

PIPELINE

NNDC-Taking the Initiative

Opportunities for Natives in Pipeline Jobs and Contracts

Sam Douglas is a director of the Northern Native Development Corporation, a contracting company assisting Indian people to take advantage of the economic opportunities created by the construction of the pipeline in southern British Columbia.

"One of our policies is to go into different areas of the province and help the local Indians in those communities to participate in economic opportunities," says Douglas, a member of the Cheam Indian Band. "We thought that since we were set up and since we've got the expertise, we could help them negotiate with the unions and the major companies."

Based in Kamloops, the NNDC teamed with another local company, RPA Contracting Ltd., to obtain the pipe off-loading and clearing contracts for the 88 km segment of the pipeline in B.C. The two companies are equal partners in the joint venture and each supplies 50 per cent of the management staff for the project.

The NNDC worked closely with the Kootenay Indian Area Council to recruit the manpower needed for the job from local reserves. Douglas estimates 50 people were employed under the contracts over a four month period.

An arrangement was made with the four unions working on the pipeline to support native employment on the project. "We negotiated with the unions to meet the conditions of the Northern Pipeline Agency. We found the unions very co-operative," he says.

The terms and conditions drafted by the Agency require the pipeline company, Foothills Pipe Lines (South B.C.) Ltd., to ensure job and small business opportunities for native people living in the vicinity of the project route. A report by the federal employment commission prepared by East Kootenay Native Outreach, stated that approximately 78 per cent of the 50 native persons placed in pipeline-related jobs received membership in the operating engineers or labourers union. The report notes Indian

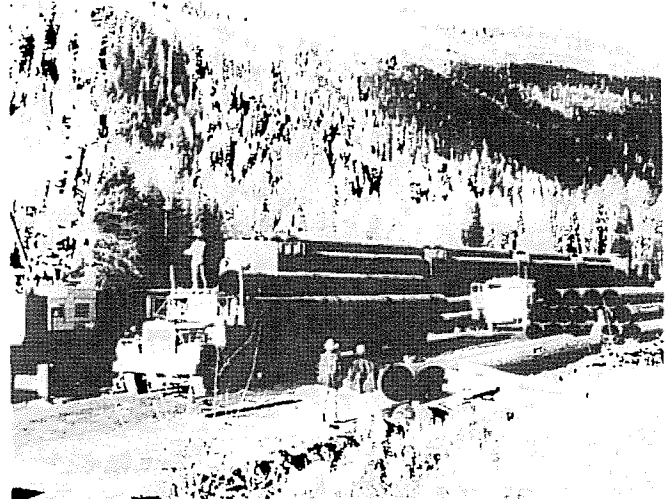
people have benefitted by the experience gained through off-reserve employment and by their new eligibility for future jobs through union membership.

The NNDC assembled a clearing crew in the field the week of August 5th with a contract to clear 1.6 km a day along the right-of-way. By the end of the month 64 km had been cleared - far ahead of schedule.

Douglas states there has been no difficulty with the inspection of the line despite the number of players in the field. These include the project management, Quadra Engineering International Ltd., the contractor, Marine Pipeline Construction of Canada Limited, the company agent, Alberta Natural Gas Company Ltd., as well as federal and provincial surveillance officers.

"We always make sure that if we do something, we do it without abusing the land, so there's no problem with having environmental or NPA inspection," he asserts. "As far as meeting any of the conditions of the Agency we've met them all. We've gone out and arranged to have the local manpower put on, we've arranged to get all our supplies locally, and we've tried to hire equipment in the area."

The NNDC was established in 1977 and is managed by eight directors. With the completion of the Alaska Highway pipeline contract, Douglas says the corporation's future plans will call for involvement in forestry, hydro and possibly provincial government projects.



NNDC crew off-loading 36-inch pipe at Ryan, B.C.

Millican Urges Planned Development

Government Today More Sensitive To People's Needs



Harold S. Millican, Administrator and Chief Operating Officer of the Agency.

