GOLOVIN LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2009-2013

Submitted to:
The Chinik Eskimo Community
The City of Golovin and
The Bering Strait Development Council

Submitted By:
Pearl Mikulski – Economic Development Planner
Kawerak, INC.
June 2, 2009

Top Priorities

- Water and Sewer/Year ‘Round Water Source
- Relocation of Generator Building/Alternative Energy
- Rock Quarry/Heavy Equipment
- Erosion Control
- Roads, Including to Subsistence Areas
- New Store Building
- Small Boat Harbor
- Own Zip Code/New Post Office
- Recreational Building/Day Care
- Crosswind Runway
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Public Participation

BIBLIOGRAPHY
Chinik Eskimo Community Resolution # 2009-04


WHEREAS, the Chinik Eskimo Community Traditional Council is the federally recognized governing body of the tribal members of Golovin, Alaska; and,

WHEREAS, the Chinik Eskimo Community Traditional Council’s purpose is to serve the people, community, and businesses of the tribe by promoting economic opportunities that improve the economic, social, and environmental quality of life; and,

WHEREAS, the Chinik Eskimo Community Traditional Council is responsible for the planning and implementation of economic development activities for the tribe in Golovin; and,

WHEREAS, the Chinik Eskimo Community Traditional Council is responsible for the development and implementation of a community economic development strategy to guide the economic growth of the village in order to help increase local employment opportunities, foster a more stable and diversified economy, and improve the quality of life for residents, while maintaining the cultural heritage of the community; and,

WHEREAS, the Local Economic Development Plan provides the factual data support necessary to qualify for assistance in funding local projects; and,

WHEREAS, the Chinik Eskimo Community Traditional Council in a Joint Meeting with the City of Golovin and the Golovin Native Corporation, with assistance from Kawerak Community Planning and Development Program staff, has updated its five-year Local Economic Development Plan that states the community’s values, goals, objectives, and strategy necessary for guiding future growth and economic development of the village; and,

WHEREAS, the economic development priorities (10) listed in this Local Economic Development Plan were developed, reviewed, and approved by the community during a joint public meeting held on Jan. 30, 2007; and,

WHEREAS, we ask all public, private, and non-profit entities serving our community to recognize and use this plan; and,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Chinik Eskimo Community Traditional Council approves and adopts the five-year Golovin Local Economic Development Plan 2009-2013 and priorities for the tribe in Golovin, applicable between January 1, 2009 and December 31, 2013.
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the 10 economic development priorities listed below for the Chinik Eskimo Community as reviewed, updated, and re-prioritized, and approved on Jan. 30, 2007 are:

1. Water and Sewer/Year ‘Round Water Source  
2. Relocation of Generator Building/Alternative Energy  
3. Rock Quarry/Heavy Equipment  
4. Erosion Control  
5. Roads, Including to Subsistence Areas  
6. New Store Building  
7. Small Boat Harbor  
8. Own Zip Code/New Post Office  
9. Recreational Building/Day Care  
10. Crosswind Runway

CERTIFICATION: I certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted at a convened meeting of the Chinik Eskimo Community Traditional Council on June 4, 2009 at which a quorum was present, by a vote of 6 for and 0 against, and 0 abstaining.

Irene Navarro  
President, Chinik Eskimo Community  
June 4, 2009  
Date

Maude Paniptchuk  
Secretary  
June 4, 2009  
Date
1.0 Introduction and Purpose of the 2009-2013 Local Economic Development Plan

Golovin is located on a point of land between Golovin Bay and Golovin Lagoon on the Seward Peninsula of Alaska. It is 70 miles east of Nome. Golovin is an Inupiat Eskimo village with a 2006 DCCED certified population of 154.

The City of Golovin as a state recognized governing body and the Chinik Eskimo Community as a federally recognized tribe have assumed diverse powers under federal and state laws. These include the protection of life, property, and the environment threatened by natural or technological disasters. The City of Golovin and the Chinik Eskimo Community contract with various federal, state, and other organizations to administer governance, infrastructure, public services, education, economic programs, and social or cultural programs.

The LEDP is a critical step in the on-going development of the tribe and its efforts to improve community conditions and the well being of its members and residents. It is structured to:

- Provide the community with a complete inventory of existing demographics, races, social conditions and services, economic conditions and activities, public services provided, and public and private facilities.
- Equip the community with the basic informational tools of local planning that accurately show land status and ownership as well as traditional resources and subsistence areas.
- Provide implementation strategies for development priorities; including land use, public facilities and services, capital improvements, economic development and community governance.
- Place emphasis on the crucial development issues; economic and resource development, land use planning and needs of the community with regards to infrastructure, and priority capital improvement projects.
- Involve key decision makers to assist in the identification of common goals and direction to achieve those goals.
2.0 Planning Process and Public Involvement

2.1 Planning History and Accomplishments in Golovin

The Kawerak Community Planning and Development Program (CPD) worked with the community of Golovin in developing and updating its Local Economic Development Plan (LEPD). LEPD’s analyze local conditions, identify problems and opportunities, and develop goals, strategies and outcomes to address community issues, on-going development, and future development. Golovin’s first LEDP was in 1998 and the second was in 2004. The Chinik Eskimo Community and the City of Golovin have also regularly updated the priorities of the community and the tribe. Below are some of the major accomplishments toward these goals since 2004.

**Golovin Accomplishments**

*Water and Sewer* – ½ of the homes in the community were hooked to sewer and water system, city obtained a new septic truck, may have opportunity soon to obtain two dump trucks, septic system in place to handle sewage, new water delivery truck, new washeteria is still under construction (delayed), new washers and dryers installed in current washeteria, test drilling done at water source site, and the water storage tanks are cleaned every two years.

*Generator, Power, Alternative Energy* – initial joint planning meetings and discussion of the need to move the plant, exploring funding sources, and an Energy Summit held in Nome during the Regional Conference.

*Rock Quarry and Heavy Equipment Needs* – preliminary testing and sampling done at lighthouse, in the process of choosing a consulting firm to do a feasibility study for the rock quarry, currently obtaining gravel from Nome for airport project, sand is obtained from the small harbor site, city owns one 350 dozer and one caterpillar D5 that are in fair condition considering they are over 25 years old, city also owns two dump trucks. In 2007 City of Golovin obtained two trucks, one crane, one excavator and one pull behind compactor.

