capable of bearing a substantial part of the risk; that companies would not see the project as a reasonable investment as things stood at the time.

Jan 26, 1979 Northern Border Pipeline Company, a partnership of four major U.S. pipeline companies, filed an application with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to build about $1.4 billion in pipeline facilities to transport Canadian and Alaskan natural gas to mid-west U.S., as part of the Alaska Natural Gasline System. This section was known as the 'pre-build' section.

Jan. 27, 1979 Bonnor and Moore Associates Inc. released a report to Alaska's Royalty Oil and Gas Development Advisory Board recommending that the State take the lead in developing a gas liquids pipeline system from Prudhoe Bay through Fairbanks to Kenai. They noted that Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co. may not be able to get financing and the gas producers may be more favorable to producing gas liquids at a favorable price for petrochemicals.

Jan. 29, 1979 Northern Border Pipeline Co. (consortium members: Northern Plains Natural Gas Co., Northwest Border Pipeline Co., Pan Border Gas Co., United Mid-Continent Pipeline Co.) filed an application with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to build an 809 mile extension of the Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline from Alberta to Ventura, Iowa.

Feb., 1979 The National Energy Board received 2 applications for emergency natural gas exports to the U.S., to help stave off potentially serious shortages during the colder than normal winter. The N. E. B. decided to defer its decision till U.S. Authorities evaluated the true situation.

Feb 1979 The Yukon Advisory Council was established to advise the Northern Pipeline Agency on matters related to the construction of the Gas Pipeline in the Yukon Territory. Only 8 of the 10 positions were filled at first as Yukon Native Organizations refused to participate. The other 2 positions were held open in case the native groups changed their minds. Later the positions were filled by Natives with no affilliation with the Territories' Native Organizations.

Feb. 2, 1979 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued a proposed rulemaking stating that the producers of Alaskan North Slope gas should bear the responsibility of processing the natural gas for transportation through the Alaska Highway Pipeline. The gas condition facility could not be included in the costs of the pipeline.

Feb. 9, 1979 Northwest Pipeline Representatives met with the Legislature and Alaska's Governor to request the State to reconsider financial backing of the project. They said that the project would not be constructed without state financial aid.

Feb. 15, 1979 Alaskan Northwest Natural Gas Transportation Company filed a petition with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission requesting expedited consideration and resolution of the Incentive Rate of Return (IROR) issues.

Feb. 15, 1979 Northern Pipeline Agency let a contract to study the impacts of the proposed gas pipeline on women and children in Yukon Territory and Northern British Columbia. The Women's Research Centre in Vancouver and Fort Nelson Women's Centre, and Yukon Status of Women did the research. The report was released December, 1979.

Feb. 16, 1979 Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Company began a center-line drilling program on the 193-mile segment from Delta Junction to the Canadian border, to determine subsurface soil conditions for design of the gasline.

Feb. 16, 1979 Canada's Northern Pipeline Agency released the second draft of the proposed environmental terms and conditions for the Yukon section of the project.

Feb. 22, 1979 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued a report stating that the Commission intended to consider all the remaining issues associated with the IROR mechanism in a single consolidated rule-making proceeding. It was believed that obtaining private financing for the project would be facilitated by further definition of the IROR parameters. The report contained an order requiring the project sponsors to file their proposed tariff by March 12, 1979.

Feb. 26, 1979 Canada's National Energy Board released a revised draft of its "Incentive Rate of Return" plan for review.

Feb 28, 1979 The Canadian National Energy Board issued its demand/supply report on natural gas, and announced a surplus of up to 3.4 trillion cubic feet of Canadian gas available for export. Exports of Canadian gas were expected to be transported through the pre-built sections of the Alaska Highway Pipeline project.

March 1979 The National Energy Board announced that Canada would have 2 trillion cubic feet of currently excess gas to sell to the U.S. during the next 8 years.

March 1, 1979 Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Company consolidated all of its Alaska operations at the company's headquarters in Fairbanks.

March 3, 1979 President Carter and Canada's Prime Minister Trudeau met to discuss the world energy situation.

March 5, 1979 President Carter and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau issued a joint communique reaffirming the "strong commitment" of their governments to completion of the Alaska Highway Pipeline Project.

March 9, 1979 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission announced at a public briefing that it would expedite several of the key regulatory issues affecting progress of the Alaska Gasline system, giving the project renewed momentum.

Mar. 12, 1979 Alaskan Northwest Natural Gas Transportation Company, a partnership, filed its proposed tariff with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The tariff was a contractual arrangement between the owners of the pipeline project and those companies using the transportation services of the pipeline.

Mar. 19, 1979 The Yukon Public Hearings Panel, chaired by Ken McKinnon and F. G. Hurtubise, began their review of the Environmental Impact Statement prepared by Foothills Pipe Lines Ltd. and of the socioeconomic and environmental terms and conditions prepared by the Northern Pipeline Agency. Hearings were held in 9 communities in Yukon Territories, and ended April 28, 1979. The hearings were cosponsored by the Northern Pipeline Agency and the Canadian Federal Environmental Assessment Panel.

March 19, 1979 Hearings were held by the Environmental Assessment Panel on Alcan Projects' Environmental Impact Statement. Hearings concluded April 28, 1979.

March 28, 1979 Exxon U.S.A., one of the producers of Alaskan North Slope natural gas, agreed to sell one-third of its Prudhoe Bay reserves to Pacific Gas & Electric Company, a partner in the Alaska Highway Pipeline Project.

April, 1979 Arlon Tussing released a report to the Alaska State Legislature stating that the State should be prepared to invest in the pipeline as a resource owner of Royalty Gas. This participation should be tied to Federal Assistance Guarantees. Without this assistance the pipeline would not be a viable enterprise for investors. Financing the Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline: What is to be Done? was the last report of a series done under contract to the Alaska Legislature by the Institute of Social and Economic Research of the University of Alaska.

April 2, 1979 President Carter submitted his federal reorganization plan #1, which included creation of the Office of the Federal Inspector for the Alaska gasline project, to Congress for approval. (Vol. 15, no. 14 of weekly compilation of Presidential Documents; also printed as House Document #83.

April 3, 1979 House Resolution 199, a resolution of disapproval of the President's Reorganization Plan, was introduced in the House and referred to Committee on Government Operations.

April 4, 1979 "100,000 Alaskans for the Gas Pipeline", a committee to lobby for State Financial Assistance for the Gas Line was formed.

April 4, 1979 Senate Resolution 126, a resolution of disapproval of the President's Reorganizations Plan, was introduced in Senate and referred to Committee on Governmental Affairs.

April 6, 1979 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued notice of a proposed rulemaking establishing a single proceeding to resolve all remaining Incentive Rate of Return and tariff issues connected with the Alaskan portion of the pipeline project.

April 9, 1979 Hearings were held on Reorganization Plan No. 1 before the House Committee on Government Operations, resulting in House Report No. 96-222 accompanying House Resolution 199 (Committee on Government Operations).

April 10, 1979 Alaska's House of Representatives, after considering the Pipeline Financing Authority's report, voted not to join in financing the Gas Pipeline. The Pipeline Financing Authority was requested to continue its studies and report back to the legislature the next year.

April 10, 1979 Canada's Prim Minister announced that the Canadians had "officially" decided to support the construction of the Alaska Highway Gas pipeline.

April 13, 1979 Alaska's Senate voted to hold off any decision on State Financing of the Gas Pipeline for another year.

April 12, 1979 Hearings on Reorganization Plan No. 1 were held before the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, resulting in Senate Report No. 96-191 accompanying Senate Resolution 126 (Committee on Governmental Affairs).

April 20, 1979 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued an order consolidating proceedings and establishing on all matters related to the importation of Canadian gas through pre-built segments of the Alaska Highway Pipeline Project.