With development comes a certain amount of stress and strain that is unavoidable. How this stress and strain is handled determines the lasting benefits of progress, says Harold Millican, Administrator of the Northern Pipeline Agency.

Addressing the Alberta North in the 1970's Conference in Grande Prairie on November 21, Millican said that government must play a vital role in providing a healthy climate essential to support business investment in the north of the province. "To create this climate, government typically assists with roads and other community infrastructure, and the provision of social, health and educational services," he stated.

In speaking to the large gathering of northern residents, he said that governments have become far more sensitive than ever before to the kind of results people want today from economic development. He cited the existence of agencies like the Northern Pipeline Agency and the Northern Alberta Development Council as proof of government concern for the impacts of economic development on communities and the environment.

Millican applauded the Council for the 17 years it has worked with the provincial government encouraging development in the north of the province in an orderly way and for providing a northern point of view. In particular, he commended the Council for its guidelines for applying the government function of creating and maintaining a good climate for business in northern Alberta.

"Just as Canadians, nationally, have gradually developed the concept of sharing between Canada's different regions, so that all citizens of the country may enjoy at least a minimum level of equity in the availability of public services, no matter where they live, so the Northern Alberta Development Council has evolved sharing guidelines along the same lines for development in Alberta," remarked Millican.

The native born Calgarian called it a sound principle for northern development that more money be spent on support services in the north because a dollar spent there does not buy as much as a dollar spent in the south. "It is the level of service that really matters. It is not simply enough to give the north its per capita share of the available funds. The north should get its per capita share of the service provided," Millican stated.

He cautioned, however, that greater steps must be taken to see that the Indian and Metis have opportunities to participate in northern Alberta's booming economy.

"It has got to mean more than seeing the nearby fishing hole flooded, traveling further north to hunt, and watching new roads cut through traditional berry-picking areas," he said.

In closing, Millican urged his listeners to take advantage of the way the conference had been organized to provide a maximum opportunity for northerners to be heard. He urged them to communicate their interests and their dreams to the government officials present who were responsible for handling the stress and strain of development.

American Update

Financing was secured in New York on December 10 for the eastern U.S. portion of the Alaska Highway gas pipeline. TransCanada PipeLines Ltd. arranged through the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce for a \$1.055 billion (U.S.) loan to Northern Border Pipelines Co. from a consortium of Canadian and U.S. banks. TransCanada PipeLines Ltd. has a 30 per cent interest in the Northern Border consortium which will build the 1,300 km pipeline from Monchy, Saskatchewan, to Ventura, Iowa. Construction of the Eastern U.S. Leg will begin in the fall of 1981. The Western Leg of the pipeline to California is already under construction.

Construction of Loop 1 of the U.S. Western Leg, beginning at the B.C./Idaho border and ending near Spokane, Washington, began December 10. The construction for installation of 258 km of 1,067 mm (42 in.) diameter looping was awarded in November to the joint venture of MK-River and NANA Development Corporation. It is the first of four expansion segments to be built on Pacific Gas Transmission Co's existing natural gas pipeline in Idaho, Washington and Oregon, and will enable the first increment of Alberta gas to flow next May. The gas will then be transported through Loop 1 into existing facilities of Northwest Pipeline Corp. near Spokane, Washington. Work on the other three segments is scheduled to begin in March and to be completed by October 1, 1981.

A 30-year agreement for the right-of-way of the Alaska gas pipeline was signed between the U.S. government and Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co. on December 2. The 1,180 km Alaskan section of the proposed 7,700 km project is considered the most difficult to build because of the rugged and ecologically fragile territory it covers. At a signing ceremony in Washington, Cecil Andrus, Interior Secretary, received a \$75,000 cheque from John McMillan, chairman of Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Co. for first year use of the right-of-way through Alaska. "The action itself signifies we are in full support of the pipeline construction and operation to bring this gas to the public market," Andrus said.

B.C. Environmental Issue Resolved



Site of the lower crossing of the Moyie River at Kingsgate, B.C.



Flumed crossing of TeePee Creek in southern B.C.