*Erosion and Flood Control* – local community members and organizations banded together to raise funding for projects to protect private and public property, cost over $100,000 and the work is 75% complete using local donations and multiple agency...
funding.

Roads - spring and fall repairs, Kawerak Dust Control project of 2007, ANTHC culverts built in 2005-6, city trail staking project over land and water to WMO in winter, trail stake recovery in late winter, and the DOT installed permanent tripod trail markers.

New Store – New store manager Aaron Thom is working on a financial plan, new doors installed, replaced freezer, new heater, tribe submitted grants in 2007 to Rasmuson and NSEDC for new store, tribe offered land next to the new EDA building, city tried negotiating to lease the old clinic to the store but building would need too much renovation, and the tribe looked into the cost of a steel shell but ANICA chose not to pursue a plan with work on a joint project at this time.

Boat Harbor – NSEDC built a small floating boat dock and a concrete boat ramp, and obtained one large boat trailer and two smaller ones, city now maintains the dock, and city is beginning plans to develop plans and ordinances for dock usage and maintenance. NSEDC is under new leadership and may be more willing to help the community work out issues regarding the boat dock.

Zip Code, Post Office – community has continually petitioned for over twenty years of the need for their own zip code and a Post Office employee and office. Current Post Office contract with the city is not enough to pay utilities, maintain the storage area, and pay staff needed to handle the mail. Reasons given in the past for the Post Office delay is not enough postal revenue, small population and not having a zip code.

Crosswind Runway and Runway Resurfacing – DOT has plans developed to build a crosswind runway and extend runway 1000 feet, survey completed in 2007, construction due to begin in 2009. Improvements are necessary due to weather and emergencies.

Culture Center – School library expanded a little to include historical data and some regional interviews with elders on history and traditions. Collections at Kawerak’s Eskimo Heritage Program include items from Golovin. New showcase installed at the new EDA building. Kawerak is planning a regional culture center in Nome.

Head Start, Daycare Center – In 2006, Kawerak rented space in the new EDA building and improved the facilities where the Head Start Program operates.

Fisheries Feasibility – NSEDC is exploring possible opportunities to harvest halibut, shrimp, and sea snail. Only two remaining local commercial fishing licenses are active. Local organizations would like to negotiate a way to regain the licenses that have been lost over the years.

New Housing and Renovation of Old Housing – City is looking into plans to renovate the old clinic and move city offices into the building, and a few local houses have been renovated and used or leased out. Other houses have been identified for
possible renovation as funds are obtained. Materials arrived for three new homes. The project is on hold and the materials are in storage.

**New Jobs and Business Development** – new maintenance person hired in the EDA building, clinic hired some new staff, E-commerce computer installed at the EDA building, Chinik rents overnight rooms to guests, and the Golovin Covenant Church is considering starting a bed & breakfast.

**Law Enforcement** – city employs a part time VPO, speed limits posted, and seeking to obtain a VPSO position through Kawerak.

**Natural Resources** – Statewide uranium explorations are in the beginning stages.

**Public Safety** – Code Red equipment obtained, two snow machines obtained, fire fighter training and drills annually, radios maintained, city fire hall building maintained, and the fire department has some income from pull tabs to fund operations.

**City and Public Buildings** – new lights installed in city building, new windows installed, reusing waste heat from generators, and struggling to deal with water freeze up problems in winter.

**Solid Waste** – burn barrel built, waste pick up project in summer around the land fill, and village cleanup program.

**Board Training for city and tribal officials** – In 2006 Kawerak came to assist in the development of policies and procedures for the tribe. In 2008 city official went to White Mountain for a workshop on parliamentary procedures.

**Elder Meals** – NSEDC grant to the school to provide elders lunch program once a month.

**Community Events and Children’s Activities** – Thanksgiving Potluck, Annual GNC meeting, Christmas Games, 4th of July, City events, Spring Cleanup Picnic, and School End of Year Picnic.

**Youth Leadership** – Local Educational Advisory Youth seat, AFN Youth trip, Teens attend Traditional Council and city meetings, and youth involved in Local Economic Development Planning workshop.

**Communication** – high speed internet access in Golovin, Walrus computer at EDA building for public access to internet, satellite phone system works in Golovin now, new repeaters improved VHF radio access for commercial crabbers, and GPS systems now available to local users.

**Education and Job Training** – QuickBooks offered locally, Introduction to Carpentry offered by Kawerak’s EET program, energy efficiency training at the power plant, distance delivery for locals to take classes through NWC in Nome, and local
scholarships.

*Environment* – old batteries and aluminum cans are recycled, Kawerak is in beginning stages of developing a region backhaul project. In 2008 a Brownfield assessment was completed.

*Health* – a few new staff added at the clinic, and a tribal healer visits by invitation.

### 2.2 Planning Committee & Staff Description

Realizing that changes within the community and some current public service facilities are not adequate to achieve program parity, the City of Golovin and the Chinik Eskimo Community held a public joint meeting on March 6, 2008 to discuss and analyze how current infrastructure affects residents of Golovin. The conclusion of the joint session was to update the top priorities and update the Local Economic Development Plan for the community. With assistance from Kawerak’s Community Planning and Development Program staff, public planning workshops were held and a draft was written and presented to the public and joint councils for review on April 21, 2009. After some edits the plan with the approved priorities was adopted and approved on June 4, 2009.

### 2.3 Method for Plan Development and Components

The planning organizations in Golovin sought a strategic planning process based upon:

- Technology of Participation methods developed by *the Institute of Culture Affairs*
- Denali Commission, United States Department of Agriculture, Rural Development
- Alaska Humanities Forum *Community Strategic Plan Guide and Form*

These methods are proven effective in encouraging full participation from diverse groups and are best applied within community-based settings. This process was implemented among the participants by first brainstorming ideas individually, then sharing ideas through small group discussions, and finishing with review among all participants confirming new resolves and decisions. The following foundational values or ground rules were applied during planning sessions:

- **Participation**: each person bringing a different insight, perspective and knowledge that formulates the larger picture.
- **Respect**: respecting and honoring each person’s views and ideas, empowering each other.
- **Teamwork**: each person working with everyone else.
in their role to accomplish the goals of the community.

