

A REPORT OF THE UPPER TANANA REGIONAL FORUM  
 ON THE IMPACT OF CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE  
 ALCAN GAS PIPELINE

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 A report of the Upper Tanana Regional Forum



Held April 8-9, 1978 at the Tok  
 School in Tok, Alaska

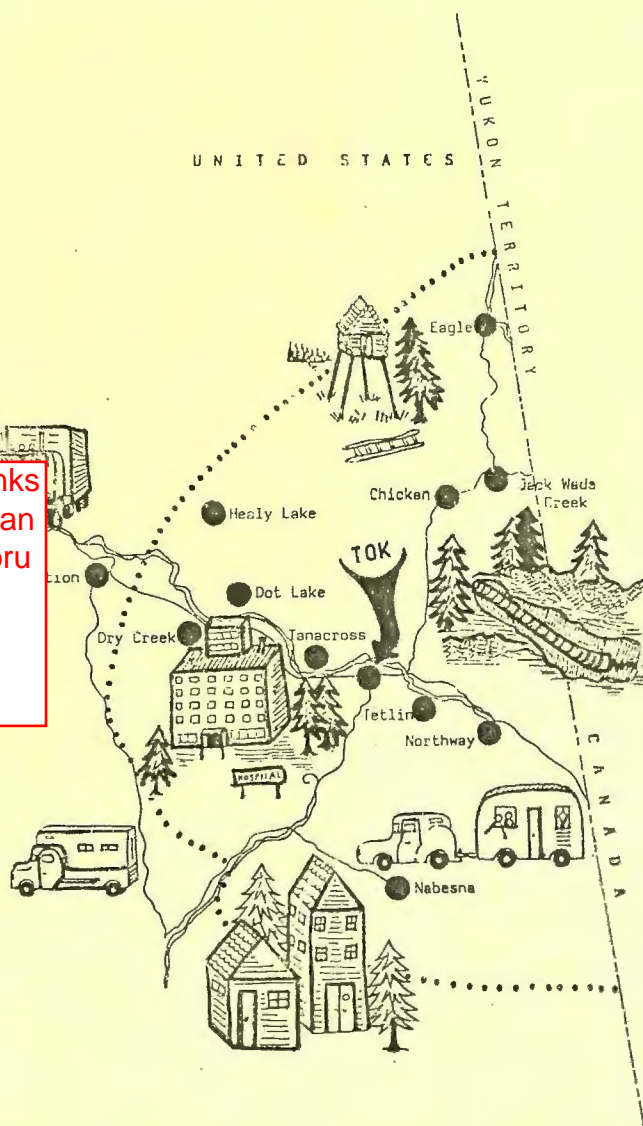
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 Development, Incorporated  
 in cooperation with the  
 residents of Tok, Alaska  
 and the communities in the  
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To the Residents of the Upper Tanana River Basin:

At the annual Board of Directors meeting in December 1977, Mellie Terwilliger, representing the Tok community, asked for Board support for a forum to be held in Tok, Alaska to give residents in the area an opportunity to have a general discussion about the Alcan Gas Pipeline.

The Board agreed and authorized the Executive Director, Mr. Smetzer, to work with community leaders and with organizations in the region already active in discussions with gas pipeline officials to help set up a public forum.

Through the enthusiastic and capable effort of dozens of people in the area a forum steering committee was formed, topics selected, agendas established, publicity issued, people invited, and the forum conducted. The forum could never have occurred without the efforts of these dedicated people.

Funds for preliminary work and for the main costs of the forum were approved by the Alaska Humanities Forum and the National Endowment for the Humanities with supplemental travel funds for outlying villages supplied by Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Company. Funds for the preparation of this report were provided through the State of Alaska by means of a legislative appropriation initiated by the Upper Tanana region's representative in the Alaska Senate, Senator John Sackett.

Participation in the forum itself by residents in the region, by state and federal officials, by visiting Canadians, and by officials of Northwest Energy Company was well over 350 people.

Both the staff of the Association and the many Board members who attended the forum in April 1978 were pleased to have had the opportunity to work with and to assist the people of Tok and the Upper Tanana in meeting with key gasline officials and in discussing the many, many, significant issues and problems which must be considered and resolved in the construction and operation of the project.

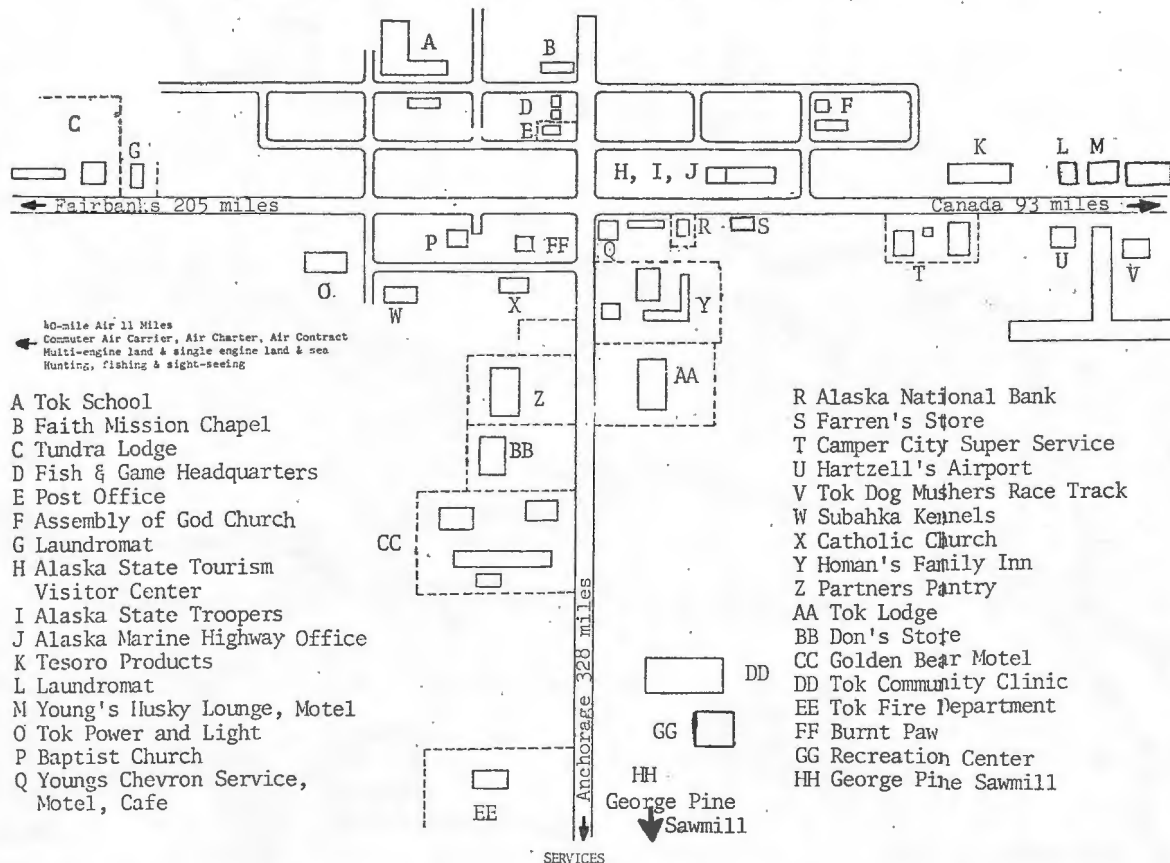
Though almost everyone at the forum expressed their pleasure with it, it is within this crucible of the project itself that the success or failure of the forum will be determined.

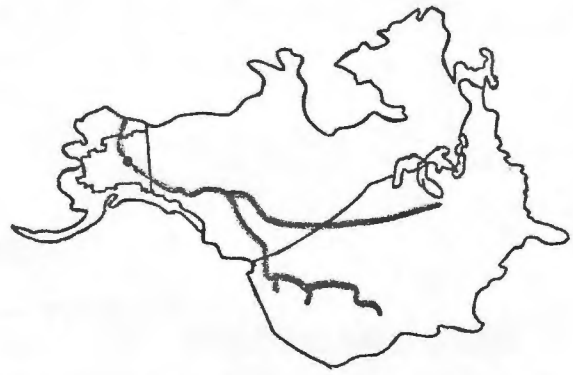
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# tok business district





INTRODUCTION TO TOK AND  
THE UPPER TANANA REGION

Population as of December 31, 1977\*

Tok	735
Dot Lake	266
Mentasta	152
Northway	378
Tanacross	128
Tetlin	107
Eagle	150

1916

In addition, the region is home to a few hundred "bush" residents.

\* Source: Division of Public Health, Department of Health and Services, Tok Office.

Climate

Period	Average Temperature		
	Min.	Mean	Max.
January	-27.8		-15.3
July	42.8		55.8
Annual	11.7		25.0

- 2.7

69.3

38.3

Average annual precipitation: 8.9 inches

Elevation: 1,635 feet

Local Government

Eagle, the oldest incorporated city in the region, was allowed by the U.S. federal government<sup>14</sup> to incorporate at the turn of the century. The remaining communities in the region are unincorporated. None is in an organized borough. The region is served by six Alaska State Troopers.

Industry

Tok is the major overland point of entry from Canada. Another point of entry is located at Boundary, Alaska on the road from Dawson City, Yukon Territory. The region is primarily a trade and service center for overland transportation, including a strong tourist trade.