Construction of three crossings of the Moyie River by the Alaska Highway gas pipeline is underway, concluding extensive discussions between officials of the Northern Pipeline agency and the B.C. Ministry of the Environment on ways to minimize potentially adverse impacts on fish life.

Following a review of the many complex technical factors involved, it was agreed that conventional trenching of the ditch, in which the pipeline is installed 'in-stream', should be undertaken in the Lower Moyie River crossing, one km north of Kingsgate, B.C. It was also proposed that the method of 'fluming' recommended by B.C. should be tested on the middle Moyie crossing, 10 km north of Yahk. The results of this test would determine how the upper crossing, 13 km north of Yahk, would be constructed.

Fluming of the middle Moyie crossing would be carefully monitored to determine its effectiveness in reducing siltation and consequent jeopardy to fish and incubating fish eggs, and the addi-

tional cost involved in undertaking fluming of the river by the B.C. method. The decision on which method to adopt with respect to the third crossing of the upper Moyie River would be based on agreed-upon criteria related to the flumed middle crossing, including siltation levels, costs and safety.

A temporary injunction was granted on November 28, 1980 that prohibited the two upper Moyie River crossings being undertaken in a manner that does not comply with the fluming requirements stipulated by B.C. authorities under the terms of the province's *Water Act*. The requirement under the injunction with respect to crossing of the lower Moyie and Hawkins Creek was later withdrawn by the Attorney-General.

On January 14, 1981, provincial officials determined that the river flows at the crossings were too high to permit fluming. The officials therefore, amended their requirements, specifying that fluming would only be necessary if the water flows at the crossings at the time of ditch construction were 100

cubic feet per second or less. Since water flows are substantially above this level, ranging from 262 to 300 cu. ft. per second, in-stream construction of the middle Moyie crossing began January 19.

Fluming procedures are designed to divert water from the stream-bed trench being excavated for installation of a pipeline as one means of reducing siltation downstream of construction in order to minimize damage to fish life.

A number of complex technical factors must be weighed to determine whether fluming or in-stream construction is the more desirable method of reducing siltation in any given case. These factors include: the nature of the stream-bed; the depth and rate of flow of water; the geotechnical properties of the stream bank; the risk of damage to any adjacent operational pipeline; the risk of flume blockage by ice in winter months; the relative costs of each method; and the extent of potential damage to fish life at any given time of the year.

News In Brief

Foothills Pipe Lines (Sask.) Ltd. has submitted plans required under the proposed socio-economic and environmental terms and conditions for construction of the Saskatchewan segment of the pipeline to the Agency for review and approval. The plans outline measures the company will take to provide public information, employee orientation and business opportunities. The public may review the plans in the libraries of the Agency's offices in Calgary and Ottawa and in the main public libraries in Regina, Saskatoon, Burstall, Tompkins, Climax and Shaunavon. Comment on the plans should be forwarded to the Agency before the end of January.

Designated Officer, William A. Scotland, approved four contracts November 5 totalling \$850,000 for the purchase of pipe fittings by Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd. from Uniracor Limited, EPG Energy Products Group, ITT Grinnell and Steel-Flo Industries. The fittings are required for the Western and Eastern Legs of the pipeline systems. Turbomachinery contracts for the Eastern Leg also received the approval of the Designated Officer in November.

Robert Blair, President and Chief Executive Officer of NOVA, AN ALBERTA CORPORATION, appeared before the Special Senate Committee on the Northern Pipeline November 6 in Ottawa. It was the first appearance of a representative of Foothills Pipe Lines before the Committee since December 1979. Blair outlined the status of pipeline construction in southeastern British Columbia and Alberta and commented on the success that has been achieved in maximizing social and economic benefits. He was pleased to report that 15 per cent of the construction work force was composed of native people and that nearly 90 per cent of the raw materials, manufacturing and labour for the pipeline was of Canadian content.