- Creativity: giving permission for the dialogue between the rational (mind) and intuitive (heart) perspectives, keeping our eyes open to new ways of thinking.
- Action: moving economic development towards local responsibility and accountability.

The planning process was made up of three parts. Each component helped provide a comprehensive planning approach.

- LEDP Vision, Values and Goals - Developed the direction for the community’s social and economic development with an overall vision, guiding community values, and development goals.
- Implementation Strategies - Created strategies that the community can take in the coming 5 years to begin implementing actions and movement toward the vision and development goals.
- Funding and Land Use - Identified potential funding and community investments to implement development goals. Identified potential sites for selection of projects requiring land.
- Recommended application of community values during implementation of development activities.

It is expected that the Local Economic Development Planning document should include:

- Community profile and assessment data
- Community vision, value statement and goals
- Updated community priorities for community and economic development
- Top priority implementation strategies for guidance in community development projects

2.4 Comprehensive Development Status

As a second-class city in the unorganized borough, the city of Golovin has optional powers under the state law for planning, platting, and land use regulation within municipal boundaries. The City of Golovin has assumed some of these powers. As the federally recognized governing body of the tribal members of Golovin, Alaska, the Chinik Eskimo Community Traditional Council shares some of these responsibilities and powers.

A Community and Economic Development Strategy (CEDS), a regional economic development plan, was updated for the Bering Strait Region communities in 2006 by the Bering Straits Development Council. The next full update is scheduled for 2008. This document can be found at: http://www.kawerak.org/servicedivisions/csd/cpd/index.html
Golovin has published two successful Local Economic Development Plans in the past. The first was in 1999, and the second was in 2003 with updated priorities each year. Many of the priorities set in these plans turned into successful development projects that were completed. New priorities for the Local Economic Development Plan were updated by the Golovin Joint Council on Jan. 30, 2007. The approved priorities are:

1. Water and Sewer/Year ‘Round Water Source
2. Relocation of Generator Building/Alternative Energy
3. Rock Quarry/Heavy Equipment
4. Erosion Control
5. Roads, Including to Subsistence Areas
6. New Store Building
7. Small Boat Harbor
8. Own Zip Code/New Post Office
9. Recreational Building/Day Care
10. Crosswind Runway

3.0 Community Descriptions

3.1 Location
The Eskimo village of "Chinik" is located at the present site of Golovin. Golovin is located on a point of land between Golovnin Bay and Golovnin Lagoon on the Seward Peninsula. It is 70 miles east of Nome. It lies at approximately 64.543330° North Latitude and -163.029170° West Longitude. (Sec. 11, T011S, R022W, Kateel River Meridian.) Golovin is located in the Cape Nome Recording District. The area encompasses 3.7 sq. miles of land and 0.0 sq. miles of water. Golovin has a current population of 154. The total tribal enrollment for the Chinik Eskimo Community is 346. The bountiful resources of both the Fish and Niukluk Rivers continue to support the area's Native populations.

3.2 History and Culture
The village was originally settled by the Yup’ik Eskimos at the sites of Ikfiquq and Atnaq. Historical cultural influences include relationships with the Ibaohiuimuit, Kauweramiut, and Unaligmuit Eskimos. Athabaskans may have also been an influence with past warfare and taking of individuals.
Golovin is an Inupiat Eskimo village with a subsistence lifestyle. Golovin was named for Captain Vasili Golovnin of the Russian Navy.

In 1887, the Mission Covenant of Sweden established a church and school south of the current site – known as “Old Mission” (below the plant by Carolyn Island). The mission was later moved to Elim for a less windy location. Around 1890, John and Abbott Dexter established a trading post and road house that became the center for prospecting information for the entire Seward Peninsula. When gold was discovered in 1898 at Council, Golovin became a supply point for the gold fields. Supplies were shipped from Golovin across Golovnin Lagoon and up the Fish and Niukluk Rivers to Council. A post office was opened in 1899; however, despite a long postal history, Golovin still does not have its own zip code and post office. Reindeer herding was an integral part of the missions in the area in the 1900s. The Chinik Eskimo Community is the traditional and first government of the Golovin area. The City government was incorporated in 1971.

Today, Golovin is a blended Inupiat and Yup’ik Eskimo village with a fishing, herding, and subsistence lifestyle. 92.4% of the population is Alaska Native or part Native. During the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 54 total housing units, and 9 were vacant. 5 of these vacant housing units are used only seasonally. 55 residents were employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 3.51%, although 34.52% of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was $31,875 (note – includes teachers’ salaries which generally do not spend their total income in the community), per capita income was $13,281, and 4.35% of residents were living below the poverty level.

Golovin is not connected to other villages by roads. The nearest villages are White Mountain and Council. In the winter trails are made across the tundra and ice for travel by snow machine. The rivers, bay, and the ocean are used for travel in winter and summer. Local airlines provide service to Golovin year around, weather permitting. The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village.

3.3 Government, Corporations, and Service Providers

3.3.1 Chinik Eskimo Community
The federally recognized Chinik Eskimo Community Traditional Council conducts tribal government affairs for their membership in the village. The Council owns or operates EDA building, the Chinik Eskimo Community store, the EPA program, the Chinik Eskimo Community B&B, commercial accommodation rentals, public use computer work center, tribal enrollment program, and pulltab sales. The Council works closely with Kawerak, Inc., the regional non-profit Native organization.