April 25, 1979 Dome Petroleum Ltd. and TransCanada Pipelines and Alberta Gas Trunk Line agreed to join a maximum effort in Canada to fully support the early construction of the southern U.S. segments of the Alaska Gas Pipeline project and commit their own gas exports to the project. Through this agreement, all of the major natural gas transmission companies in Canada were now in support of, and participating in, the Alaska Highway project.

April 28, 1979 The Yukon Public Hearings came to a close. These hearings were considered in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Panel's decision on the Environmental Impact Statement submitted by Foothills Pipe Lines Ltd.

April 28, 1979 The Canadian Environmental Assessment panel rejected the Environmental Impact Statement submitted by Foothills Pipelines (South Yukon) Ltd, stating that Foothills had provided insufficient information. They requested Foothills to complete its environmental assessment and resubmit its environmental impact statement.

May 1, 1979 Exxon U.S.A agreed to sell another one-third of its Prudhoe Bay gas reserves to Northern Natural Gas Company a project partner.

May 4, 1979 The Department of the Interior published its proposed stipulations for the Alaska Highway Pipeline Project. These stipulations, which established general environmental and technical standards and administrative procedures for the project, were necessary for the protection of the environment, public health and safety, and the integrity of the pipeline itself.

May 14, 1979 In connection with the establishment of a phased hearing process to grant certification to the southern U.S. segments of the Alaska Highway Pipeline Project to be pre-built, Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Company submitted testimony which defined the relationship between the pre-built segments and the overall gasline system.

May 15-23, 1979 The State of Alaska, Office of the Pipeline Coordinator held public meetings in Fairbanks, Tok, Delta Junction, Barrow, and Anaktuvuk Pass, to discuss the social and economic impacts of the proposed pipeline project.

May 17, 1979 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's Alaskan Delegate issued a report stating that FERC should authorize a 48-inch diameter pipeline at a maximum pressure of 1260 psig for the Alaskan segment of the gasline project. This concurred with project sponsors' design of the gasline.

May 19, 1979 Alaskan citizens supporting the gasline project, formed a committee called "Alaskans for the Gasline" to promote understanding of issues related to transportation and use of Alaskan natural gas. The committee also supported legislation to facilitate financing and construction of the project.

May 23, 1979 Senate Resolution 126 (to disapprove Carter's Government Reorganization Plan No. 1) was rejected by the Senate.

May 25, 1979 Exxon U.S.A. agreed to sell the remaining one-third of its Prudhoe Bay gas reserves to Michigan-Wisconsin Pipe Line Company.

May 25, 1979 Drafts of socioeconomic terms and conditions for construction of the Saskatchewan, Alberta and southern British Columbia segments of the pipeline were released by the Northern Pipeline Agency.

May 28, 1979 An Alaska State legislative resolution was approved, requesting a committee of the Alaska Legislature and Alaska Governor Jay Hammond to continue examining the possibility of direct financial participation by the State of Alaska in the gas pipeline.

May 29, 1979 Congress approved President Carter's Limited Reorganization Plan for the Alaska gasline, establishing the Office of the Federal Inspector, and an Executive Policy Board to advise it.

June 4, 1979 Alaska's Legislative Joint Interm Committee on Gas Pipeline Financing met again for the first time since January. Their task was to evaluate plans for State participation in the Financing of the Pipeline.

June 7, 1979 The Hon. Walter Baker, President of the Privy Council and Minister of National Revenue, was Canada's appointed Minister responsible for Northern Pipeline Agency replacing the Hon. Allan J. MacEachen.

June 8, 1979 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued order #31 approving the Incentive Rate of Return and setting of center rate of 17.5% for Alaska. It also established inflation adjustments and change in scope procedures, as well as some tariff provisions.

June 8, 1979 John Rhett, of the Environmental Protection Agency, was nominated by President Carter to be Federal Inspector for the Alaska Highway Pipeline Project. The Federal Inspector would be responsible for coordination of all permits and applications for the project and would have enforcement authority of all executive branch agencies and departments with jurisdiction over aspects of the gasline project.

June 8, 1979 Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd. and its subsidiary Foothills Pipe Lines (South Yukon) Ltd. amalgamated. This was done in an effort to cut costs and streamline the project. Foothills (Yukon) had been responsible for regulatory matters and hearings on the project, while Foothills (South Yukon) had been responsible for actual construction plans.

June 9, 1979 The Trans-Alaska Pipeline was shut down when a leak was discovered near Atigun Pass. The leak was the result of a section of wrinkled pipe. Oil flow was reinstated June 12.

June 11, 1979 Canada's National Energy Board began hearings on the tariff proposed by Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd. for the Canadian segment of the Alaska gasline project.

June 11, 1979 Reorganization Plan No. 1 was signed by the President and filed for publication in the Federal Register. This Plan spelled out the duties of the Federal Inspector. Reorganization Plan No. 1 was published in Federal Register, Vol. 44, No. 114, beginning at Page 33663.

June 13, 1979 Department of the Interior granted a conditional right-of-way for the proposed general routing of the Alaskan segment of the Alaska Highway Pipeline Project. DOI said the route proposed by the project's sponsors was a valid basis for further planning and design of the project.

June 15, 1979 A three inch rupture was discovered in the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. The oil flow was not shut down while the repair crew worked 25 hours to repair the damage.

June 18, 1979 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission began Phase I of the hearings on the application to pre-build southern portions of the Alaska Highway Pipeline Project.

June 21, 1979 Executive Order 12142 was signed by the President. This order established the Executive Policy Board to advise the Federal Inspector on policy issues and enforcement actions and laws affecting the Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline Project. (Executive Order 12142 was published in the Federal Register June 25, vol. 44, no. 123) The executive Order became effective July 1, 1979.

June 22, 1979 The Confirmation hearing for John T. Rhett as Federal Inspector was held before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

June 29, 1979 Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd. filed an application with Canada's National Energy Board and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs for construction and operation of the Dempster Lateral gas pipeline. Foothills stated that construction of the Lateral, which would tap the 5.3 trillion cubic feet of gas reserves in the MacKenzie Delta, and tie into the Alaska gasline system, would begin in 1985 with first gas flowing in January 1987.

July 1, 1979 Office of the Federal Inspector officially established.

July 1, 1979 State of Alaska, Office of the Pipeline Coordinator for the gas pipeline moved to Fairbanks. The Anchorage office, headed by Bill Thompson, continued to handle TAPS matters.

July 1, 1979 This was the effective date of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1979 (see Section 1-101 of the Executive Order) and Executive Order 12142. Section 1-102 of the Executive Order established the Executive Policy Board, consisting of eight Federal agencies, and defined the Energy Policy Board's role of adviser to the Federal Inspector.

July 2, 1979 Charles Behlke was appointed State Pipeline Coordinator for the gasline project. He succeeded Amos "Mo" Mathews. Mr. Mathews became director of the Alaska Office of the Federal Inspector June 4, 1980.

July 6, 1979 Alaska pipeline sponsors filed reply comments to FERC on the Commission's initial order on terms and conditions for the construction and operation of the Alaskan segment of the Alaska Highway Pipeline Project. These comments, dealing largely with socioeconomic concerns, were in response to remarks made by other interested parties on the initial Federal Energy Regulatory Commission order.

July 9, 1979 Alaska Highway Pipeline project sponsors filed a motion with the Federal Energy Reulatory Commission for a rehearing in the matter of the Incentive Rate of Return, tariff and related issues. The sponsors opposed Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's proposal to base the Incentive Rate of Return on March 1977 cost estimates, and to hold project sponsors responsible for cost increases in the project, which would be beyond their control.

July 10, 1979 Canada's National Energy Board began a series of phased hearings to consider export applications for Canadian gas intended for transport through the pre-built segments of the Alaska Highway Pipeline Project. The two-part hearing process consisted of a "License Phase" and a "Certificate Phase."

July 12, 1979 John Rhett was confirmed as the Federal Inspector for the Alaska gasline project, by the U.S. Senate. As Federal Inspector, Rhett would coordinate federal permitting activities and oversee the planning and construction of the project.