Ken Taylor, Canadian Consul General designate in New York, visited the Northern Pipeline Agency office in Calgary on November 19. He was briefed on the current status of the pipeline project by the Agency Administrator, Harold S. Millican, and Deputy Administrator, Barry Yates. Taylor officially took office at the Canadian Consulate in New York in January, 1981.

Foothills Pipe Lines (Sask.) Ltd. conducted an industry briefing session in Regina, November 20, to inform the business community of opportunities resulting from construction of the Alaska Highway gas pipeline in Saskatchewan. Over 400 businessmen and women attended. Foothills estimated that Saskatchewan businesses could supply a total of \$8 million worth of goods and services to the company. These would include construction materials and supplies such as concrete, fuel and equipment parts, accommodation as required, food supplies and local deliveries.

Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd. conducted its sixth burst test December 4 at the Northern Alberta Burst Test Site near Rainbow Lake. An explosive charge initiated a fracture in a 48-inch 300-foot underground pipeline filled with gas at the maximum pressure the Alaska Highway gas pipeline will carry. Instrumentation along the pipe measured fracture speeds, gas decompression behaviour and deflection of the steel as the pipe burst. Results of the test will show how effectively pipe of a certain durability will stop a fracture.

Agency Holds Route Hearing

Five Alberta landowners made representations to the Northern Pipeline Agency opposing the route of the Eastern Leg of the Alaska Highway gas pipeline at a hearing in Calgary November 26.

The landowners, whose property is affected by the proposed pipeline, expressed concern about future expansion on their lands, ability to subdivide and possible safety hazards. Four of the landowners own property along the first 40 km of the pipeline route from the James River Bridge, a point approximately 88 km northwest of Calgary, south of Carstairs. The fifth landowner owns property in an area along the proposed right-of-way east of Rockyford, about 58 km east of Calgary.

Representations by the landowners and Foothills Pipe Lines (Alta.) Ltd. were made to William A. Scotland, a Deputy Administrator and the Designated Officer of the Agency. Scotland is also an Associate Vice-Chairman of the National Energy Board and exercises within the Agency the powers delegated to him by the Board.

Following the hearing, the Designated Officer issued three orders on December 12 in favour of the company's recommended pipeline route. The orders, involving three landowners

in the James River Bridge area, stated that insufficient grounds were presented to warrant a change in the proposed route. The company is still negotiating with the remaining two landowners.

Under the provisions of the *Northern Pipeline Act*, landowners have the right to make representations to the Agency if they cannot reach an agreement with the company on the route of the natural gas pipeline. Initially, the landowner is served a Landowner's Information Booklet by the pipeline segment company, in this case Foothills (Alta.), to introduce the property holder to the pipeline project. Enclosed in the booklet is a sketch of the proposed pipeline indicating where it will cross the landowner's property.

If agreement is not reached with the company on the location of the pipeline, the landowner has 30 days from receipt of the information booklet to make representations to the Agency.

The 635 km Eastern Leg of the pipeline extends southeast from James River to a point near Empress, Alberta, and continues southeasterly to the Canada-United States border near Monchy, Saskatchewan. Construction is scheduled to begin in May.

Moccasin Telegraph *By Alison Atkins*



Quill Creek test site at kilometre post 164 on the Haines-Fairbanks pipeline right-of-way.

Work on the Western Leg in Alberta and southern British Columbia is winding down, but pipeline-related activity in Yukon continues to make headlines.

In a brief presented to the joint Commons-Senate Constitutional Committee in Ottawa November 27, Yukon Government Leader Chris Pearson expressed concern about the conflict between the Northern Pipeline Agency's proposed terms and conditions and the proposed *Canada Act*. Section 6 of the Charter of Rights forming part of the *Canada Act* provides that every citizen or permanent resident of Canada has the right to move and take up residence and to pursue a livelihood in any province.

The Agency's proposed terms and conditions provide employment and training preferences for residents of Yukon Territory and the Mackenzie Valley District of the Northwest Territories and require non-residents to be hired at locations outside Yukon. These conditions are designed to provide northerners with an opportunity to participate in pipeline activity and to reduce the impact of a large influx of people into Yukon seeking pipeline employment.