Chinik Eskimo Community Traditional Council-2009
Irene Navarro, President
Eleanor Amaktoolik, Vice President
3.3.2 City of Golovin
The City was incorporated as a second-class city within an unorganized borough in 1971. City owned/operated services include the Golovin Utilities, the VPO, the volunteer fire and search and rescue, landfill, clinic maintenance, post office, and store rental.
Golovin Municipal Officials and Employees

Year of Incorporation: 1971
Manager or "Strong Mayor" Form of Government: Mayor
Regular Election Held: 1st Tuesday in October
Assembly/Council Meets: 2nd & 4th Tuesdays
Sales Tax: None
Property Tax: None
Special Taxes: None
Address: City of Golovin
         P.O. Box 62059
         Golovin, AK 99762
Phone: 907-779-3211
Fax: 907-779-2239
E-mail: golovin_ak@hotmail.com

Elected/Appointed Officials:

Mayor (term as mayor ends): The Honorable Donald Oliver (2009)
City Council (term ends):
   Donald Oliver, Mayor (2009)
   Julia Randall, Vice Mayor (2009)
   Peter Amaktoolik (2009)
   Norma Lewis, Secretary (2010)
   Wayne Henry Sr. (2011)
   Vacant
   Vacant
Advisory School Board (term ends):
   Irene Navarro
   Dora Davis
   Ruth Peterson
   Sherri Lewis
   Toby Anungazuk
Planning Commission (term ends): Toby Anungazuk

Golovin Planning Organizations

Chinin Eskimo Community  Kawerak’s Community Planning and  Development Program
Golovin Native Corporation  Golovin Volunteer Fire Dept.
City of Golovin
Advisory Education Committee  Golovin Volunteer Search and Rescue
Municipal Employees:

Position: Employee Name:
City Clerk Dora Davis
Fire Chief (Volunteer) Vacant
Public Safety (VPO) Robert Amarok
Golovin Power Util. Bookkeeper Joann Katchatag
GPU Operator 1 Larry Fagerstrom Sr.
GPU Operator 2 Justin Fagerstrom
Water/Sewer Supt. Washington Takak
Water/Sewer Supt. Wayne Henry Sr.

Regional Services & Facilities
BSRHA, NSHC, Kawerak, Inc, NSEDC, UAF

State of Alaska Services & Facilities:
Court/Magistrate: State of Alaska, Nome Courts, Nome Troopers
National Park Service, Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, DOT, OCS
Alaska Health & Social Services, National Weather Service

Federal Services & Facilities:
Army National Guard, National Coast Guard, Army Corp. of Engineers, HUD
U.S. Post Office, US Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, FAA, BIA, BLM, US Customs, USDA

3.3.3 Golovin Native Corporation

The village corporation established under ANSCA is the Golovin Native Corporation. The for-profit corporation sells gravel and cable television services, and rents the portable classroom to the school district. They are in the process of completing the 14c process for corporation lands.

Golovin Native Corporation Board-2009

President Nina Jane Patkotak
Vice President Maude Paniptchuk
Treasurer Carol Oliver
Secretary Ruth Peterson
Member Maggie Moses
Member Emily Murray
Member Lisa Haugen
### 3.3.4 Regional Corporations
Golovin is served by several regional corporations, which are located in Nome or Anchorage.

#### Local and Regional Government Contacts

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<td>Chinik Eskimo Community</td>
<td>P.O. Box 6209, Golovin, AK 99762</td>
<td>907-779-2214, 907-779-2227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tribal Office Phone: 907-779-2214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: 907-779-2829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Environmental Program 907-779-2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax 907-779-2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chinik Eskimo Community Store Phone: 907-779-2227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawerak, Incorporated</td>
<td>P.O. Box 948, Nome, AK 99762</td>
<td>907-443-5231, 907-443-4452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E-Mail: <a href="mailto:webmaster@kawerak.org">webmaster@kawerak.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Web: <a href="http://www.kawerak.org">http://www.kawerak.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tribal Coordinator – 907-779-2214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Accounting Specialist – 907-779-2319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Head Start – 907-779-3981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Golovin</td>
<td>P.O. Box 62059, Golovin, AK 99762</td>
<td>907-779-3211, 907-779-2239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E-mail: <a href="mailto:golovin_ak@hotmail.com">golovin_ak@hotmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>police 907-779-3211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fire dept 907-779-3971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fire house 907-779-2292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>water and sewer office 907-779-2274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>water and sewer project 907-779-2270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton Sound Health Corporation</td>
<td>P.O. Box 966, Nome, AK 99762</td>
<td>907-443-3311, 907-443-3139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Web: <a href="http://nortonsoundhealth.org/">http://nortonsoundhealth.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinic 907-779-3311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Travel clerk – 907-779-2272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>VBC-907-779-2290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golovin Native Corporation</td>
<td>P.O. Box 62099, Golovin, AK 99762</td>
<td>907-779-3251, 907-779-3261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bering Straits Regional Housing Auth.</td>
<td>P.O. Box 995, Nome, AK 99762</td>
<td>907-443-5256, 907-443-2985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Web: <a href="http://www.beringstraits.com/">http://www.beringstraits.com/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton Sound Economic Dev. Corp.</td>
<td>601 W. 5th Avenue, Suite 415, Anchorage, AK 99503</td>
<td>1-800-650-2248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Web: <a href="http://www.nsendc.com">http://www.nsendc.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search and Rescue-U.S. Coast Guard</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1050, Nome, AK 99762</td>
<td>1-800-478-5555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.uscg.mil/D17/">http://www.uscg.mil/D17/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska State Troopers</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-800-443-2835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.dps.state.ak.us/ast/">http://www.dps.state.ak.us/ast/</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### 3.3.5 Other Products or Service Providers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| AT&T Alascom                      | 505 East Bluff Drive  
Anchorage, AK 99501-1100  
1-800-252-7266  
http://www.attalascom.com/        |
| GCI, Cable                        | P.O. Box 274, Nome, AK 99762  
1-800-800-4800 residential  
1-800-800-7754 business  
http://www.gci.net                |
| Telalaska                         | P.O. Box 293, Nome, AK 99762  
1-800-478-7055  
http://www.telalaska.com/         |
| Mukluk Telephone Co.              |                                                 |
| Frontier Airlines                 | P.O. Box 1490, Nome, AK  
1-800-478-5125  
http://www.frontierflying.com/    |
| Bering Air                        | P.O. Box 1650, Nome, AK 99762  
1-800-478-5422  
http://www.beringair.com/         |
| Arctic Transportation Services    | P.O. Box 790, Nome, AK 99762  
907-443-5482  
http://ats.texrus.com/index.jsp    |
| Golovin Covenant Church           |                                                 |
| Mukluk Telephone Co.              |                                                 |
| Golovin School                    | P.O. Box 6204 Golovin, AK 99784  
907-779-3021 HS or 907-779-3041 Elem.  
fax 907-779-3031, counselor 907-779-2115  
http://bssd.org/                   |
| University of Alaska Fairbanks – Northwest Campus, Pouch 400, Nome, AK 99762  
907-443-8400  
http://www.nwc.uaf.edu/            |
| Chink Eskimo Community Store      | P.O. Box 62012, Golovin, AK 99784  
Phone: 907-779-2227                 |
| Crowley Marine Services, Inc.     | P.O. Box 700, Nome, AK 99762  
907-443-2484  
| Northland Services                | 21 West 2nd St., Nome, AK 99762  
907-443-5738                             |
| Alaska Logistics                  | PO Box 3512, Seattle, WA 98124  
866-585-3281                           |
3.4 Community Infrastructure

3.4.1 Housing

The following housing data is from the 2000 U.S. Census, and based on a total population of 144. The 2006 population is 154. Additional detail is available from the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Census and Geographic Information Network and the U.S. Census Bureau's American Fact Finder.