Regional Employment (Estimated Year-Round)

Agriculture	0
Construction	40-60
State & Fed. Govt.	73
Finance	4
Mining	10
Manufacturing/processing	20-30
Service	50
Trade	30
Transportation, communication	10
Education	47

314

Hunting, Fishing, Trapping

Many area residents are employed in construction industries during summers and trap and hunt for a living during winters. Over 170,000 acres in the region are traversed by traplines.

Military

The United States Coast Guard maintains and operates a Loran C station in Tok. The station transmits radio-navigational signals and services the Gulf of Alaska. The signal power of the transmitter is 1 million watts. Twelve people are attached to this full-time facility.

Regional Medical Facilities

One clinic, serviced by a physician's assistant; one Public Health Service nurse. Hospitalization is available in Glennallen, Fairbanks, and Anchorage. Tok has ambulance and emergency medical technician service.

### 3. POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

From the Native population to the Alaskan individualists in both the bush and town, Tok area residents seem to enjoy the status quo, with its freedom from governmental taxation. (All Alaska Weekly April 14, 1978.)

Eagle is the oldest and only incorporated city in the Upper Tanana Region. The remaining communities have no formalized local government and none is in an organized borough. Access to governmental agencies that provide services in the region is fairly open to residents who have some intermediary, such as a regional or village corporation, or an interest group such as the Chamber of Commerce. On an individual basis, some residents find communication with state agencies and pipeline officials a simple matter; others do not.

Within the region support for a concept of local or regional government to act as the representative for the interests of the area is mixed, and discussion of local government is heated.

"Interest groups" in the area who act, to some extent, as channels for information to and from residents with regard to impact include: Tanana Chiefs Health Authority, United Crow Band, Upper Tanana Development Corporation, Tanana Community Clinic, Tok Chamber of Commerce, Alaska Public Health Service, Alaska Division of Tourism; (Tok Visitors Center), Alaska State Troopers, Upper Tanana Regional Council on Alcoholism and other state and private agencies.

### 4. THE ALCAN GAS PIPELINE

Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Company is a subsidiary of Northwest Pipeline Corporation of Salt Lake City, and will be the operating partner of six major U.S. gas companies to construct a natural gas pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to the Canadian border.

The pipeline route will parallel the Alyeska oil pipeline for 539 miles to Delta Junction. It will then proceed southeasterly toward Canada along the Haines utility corridor and the Alaska Highway. The Alaskan section of the project will consist of 48-inch pipe.

Design and planning for the line have begun and will continue through 1980. It was anticipated that civil construction would begin in 1980, with pipeline construction start-up in 1981. Delays with financing, however, have pushed back the construction schedule at least one year, according to pipeline company officials.

The project is estimated to provide some 1,300 to 10,000 jobs in Alaska, with some permanent staff in Alaska after the pipeline construction is completed.

The State of Alaska has developed stipulations for a lease agreement with the pipeline company, and hearings have been held in Fairbanks and in Tok to gather public comment on the stipulations, which cover areas ranging from right-of-way and land acquisition to provision of impact information services by the company.

While many unanswered questions still exist with regard to the project, observers have noted the Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Company is gathering information from communities along the route at a much earlier time and in a much more comprehensive fashion that was done prior to construction of the trans-Alaska oil pipeline in 1974.

### 5. THE ISSUES

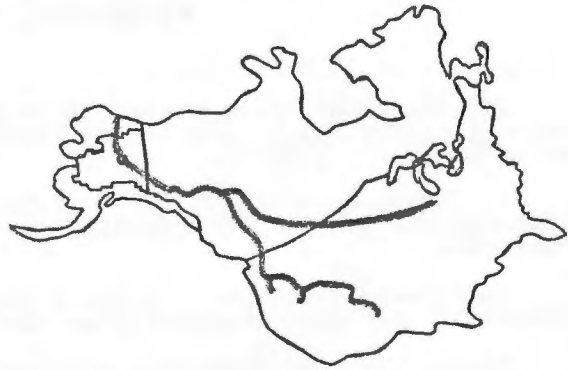
#### Gas Pipeline Employment

One of the most talked about issues regarding the gasline construction is employment. Some observers in the Upper Tanana Region have commented that they fear people in the region are counting too heavily on pipeline jobs to solve the area's unemployment problems, which are significant.

Exact unemployment figures for the Upper Tanana are difficult to come by because of the regional statistical boundary designations used to show workforce and unemployment used by the State Department of Labor (Tok, Tetlin and Northway are part of the "Fairbanks District" and the remainder of the region is lumped in with the "Upper Yukon District", which stretches from Boundary and Eagle to Fort Yukon). An informed source in the department suggested that a reasonable estimate for rural areas in the Interior would be triple the rate for the Fairbanks District unemployment figures. In July 1978, that figure was 14.7. According to recent Alaska Department of Labor statistics for March 1979 the Fairbanks rate is 15.5. This would put unemployment in the Upper Tanana Region, according to the informal formula, at more than 46.5%.

62B = Full EMP

The Northwest Alaskan Pipeline Company has said it is committed to using qualified Alaskans as much as possible in the construction of the gasline, but there are still several problems associated with viewing the gasline as the employment panacea in the Upper Tanana Region:



METHODOLOGY AND ORGANIZATION  
OF THE FORUM



To help the discussion chairman or chairwoman keep the discussions at least somewhat relevant to the general topic, information packets were prepared, and each group was charged with identifying its own issues within the topic, exploring them and preparing a series of recommendations for resolving them.

These reports of each committee were presented to the assembled forum participants and, once they were typed and duplicated, they became the basis for the formal report of the forum.

Coordination, communications, publicity, preparation of materials, housing and transportation of forum participants, recording discussions, preparing follow-up materials and reports for both forums required two dedicated people full time for at least six weeks prior to the forum, and at least three weeks after. These two people, Chuck Marunde and Su Emry, were, in turn, backed by the enthusiasm and voluntary efforts of literally hundreds of people in the community.

Therefore, the committee reports in this document are preserved without editing in the same form as they were originally approved by the respective committees on the day of the forum. Since it has been over one year since the forum we have tried to update information and respond to some of the issues raised in the committee in the section titled "After the Forum."

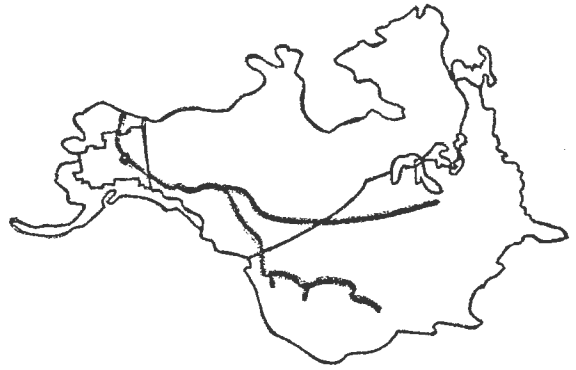
The "After the Forum" section was developed during interviews with discussion chairmen and women during the summer and fall of 1978 and were reviewed with people in Tok during a meeting held on December 1 of that year.

We hope this document will be used in formulation of public policy and programs necessary for the preparation, construction and operation of the Alcan Gas Pipeline. Those who use it for that purpose, however, whether they be residents of the Upper Tanana Region, officials of state or federal government or industry spokesmen, should recognize that decisions on this project in this phase are highly fluid and dynamic. Fundamental assumptions relevant today can be rendered irrelevant and invalid tomorrow by national and international events far beyond the control of the residents of the Upper Tanana.

At the community level this problem, seldom acknowledged by public officials with mitigating responsibilities, is one of worst and most disruptive of the "impact" problems. The lead time in advance of construction mobilization is the most precious resource people living and working in a small community have available to them. It is in this period where the public costs of impact assistance are least expensive and the potential savings of tax dollars the greatest.

Failure by government agencies to supply information, statements of policy, and decisions of responsible officials to interested local groups will be the most expensive failure of all and the one which is easiest and cheapest to avoid in this phase of project development.





## COMMITTEE SESSION REPORTS



The Business and Tourism Committee also underscored the desire for permanent local employment with the pipeline company, noting that most jobs in the Upper Tanana Region are seasonal, and tourist related.

A third, and relatively complex area, concerning small business operations was addressed. Local merchants and firms want to be in a position to provide materials, supplies and warehousing on a local vendor basis. However, existing state and federal small business loan practices make loan availability difficult.

The overall desire by local business people seemed to be for a "liberalizing" of state and federal loan policies, to encourage investment in these vendor operations.

Incidental to the above was a request for general information on how Northwest would handle payments to local vendors. The general implication was that during the trans-Alaska pipeline system project, small contractors had to wait for extended periods of time for payment, and this affected their reorder capacity.

According to Committee Chairman Smith, Section 4.2.3 of the Right-of-Way Stipulations agrees to conditions of prompt payment and submissions of orders of appropriate vendor scale.

Other areas of business concern were impacts on postal services, local banks, and community facilities such as the local dump.

The Alaska Congressional delegation has been approached on the postal service question and it is being examined at the federal level.

The remaining question of overload of business services remains unanswered at this time, and will probably not be resolved until such time as the gas project enters a "start-up" phase.