The Yukon government has suggested that it may withdraw its support of the project if these conditions have to

be amended in order to meet the concerns of the new constitution. The federal government has not indicated when a decision will be reached respecting approval of the Yukon terms and conditions, as well as those for the Swift River, North B.C. and Saskatchewan segments of the project.

Preparations for the pipeline project have focused on the Quill Creek test facility. Foothills Pipe Lines (South Yukon) Ltd. was granted a permit November 21 by the Agency's Yukon Land Use and Tenure Officer, John Doyle, to process gravel in preparation for the proposed permafrost test site.

The five km segment in the Quill Creek area of southern Yukon was selected on the basis of the unique juxtaposition in close proximity of several difficult terrain conditions allowing for testing within a restricted area. The company plans to determine the feasibility of burying pipe in continuous and discontinuous permafrost and to study the effects of ditching and blasting in these areas.

Construction of the test site and installation of monitoring equipment will be completed by April. Actual testing will then begin and possibly continue for up to five years to encompass several summer and winter seasons.

North B.C. Advisory Council Meetings



Fort St. John's MacKenzie Street.

Photo by M. Weinstein

A regular meeting of the North B.C. Advisory Council was held in Fort St. John on November 1. Officials of the Northern Pipeline Agency, including B.C. Administrator, Elden Schorr attended to brief the Council on administrative matters relating to its operation.

The ten member Council was appointed in mid-September by the federal government for a two-year term to advise the Minister responsible for the Agency, Sen. H.A. (Bud) Olson, on potential adverse impacts resulting from construction of the Alaska Highway gas pipeline and ways to maximize social and economic benefits.

Since its appointment the Council has focused on organizational matters and on information gathering to assist it in defining its role and establishing its style of operation.

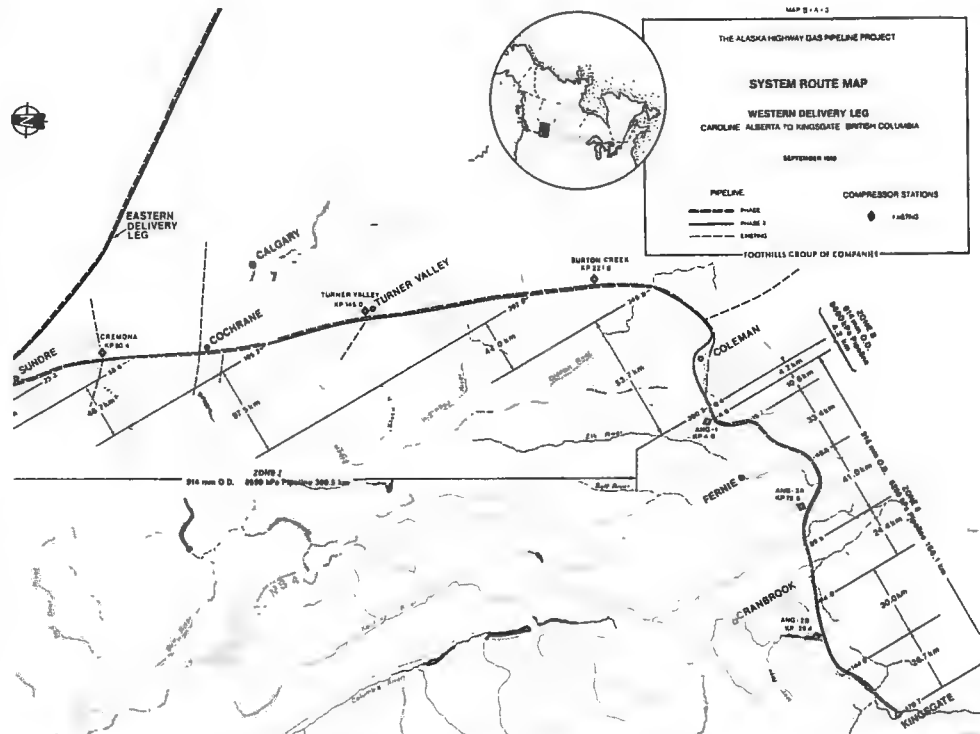
Members of the B.C. Council met with their counterparts on the Yukon Advisory Council in Whitehorse on November 17. Topics of discussion included defining their roles in relation to the public and to the Northern Pipeline Agency and an overview of the Yukon Advisory Council's activities to date.