Housing Characteristics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Housing Units:</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupied Housing (Households):</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant Housing:</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant Due to Seasonal Use:</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Owner-Occupied Housing:</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Value Owned Homes:</td>
<td>$65,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Renter-Occupied Housing:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Median Rent Paid:</td>
<td>$408</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Households:</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. Household Size:</td>
<td>3.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Households:</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. Family Household Size:</td>
<td>4.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Family Households:</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pop. Living in Households:</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pop. Living in Group Quarters:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following Census figures are estimates, based on a sample. Local information is that the median rent listed above is for commercial rentals. Local housing rentals are based on income and run from $105-$400 a month. The percent of all households sampled in Golovin during the 2000 Census was 50%. Golovin has a total of 59 single family structures, 2 duplex structures, and no other types of residential structures.

3.4.2 Schools
The Bering Strait School District operates schools in 15 villages in the Bering Strait region. The student population is 98.7% Alaska Native, and the student/teacher ratio is 10.4. In 2001 the expense per student annually was $16,214. In 2008 there were 49 students and 6 teachers in the K-12 schools in Golovin. The Kaverak Head Start program meets in the new EDA building that was built in 2006. In 2008 there was 1 teacher and 1 on call teacher aide and 8 preschool students in the Head Start Program.
3.4.3 Water and Sewer
The City is beginning development of a community-wide piped water and sewer system. Water is pumped from Chinik Creek, is treated and stored in three large tanks. Approximately 50% of households are plumbed. 28 homes currently have water delivered by truck, 27 haul their own water, and 13 collect rain water during the summer.

Ten homes with septic tanks have experienced drain field failures, 25 households use honeybuckets and 21 homes use pit privies. A new 1.2-million-gallon water tank and washeteria have been funded. A new landfill is under construction; the access road is completed.

3.4.4 Landfill
The city operates the Class 3, non-permitted landfill (expired). Individuals haul their own trash to the landfill site. The access road is completed. Upgrades are needed on the road. Some old fuel tanks have been refurbished into burn boxes but need to be replaced. Fencing needs to be repaired.
3.4.5 Electricity

Electric Utility Name: Golovin Power Utilities
Utility Operator: City
Power Source: Diesel
Kilowatt Capacity: 745
Rate/Kilowatt Hour: $.38/KWH with PCE, $.60/KWH without PCE
Power Cost Equalization (PCE) Subsidy: Yes
  New rate is 1.08/KWH residential and 1.83/KWH for commercial

Power Plant

Electric/Heating:
Total Households: 45
Percent of Households That
  Heat Using Electricity: 0.0%
  Heat Using Fuel Oil, Kerosene: 91.3%
  Heat Using Wood: 4.4%
  Heat Using Bottled, Tank, LP Gas: 4.4%
  Heat Using Other Fuel: 0.0%
  Use No Fuel: 0.0%
3.4.6 Fuel

Fuel Tanks Currently in Use
Gasoline is $7.50 per gallon and heating fuel is $8.23 per gallon.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OWNER</th>
<th>CAPACITY (in gallons)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>97,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bering Strait School District</td>
<td>59,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4.7 Existing Transportation Systems
There are no roads connecting Golovin with other villages. Access to Golovin is primarily by air and sea. However, in the winter the village can also be accessed over land or ice. There are a few local roads in the village with culverts to help drainage. Locals are interested in a road to White Mountain. The roadways are typically less than 10 feet wide except for the major routes, which are between 10 and 20 feet in width. As most of the motor vehicles in the community are snowmobiles or all-terrain vehicles, there are few conflicts involving approaching vehicles attempting to pass each other. Local speed limits are posted. Dust is a problem in spring and
summer. The city is seeking ways to improve local trails. The Golovin Volunteer Fire Department has been involved in trail staking.

The airport was recently relocated, and a new state-owned airport with a 4,000' long by 75' wide gravel runway is available. Scheduled and chartered flights are available (weather permitting) daily from Nome. Local airlines include Bering Air, Frontier Flying Service, and ATS. Plans are in place to build a crosswind runway. Dust is a problem in spring and summer.

Golovin is serviced by different barging companies during the ice-free summer months. Barges cannot currently land at Golovin because there is no dock. Supplies are lightered from Nome and offloaded on the beach. The community is interested in the construction of a docking facility for barges. The City has requested funds for a small boat harbor feasibility study.

### 3.4.8 Communications

Telalaska (Mukluk Telephone) provides local service; GCI and AT&T provide long distance. Internet is provided by AT&T and GCI. According to the 2000 census 13% of the residents lack phone service.
Communications:
In-State Phone: Mukluk Telephone Co./TelAlaska
Long-Distance Phone: AT&T Alascom; GCI; Mukluk Telephone
Internet Service Provider: GCI, AT&T Alascom
TV Stations: ARCS-currently not operating
Radio Stations: KICY-AM; KNOM-AM
Cable Provider: Golovin Native Corporation, Dish Network
Teleconferencing: Alaska Teleconferencing Network
Ham and VHS Radios: Fire Department, Local camps
Postal Mail: United State Post Office, Fedex, UPS,
Deliveries: Alaska Air Gold Streaks, Local airline hand carries

3.4.9 Health Care
Clinic/Hospital: Dagumaaq Health Clinic
Phone Number: 907-779-3311
Operator: NSHC
Owner: City

Golovin is classified as an isolated village in EMS Region 5A in the Norton Sound Region. Emergency Services has coastal and air access. Emergency service is provided by three part time health aides. The clinic was upgraded in 1995 and is well maintained. The local health aides are employees with excellent training and experience. A public health nurse comes to do administer vaccinations annually. A medical doctor and a physical therapist come bi-annually to Golovin to see patients. Physician’s assistants come every three months. Eye doctors, dentists, and audiologists come annually. It is estimated that 10-15 residents must go to Nome for treatment each month and 1-5 go to Anchorage for treatment each month. The clinic would like to obtain a truck, strong snowmobile with an enclosed sled, or enclosed Nodwell to take critical patients to the airport. They also have a need for more locking filing cabinets to keep patient records confidential, more storage space, a connex for janitorial supplies and sleds.
3.4.10 Municipal Buildings
City owned buildings include: city offices, fire hall, post office, water plant, power plant, washeteria, city shop, and old clinic. The city also rents a building used by the store and an older clinic.