Some interest was indicated for a "gas take-off point" to be located at some point within the area. Representative Leslie R. Swanson had introduced legislation to provide such connections, and area residents wanted to know if they might qualify as a "take-off" area.

The question remains unanswered at this time, largely because the submitted legislation did not pass during the preceding legislative session.

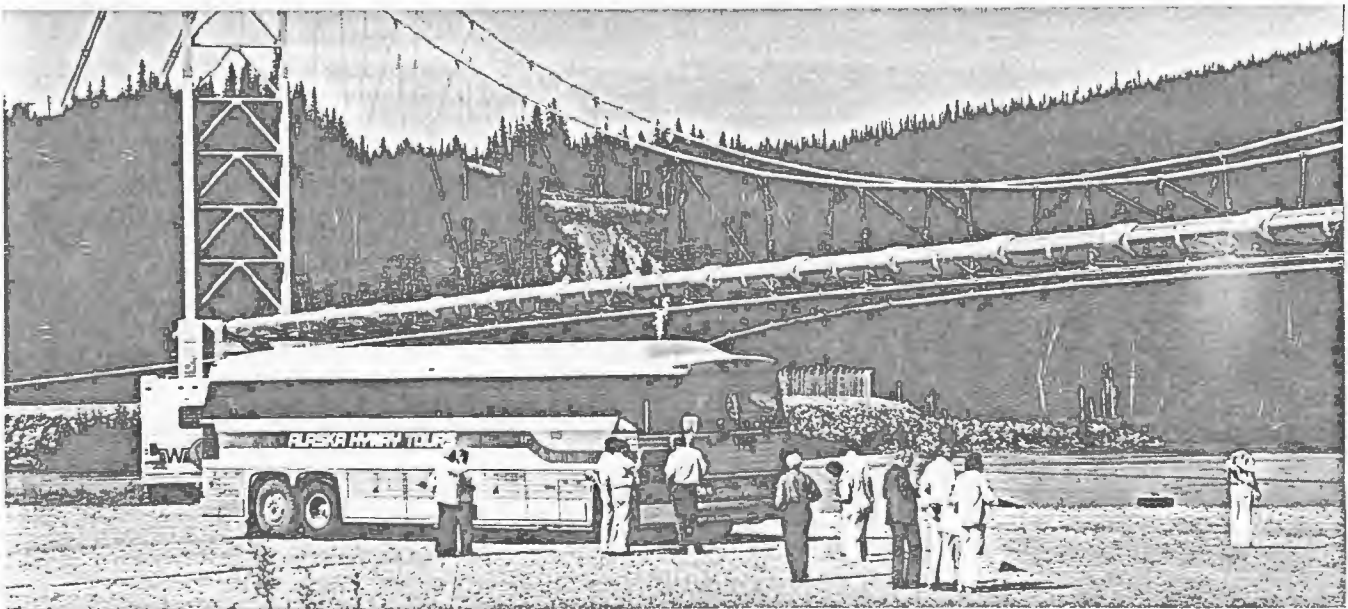
The largest unresolved issue which affects the region and subsequent impact planning is the matter of representation authority. Local residents feel a need for a pipeline impact and coordination office in the region, in order to improve communications with the State of Alaska and the pipeline company.

No uniform method of selecting the impact coordinator was set forth, but the desire for a "watch-dog" or ombudsman-like position is readily apparent.

The larger issue of representation and governance will be addressed elsewhere.

It should also be noted that the general concerns expressed by the Business and Tourism Committee were by and large Tok specific, and did not extend to most of the outlying towns and villages.

Despite this, there are clear indications that village native corporations in Dot Lake, Tanacross and Northway are making positive plans to enter the pipeline contract market, and compete openly with the Tok business community. Generally this may be viewed positively, but the long term effect of sub-regional competition remains unknown.



long-line channels, and voice grade data links are in use in the area. Further, Telex service is available, and an option exists to add an entirely separate new microwave radio system.

Current entertainment program capacity is available through a satellite TV earth station, and some entertainment programming is operating via microwave paths.

Power and electrical generation capacity, according to APT representatives Wilson and Bartlett, is capable of meeting any expected power demands. Further, the company does not wish to make any inordinate investments which will leave them with an excessive generation capacity after line completion.

The general attitude of the primary utility agencies is that the expected impact will not exceed existing capacity, and no major capitalization for facilities is required.

The issue of sewerage and water facilities is a continuing problem, but will not be readily resolved without a local agency to assume service responsibility. According to Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation representatives Rusnell, Miller and Lowery, the demand for service will be relatively short-lived, and the major considerations of consumption will be housing density in any given area.

Existing water and sewer systems are privately owned, with wells, cesspools and septic tanks predominating. Any large scale service system thus would exceed subsequent user capacity. No discussion of construction of public use laundromat/shower facilities was entered, but the idea would probably be met with resistance by local motel and campground operators.

There is a continuing problem in the Tok area and in the other villages with solid waste disposal. Tok does not have a "legal" landfill, ostensibly because of excessive governmental and administrative "red tape".

According to Utilities and Telecommunications Committee Chairman Mark Springer, the Bureau of Land Management has appointed an individual to supervise the existing land fill, but the facility is almost filled to capacity.

Subsequent resolution of this problem will hinge on solution of the Alaska lands issue, and possible development of a local governance structure.

The final area of discussion concerned the installation of a gas "take-off point" for local consumption. APT states that they have the capacity to utilize natural gas for energy production, but until a state position on gas use is established, the point cannot be directly addressed.

Again, it should be noted that the public utility and communications issues directly affect the Tok area, and do not generally reflect the concerns of the remaining road communities. This may be attributed to limited outlying participation, and a lack of clear understanding by conference participants of the legalities and ramifications of utility policies.





## AFTER THE FORUM...

### Land and Agriculture

Participants in the Upper Tanana Regional Forum expressed substantial concerns over future land use and planning, on the part of Northwest and for agricultural development.

Generally, the areas residents felt that the proposed pipeline route was not satisfactory for the following reasons:

1. The proposed route is too close to the communities. (Especially important in Tok.)
2. The proposed route is in direct conflict with existing recreational trails and public roads.
3. There are conflicts by local sporting and dog mushing clubs over land to be used for the pipeline.
4. No adequate solutions to recovery or protection of historical and cultural sites has been advanced.
5. The proposed route will be over some private lands and homesites, and residents are concerned that right-of-way condemnations will not result in tendering of a fair value for selected lands.
6. The potential hazards to residences and businesses has not been dealt with adequately.

Northwest Pipeline indicated during the Forum that it would be willing to negotiate changes in the right-of-way alignment to accommodate local land use, to the extent possible. This action would apply uniformly to all communities along the corridor. In fact, modifications of the route, subsequent to the Forum have moved the route further north of town, and primarily onto State lands.

Further, it was Northwest's desire to build as far north of Tok, and away from the communities as possible, to further minimize hazards.

The issue of easements and condemnation authority was responded to by pipeline company officials who indicated that they would pursue individual negotiations where possible, but that condemnation authority would be sought, to resolve any unsuccessfully negotiated agreements. This authority will be further defined by the State of Alaska in subsequent right-of-way agreements with Northwest.

Pipeline officials stressed that the above procedure would not apply in the matter of setting up construction camps and compressor stations.

Panel discussants suggested that a future use of the pipeline corridor might include authorization for the Alaska Railroad in extending its operations to the Canadian border. The expected effect would be to minimize disruptions during future construction.

During the forum, area residents conceded a strong need for creation of a central organization which could assume a responsible information role with all groups in the region, and begin the process of land use planning. No organization presently exists, and models for such a structure are not uniformly accepted.

Group consensus for an area land use plan focussed on the following:

1. An inventory of existing trails should be compiled.
2. An inventory of existing land use patterns should be assembled and made understandable to all potential users.
3. How, and in what direction, if any, should Tok expand? (This question may be appropriate for any community located within the pipeline corridor.)
4. Should more state land be sold? If so, where? What types and sizes of land parcels should be considered?
5. Soil testing, throughout the region, should be completed.
6. Agricultural lands should be identified, in order to ensure their future availability.
7. State timber disposal methods should be modified or changed.

In a subsequent interview with Land and Agriculture Committee Chairman Bill Arpino, it was learned that some of the previously stated concerns may have been modified. Generally residents of the Tok area have settled into a "wait and see" attitude, and are less prone to see pipeline impact as a major event.

d. PUBLIC SAFETY

DISCUSSION GROUP CHAIRMAN: Dottie Eshbaugh

COMMITTEE ASSISTANTS: Bob Stuart  
George Cole  
Tony Conrad

The discussion groups in this committee varied from 10 to 30 throughout its sessions.

Alaska State Trooper staff and facilities were discussed. Tok Corporal Cole stated that there are presently four public safety officers stationed at Tok and two at Northway. An employee of the local alcoholism program stated that much of the area's present criminal activity is alcohol-related. Tok Trooper Stuart described the local trooper post as a holding facility with three bunks. He feels that the present facilities will be of adequate size (in most cases) if proper transportation can be arranged. Also needed to make this possible is good coordination with personnel working with alcoholics and juveniles.

Public Safety Deputy Director Sydnam stated that they know that there will be increased safety problems. He anticipates that at least one additional safety officer will be placed in Tok and that there are possibilities for getting constables in some of the villages.