July 13, 1979 John Rhett was sworn in as Federal Inspector.

July 16, 1979 President Carter, in a nationally televised speech on America's energy situation, said the Alaska Highway Gasline Project was America's top, near-term energy priority. "The North Slope producers have dragged their feet in helping to finance a pipeline needed to bring that gas to market...I will insist personally that this gas pipeline be built without further delay," the President said.

July 27, 1979 The Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Placement of the Sales Gas Conditioning Facility was released by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. This study recommended the placement of the Facility at Prudhoe Bay.

July 30, 1979 Canada's National Energy Board issued its decision on Phase I of the hearing into Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd. application in respect to tariffs and financing of the Canadian portion of the Pipeline. The Board approved the cost of service tariff with some changes, and approved Foothills preliminary expenditures to December 1978 for inclusion in the rate base.

Aug 1979 The Canadian Environmental Assessment Panel concluded its study of the Alcan Project Environmental Impact Statement. No decision was made. They instead called for a new and complete Environmental Impact Statement to be submitted by the project for further review.

Aug 1, 1979 Federal Power Commission issued its Environmental Impact Statement stating that Prudhoe Bay was an acceptable site for the gas conditioning plant.

Aug 6, 1979 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued its decision in favor of a 48-inch diameter pipe size and 1260 psig operating pressure, for the Alaska gasline system, with a conditioning plant to be located at Prudhoe Bay.

Aug 9, 1979 The Canadian National Energy Board completed omnibus proceedings on applications for exports of Canadian gas. The National Energy Board expected to submit its report on availability of gas for export to the Canadian Cabinet in November 1979.

Aug 17, 1979 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued a ruling that the North Slope gas producers would be responsible for processing and conditioning costs associated with North Slope natural gas. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission also selected Prudhoe Bay as the superior site for construction of the gas processing plant. Enforcement of this ruling has been delayed pending the outcome of project financing negotiations between gasline sponsors and the producers.

Aug 24, 1979 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued Order No. 45, in which it stated that the Natural Gas Producers should be responsible for "conditioning" the gas for transport in theproposed gas pipeline.

Aug 29, 1979 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission published its final Incentive Rate of Return.

Sept 6, 1979 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued its final order #31-B on the incentive rate of return for equity investors in the Alaska and Northern Border (eastern leg) segments of the Alaska Highway Pipeline Project. The order allows 17.5% return on investment if the project is completed within the appoved estimated costs.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission order also approved project sponsors' pipeline tariffs for the Alaskan and Northern Border (eastern leg) segments.

Sept 14, 1979 ARCO, one of the three major gas producers on Alaska's North Slope, agreed to commit its volumes of Prudhoe Bay gas to subsidiaries of five U.S. Pipeline companies. With the ARCO agreements, all of the Prudhoe Bay gas owned by the three major producers had now been committed or was under contract to U.S. pipeline companies. The three producers owned approximately 85% of the gas reserves in the Prudhoe Bay field.

Sept 17, 1979 The third draft of socioeconomic terms and conditons and the second draft of environmental terms and conditons applying to the northern British Columbia section of the project was released by Canada's Northern Pipeline Agency.

Sept 20, 1979 The Minister of the Environment released the report of the Alaska Highway Environmental Assessment Panel on the public hearings in the Yukon and the Environmental Impact Statement submitted by Foothills Pipe Lines (South Yukon) Ltd. (the Alcan Project). They reported that they could not determine the possible environmental impact of the project until they received more information.

Oct., 1979 Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Company's Frost Heave Test facility in Fairbanks began operation.

Oct. 2, 1979 The Hon. Robert de Cotret, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce and Minister of State for Economic Development, was appointed Minister responsible for the Northern Pipeline Agency replacing the Hon. Walter Baker.

Oct 5, 1979 The State of Alaska filed an appeal to the August 6 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission decision setting the operating pressure of the Alaska section of the Pipeline at 1260 pounds per square inch. Alaska was requesting further study of a higher operating pressure in order to enhance the system's capability to transport gas liquids.

Oct 10, 1979 The Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce released its response to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commissions Sales Gas Conditioning Facility Environmental Impact Statement: The Fairbanks Response. This document attempted to refute FERC's statement that Prudhoe Bay was a better location, and prove Fairbanks as a better location of the facility.

Oct. 12, 1979 The State of Alaska appealed the Federal Energy Regulatory Commissions' approval of the 48 inch system design. Hearings were then held December 3, 1979 and the court issued its opinion affirming the FERC Order on January 3, 1980.

Oct 12, 1979 Department of Interior published proposed EEO MBE regulations to assure that women and minorities have the opportunity to participate in construction of the project.

Oct. 12, 1979 The second draft of the environmental terms and conditions for the construction of the Alberta segment of the Alaska Highway gas pipeline was released by the Northern Pipeline Agency.

Oct. 15, 16, 1979 House Interior Committee held general update hearings on the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System.

Oct. 16, 1979 In response to questions during his testimony before the House Interior subcommittee hearings on the Alaska gasline system, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Chairman, Charles Curtis said the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission would be ready

to issue a final decision on prebuild plans for the project's western leg by year-end 1979. Curtis also said that the commission would be ready to issue a final decision on the prebuild proposal for the eastern leg early in 1980, and on the Alaskan segment six months after project sponsors have submitted their final filing.

Oct. 19, 1979 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commision granted a rehearing on FRC Order 31-B concerning incentive rate of return, and FERC Order 45 setting the conditioning of the natural gas as the responsibility of the gas producers. This stayed their effect.

Oct 23, 1979 Canada's National Energy Board began public hearings on the incentive rate of return for the Canadian portion of the Alaska Highway gas pipeline.

Oct 26, 1979 The General Accounting Office issued its final report on Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System financing issues. Issues Related To The Proposed Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline.

Oct 26, 1979 TransCanada Pipe Lines of Toronto completed an agreement with the Northern Border Pipeline Company in its efforts to prebuild certain segments of the Alaska gasline project's eastern leg. The agreement provided for TransCanada to obtain a 30% interest in the prebuild project and an opportunity to participate in the remaining portion of the Northern Border project. Subsidiaries of four U.S. pipeline companies are partners in Northern Border and will share the remaining 70% ownership of the prebuild facilitites.

Oct 26, 1979 Exxon filed a financing plan with the Department of Energy recommending that North Slope producers purchase up to 40% equity interest in the Alaskan Segment of the pipeline, supplying 40% of the debt.

Oct 30, 1979 Canada's Northern Pipeline Agency released the second draft of the environmental terms and conditions and related guidelines for the southern British Columbia section of the project.

Oct 31, 1979 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission agreed to postpone final decision on production related conditioning costs, at the request of the Secretary of Energy.

Nov 1, 1979 — The U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate approved separate versions of the Priority Energy Act which was designed to expedite large-scale energy projects determined to be in the national interest. A joint House-Senate conference committee was working to effect a legislative compromise of the two versions. Project sponsors supported an amendment in the House version which provided that no measures of the new legislation would affect or interfere in anyway with actions taken by Federal officers or agencies relating to the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System.

Nov 10, 1979 — Alaska Department of Natural Resources Commissioner, Robert LeResche, designated the State Pipeline Coordinator, Charles Behlke his designee for matters related to the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System.

Nov 19, 1979 — Canada's Northern Pipeline Agency began public hearing on the socioeconomic and environmental terms and conditions for Northern British Columbia. Hearings ended December 15. W. Winston Mair was the presiding officer.

Nov. 21, 1979 — The Alaska State Governors Task Force on Gas Conditioning and the Joint Gas Pipeline Committee passed a resolution that the State not participate in financing of the Alaska segment of the gas pipeline unless gas liquids were guaranteed to be available for maximum in-state use and processing.

Dec., 1979 — The Women's Research Centre released its report on potential impacts of the Gas Pipeline on women and children in Yukon Territories and Northern British Columbia. The report Beyond the Pipeline was contracted by the Northern Pipeline Agency.