Washeteria

Inside the washeteria-crowded and poorly-equipped

City Garage
3.4.11 Tribal Buildings
The Chinik Eskimo Community owns the new EDA building, the Chinik Eskimo Community lodgings, the storage vans.

3.4.12 Public Safety
The City of Golovin provides one VPO in Golovin. The city has a small holding cell but no office space for this position. The Golovin Volunteer Fire department serves the community and uses a city owned building for offices and a fire hall. The community does have code red equipment. A local search and rescue team operates as well.

3.4.13 Libraries and Museums, Cultural Buildings
The school library serves the community but is closed in the summer when school is not in session. The Chinik Eskimo Community houses a beautiful showcase in the new EDA building for displaying local arts and crafts. The Chinik Eskimo Community – EDA building is used as a community hall.
3.4.14 Cemeteries and Graves
There are a few cemeteries and isolated gravesites in and around Golovin. Improvements and expansion are needed to record names, re-mark older graves, and make more room for new graves.

3.4.15 Public buildings, lands, churches, parks, camps, and recreational areas
The Chinik Eskimo Community runs the new EDA building as a community hall where Eskimo dances, family nights, parties, meetings, and classes, etc. are held. There are flat areas on the beach, near the school, and by the EDA building for picnics and outdoor summer events. The Chinik Creek is used for boating and as a swimming area. Local trails are used for ATV, snow machine, and foot races. The Nome-Golovin Snowmachine race is usually held in March.
4.0 Population and Growth Trends

4.1 Golovin Census Data

The following Population data is from the 2000 U.S. Census. Additional detail is available from the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Census and Geographic Information Network and the U.S. Census Bureau's American Fact Finder.

Population by Race:

Population in 2000: 144
White: 11
Alaska Native or Amer. Indian: 121
Other Races: 0
Two or More Races: 12
Percent Native*: 92.40%

(*Percent reporting Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more races)

All or Part Alaska Native/Indian: 133
Hispanic Origin (Any Race): 4
Not Hispanic (Any Race): 140

Population by Gender and Age:

Male: 78
Female: 66
Age 4 and under: 14
Age 5 - 9: 17
Age 10 - 14: 19
Age 15 - 19: 15
Age 20 - 24: 5
Age 25 - 34: 24
Age 35 - 44: 17
Age 45 - 54: 19
Age 55 - 59: 4
Age 60 - 64: 1
Age 65 - 74: 5
Age 75 - 84: 4
Age 85 and over: 0
Median Age: 25.5
Pop. Age 18 and over: 83
Pop. Age 21 and over: 76
Pop. Age 62 and over: 9

Census Population History:
1890: 25
1900: 185
1910: 0
1920: 0
1930: 135
1940: 116
1950: 94
1960: 59
1970: 117
1980: 87
1990: 127
2000: 144

The 2000 U.S. Census recorded a population of 144 people. The State of Alaska DCCED certifies the 2006 population at 154. Alaska Natives represented 92.4% of the population. There were 45 households with an average household size of 4.17. The percent of population by age group is listed above. According to the table above and 2006 DCCED counts, the population increased from 117 in 1970 to 154 in 2000 (an increase of 37 people).

4.2 Employment and the Economy
The entire population depends on subsistence hunting and fishing activities, which are supplemented by part-time, wage earnings. Year-round jobs are limited; unemployment is high. Most residents spend the summer at camps doing subsistence hunting and fishing. Fish, seal, and moose are the primary subsistence meat sources. An increase in the predator population has had a negative effect on the moose.
populations. Beluga whale, caribou, musk ox, Brandt ducks, geese, ptarmigan, spruce hens, grouse, and brown bear are also utilized. Seafood harvests include: crab, salmon, trout, grayling, tom-cod, white fish, pike, herring, herring eggs, and ling cod. The decline of fishing in 2003 imposed stricter regulations on silver salmon. 14 residents hold commercial fishing permits. The salmon fishery and reindeer herding offer some potential for cash income to augment subsistence food harvests. Several kinds of bird eggs, roots, greens and berries are gathered.

The school, Chinik Eskimo Community store, post office, city, traditional council, Kawerak, Norton Sound Health Corporation, and airlines provide the local employment. Construction jobs provide seasonal employment. Ivory and bone carving, sewing, knitting, beading, wood carving, and ulu making contributes some cash for local artists.

The return of muskoxen to Alaska is applauded as an important success story in wildlife conservation. The number of muskoxen had greatly reduced worldwide which led to a move to restore protected populations to Alaska. In the 1930’s, 34 muskoxen captured in Greenland were brought to Fairbanks and later moved to Nunivak Island where they adapted, thrived and increased to about 750 by 1968. In the 1960’s animals were transported to other areas in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Cape Thompson, the Seward Peninsula, Nelson Island, Wrangell Island, and even the Taimyr Peninsula in Russia. In 1990, approximately 2,220 free-ranging muskoxen resided in Alaska with about 700 on the Seward Peninsula. Some residents of Golovin benefit from the project, but only a limited number of hunting permits are issued. The families that are able to get a muskox share the meat with others. The muskoxen also compete with the moose, reindeer, caribou, and humans for tundra vegetation, greens and berries. They trample the greens and berries in search of the vegetation and lichen that they eat.
## General Description the Economy, Employment, Income and Poverty

The following Income and Employment data is from the 2000 U.S. Census. Additional detail is available from the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Census and Geographic Network and the U.S. Census Bureau's American Fact Finder.

Income and Poverty Levels: These figures are estimates based on a sample, and are subject to sampling variability. The percent of all households sampled in Golovin was 50%. Note: Current socio-economic measures could differ significantly.