Roy David of the Tetlin Village Council stated that cooperation between troopers and the village is needed. Having a constable in Tetlin would be good. They have seen that the constable in Northway did help that village. He anticipates serious problems during impact, since there are already serious ones involving both drugs and alcohol.

The alternate health aide and alcoholism counselor for Dot Lake stated that something should be done about the expected increase in alcoholism problems. Discussion followed.

A Northwest representative stated that the camps will not be dry but that beer halls will not be established in the camps.

It was felt that the Tok area recreation facility should be used to offer activities programs under good supervision.

The Tok Volunteer Fire Department stated that their greatest need is for another fire truck. Also, more training is needed.

Another concern previously discussed and acted on by members of the committee was the need to protect pedestrians. Specific recommendations have been made to build a bicycle path, or pedestrian overpass, and to lower and move the speed limit signs.

AFTER THE FORUM...

Public Safety

Considerations of public safety generally centered on the availability of enforcement officers, holding facilities and enforcement of speed and highway regulations for protection of pedestrians.

According to an employee of the Tok Alcoholism Center, most of the criminal activity in the region is alcohol related. This is a recurring problem in rural and Interior Alaska, and is not expected to change significantly.

Alaska State Trooper George Cole noted that the existing holding facility should prove adequate to local needs, providing adequate transportation can be arranged to move detainees to more secure locations (i.e. Fairbanks).

The Alaska Department of Public Safety is looking to increase staffing in the Tok region, and is re-examining the possibility of placing constables in the road villages.

Health aides and alcoholism counselors noted that an increase in consumption is to be expected, based on the Fairbanks experience, and some degree of pre-planning must be done to prepare for the accompanying criminal activity and welfare needs. This is coupled with statements by Northwest officials indicating the camps will not be dry, although beer halls will not be constructed or set up in the camps.

e. EDUCATION

DISCUSSION GROUP CHAIRMAN: Carl Peterson

COMMITTEE ASSISTANT: Dave Maxwell

The following items were listed by the committee as concerns:

I. Education Training

A. Who?

1. Alaska Gateway School District
2. University of Alaska Extension Center

B. What?

1. Responsibility Training
2. Career Education and Counseling
3. Employment Information
4. Survival Skills (Personal and Employment)

II. Facilities

- A. Existing Program  
B. Anticipated Expansion

1. May not need additional facilities
2. Present facilities may well need upgrading
3. Obtaining needed expansion - state, local bonds
4. Facility maintenance

III. Recreation

- A. Swimming pool and maintenance and supervision  
B. Do we want to be in the recreation business?

IV. Types of jobs to prepare for:

- A. Security Occupations  
B. Building Maintenance Trades  
C. Office Occupations  
D. Hotel/motel Restaurant Management  
E. Communications  
F. Road Maintenance  
G. Laundry  
H. Transportation  
I. Vehicle Maintenance  
J. Health Care  
K. Child Care

The program of the University of Alaska, Tok Regional Center, was explained and its budget discussed. During this session, 103 students are being serviced in credit classes, 15 students in non-credit classes, and 17 students in public service classes. The committee was not optimistic about the budget's increasing. Grants are an unstable basis for funding. The Regional Center intends to offer as many vocational/technical programs as possible.

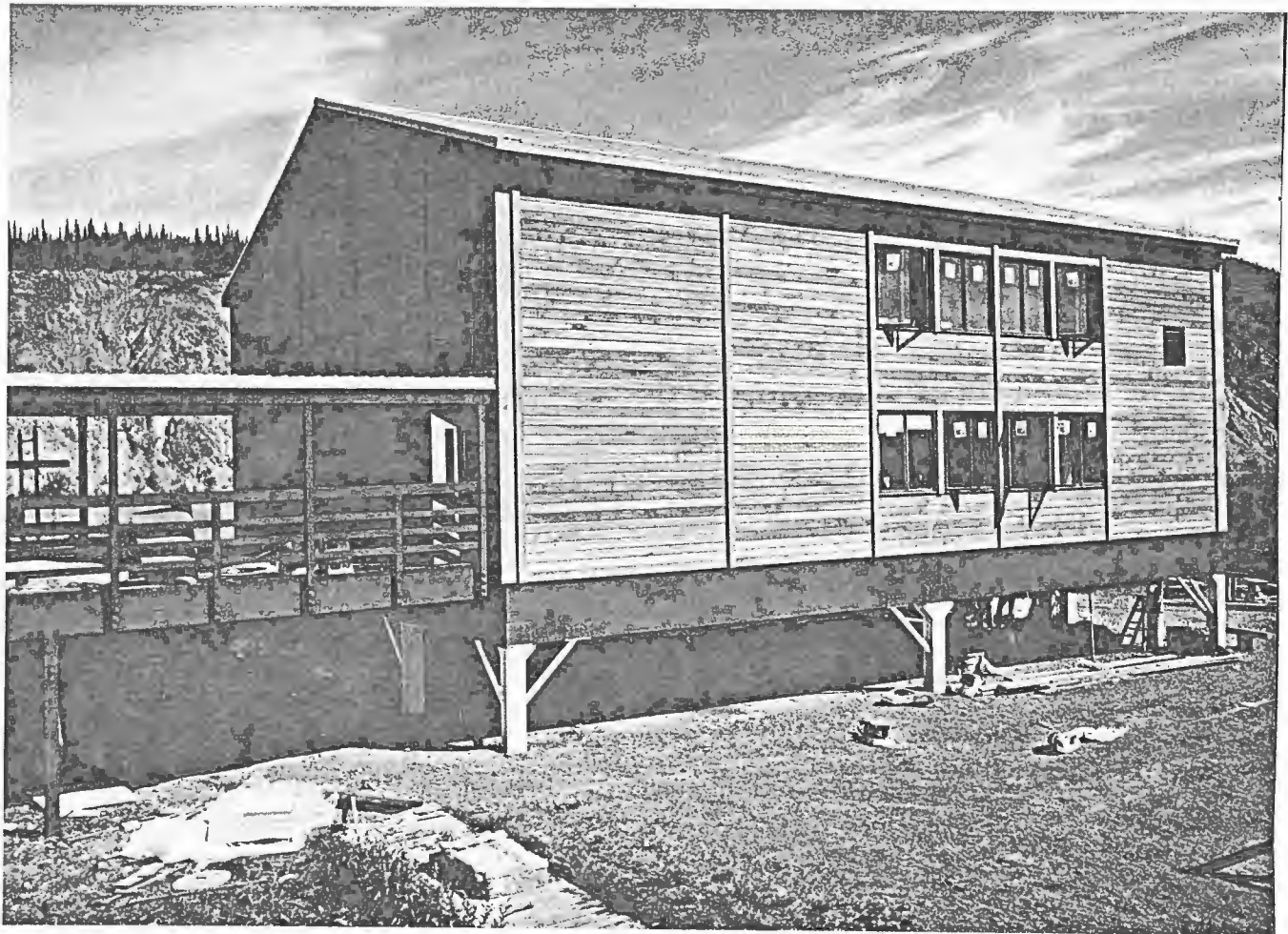
Ralph Rudzik, principal at Northway School, stated that there are no jobs in his area and feels that vocational skill education would be the best help. Rosemarie Maher of Northway noted that around 30 people have traveled to up to four training areas. They do not like city life. This is a difficult question. Some may be gone up to five years in order to gain necessary skills. Sharon Young, president of the regional school board, stressed the importance of survival skills needed for city life. The committee discussed the need for these skills, such as the need for a vocational counselor, education in filling our forms, guidance for people from smaller communities who have relocated to cities for training.

The committee mentioned the importance of training local people for permanent jobs. Training might not always result in the kinds of skills that unions need at a certain time. On-the-job training during construction of the oil pipeline resulted in almost 200 permanent jobs. We need to work to set up permanent positions. It was noted that many jobs will be in building maintenance trades. Are these the jobs that local people would like to have?



Superintendent Peterson stated that his major concern during the construction phase would be loss of skilled maintenance and clerical personnel to higher paying jobs. While some of the turnover could be handled from the existing labor pool, it would result in a destabilization of the administrative routine.

In summation, the overall educational and standard training needs can be handled through the existing structure, with a minimum need for new or special programs. However, local skill training for construction employment in all areas remains unresolved.





f. WOMEN'S CONCERNS

DISCUSSION GROUP CHAIRMAN: Mellie Terwilliger

This region is a classic example of rural Alaska. Immense areas of land, mountains, and water. Small clusters of people, 50 to 100 miles apart. Extremely long, extremely cold winters. We look forward to the gas pipeline for the jobs and business it will bring. We know that our Canadian friends down the line are in the same situation as we. And we know the end result will be good for the people of the Lower 48. We want to plan to make the best of things to come to our region.

We have some fears about the great influx of transient workers. We are already accustomed to a great influx of tourists every summer. Now, perhaps, we can have the means to plan to give comfort and strength to all the people of the region, to the tourists, and to the pipeline workers.

Women are a cohesive force in a wilderness. Women mean homes, children, schools, churches, clubs, stability.

It is difficult to deliver services to rural Alaska. To accomplish this we endorse the concept of sub-regional delivery of services of state and federal agencies, and industry with local hire.

We want to thank the Tok Chamber of Commerce, the Upper Tanana Development Corporation, and the Fairbanks Town and Village Association, especially its director, Jerry Smetzer, for the opportunity to air our concerns to those people able to help us women with them.