Dec. 3, 1979 — American Natural Alaskan Company, a subsidiary of American Natural Resources of Detroit, Michigan, joined as an equal partner in the Alaskan Northwest Natural Gas Transportation Company, the consortium responsible for design, construction and operation of the Alaskan segment of the Alaska Highway Pipeline Project. This brought to seven the number of U.S. natural gas companies forming the partnership. Other companies were expected to join the partnership in the future.

Dec 3, 1979 The U.S. Court of Appeals heard the State of Alaska's appeal of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Design decision.

Dec 4, 1979 Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd. submitted its draft Manpower Plan to the Northern Pipeline Agency and the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission for review.

Dec 6, 1979 Canada's National Energy Board issued its decision regarding export of surplus Canadian natural gas volumes to the U.S. through the Alaska Highway Pipeline Project. Canada approved exports of 3.75 trillion cubic feet of natural gas over an eight year period for the prebuild western leg.

Dec 6, 1979 A one day hearing was held in Grasmere, British Columbia to review the socio-economic and environmental terms and conditions for construction of the Alaska Highway gas pipeline in southern British Columbia.

Dec 13, 1979 Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd. announced plans to apply to Canada's National Energy Board for a rehearing of their application to export Alberta natural gas through pre-build, or early construction of the southern sections of the Alaska Highway gas pipeline.

Dec. 13, 1979 Canada and the United States affirmed their commitment to the Alaska Highway gas pipeline project and the pre-build proposal.

Dec 15, 1979 Northern British Columbia Public Hearings on the Socio-economic and Environmental Terms and conditions concluded.

Dec 15, 1979 Northern Border Pipeline Co. filed its application for Certificate of Convenience and Necessity, to build the eastern Leg of the pipeline, before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Dec 20, 1979 The National Energy Board determined the incentive rate of return, and tolls and tariffs for the Canadian section of the project.

Jan 3, 1980 The U.S. Court of Appeals upheld the Federal Energy Regulatory Commissions' Order on Pipeline Design, setting the operating pressure at 1260 pounds per square inch.

Jan 11, 1980 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission agreed to the project sponsors' request that separate decisions on the prebuild facilities for the eastern and western legs be issued in order to expedite procedures necessary for completion of the western system by the end of 1980.

Regarding the western leg, the Commission approved Northwest Alaskan's application for import of 240 million cubic feet daily of Canadian gas and sale of same to Pacific Interstate Transmission Company. Pacific Interstate is authorized to sell these daily volumes to Southern California Gas Company, according to the terms of the order.

FERC also issued a Certificate of Convenience and Necessity, to Pacific Gas Transportation Company for construction of 160 miles of looped line between Kingsgate, British Columbia and Stanfield, Oregon. (The western prebuild section)

The Commission also issued certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity to Northwest Pipeline Corporation, Pacific Interstate Transmission Company, and El Paso Natural Gas Company, authorizing the transportation of the Canadian volumes to Pacific Interstate Transmission through June 1981.

Jan 18, 1980 The Canadian government approved a 30 % increase in the price of natural gas exported to the United States. Effective February 17, the cost per 1,000 cubic feet of gas rose to $4.47 from $3.45.

Jan 22, 1980 Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd. announced construction of the western leg of the prebuild would begin in summer, with initial deliveries of Alberta natural gas to United States markets scheduled to start November 1, 1980.

Jan 23, 1980 Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd., Alberta Gas Trunk Line Company Ltd., and Pan-Alberta Gas Ltd. issued a joint statement expressing their support of the prebuild proposal for the Alaska gasline system. In their statement, the companies announced their intention to proceed with commitments which must be made to meet the November 1 1980 start-up date of the western prebuild portions. They were joined in this commitment by Northwest Pipeline Corporation, Pacific Interstate Transmission Company, and El Paso Natural Gas Company.

Jan 28, 1980 The sponsors of the Alaska Highway Pipeline Project announced a 1980 budget for the project of $127.5 million, or just about triple the expenditures approved for 1979. Nearly $100 million of the amount budgeted will be spent on field programs in Alaska, and engineering and pipeline design activities necessary to develop design and cost estimates for a mid-1980 filing before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Jan. 29, 1980 Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Company submitted a final routing proposal to the Department of Interior, for comment.

Jan 31, 1980 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, following discussions with Energy Secretary Charles Duncan, issued a supplemental order authorizing an upgrade from 38" to a 42" pipe size for the pre-build portions of the Western leg of the Alaskan gas project. It was felt that the larger pipe size would be more economical and efficient.

Feb 1980 The Northern Pipeline Agency received the report of the Vancouver Women's Research Centre outlining the potential impact of the Alaska Highway gas pipeline on women and their families in northern communities. Beyond The Pipeline.

Feb 11, 1980 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued an order approving part of the Pacific Gas Transmission Co. western leg prebuild.

Feb 13, 1980 The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce agreed to finance 75% of the cost of the pre-build portion of the Alaska Highway gas pipeline project in Canada.

Feb. 13, 1980 Pan Alberta Gas Ltd., the purchasing agent for Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd., applied to Canada's National Energy Board for additional natural gas exports to the United States under the pre-build proposal. Pan Alberta Gas Ltd. received 1.8 trillion cubic feet of the total exports authorized by the National Energy Board in December.

Feb 15, 1980 W. Winston Mair released his report on the British Columbia Hearings on the Environmental Terms and Conditions. Forgotten Land, Forgotten People.

Feb 15, 1980 The Department of the Interior stated that it would provide a detailed response, by April, to Northwest Alaskan's final routing proposal for the Alaskan segment, which was submitted on January 29. In the inte the Department of the Interior informed the company it could continue to plan and make cost and design estimates on the basis of the January 29 proposal.

Feb 19, 1980 The National Energy Board began public hearings to approve financing of the pre-build sections of the Alaska Highway gas pipeline.

Feb 19, 1980 Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co.'s contractor the Drilling Company began work on the Borehole Drilling Program.

Feb 26, 1980 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission attached a condition to Northwest's Certificate of Convenience and Necessity to give the Federal Inspector authority on stop-work orders.

Feb. 26, 1980 First major gas pipeline drilling began in Alaska, to gather soil samples on the southern part of the route.

March 3, 1980 The Hon. H.A. (Bud) Olson was appointed Minister of State for Economic Development and Minister responsible for the Northern Pipeline Agency, replacing the Hon. Robert de Cotret.

March 11, 1980 The National Energy Board determined that the pre-build was in the public interest, and granted Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd.'s request for depreciation of pre-build facilities during the period of export of Alberta gas. The NEB also changed in the Incentive Rate of Return Structure.

March 11, 1980 Canada's National Energy Board authorized natural gas export of 710 Bcf for the western leg and 2,047 Bcf for the eastern leg of the natural gas pipeline.

March 12, 1980 Pacific Gas Transmission Company received a right-of-way grant from the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management to construct a prebuild portion of the western leg of the gasline project on federal lands. This is the first such grant issued to the project.

March 18, 1980 Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Company met with representatives of the North Slope producing companies (Exxon, ARCO and BP-Sohio), the State of Alaska, and the Department of Energy, in Washington, D.C., to discuss joint participation in a private financing plan for the project. Producers and sponsors agreed to try to develop an operating agreement for the design and engineering phase of the project (Phase I) by mid-April. They also agreed to define the key issues involved in formulating a financing plan and establish a time table for resolution of those issues (Phase II).

March 18, 1980 National Energy Board of Canada began rehearings on Canadian gas exports.

March 31, 1980 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission delegated the authority to attach conditions to preserve cultural Resources, to the Certificate of Convenience and Necessity on a system wide basis, to the Office of the Federal Inspector.

April 2, 1980 The Canadian National Energy Board issued an order ammending the Northern Pipeline Act to allow prebuilding of the Southern Canadian portions of the pipeline.