Western Leg Near Completion

Construction of the 88 km segment of the Alaska Highway natural gas pipeline through southern British Columbia began on August 4, 1980, with Marine Pipeline Construction of Canada Limited as the mainline contractor.

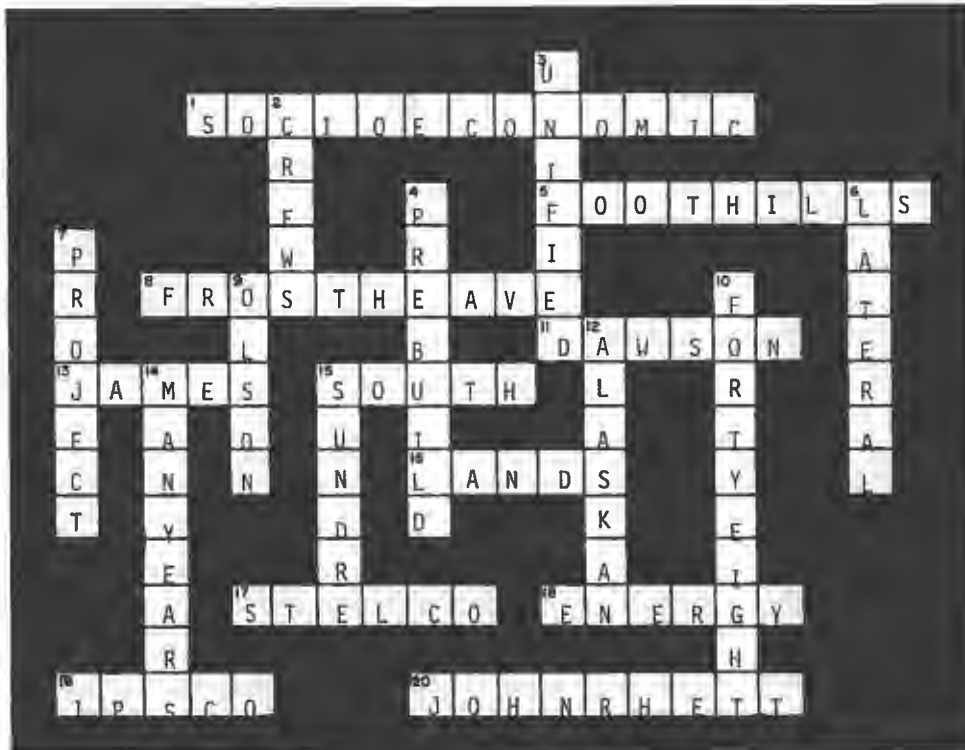
As of December 31, the entire right-of-way had been cleared, graded, strung (pipe laid parallel to the ditch) and the entire ditch excavated. Welding is complete with the exception of tie-ins and river and railroad crossings. All but 2.3 km of the pipe had been wrapped and lowered into the ditch and the ditch backfilled. Of the installed pipe 43.4 km had been tested.

Construction of the pipeline in Alberta began on August 20, 1980, with Banister Pipelines as the mainline contractor. As of December 31, the 135 km right-of-way had been cleared, graded and strung with pipe. The remaining work entails 4.7 km of ditching, 1.1 km of welding, and 3.3 km of wrapping, lowering-in and back-filling. Testing is still to be conducted on 91 km of pipe.



Compliments of Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd.

Answers to Crossword Puzzle in Pipeline's October Issue



Pipeline

The Northern Pipeline Agency was created by Parliament in April, 1978 to oversee the planning and construction of the Alaska Highway gas pipeline project in Canada. Inquiries or suggestions regarding the Agency's publication "Pipeline" may be directed to:

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