The committee also supports a regional pipeline impact office, day-care centers for working mothers, a regional labor union office, medical care and counseling for students, a swimming pool (which could be housed in a reservoir for fire protection), increased community services, a consumer protection agency office, support of an loans for marketable arts and crafts, expansion and strengthened financial support of the public health clinic, and the promotion of winter tourism (which could create more jobs).



The relative effects of residence preference were discussed, with an eye toward controlling non-Native and non-resident access to traditional use areas. Governor Hammond noted that such preferential resident use could only be addressed through a state constitutional amendment.

This restrictive use plan has been further complicated by the U.S. Supreme Court ruling striking down all provisions of the resident hire law. No subsequent formal resolution has been set forth.

There was a uniform desire to have the native lands issue resolved, to permit the affected villages to enter into private negotiations with the pipeline contractor and avoid the "meddling" of federal agencies. This is an issue whose solution again is postponed with the failure of Congress to pass any D-2 legislation this year.

Generally discussions joined on the Alaska Native issue recapitulated the continuing problem of the rights and prerogatives of the small communities in managing and ordering their own business affairs.

It is important to note that this committee provided the focus for many of the rural participants to express their sense of alienation and separation from the larger decision making process, and to vocalize their desire to have a more substantial say in subsequent planning and development schemes.

In post-forum interviews, Committee Co-Chairman Glen Marunde indicated that the issues addressed in the forum had been allowed to fall dormant by the committee participants. However, Chief Andrew Isaacs of Dot Lake indicated that the level of village involvement has not declined, but the major concern of the older native people is the right of full participation for their young people. In hearings on the lease stipulations for the pipeline, Isaacs commented that he really did not approve of the line going through traditional hunting and fishing areas, but that if the young people could no longer make a living at subsistence, they would have to earn money, and he hoped the pipeline was one way to do that.





## i. JOB TRAINING AND PLACEMENT

DISCUSSION GROUP CHAIRMAN: Dave Maxwell

COMMITTEE ASSISTANT: Norman Wallis

State Commissioner of Labor Ed Orbeck discussed the state hire law with the committee. The National Labor Relations Board has accepted the Alaska local hire law. But even if the Alaska state statutes on local hire were determined to be unacceptable to the courts, the employer and the unions could negotiate a local-hire agreement on their own.

Willie Lewis of Local 942 (Laborers) talked about minority hire. He also mentioned the possibility that his union may establish some sort of training facility in Tok with preference given to union members.

The suggestion was made that two people from a village might alternate in a job on the pipeline. This would not only help to assure local employment but would also allow more flexibility to employees from the villages.

It was brought up that several years from now (1980 or 1981) there would be many people who could claim that they were Tok residents for a year or two. It should be considered that what we need to realize is that if we are not careful, we could have many of the same problems that Delta Junction underwent in regard to local hire.

It is important to understand how many people, in Tok for instance, are interested in being foremen, powdermen, general laborers, cat operators, heavy truck drivers (to cite a few). This would be invaluable in realizing what kind of training programs to initiate in the area.

For the permanent compressor station jobs that will open up after construction, it was mentioned that there should be some sort of local-hire preference. There should be some preference for locals in the training programs or in the selection of personnel for these positions.

### AFTER THE FORUM ...

#### Job Training and Placement

Closely related to the question of overall pipeline employment is the consideration of the nature and type of training that would be available to area residents, with positive guarantees of employment once training has been completed.

As previously noted, the Northwest Pipeline Company has expressed a desire to utilize as much of the local labor force as possible, but the ramifications of the U.S. Supreme Court decision in striking down "resident hire" may complicate that intent.

Nevertheless, the local awareness of the need for skill training and placement cannot be too forcefully stated.

Testimony by area residents during the Upper Tanana Regional Forum indicates that there is a high incidence of clerical and secretarial skills, but a shortage of trained workers in the construction and building trades. According to Job Training and Placement Committee Chairman Dave Maxwell, the Tok area has to import numbers of people to work on many local construction jobs and existing service jobs (hotel, motel and restaurant).

As a result, most of the local interest and desire is focused on jobs such as heavy equipment operation, heavy truck driving, vehicle maintenance or explosives handling to name a few. In most cases, the University extension center is not an appropriate setting for teaching of these skills.

Laborers Local 942 representative Willie Lewis stated during the forum that there is a possibility that his union would establish an "entry level and recertification" training center in Tok, but according to Maxwell, they have not made any followup moves.

No other craft or trade unions appear to have taken area training into consideration, and it is probable that any such programs would continue to be operated out of the Fairbanks center.

Area residents indicated a desire for vocational/ technical training either through the Gateway School District (REAA) or the University of Alaska Cooperative Extension Service or the community colleges. However, the consensus was that it was probably too late to organize such a program and that the UA/union liaison might be politically impossible to start up.

An additional note, according to Maxwell, is that the UA extension center in Tok has done some test marketing to schedule vocational/ technical training, but has been unable to get people to sign up

## j. SOCIAL SERVICES

DISCUSSION GROUP CHAIRMAN: Louise Griffin

COMMITTEE ASSISTANTS: Cathie Ipalook  
Bob Lohr  
John Klaus

Myra Jones of the Tanana Valley Community Clinic in Tok gave an overall report of the health services that are presently available in Tok and the surrounding area. A description was given of the clinic, health personnel on staff, and the ambulance service. The need for an expanded clinic was stressed. The clinic is not equipped to handle emergencies involving two or more people at one time. There is a space deficiency - no holding beds, no emergency room. It was stated that the Tok area needs a usable facility not only during the pipeline construction era but present and in the future.

Barbara Wihlborg - public health nurse, Tok itinerant - gave the boundaries that she covers and a summary of the services from her clinic with the emphasis being on prevention/education. She also gave an overall summary of the health aide program in the surrounding villages. It was very evident that additional personnel are needed in the Public Health Clinic.

The need for mental health services was discussed. It was stated that a proposal has been submitted to the state, asking for funding for a full-time clinical psychologist to be stationed in Tok, providing services to the surrounding area.

Jerry Taylor, ambulance coordinator, spoke on the ambulance service. One ambulance based in Tok covers the entire area (Border, Duffy's, Taylor Highway, Dot Lake, Johnson River). We have only three active emergency medical technicians and four or five drivers. There will definitely be an increase in auto accidents. Therefore, there is a need for another emergency vehicle, which should be based in Northway. Education and training for additional personnel should be available.

We have had very little contact with the state Emergency Medical Service program. More bush area representation is needed for this program. Ms. Wihlborg expressed a strong desire to serve on the state EMS program. Fred McGinnis, Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Health and Social Services, stated that he will request Mr. Scott, director of EMS, to visit Tok soon.

Governor Hammond stated that they are definitely concerned with health care budgets but that appropriate revenue is needed. Morris Thompson of Northwest stated that he was not prepared to say whether Northwest is planning on using our health-care facilities, equipment, and personnel, because the company is at present in the construction design phase. The company would negotiate with Tok. The company would have its medical experts and associates look at the local situation, facilities, and so on with the possibility of arranging a contractual agreement.

Thompson was asked about the highway villages in regard to using facilities and health aides. He stated that this would all be taken into consideration. If Northwest used the local and village facilities, then there is the possibility of helping to provide equipment and helping Tok with the proposed clinic addition.

Dottie Eshbaugh of the local alcoholism program reviewed present program services and stated that they are barely keeping up with the problems now. Since there will definitely be added stress during pipeline activities, the alcohol program hopes to avoid some of the problems by being able to plan ahead. A suggestion was made to give local people addresses and contact names so that the Tok area can start its planning.

Discussion was held on the housing situation. A suggestion was made to meet with Glennallen on the impact problems that they experienced. The local housing situation here at present was discussed. It was brought out that we really do not have excess or "any" housing available. Interest was expressed for what, if any, plans that the old RCA housing might have.

Also, it was suggested that people who have private wells here should make application to the Department of Natural Resources for a permit for water rights and have it recorded, because anyone can come along and use that water source (such as for industrial use).

It was suggested that a rent review board be established in Tok. Also, it was brought out that the peak demand for housing will cover quite a short period of time.

The Assistance to the Elderly Program was reviewed. It is felt that the elderly will get a lot of the costs of the pipeline and very few of the benefits. The program will be doing an on-going assessment of needs, planning for the cost of living rise, and so on.

It was suggested that the Alyeska camp facilities be looked into for uses such as clinic, housing, fire protection facility - whatever.



Area residents stated that they have had little continuing contact with the State Division of Emergency Medical Services, and that this lack of contact has hampered development in the Upper Tanana Region. It is expected that the communications gap will be reconciled in the near future, particularly since a resident of the region recently has been appointed to the Emergency Medical Services Advisory Board.

Health care in the surrounding villages was deemed adequate with the exception that only one public health nurse is expected to serve the entire region. Additionally, residents pointed out the high costs of evacuation transportation and the relative lack of authority given to village health aides in determining what constitutes a medical emergency. This latter issue is being dealt with through the Tanana Chiefs Health Authority and will probably not measurably affect subsequent pipeline impact.