April 15, 1980 The Hon. Marc Lalonde, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, announced a three month freeze on the border price of Canadian natural gas exported to the United States. This freeze postponed the price redetermination till October 1, 1980.

April 15, 1980 Exxon, Atlantic Richfield and Standard Oil of Ohio, companies owning the Alaskan gas, agreed to match the $75 million to $100 million already spent by the pipeline builder in Alaska, Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co., on preliminary design and engineering work. The companies also agreed to match future costs of design up to $500 million.

April 19, 1980 Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd. was granted approval by Sen. Olson for the procurement of approximately $20 million worth of turbo-machinery for the eastern leg of the Alaska Highway gas pipeline. Approval was also granted for the purchase of large diameter valves and fittings for the pre-build sections.

April 21-25, 1980 Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co. held meetings in 6 gasline corridor communities to discuss the socioeconomic profile being done of their communities.

April 24, 1980 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approved, in principle, plans to construct the eastern leg of the Alaska Highway gas pipeline. This 1,116 mi portion of the pipeline extends from Monchy, Saskatchewan to Ventura, Iowa.

April 28, 1980 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued a Certificate of Convenience and Necessity to Northern Border Pipeline Co. for the Eastern leg pre-build, involving 811 miles and $1-1.2 billion in cost.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission announced a new gas import pricing policy which would cap in dollar terms the amount the United States would pay to Canada under the "take" or "pay" provisions of contracts which support the eastern leg of the pre-build system.

April 29, 1980 Canada's National Energy Board commenced hearings to determine whether Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd. can meet financing conditions imposed under the Northern Pipeline Act.

April 30, 1980 Canada's National Energy Board recommended the government approve applications made by Pan-Alberta Gas Ltd. for licenses to export natural gas to the United States and an application by Consolidated Natural Gas Limited for an amendment to its natural gas license adding Monchy, Saskatchewan as an export point.

Landowners of the first 77 mi of the western leg of the pre-build segment of the pipeline in Alberta presented their route objections to the Northern Pipeline Agency. The hearings were chaired by the Agency's Deputy Administrator and Designated Officer, William A. Scotland.

May,June 1980 The Bureau of Land Management in Alaska, through the OFI one-window, issued permits for Northwest to build four construction flycamps.

May 2, 1980 The Northern Pipeline Agency approved contract awards to the Steel Company of Canada (STELCO) and Interprovincial Steel and Pipe Corporation Ltd. (IPSCO) for the supply of 1.4 million ton of line pipe at an approximate cost of $2 billion.

May 5, 1980 The National Energy Board began another set of hearings on outstanding tariff matters relating to the overall Alaska Highway gas pipeline project.

May 8, 1980 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued an order adopting EEO/MBE conditions. These conditions were published May 12.

May 9, 1980 Canada's National Energy Board issued its decision approving a full cost of service tariff.

May 12, 1980 The Trans-Alaska Pipeline experienced a gasket failure resulting in an oil spill at Pump Station 10.

May 12, 1980 The Equal Employment Opportunity Regulations for the project were published in the Federal Register.

June 1980 The State of Alaska received proposals from 6 companies, to study the development of an in state petrochemical industry, using royalty gas. The companies were Earth Resources Co. of Alaska/Mitsubishi, Alaskan Arctic Resources Study Group, Alaska Interior Resources Co, Phillips Petroleum, Nissho-Iwai Consortium, and Dow/Shell Consortium. One Company would be selected to complete the project.

June 2, 1980 Public hearings were held in Claresholm, Alberta to consider applications made by Foothills Pipe Lines (Alta.) Ltd. to acquire additional land rights along the route of the western leg of the Alaska Highway gas pipeline in Alberta.

June 4, 1980 Amos "Mo" Matthews became Director of the Alaska Office of the Federal Inspector. Matthews was the Alaska State Pipeline Coordinator April 1978 to July 1979. Prior to that he had been Sr. Vice President of Alaskan Arctic Gas Study Co.

June 10, 1980 U.S. and Canada formally agreed on procedures for use by both countries in approving contracts for the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System goods and services.

June 10, 1980 Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd. issued a $6 million release order with the Steel Company of Canada (STELCO) for approximately 21 mi of 36 in diameter pipe for the Flathead Ridge area of southeast British Columbia. This was the first release order under the pipe contracts.

June 13, 1980 On rehearing, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, finalized their January 10, 1980, Western Leg order, but provided for an additional 30-day rehearing on the Northwest Energy's Western Delivery System.

June 16-18, 1980 Public hearings were held in Sundre and Cochrane, Alberta on applications made by Foothills Pipe Lines (Alta.) Ltd. to acquire additional land rights along the western leg of the pre-build portion of the Alaska Highway gas pipeline.

June 18, 1980 W. Winston Mair, presiding officer of the British Columbia public hearings, submitted his report to the Northern Pipeline Agency.

The report, titled Forgotten Land, Forgotten People, outlined proposals for dealing with the concerns respecting the pipeline project that were expressed by residents during the hearings.

June 19, 1980 Northwest Alaska Pipeline, the Prudhoe Bay Gas Producers and Pipeline Sponsors reached an agreement on Phase I (the engineering), and a tentative agreement on Phase II (equity participation and financing) of the project. A letter of intent was signed by Northwest, Atlantic Richfield, Exxon and Sohio.

July 24, 1980 The formation of Norther Plains Natural gas Co., to be the managing partner of Northern Border Pipeline Co. on the Eastern Leg of the Pipeline, was announced.

July 25, 1980 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission released its final EIS on the location of the sales gas conditioning plant. Prudhoe Bay Project Final Environmental Impact Statement. Prudhoe Bay was selected as the best site for the conditioning plant.

July 25, 1980 The final British Columbia Environmental Terms and Conditions were issued by the Northern Pipeline Agency.

July 28, 1980 The Procurement Program developed by Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd. for construction of the Alaska Highway gas pipeline project was approved by Sen. Olson, Minister responsible for the Northern Pipeline Agency.

July 28, 1980 The Manpower Plan developed by Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd. for 1980 construction of the western leg of the pipeline in Alberta and southeastern British Columbia was approved by the Norhtern Pipeline Agency.

July 28, 1980 The Northern Pipeline Agency approved the socioeconomic plans developed by Foothills Pipe Lines (South B.C.) Ltd. for construction of the gas pipeline in southern British Columbia. The plans outlined business opportunities, opportunity measures, employee orientation, and public information programs.

July 28, 1980 The Opportunity Measures Plan developed by Foothills Pipe Lines (Alta.) Ltd. for construction of the western leg in Alberta was approved by Canada's Northern Pipeline Agency.

The Agency also approved the plan for the protection of traditional harvesting and native cultural areas developed by Foothills Pipe-Lines (Alta.) Ltd. for construction of the entire 1,312 km (755 mi) section of the Alaska Highway gas pipeline in Alberta.

June 20, 1980 Cooperative Agreement for Design and Engineering of Alaska Gas Pipeline and Conditioning Plant (Design and Engineering Agreement), was executed between Northwest and Prudhoe Bay Natural Gas Pipeline producers, and the State of Alaska.

June 20, 1980 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued its Final Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Eastern Leg of the Project.

June 20, 1980 OFI announced creation of a Citizens' Environmental Advisory Committee.

June 27, 1980 The U.S. Senate unanimously passed SR 104 stating that the natural gas pipeline system was a priority of the U.S. government. This resolution, and the July 1st resolution of the House of Representatives, was made in response to Canadian government requests for additional assurances of U.S. committment to building the entire system.

June 27, 1980 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued an order granting permission to Northern Natural Gas Co. to import an additional 100,000 cubic feet of gas per day from Canada.

July 1, 1980 Alaskan Northwest Natural Gas Transportation Co. filed its application for final Certificate of Convenience and Necessity and Presidential Permit to build and operate facilities on the border, for the Alaska leg of the Pipeline before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

July 1, 1980 Alaska Northwest Natural Gas Transportation Co. filed its Supplemental Right of Way Application with the Department of Interior.