Health and Social Services Committee Chairwoman Dottie Eshbaugh stressed the need for improved and expanded mental health programs, based in part on the trans-Alaska pipeline experience in Fairbanks; the expected increase in alcohol-related problems; and the creation of unrealistic expectations of wealth and employment by local people seeking to benefit from pipeline construction. (In effect, many residents will be subjected to forms of "culture shock" which can only be addressed through a rounded mental health counseling program.)

A proposal to locate a trained clinical psychologist in the Tok area is being developed, but nothing has matured to date. It was pointed out that the psychologist for the Division of Mental Health located in Fairbanks and technically designated to serve Tok rarely visits the community. A request was sent requesting a resident psychologist for Tok.

It should be noted that Governor Jay Hammond expressed during the committee's deliberations the state's continuing concern over delivery of medical and mental health services, but said that appropriate revenue is needed to justify further capital outlays.

The community recently received an \$85,000 grant to expand the existing clinic, but this may not be enough to provide for facilities and equipment. Further, no programs presently provide for funding of additional physicians assistants, mental health counselors or public health nurses.

During the forum, Northwest Pipeline officials were unable to state whether they expected to interface with the existing health care delivery systems, or would generate their own, largely because pre-planning had not yet begun in this area. The company was only in the primary construction design phase.

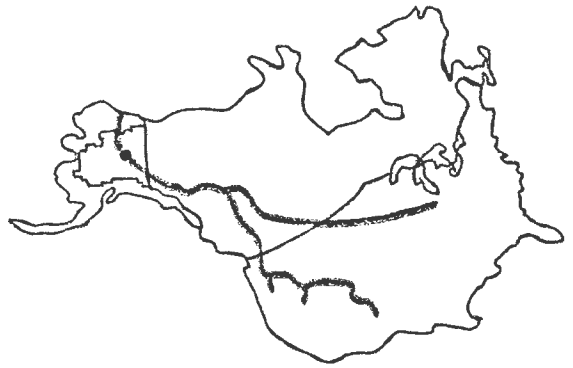
Northwest Pipeline Vice President Morris Thompson stated that highway village use of camp medical facilities would be taken into consideration, and a reciprocal use agreement could be considered if Northwest utilized any of the area's medical services.

Additional discussion was entered on the availability of housing, with the observation that there is no "excess" housing in any of the areas along the proposed pipeline route. Some local construction is anticipated - in fact one apartment complex already is under construction in Tok - but consensus appears that supply will lag behind demand for housing.

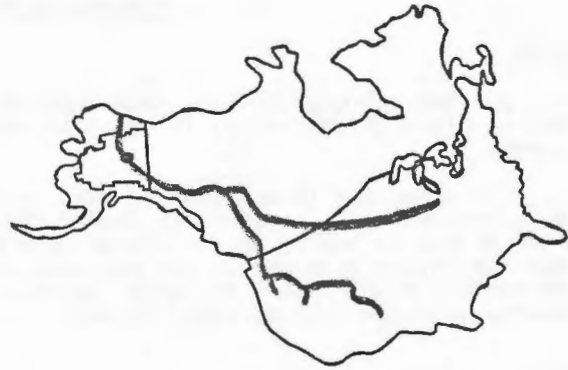
Further areas of social concern are programs to assist elderly residents to offset the negative effects of construction induced inflation. On a larger scale, the committee suggested that it was appropriate to begin the pre-planning approach to monitor cost of living increases, needs assessments, etc.

Closure of the office of the Division of Family and Children's Services, food stamp eligibility programs and related welfare and assistance programs were also discussed, with emphasis placed on establishing a "fast response" process to deal with the more pressing human needs. Since the forum, the Division of Family and Children's Services has re-funded a position for a child protection worker in Tok. This person also provides family counseling and referrals.

Although the primary discussions in this committee centered on problems in the Tok area, concerns and programs suggested affect all communities within the construction corridor and their committee hoped their discussions will improve services throughout the Upper Tanana.



## ANALYSIS & SUMMARY



MAJOR POLICY QUESTIONS  
and  
DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS

Prepared by:  
The Fairbanks Town and Village  
Association, with Wordsmith's.

August 1979:

- The Alaska Economic Report states:

State investment in the Northwest gas pipeline may not be possible due to a stepped up federal momentum and the failure of the Alaska Legislature to act in the recent special session.

Non-participation on the state's part may represent:

(1) Freedom from a questionable investment burden;

(2) A lost opportunity for the state for a significant investment and to be an internal participant in the gas transportation policy.

(3) Lastly, non-participation may mean a lost opportunity by the state to stake-out and command significant key position in what may be North America's "energy corridor" -- the Alaska Highway.

September 1979:

- Fairbanks municipal and business leaders propose that FERC change the location of the gas conditioning plant from Prudhoe Bay to Interior Alaska. FERC member Matthew Holden states that because of President Carter's instructions that all regulatory processing affecting the gas pipeline be expedited there is little possibility that the decision can be changed.

Legislation to provide the financing sought by John McMillan has been introduced in the Legislature and will be considered during the interim.

Residents of the Upper Tanana Region should communicate their feelings on the legislation directly to their elected representatives in the legislature.

Those are:

Senator John Sackett, Galena  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
465-4928 in Juneau  
279-3343 in Anchorage  
789-8001 in Ruby

Representative Pappy Moss, Big Delta  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811  
465-4928 in Juneau  
895-4385 in Big Delta

TWO:

The second major policy question has to do with current efforts by the federal government to establish a program to assist small communities facing massive national interest energy developments such as the Alcan gas pipeline. Legislation has been developed by Congress with the support of the White House to establish this assistance program. However, the legislation (S-1493 "The Inland Energy Development Impact Assistance" Bill) is going through extensive hearings and amendments in Congress, and its fate is uncertain. Because of the Association's earlier work relevant to the impact of the trans-Alaska oil pipeline construction we have been active in trying to develop a bill which would provide assistance based on local interpretations by local people of impact problems at the local level rather than through the state-federal task force approach contemplated in the original bill.

S.1493 would have placed federal impact assistance authority in the Economic Development Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce. However the crush of legislative business created uncertainty in the progress of the bill. In order to assure consideration in this session of Congress, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, an original sponsor and a prime mover of the impact assistance legislation, offered an amendment to Section 601 of the proposed energy act currently awaiting final action in the Senate Energy Committee, chaired by Senator "Scoop" Jackson of Washington.

The amendment, if adopted by Congress would amend 601 to broaden the interpretation of energy impact in order to create and finance an impact assistance program similar in concept to that embodied in S.1493, but administered by the Farmers Home Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

FTVAD has reviewed the Hart proposal and will recommend that the Alaska Congressional delegation co-sponsor and support the Hart bill with some suggested minor amendments based on the following considerations:

FTVAD has offered formal testimony on the original inland energy impact assistance bill. The testimony was inserted into the hearing record on the bill on May 10, 1978 - one month after the Tok Forum - by Senator Gravel. Essentially our testimony supported a federal impact assistance program which provided "front end" impact planning funds directly to established local organizations at the earliest possible moment. FTVAD opposed the imposition of a predesigned federal impact assistance program on local people and opposed assigning federal authority and thus total control of the timing, pacing and amount of impact assistance funds and programs solely to the Office of the Governor.

Our position is unchanged. In order to assure a bill which fully reflects that position FTVAD will suggest amendments which authorize the governor allow federal impact assistance to flow directly from the federal government to competent local organizations in the "impacted" areas.



## DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS

### 1. HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Establish a formal health services delivery program, in conjunction with the Tanana Chiefs Conference, to address medical emergencies; availability of disaster equipment and training; and initiate disaster preparedness training through the State Division of Emergency Medical Services.

Concurrently initiate discussions with Northwest Pipeline to address total package costs for joint use medical facilities.

Seek immediate funding to set up staff clinicians and social workers to deal with social and psychological problems. (Include those problems unique to the area, and those brought on by pipeline impact.)

### 2. LAND USE PLANNING AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Land use planning should be accomplished by a locally based planning authority, and should incorporate a full inventory of available recreational and sport lands plus an evaluation of agricultural development plans for the entire region.

Concurrently this effort must incorporate local concerns for continuing subsistence land use, and provision for local control of non-resident hunters and sport fishermen.

### 3. EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

Regional, local and private sector corporations should initiate discussions to assure some measure of resident hire during all phases of the pipeline construction effort. This may entail direct contact to statewide labor unions to discuss creation of a joint hiring hall in the Tok area; creation of uniform contracting, payment and dispatch procedures with the prime contractor; and generation of formal agreements with the Alaska Department of Labor and the University of Alaska to establish multiple level training and recertification centers for employees selected out of the Tok area. (See also recommendations of the final report of the Rural Impact Information Program.)

### 4. HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

The area will need to conduct a vacancy survey of existing housing, plus an areawide evaluation of anticipated new housing construction to include trailer parks, lodges and possible multiple-family dwellings.

### 5. TRANSPORTATION

In addition to the surface transportation needs addressed in the body of this report, all communities will need to examine their air transport needs to define existing and anticipated costs, regularity of service, and means of expanding existing services.

### 6. COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Fairbanks Town and Village Association, through work conducted in its Rural Capital Improvements Program during 1978, found that communities in the Upper Tanana Region have expressed needs for a variety of basic public facilities. Many of these facilities were discussed at the Forum.

Because the project will begin as a massive construction project it is essential that, in the earliest stages of design, needed community facilities are recognized and understood by the pipeline builders. It will be essential that all major parties in the project, both public and private, be alert to opportunities to construct support facilities for the project which can be utilized by communities after construction.