July 1, 1980 U.S. House of Representatives passed a resolution affirming Congressional support of the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline system.

July 3, 1980 The socio-economic and environmental terms and conditions to be applied to Foothills Pipe Lines (South B.C.) Ltd. and Foothills Pipe Lines (Alberta) Ltd. in building the Alaska Highway gas pipeline were passed by Canada's Governor-in-Council.

July 15, 1980 The Federal Right of Way Grant and Stipulations for the Eastern Leg of the Project were submitted for review to the U.S. Congress.

July 17, 1980 In a letter to Prime Minister Trudeau, President Carter stated that the United States government had taken a number of major steps to ensure that the U.S. portion of the Alaska Highway gas pipeline is completed expeditiously.

July 17, 1980 The Canadian Cabinet announced approval of pre-building the Canadian southern segments of the Alaska Highway gas pipeline, (from Edmonton, Alberta to the continental U.S.) pending findings on the financial feasibility of the line. The government accepted United States assurances on the timely completion of the whole system within its territory, and approved the National Energy Board amendment to Condition 12 of the Northern Pipeline Act with respect to financing of the pipeline. They also approved a recommendation made by the Board authorizing Pan-Alberta Gas Ltd. to export additional gas through the pre-build section.

July 18, 1980 Northwest Pipeline Company awarded a $52 million contract to Kaiser Steel for pipe for its portion of the Western leg of the pipeline.

July 19, 1980 Alaskan North Slope Gas Producers and U.S. Pipeline sponsors of the Pipeline established a Design and Engineering Board and 3 Advisory Committees to continue design and engineering of the Alaska Gas Pipeline and conditioning plant. John G. McMillian was chairman of the board. The State of Alaska was represented by Lt. Governor Terry Miller. The three committees were a technical committee, an audit committee, and an accounting committee.

July 22, 1980 Sen. Olson, Minister of the Northern Pipeline Agency, stated he was satisfied Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd. has met the revised requirements on the financing of the gas pipeline in Canada.

July 22, 1980 The Northern Pipeline Agency announced the acquisition of additional land rights by Foothills Pipe Lines (Alberta) Ltd. in the Sundre and Cochrane, Alberta areas has been approved.

July 29, 1980 The Northern Pipeline Agency issued formal notice to proceed with the pre-build section in Canada, to Foothills Pipe Lines. The company immediately began to clear the right-of-way between Caroline Junction, Alberta and Kingsgate, British Columbia.

July 30, 1980 The Federal Right of Way Grant and Stipulations for the Western Leg of the project were submitted for review to the U.S. Congress.

Aug. 1, 1980 The Information Plan and EEO Plan developed by Foothills Pipe Lines (Alberta) for construction of the Alaska Highway pipeline in Alberta was approved by Canada's Northern Pipeline Agency.

Effective this date, Foothills Pipe Lines (Alberta) Ltd. had received all engineering approvals required for contstruction of the pre-build section of the western leg of the pipeline.

Aug. 1, 1980 Columbia Alaska Natural Gas Transmission Corp. (Subsidiary of Columbia Gas System Inc.) joined the partnership of Alaska Northwest Natural Gas Transportation Co.

Aug. 1, 1980 Construction began on the Canadian segment of the system.

Aug. 5, 1980 Foothills Pipe Lines (South B.C.) Ltd. was authorized by the Designated Officer, William A. Scotland, to commence construction of the western leg of the Alaska Highway gas pipeline in the Flathead Ridge area in southeastern British Columbia.

The Environmental Plans and Procedures Manuals developed by Foothills Pipe Lines (Alberta) Ltd. and Foothills Pipe Lines (South B.C.) Ltd. for construction of the western leg of the pipeline were approved by the Northern Pipeline Agency.

Aug 6, 1980 The Office of the Federal Inspector issued an Order clarifying which parts of the Western Leg were to be considered upgrades of existing systems and which parts would fall under jurisdiction of the Alaska Natrual Gas Transportation Act.

Aug. 8, 1980 Foothills Pipe Lines (Alberta) Ltd. was authorized by the Designated Officer, William A. Scotland, to commence construction of the western leg of the Alaska Highway gas pipeline in the area between Chain Lake Park and the Old Man River.

Effective this date, Foothills Pipe Lines (South B.C.) Ltd. had received all engineering approvals required for construction of the pre-build portion of the pipeline in southeastern British Columbia.

Aug. 13, 1980 Pacific Gas Transmission Co. announced that it had awarded $60 million in contracts for pipe. They expected to begin construction on their portion of the Western Leg of the Alaska Natural Gas Project early winter 1980.

Aug. 13, 1980 Pacific Gas Transmission Co. announced its acceptance of the Federal Regulatory Commission Certificate of Convenience and Necessity to construct the 160 mile "pre-build" section of the western leg of the pipeline, from Kingsgate, British Columbia, to Stanfield, Oregon.

Aug. 19, 1980 The Department of Interior transmitted its Right-of-Way Grant, for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Project, to Congress for approval.

Aug. 22, 1980 Texas Gas Alaska Corp. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Texas Gas Transmission Corp.) joined the Alaskan Northwest Natural Gas Transmission Co, the consortium planning to build and operate the Alaska section of the gas pipeline.

Aug. 22, 1980 Tetco Four Inc. (subsidiary of Texas Eastern Corp. and Transwestern Pipeline Co.) joined Alaskan Northwest Natural Gas Transmission Co.

Aug. 25, 1980 Trans Canada Pipeline Alaska Ltd. (subsidiary of Transcanada Pipelines Ltd.) joined the Alaskan Northwest Natural Gas Transportation Co.

Aug. 26, 1980 The Office of the Federal Inspector contracted Williams Brothers Engineering Co. to evaluate the Certification Cost Estimate submitted by Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co.

Aug. 27, 1980 The transfer of powers under several acts administered by other departments of the Canadian Governments to the Northern Pipeline Agency was approved by the Governor-in-Council.

Sept., 1980 The Northern British Columbia Advisory Council was established to advise the Northern Pipeline Agency on social and economic matters.

Sept. 1, 1980 Pacific Gas Transportation Co. began construction of the Western leg of the Gas Pipeline, at Antioch, Oregon.

Sept. 3, 1980 Northwest Pipeline Corporation began construction on the Western Leg in Oregon and Idaho along already existing right of ways.

Sept. 5, 1980 Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co. submitted its affirmative action Plan to the office of the Federal Inspector.

Sept. 8, 1980 A Citizens Advisory Committee was formed to advise the State of Alaska, Office of the Pipeline Coordinator, on socioeconomic matters.

Sept. 9, 1980 The Governor of Alaska selected the Dow/Shell Consortium to conduct a study on the development of an in-state petrochemical industry based on royalty gas supplies.

Sept. 12, 1980 The North Dakota Public Service Commission rejected the project sponsors application for a Certificate of Corridor Compatibility along the route approved by FERC. They offered an alternative route. On September 26, FERC and the Federal Inspector filed suite against this action.

Sept 24, 1980 The Federal Government of Canada and Province of Alberta signed an administrative agreement providing for consultation and cooperation on matters relating to the construction and operation of the Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline.

Sept.26, 1980 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the Office of the Federal Inspector filed a civil action against the North Dakota Public Service Commission for rejecting the project sponsors route which was approved by FERC. They assert that the action was unconstitutional because it violated the Supremacy and Commerce clauses of the constitution.

Sept. 27, 1980 Representatives of the Candian and U.S. Governments and project sponsors attended the Commemorative Weld Ceremony at Burton Creek Alberta. This ceremony marked the beginning of construction of the Western Canadian Section of the Pipeline.

Sept. 30, 1980 Pipe was ordered for the Eastern Leg of the System.

Oct., 1980 Zinder Energy Processing published its petrochemic development Study for the Joint Gas Pipeline Committee, of the Alaska State Legislature. Ther report concluded that petrochemical production, "may be viable" in Alaska. Preliminary Economic Evaluation of NGL Based Petrochemical Production in Alaska.