A very significant missed opportunity on the trans-Alaska pipeline was the failure by Alyeska to design and construct its pump stations for the purpose of capture and utilization of waste heat. Waste heat from the pump stations is on the order of a million btu's a minute ... probably enough to heat 50 homes year round or a 20-30 acre greenhouse plus 20-30 acres of garden.

This kind of oversight in design should never be repeated.

### 7. STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The communities in question will need to conduct an internal evaluation of expectation and desires for future governmental services. Existing state programs may prove inadequate to meet local needs, and in the absence of an accepted local or sub-regional governing structure the area may be at a con-

Recommendation 3:

State departments should monitor the demands made upon their services as a result of impact and should evaluate the adequacy of their response to those demands. The monitoring effort should continue throughout the impact period and should not be limited to providing justification for increased budgets.

Recommendation 4:

Impact assistance in the form of grants or loans should be provided to communities early enough to allow for adequate planning and preparation. Funding should be continued throughout the impact period so that an evaluation process can be maintained and the accuracy of projected impacts can be confirmed or denied.

Recommendation 5:

Increase in population should not be the only criterion for determining a community's need for impact assistance. Some communities that do not experience population growth nonetheless experience indirect impacts such as loss of valuable manpower. Assistance to these communities might take the form of training of additional members of the community in vital skills so that the loss of one resident does not endanger the delivery of a community service.

Recommendation 6:

Planning for vocational training programs should be based upon a manpower skill survey of the resident population and an accurate assessment of manpower needs on the project. Training should begin early enough to allow completion of a course before actual work on the project begins, and the skills taught should be transferrable to other jobs.

Recommendation 7:

A special effort should be made to provide rural communities with information on jobs and business opportunities resulting from the new development. Of particular importance are procedural manuals for joining unions and obtaining training and employment assistance.

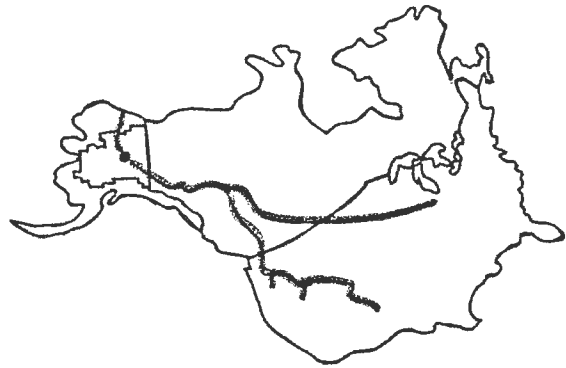
Recommendation 8:

Employment and training assistance programs should be coordinated to avoid duplication of effort and to make maximum use of existing services and facilities.

Recommendation 9:

State regulated services such as transportation and communications should be monitored to ensure that services to rural areas are not curtailed because of new commitments to large industrial development projects.





PARTICIPATION: RESPONSE  
AND EVALUATION



This is a list of some of the government and industry officials who attended the forum. Entries under committee headings, unless noted, are residents of Tok. A few of the guests follow:

#### U.S. Federal Representatives:

Michael J. Sotak  
Alaska Gas Project Office  
941 North Capitol Street  
Washington, D.C. 20426

Ann Froehlke  
Office of Sen. Stevens  
260 Russell Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20501

Tony Booth  
Fish and Wildlife Service  
U.S. Dept. of Interior  
813 D. Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Jerry Knoll  
Bureau of Land Management  
1028 Aurora Drive  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Larry Means  
U.S. Dept. of Interior  
Washington, D.C.

Jeri Burke  
Bureau of Indian Affairs  
U.S. Dept. of Interior  
Washington, D.C.

Mike Dalton  
Office of Senator Stevens  
Box 785  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Morris L. LeFever  
Fish and Wildlife Service  
U.S. Dept. of Interior  
813 D Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Jackie Campbell  
Fish and Wildlife Service  
U.S. Dept. of Interior  
813 D Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bettye Fahrenkamp\*  
Office of Sen. Gravel  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

Lana Shea  
Fish and Wildlife Service  
U.S. Dept. of Interior

\*Now Senator Betty Fahrenkamp  
Alaska Legislature; Representing  
District 20 Fairbanks

#### State of Alaska Representatives

Ed Orbeck,  
Patrick L. Hunt  
Div. of Personnel & Labor  
Dept. of Administration  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Bob Thomas  
Dept. of Transportation  
and Public Facilities  
2301 Peger Road  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Dale Rusnell  
Dept. of Commerce and  
Economic Development  
338 Denali Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Larry Holmstrom,  
Diane LeResche,  
Marcia Freer  
Office of the Governor  
Pouch AD  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Vincent Wright  
Dept. of Revenue  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Al Carson, Carl Yanagawa  
Dept. of Fish and Game  
333 Raspberry  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

"Red" Swanson  
Juneau, Alaska

Amos Matthews  
State Pipeline Coordinator  
430 West 7th Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Grace Billings  
Office on Aging  
Pouch H  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Sue Lowell  
Office of Senator Sackett  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Ray Morgan  
Cooperative Extension Service  
University of Alaska  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Ernst Mueller,  
Douglas Lowery  
Dept. of Environmental  
Conservation  
Pouch O  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Chris Guinn,  
Bill Copeland,  
John Dunker  
Division of Lands  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Joe Ferguson, James Wiedeman  
James Wiedeman  
Department of Commerce  
and Economic Development  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Fred McGinnis  
Dept. of Health and  
Social Services  
338 Denali Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Mat Conover,  
Carl Gonder  
Division of Community Planning  
Dept. of Community and  
Regional Affairs  
511 West 4th Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Don MacKinnon  
Dept. of Education  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

H.J. Sydnam  
Dept. of Public Safety  
Box 6188, Annex  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

#### U.S. Industry Representatives

Communications  
Ben Agee, President\*  
RCA Alascom  
36th & Seward Highway  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Ralph Wilson, President  
Alaska Power & Telephone  
Port Townsend, Washington

Paul F. Reitmeier\*  
Marketing and Sales  
RCA Alascom  
36th and Seward Highway  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Lee Wareham, RCA Alascom\*  
200 Gaffney Road  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

\*With the purchase May 31, 1979 from RCA of the Alascom long distance system the new corporation, Alascom, is now owned by Pacific Power and Light of Oregon. All addresses are the same.

### The Press

Fred Pratt  
Fairbanks Daily News-Miner  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Dan Oldfield  
Canadian Broadcasting Co.  
Whitehorse, Yukon

Moses Wassilie  
KUAC, University of Alaska  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Ray Unger  
Yukon Indian News  
Whitehorse, Yukon

John Hilliard  
KTVF-TV  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Chuck Malley  
Tundra Times, All-Alaska Weekly  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701





A beautiful opportunity to meet and talk with various people on areas of concern to them.

Meet new people and learn more experience and meet lots people there.

All of it.

Good about the forum:

1. Good physical organization.
2. Excellent situations for meeting wide range of people in many fields of expertise, including locals.
3. Tok community residents put a good deal of energy and thought into questions on impact prior to meetings.

I thought the forum provided for an excellent exchange of information between the local people and state/federal/Northwest Alaska Pipeline Company representatives.

The opportunity to discuss problems with the people who will be involved with and responsible for the impact.

The fact that it was done and something positive started.

It seemed to me the ordinary townspeople both appreciated the opportunity to express their opinions and views to their government leaders and the pipeline officials. I also sensed they took pride in themselves that they could bring off a public discussion of this kind. Also the involvement of the Native people was heartening.

Chance to exchange ideas!

Diversity of topics and people. Good training for people to do another forum.

It got Tok and highway people talking and thinking seriously about what is going to happen to them. Healthy situation when a community has a planning period.

Good exchange.

Discussion information interchange. Excellent facility for forum (school). Atmosphere for discussion excellent. Everybody was in the right spirits (psychological not liquid). Resulting information interchange excellent.

Everything of vital interest was pretty well covered.

Presented true needs of community that might not otherwise ever be presented. Brought issues before Northwest that were vital for them to know - especially that pipeline was placed in a poor position.

Personally, it allowed me to meet new people and learn more about how Alaskans are reacting to the gas pipeline. Generally, it was a positive forum for communicating ideas and examining the future. Much, however, depends on the final report and what is done with it.

New communications with local and statewide people (getting to know people!).

It was a great opportunity to swap ideas concerning the pipeline, and to meet new people.

Very good. Very informative and enlightening. Interesting, giving a person an understanding of what's involved.

The effort by a community to plan for future.

Should have heightened awareness of potential impact.

1. The packets and the information they contained:

- a. They were thorough and helpful - good to have info on the meeting, on Tok, on the area - maps etc. Good to explain the issues and questions relating to the issues and the factual data. This was obviously lots of work - a job well done.

- b. Room reservations - care and feeding of attendees was well done. Thank you.

2. Having the Governor and so many commissioners so that people could be heard directly - also there were a great many sensitive, thoughtful, knowledgeable state agency people present - who really did want to listen to Upper Tanana residents! Creating an atmosphere to draw these people was what made the forum a success.

3. Leaving plenty of "free" time to attendees to talk amongst themselves and get a feeling for Tok.



I thought the committee chairpersons could have been more dynamic and forceful in their presentations especially in the summaries.