Oct., 1980 The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers released its Final Environmental Impact Statement: Prudhoe Bay Oil Field Waterflood Project. This project was designed to increase the pumping pressure for both oil and gas from the field.

Oct. 8, 1980 Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co. announced the selection of Ralph M. Parsons Company for the design and Engineering of the gas conditioning plant.

Oct. 15, 1980 The State of Alaska Office of the Pipeline Coordinator put out a call for bids on a study on subsistence along the Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline Route. Due to a disagreement with Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co. over the reimbersability of this project, the contract was not let.

Oct. 15, 1980 Northern Border Pipeline Co. filed an application before the South Dakota Public Service Commission for right of way across State lands.

Oct 27, 1980 Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co. submitted is revised cost estimates to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, as part of their application for right-of-way over Federal lands in Alaska.

Nov. 6, 1980 The Fairbanks North Star Borough passed ordinance 80-20-BBB setting aside $100,000 dollars for a study of possible petrochemical plant sites in the Borough.

Nov 18-20, 1980 The Environmental Protection Agency held public hearings in Alaska on the issuance of Air Quality Permits for 7 compressor stations in Alaska.

Nov. 19, 1980 U.S. Congress approved the Right-of-Way grant over Federal Lands, for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System.

Nov. 26, 1980 Alaskan Northwest Natural Gas Transportation Co. and Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. finalized a mutual liability and indemnification Agreement. This agreement deliniated liability for accidents involving both pipelines, or damage to both pipelines.

Dec. 1, 1980 John McMillian, President of Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Company, and Cecil Andrus, Secretary of the Interior, signed the 30 year Grant of Right-of-Way over Federal Lands in Alaska, for the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System.

Dec. 1, 1980 Alaskan Northwest Natural Gas Transportation Co. and Alyeska Pipeline Co. executed their Mutual Agreement of Liability and Indemnity. This agreement defines and limits the liability of the respective parties to each other.

Dec. 8, 1980 A Memorandum of Agreement between the Advisory Council or Historic Preservation, and State of Alaska's Historic Preservation Officer, and Federal Agencies was ratified.

Dec. 8, 1980 The Office of the Federal Inspector issued a Notice to Proceed to Pacific Gas Transmission Co., authorizing Construction of the first phase of the Western Leg of the Pipeline.

Dec. 10, 1980 Northern Border Pipeline Co. arranged for financing to begin work on the Eastern Leg.

Dec. 10, 1980 Public hearings began in South Dakota on Northern Border Pipeline's Application before the South Dakota Public Service Commission, for right of way across state lands.

Dec. 11, 1980 Construction began on the Western Leg of the project. Pacific Gas Transmission began work in Idaho.

Dec. 16, 1980 Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co. submitted its revised Affirmative Action Plan to the Office of the Federal Inspector.

Dec. 18, 1980 Doyon Ltd. (and Alaskan Native Corporation) withdrew from the Dow Shell Study Group. Doyon charged Dow of not addressing Native Alaskan's issues.

Dec. 19, 1980 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued an order delegating the authority to review and approve ANGTS costs, to the Office of the Federal Inspector. This order became effective Dec. 29, 1981, when it was published in the Federal Register.

Dec. 26, 1980 A leaky check valve in the Trans-Alaska Pipeline was discovered. Approximately 5000 barrels of oil were spilled. The valve was replaced and pipeline flow continued by January 2.

Dec. 29, 1980 The Office of the Federal Inspector approved the Affirmative Action Plan submitted by Northern Plains Natural Gas Co.

Jan. 6, 1981 The U.S. General Accounting Office released its report Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline Operations: More Federal Monitoring Needed, in which it stated that Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. had not complied fully with Federal regulations designed to prevent leaks and other pipeline damage. The office recommended that Federal monitors intensify their surveillance.

Jan. 8, 1981 The Fairbanks North Star Borough adopted resolution no. 81-3, requesting employment and housing information from Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co. The Office of the Federal Inspector and the State Office of the Pipeline Coordinator. They requested that this information be provided to them prior to the organization of the 12th Alaska Legislature.

Jan. 15, 1981 Iowa State Commerce Commission issued a permit allowing Northern Border Pipeline to proceed with construction of the pipeline as far as Ventura.

Jan. 19, 1981 The Department of Energy officially recommended to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission that Pacific Gas Transmissions remaining Western Leg pipe be 42" in diameter, rather than 36". January 31, 1981 part of the western leg was upgraded from 36" to 42" pipe.

Jan 29, 1981 The SocioEconomic and Environmental Terms and Conditions for the Swift River, B.C., Northern British Columbia, and Saskatchewan were approved by Canada's Governor in Council.

Feb 1981 The Canadian Federal Government established a fund of $1 million to assist Native groups during the impact of the pipeline project.

Feb. 9, 1981 The Ceremony commemorating the beginning of construction in the U.S. of the Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline was held in Spokane, Washington.

Feb. 10, 1981 Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co. filed an application before the Environmental Protection Agency for an Air Quality Permit for the Gas Conditioning Plant to be placed on the North Slope of Alaska.

Feb. 12, 1981 The Fairbanks North Star Borough let a contract to R. & M. Consultants to study possible locations for a petrochemical plant in the Borough.

Feb. 13, 1981 The Alaska Office of the Pipeline Coordinator filed before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission a brief concerning reimbursable socioeconomic costs which will be incurred by the State. These costs included surveillance costs and costs of socio economic assistance to communities impacted by the Project. The State contends that such costs should be reimbursed by the company, and should be included in the certification cost estimate.

Feb. 23, 1981 The Environmental Protection Agency issued Air Quality Permits for the 7 Compressor Stations in Alaska. Hearings had been held Nov. 18 - 20.

Feb. 23-24, 1981 The South Dakota Public Utilities Commission held public hearings on Northern Border Pipelines Right of Way Application to cross that state.

Feb. 26, 1981 The Office of the Federal Inspector approved the Affirmative Action Plan submitted by Pacific Gas and Electric Co.

Feb 26, 1981 Foothills Pipe Lines (South Yukon) Ltd. was given the approval, by the Northern Pipeline Agency, to begin Work on the Quill Creek Test Facility. This was a test of pipe laying techniques and of pipeline design for discontinuous permafrost.

March 6, 1981 Williams Brothers Engineering Co. submitted their Evaluation of Certifications Cost Estimate; Alaska Segment, Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System (ANGTS) to the Office of the Federal Inspector. The Williams Brothers cost estimate was considerably less than the cost estimate submitted by Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co.

March 10, 1981 Operations and Safety Manuals for the completed Canadian Western Leg of the line were approved. These manuals include procedures for fire prevention and control, and detection of leaks, and pipe repairs.

March 11, 1981 President Reagan confirmed his administrations' support of the Gas Pipeline Project, in a speech before the Canadian Parliment. (Contingent on private financing)

March 11, 1981 The U.S. Department of Interior issued the Grant of Right of Way for the Eastern Leg of the Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline. The Grant authorized a 54 foot wide right of way across 10 miles of Federal lands in Montana and North Dakota. This grant did not include approval to cross the Ft. Peck Indian Reservation in Montana. Northern Plains Natural Gas was required to negotiate separate agreements with the tribal Council and individual landowners.

March 13, 1981 Northern Border Pipeline Co. filed suit against Jackson County in Minnesota over the County's requirement that the entire segment of line in that county be covered by 6 feet of soil. The company contended that this requirement was pre-empted by Federal Regulations. The Company proposed to bury the pipe with 3 feet of soil. The hearing was set for April 20, 1981.

March 16, 1981 R. & M. Consultants, contractor to the Fairbanks North Star Borough, turned in a preliminary report on potential petrochemical development within the Borough. This type of development would depend on construction of a gas liquids pipeline from Prudhoe Bay, or gas taps from the Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline.

March 17, 1981 The Anchorage Assembly voted to request that the Dow-Shell study group include Fire Island in their petrochemical study, as a possible site for a petrochemical plant.

March 18, 1981 Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co. filed an application with the State of Alaska for use of the site for the gas conditioning facility.

March 18, 1981 The State of Alaska, Office of the Pipeline Coordinator transmitted its Draft SocioEconomic Stipulations, to be attached to the right of way across State lands, to Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Company.

March 20, 1981 The Office of the Federal Inspector gave Northern Plains Natural Gas final approval for the design of the system.

March 31, 1981 Canada's National Energy Board began hearings on the transportation rates to be charged by Foothills Pipeline Co.

April 1, 1981 The National Energy Board authorized Foothills Pipe Lines (Alberta) Ltd. to open the 3 newly constructed sections of the Alberta portion of the Alaska Highway Gas Line's Western Leg, at a maximum operating pressure of 1260 pounds per square inch.

April 2, 1981 The U.S. District Court for North Dakota granted a summary judgement in favor of the Office of the Federal Inspector and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in their suit against the North Dakota Public Service Commission.

April 10, 1981 The "Adger/Berman Report" analyzing the cost estimate for the Alaska Leg, was submitted to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. This report found Northwest Alaskan Pipelines Certification Cost Estimate "Considerably above the assurance level anticipated by the IROR Orders".

April 12, 1981 The South Dakota Public Utilities Commission authorized the construction of the Eastern Leg, by Northern Border Pipeline G, through its lands.

April 15, 1981 The final Cost Estimate for the Eastern Leg was approved by the Federal Inspector. This estimate formed the basis for the Incentive Rate of Return mechanism.

April 15, 1981 Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co. filed their application for right of way over State lands before the State of Alaska.

April 18, 1981 The Office of the Federal Inspector signed a Notice to Proceed for Nothern Border Pipeline Co. to proceed with the construction of the eastern leg.

April 23, 1981 The Design and Engineering Board met to finalize the Financing Package for the Alaska section of the pipeline. Producers offered 30% equity.

April 25, 1981 The Bureau of Indian Affairs confirmed the Tribal Council's approval, and granted Northern Border Pipeline Co. right of way over Fort Peck Indian Reservation in Montana.

April 27, 1981 Northern Border Pipeline Co. won its suit against Jackson County in Minnesota. The judge ruled that the county lacked statutory and constitutional authority to impose the 6 foot requirement on the interstate gas pipeline.

April 30, 1981 The Office of the Federal Inspector conditionally approved Northwest Pipeline Corporations Affirmative action plan for the western leg of the pipeline.

May 4, 1981 Construction began on the Eastern Leg of the Pipeline in South Dakota. The officeal commemoration cerimony was held May 5.

May 4, 1981 Alaska's Senator Murkowski spoke before the Alaska State Legislature. He recommended that the State aid in the financing of the project, which would give it partnership with the major owner companies.

May 12, 1981 The Emergency Salvage Plan for Cultural Resources along the Eastern Leg of the pipeline was approved by the Office of the Federal Inspector The Plan was prepared by the Cultural Resources officers and Archaeologists of the Northern Border Pipeline Co, Office of the Federal Inspector and the States affected.

May 13, 1981 At a meeting between Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co. and potential Financers, the financing package fell through. Only 30% financing was committed.

May 18, 1981 Alaska's Attorney General opined that State land for the Conditioning Plant could only be leased under AS 38.35 (Righ of Way Leasing Act) Proceedures.

May 21, 1981 An Agreement was reached between Alaskan Northwest Natural Gas Transportation Co. and the 3 major gas producers in Prudhoe Bay (Exxon, Sohio, and Atlantic Richfield) for financing the Alaska Segment of the gasline. This agreement called for 70% equity in the pipeline and plant for Alaskan Northwest, and 30% for the gas producers. The conditioning plant was not included in this agreement. This agreement would be presented to prospective lenders.

May 21, 1981 The Northern Pipeline Agency approved the Manpower Plan submitted by Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd. for the construction of the Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline.

Foothills estimated 6,528 man-years of direct employment would be created in the construction of the pipeline in Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchew n. They estimated an additional 150,000 man years of work would be generated indirectly by the project.

May 22, 1981 The Northern Pipeline Agency issued an order giving Foothills Pipe Lines (Alberta) and Foothills Pipe Lines (Saskatchewan) leave-to-proceed with construction of the Easternleg of the Alaska Gas Pipeline in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

May 24, 1981 Final Tie-ins connecting the Canadian western leg of the Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline to existing pipelines was completed. Gas exports to the U.S. were expected to begin in the fall of the year, through these sections of pipe.

May 25, 1981 Foothills Pipelines (South Yukon) began taking an inventory of Yukoners interested in pipeline construction employment. This inventory was to be used in the planning of training programs.

May 25, 1981 Construction began on Canada's eastern leg in Alberta.

May 29, 1981 The Office of the Federal Inspector and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission entered into a memorandum of Agreement establishing proceedures for handling employment discrimination complaints filed during the construction of ANGTS.

June 4, 1981 Alaska State Legislature's Gas Pipeline Committee held hearings on the SocioEconomic Stipulations developed by the State Office of the Pipeline Coordinator. They passed house concurrent Resolution #37, supporting the stipulations.

June 16-18, 1981 Canada's Environmental Assessment Panel held public hearings in Whitehorse, to review pipeline route alternatives in the Ibex pass area of Yukon Territories.

June 17, 1981 Alaskan Northwest Natural Gas Transportation Co. submitted a request for waivers of certain provisions of the financing regulations. They requested that the Prudhoe Bay Producers to be allowed to participate in the financing, and to include the conditioning plant in the costs of the Alaska Segment of the pipeline, and to be allowed to prebill consumers for the cost of construction of the pipeline.

July 1, 1981 Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co. officially notified the Office of the Federal Inspector and State Office of the Pipeline Coordinator that they were slowing down operations.

July 10, 1981 Public hearings were held in Strathmore Alberta to consider applications made by Foothills Pipe Lines for additional land rights along sections of the Eastern Leg of the Pipeline in Alberta. 65 landowners could be affected.

Aug. 13, 1981 The Office of the Federal Inspector approved the EEO/MBE plan for Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co.

Aug. 14, 1981 The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission released its' Final Report on Cost Estimate and Related Incentive Rate of Return Issues for the Alaska Segment of the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System.

Aug. 15, 1981 The Cooperative Agreement between the Department of the Interior and the State of Alaska was signed. This agreement established proceedures to coordinate the issuance of land related permits, easments, rights-of-way and other authorizations for the Alaska Segment of the pipeline.

Aug. 21, 1981 Canada's National Energy Board released its decision on the tolls to be charged by Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd. and on the final design cost estimates for the Eastern and Western Leg Facilities.

Sept. 1, 1981 Alaska's Governor Hammond signed Administrative Order 70 for the management system to monitor the design and construction of the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System, including the Sales Gas Conditioning Facility. This order formally established the Office of the Pipeline Coordinator as the state's lead agency for monitoring pre-construction and construction of ANGTS.

Sept. 29, 1981 Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co. release the first in its series of quarterly reports, Gas Pipeline Update, designed to assist Alaskans in planning for the pipeline construction period.

Oct. 15, 1981 President Regan submitted the waiver package revising the financing stipulations made in the Presidents Decision and Report to Congress in 1977. Major issues in this package were including the compressor station as an intrigal part of ANGTS; advanced roll in of construction costs in prices consumers pay for gas; allow Prudhoe Bay Gas Producers to participate in financing it and authorize the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to provide assurances of debt repayment.

Oct. 21, 1981 U.S. Congress held hearings on the waiver package submitted by President Regan.

Nov. 19, 1981 The U.S. Senate passed the waiver package.

Dec. 9, 1981 The House passed the waiver package.

Dec. 10, 1981 Due to a proceedural technicality the December 9 vote was invalidated. The waiver package was passed again on a revote.