Unevenness of authority levels among agency representatives. Two-day format might have been unnecessary if organization and preparedness had been a little tighter. Land and Agriculture committee had no feedback opportunity to assure representativeness of final report. This committee was most congenially and democratically run, but was (perhaps unavoidably) vulnerable to insertion of non-central matters. It is hard to see why "Land" and "Agriculture" were considered as of parallel importance, as the group's title suggests, especially in the absence of an agrarian social segment, and in the possible absence of an appropriate resource base.

Perhaps more local people could have participated considering the numbers and quality of guests and forum participants (state, federal, Canadian, etc.)

Not enough hard facts from NWAP available at this early date.

Lack of clear objectives for each committee.

Poor deployment of resource people.

Second day was not necessary under original agenda, as it turned out.

Bad acoustics except for last day.

Forum groups tended to be too large. Perhaps could have been more of an emphasis on making specific recommendations. Specific commitments to local concerns should have been sought from the pipeline company, i.e., re-routing of pipeline, compensation for trappers.

Generally, it was too loose.

Nothing.

Saturday session a bit long. Discussion groups and other events somewhat loosely organized. Acoustics in the gym poor - almost impossible to hear summarizations.

No direction to questions asked. Although categorized it sounded too general.

1. Though it was no one's fault and I have no ideas on how to improve it - there were not enough local residents speaking out - the public servants came to listen but not enough was said to them. Perhaps it got said in other ways than in the forum.
2. Some of the sessions could have been slightly more structured - but this is hard to do - there were lots of legal/technical questions that agency people did not answer thoroughly.
3. Some of the rooms did not lend themselves to discussions - the chemistry room was a terrible place to discuss anything.

Very little wrong - probably best meeting of this type I've attended; could have had more assembly structure.

Not enough local (esp. Native) vocal input.

Bad mike, P.A. system in main room difficult to hear.

Nothing wrong with it.

Needed more participation from areas outside of Tok.

Not enough input from local people.

Acoustical accommodations were very bad. Much of the general assembly presentations were inaudible, strongly contributing to the paucity of general participation. There was some public misconceptions concerning feasible objectives of this forum at this point. There was some bitching about lack of concrete answers available to public comment by the relevant agencies. Concrete decisions are not available at this time, and attempts to provide them would be premature. Decisions have not been made or finalized and the goal of this forum was to allow opportunity for front-end public participation in the decision making, not to dictate what the decision/policies are.

The group workshops lacked direction and were not led to any goal or objective. Also the people who should have been here to answer questions did not attend. I think the workshop should have been structured better.

Discussion groups needed more direction and guidance as to level of detail to be discussed so recommendations for action could be made stronger. Need follow-up. Need more Native voice. Need better P.A. system. Need more emphasis on actual impacts (from out of region).

Problems:

1. Some workshops too large.
2. Topics too fragmented.
3. Too much focus on pipeline. Too little on more general planning that would have looked at p.l. as one of several things that will go on around here during next decade.
4. Native concerns, which seem very large and important, not given enough attention - e.g., lumped in with "Rural."
5. Perhaps not enough background on what happened to communities as a result of Alyeska.

But a good and useful forum and well worth attending.

I enjoyed attending and believe the forum was very informative in many ways. I would like to see a task force organized to carry on and keep ahead or informed on all our concerns.

The forum was a delightful rewarding experience. The people and organizations responsible deserve a lot of credit.

It was a revelation to see people of opposing factions sit down together and express opinions and concerns. Maybe there's hope for us yet.

Basically very good thing for the community, I think.

The situation of Native Alaskan participation will have to be dealt with in a more equitable manner in the future. With a due respect for Tok and its citizens, the area has more to it than the one community.

The rural peoples not only must be allowed, but must be positively encouraged, to speak up in defense of their own interests. It is no longer sufficient for the Indian people to sit silent, only to go away with the same frustrations.

Everything was fine.

Not enough local emphasis on the real situation involving controls, legal entities where state monies be distributed. Or in other words, although many good ideas and concepts were discussed, many people still believe that they can exert meaningful power and authority without troubling themselves in becoming an organized municipality or another form of government such as a borough. I think that the people here be enlightened or educated to the fact of its obligations should they become legal recipients of monies on a continuing basis from the state and federal governments. Realizing that the majority of people in the area do not desire organized government in the usual forms it should have been clearly brought out in all of the committees that in many categories, this may be an absolute necessity.

I believe relying on distribution of monies and general powers through organized Native associations is not enough.

If there is to a pipeline impact, then the area will almost practically be required to be organized to deal with it.

I heard Governor Hammond speak but he didn't say anything about Native concerns or didn't say anything about Native people in our region.

I think that more turnout from the Tok area should have been in order.

Where the pipeline is going to lay outside of Tok.

I think that the Northwest Alaska Pipeline Co. officials were not ready to answer a lot of the questions that were asked of them. I strongly feel that Tok needs a pipeline impact office.

I understand from talking to other people that some of the committees were not well organized and left many people unsatisfied.

I did learn a lot, met alot of nice people and was thankful for the experience.

I would like to see some kind of follow-up and completion of ideas, suggestions and opinions, I don't feel an impact office in Tok is a good idea at this time. I think people need to think about it and later decide the best route to pursue.

8. What skills can you offer:

Child Care	6	Waitress	6
Office	7	Cook	7
Nursing	5	Secretary	4
Teacher	3	Sewing	3
Clerk/Typist	2	Food Service	2
Pre-school	2	Social Work	2
Crafts	2	Music	1
Cleaning	1	Cashier	1
Baker	1	Manage Athletics	1
Native Crafts	1	Clerk	1
Fine Arts	1	Lab Technician	1
Library	1	Dental Assistant	1
Checker	1	Health Aide	1
Maid	1	Bookkeeper	1
Restaurant	1	Storekeeper	1
Lodge Work	1	Many	2
Health Education	1	None	2
Newspaper Editor/ Reporter	1		

9. If trained, which of the following occupations would you chose:

Sewing	15	Engine Repair	1
Teaching	14	Mechanics	2
Counseling	15	Office	
Child Care	12	Machines	9
Legal Services	5	Accounting	10
Cottage Work	7	Carpentry	1
Nurse	9	Athletics	1
Cook	7	Secretary	17
Waitress	4	Lumberjack	1

Others

Commercial Art  
Ceramics  
Art  
Music Teacher

10. Would you like to see a job training program in your community:

<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
63	8

11. Would you work in a craftshop or workshop?

<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
46	21

12. Would you consider working out of you home in Cottage Industries?

<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
35	29

13. How many hours a week would you prefer to work?

40 hours	20
30 hours	6
20 hours	9
4-80 hours	16



23. You would like your community's economic and social growth in the next ten years to be:

Rapid	4
Average	36
Slow	20
Zero	10

24. Do you work and live in the same community?

<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
60	8

25. What community is nearest your home?

Tok	39
Dot Lake	6
Tanacross	5
Eagle	4
Boundary	2
Chistochina	1
Mentasta	1

26. What is the highest grade you completed?

High School:		College:	
6th	3	13	6
8th	4	14	5
9th	2	15	3
10th	1	16	5
11th	2	16+	4
12th	34	Vocational Education	2

27. Would you like to see some womens' athletic programs?

<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
54	14

28. What would you like to do in your spare time?

Sew	10	Read	5
Crafts	4	Sleep	3
Paint	3	Club Work	2
Ski	2	Art	3
Outdoors	2	Cook	2
Swim	2	Trap	2
Rest	2	Run Horseback Field Trips	1
Drama	1	Weave	1
Spin	1	Curl	1
Bowl	1	My own thing	1
Collect Artifacts	1	Beadwork	1
Hunt	1	Visit	1
Show Dogs	1	Picnic	1
Garden	1	Play with	
Embroider	1	children	1
Fly	1	Dance	1
Draw	1	4-H Club	
Knit	1	Work	1
Travel	1	Music	1
Everything	1	What spare	
		time?	1

29. With gasoline impact and the great influx of people into your area, would you like to see more law enforcement?

<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
52	15

A planning committee to guide the beautifying of our city. Preserving of trees, allowing for parks, fountains and memorial statuary. Also we should beautify our cemetery, family plots, etc. Business district and residential areas. Loose dog control. Allowing proper signs for businesses. Preserve our individuality.

I think the local clubs function very well and with an addition of people will flourish. I don't think Tok needs any more give-away programs which benefit only a few. If people wish to be more involved, the opportunity is already here. Government sponsored programs in Tok have gone overboard and we don't need any more.

People who fill this out should mean what they say. Especially if there is job open.

I feel Tok needs many services, but I don't believe these services should be funded by the government. We need to get away from government subsidizing.

As we grow I'm sure other matters will appear to our needs.

Would like to see credit union office for everyone (not just women).

We don't need more regulations and government. If women would worry more about their children and families we won't need more social services.

The projects which you have in mind: are they to the benefit of all, to employ unqualified people, personal friends and so on.

I would only like to see law enforcement expanded if needed during pipeline impact. Our law enforcement agency is more than adequate. I am not in favor of any more government agencies in Tok. I am not in favor of a local government of any kind!!!

This questionnaire does not appear to be designed for persons from larger cities and therefore makes it difficult to answer your questions since we already have many of these services.