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<thead>
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<th>Income and Poverty Levels</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per Capita Income:</td>
<td>$13,281</td>
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<tr>
<td>Median Household Income:</td>
<td>$31,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Family Income:</td>
<td>$41,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in Poverty:</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent Below Poverty:</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Employment:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Employment Category</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Potential Work Force (Age 16+):</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Employment:</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian Employment:</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Employment:</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian Unemployed (And Seeking Work):</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent Unemployed:</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults Not in Labor Force (Not Seeking Work):</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of All 16+ Not Working (Unemployed $+$ Not Seeking):</td>
<td>34.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Wage &amp; Salary Workers:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Self-Employed Workers (in own not incorporated business):</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government Workers (City, Borough, State, Federal):</td>
<td>37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unpaid Family Workers:</td>
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</table>
Employment by Occupation:

- Management, Professional & Related: 13
- Service: 11
- Sales & Office: 20
- Farming, Fishing & Forestry: 0
- Construction, Extraction & Maintenance: 6
- Production, Transportation & Material Moving: 5

Employment by Industry:

- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting, Mining: 0
- Construction: 4
- Manufacturing: 0
- Wholesale Trade: 0
- Retail Trade: 9
- Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities: 6
- Information: 0
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental & Leasing: 0
- Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative & Waste Mgmt: 2
- Education, Health & Social Services: 22
- Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation & Food Services: 0
- Other Services (Except Public Admin): 3
- Public Administration: 9

Business Licenses in Golovin

The records below reflect current business licenses on file with the Department of Community and Economic Development, Division of Occupational Licensing, Business Licensing Section. These licenses may not represent actual business activity. For more information on a specific business, use Commerce's Business License Search website.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>GOLOVIN POWER UTILITIES</td>
<td>221111 4900</td>
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<tr>
<td>GOLOVIN VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT</td>
<td>722211 5800</td>
</tr>
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</table>
5.0 Environmental Scan

5.1 Soils and Topography
Golovin is located on a sand spit between Golovnin Bay and Golovnin Lagoon. The Fish River flows into Golovnin Lagoon and there is a large area of wetlands and tidal flats at the northwest end of the lagoon. The land to the north and east of Golovin is characterized by rolling hills with flat, marshy valleys in between. The soil at Golovin is sand and gravel and consequently permafrost is not typically a problem. Soils inland from the existing village, however, tend to be poorly drained, with a peaty surface layer and shallow permafrost. Vegetation is primarily tundra sedges, mosses, and low shrubs, with some spruce forests in upland areas to the north and east. Golovin is located within the zone of continuous permafrost, with an active layer of approximately four feet. Permafrost may extend to depths of 70 feet. The slopes within Golovin are generally less than 12 percent and erosion potential is moderate.

5.2 Vegetation
Vegetation on the Seward Peninsula is principally tundra, with alpine dryas-lichen tundra and barrens at high elevations and moist sedge-tussock tundra at lower elevations. Patches of low-growing ericaceous and willow-birch shrubs occur on better-drained areas. Vegetation in Golovin is generally limited to evergreen trees, alder, cottonwood and willow trees, berry bushes, wild flowers, tundra sedges, low shrubs, lichens, mosses, low bush berries, and various grasses, with some spruce forests in upland areas to the north and east. Local residents harvest a variety of berries, roots, mushrooms, and greens from the land. There is local concern over the increasing problem with birch-bark beetles destroying the trees. The dead wood has been a growing fire-hazard concern since 2005.

5.3 Climate
Marine climatic influences prevail during the summer when the sea is ice-free. Summer temperatures average 40 to 60; winter temperatures average -2 to 19. Extremes from -40 to 80 have been recorded. Average annual precipitation is 19 inches, with 40 inches of snowfall. Golovnin Bay is frozen from early November to mid-May.

5.4 Wildlife
A wide variety of fish and wildlife are present around Golovin. Moose, caribou, wolf, lynx, wolverine, beavers, porcupines, duck, geese, and other waterfowl are present. Seal, beluga whale, all species of salmon, whitefish, lingcod, tomcod, smelt, pike, and trout are present in the area waters of Golovin. No critical habitat areas, refuges, or sanctuaries are listed in the area surrounding the community. No known endangered species habitats are located within the planning area. There is a problem occasionally with beavers damming the rivers.
5.5 Historic Preservation
There are several ancient village sites near the current location of Golovin. The tribe was nomadic and used the current village site mainly for a hunting area. The Dexter Trading Post was operational until 1952, and is now privately owned by a member of the Dexter family. Local residents would like to see the facility made into a museum or historical site.

5.6 Seismic, Flood, and Wetland Information
Golovin lies in seismic risk zone three, subject to earthquakes of magnitude 6.0 or greater. There is no record of damage in Golovin from earthquakes or tsunamis.

The Army Corps of Engineers rates flood potential at Golovin as high, due primarily to storm surges and wind-driven waves. Most of the homes lie at least ten feet above sea level and outside the area subject to floods with a frequency of 100 years. Much of the area along Golovnin Lagoon, including the airport, are within the 100-year floodplain, but are protected from the wind-driven waves of Golovnin Bay. Flooding in both 1970 and 1974 inundated large areas along Golovnin Lagoon, although the extent of damage was limited. Erosion is a problem along Golovnin Bay during severe storms.

Alaska's wetlands occupy 43.3 % of its 403,247,700 acres. This contrasts to the contiguous US where they occupy only 5.2 % of the land surface. Wetlands in Alaska include: bogs, fens, wet and moist tundra, ponds, forests, mud flats, fresh and salt marshes. Most regions in Alaska have a land surface with extensive areas of wetlands. Expanses of moist and wet tundra underlain by permafrost occur in the northern and western regions. Some of the Nation's most extensive complexes of salt marshes and mud flats occur along the coasts of the Bering Sea.
### 5.7 Land Status

As of June 2007, the 14(c)(3) Land Selection process is currently in progress.

**Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA)**

Land Status

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<thead>
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<th>ANCSA Land Entitlement:</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Golovin Native Corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>12(a) Land Entitlement*:</td>
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<tr>
<td>92,160 acres</td>
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<tr>
<td>12(b) Land Entitlement**:</td>
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<td>7,700 acres</td>
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Other Land Entitlements:

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<tr>
<td>14(c)(3) Status***:</td>
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<td>14(c)(3) Comments:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Land outside the town site needs to be identified.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* ANCSA 12(a) land entitlement to village corp. from federal government
** ANCSA 12(b) land reallocated to village corp. from Reg. Native Corp.
*** Under ANCSA 14(c)(3), villages must reconvey surface estates to the local city government to provide for community use and expansion

### 5.8 Designated Land Status and Management Issues

There are no National Wildlife Refuges near Golovin, according to the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service. There are no designated Wild and Scenic Rivers near Golovin, according to the U.S. National Park Service. Golovin is included in the Bering Strait Coastal Resource Service Area. Development in Golovin may be subject to the Bering Strait Coastal Management Plan developed in 1989. State land includes the airport. No Native Allotments exist within the city limits. There are some local right of way and easements issues to consider before developing certain projects.

### 5.9 Land Use Potential

Within Golovin there are some possible land areas for future development projects if care is taken not to build on existing gravesites or wetlands. There is one site which should not be used due to contamination issues, the old dumb site at the mouth of the Chinik Creek. A Brownsfield assessment recommended in 2007 that the site be moved due the threat of erosion.
6.0 Opportunities and Barriers to Development

6.1 Development Opportunities, Trends, and Strengths - What are our development opportunities, current trends in Golovin, or strengths and assets that will help us as we plan and complete projects in our community?

- **People and Organizations** – youth are more involved in local events, regional assistance from Kawerak, NSCH, NSEDC ANTHC, AEA, etc., self-governance, good role models, home grown role models like State senator, teachers, nurses, etc., high community expectations, learning to make use of Kawerak and other resources, good parenting, formalization of tribal policies, organizational capacity building, working on council and personnel policies, joint entities all working together, great place to raise a family, population is growing, well behaved children that are noticed by staff, children do not stay out too late, part time grant writers, local pastor, tribal coordinator, vocal people who make their voices heard on important matters, Elders, and organizations are learning to work together more on local projects.

- **Health and Safety** – good health aides and counselors, tribal family coordinator, recognizing local youth needs and health needs, more patient education in chronic health issues like diabetes, misdiagnosis, dental programs, fluoride treatments, people are more willing to ask for help for health issues, health staff are more available to patients, availability of tele-medicine, local entities enforcing health and safety with life jacket provisions, dry community, Vacation Bible School for our youth and young people, local community events like the 4th of July and New Years, and volunteer search and rescue teams.

- **Economy** – large employers with more employees (Bering Straits School District, Kawerak, NSHC., City of Golovin), potential freight hub for Norton Sound, and locally owned businesses.

- **Education, and Training** – good school and we have competitive students in school and in school sports.

- **Culture** – more traditional/tribal interest (versus city only) in taking part in more local activities, more utilization of the Elder’s knowledge, more aware of heritage and culture, looking up to our Elders, our subsistence way of life, fish camp, teaching skin sewing, youth are doing traditional dancing in Golovin, potlucks, adapting to other cultures, extended families, sharing tradition and modern foods, helping each other, and remembering our stories, heritage, and history.
• **Environmental** – subsistence hunting and fishing areas are more accessible than in other communities, open water, good geographic location, access to the ocean, rocks, trees, etc., clean town site, relatively clean dumpsite, no known old contaminated military sites nearby, wide variety of game available in each season, wind, solar, and thermal as potential alternative energy sources, variety of wild plants like greens and berries, mineral development potential for precious metals, gold, clay, and gravel, deep water site possible for deep water port and small boat harbor development, natural sheltered harbor, potential for residential and local crab fishery, pass though point for the Iditarod and other races, local and regional snowmachine races like the Nome-Golovin Race, bird watching, location with unique geography and history, and historical site development potential at Dexter Road House.

• **Infrastructure** – new clinic, new school, internet available, more stable power, locally run utilities (electric, water and sewer), new church, old church building renovated, and a local store.

6.2 Development Barriers, Hazards, and Areas of Concern - What are development barriers, hazards, or areas of concern that we need to consider as we begin development projects?

• **People and Organizations** – need for constructive activities for youth, need for better local communication between entities and with outside agencies, leaders need to fully participate, we need to support our local representatives by providing them all necessary information needed for outside meetings beforehand and telling them our concerns to present, more accountability needed for those traveling outside to represent Golovin interests (read the packets provided beforehand, attend all meetings, know the issues and speak up, and give a full report when they return), we need more local knowledge of the authorities and responsibilities of local organizations, outside pressure to build a road from Nome (Golovin is only interested in inter-village roads, not a road to Nome), need more education of our local organizational members in their authorities, powers, responsibilities and duties in governance issues, need more consensus on our collective community decisions for the future, better participation of our leadership, stronger book keeping skills would improve force account projects, and better accountability of all organizations in the community (corp., tribe, city, etc.).

• **Health and Safety** – lack or recreational activities for youth and adults especially in the summer, buildings need to be safety inspected locally on a regular basis, buildings and offices need to be designed for new technology, not enough washers and dryers at the washeteria, need to open the new washeteria, need to take better care of pit privies (outhouses), and hook all homes and businesses to sewer and water and get rid of the privies.

• **Economy** - college students not returning to work in Golovin, high rate of unemployment, buildings need to be more energy efficient, we have limited well trained or certified workforce, need more heavy equipment operators, more plumbers, electricians and mechanics, high cost of living and shipping/freight rates, high
transportation costs, high fuel and oil prices, regional organizations need to assure that more dollars go directly to the communities that they serve, no more local commercial fishing going on, and many local jobs have no benefits provided.

- **Education and Training** – need more room in our school (no cafeteria, no shop area).

- **Culture** – subsistence regulations and closures are affecting our traditional way of life (our rivers are closed based on numbers in other rivers far from this location), and unsure future of the right to live a subsistence lifestyle.

- **Environmental** – climate changes (later freeze and earlier thaws, storms), need to be careful about beavers damaging the water source, intercept fisheries are hurting the fish populations, poor fish management, no local input in wildlife and fish management, need more local input on fish studies, need a voice on federal subsistence board, climate change patterns, Golovin is ignored when flooding and erosion issues are addressed in the region despite our presentations of documentation, Golovin needs to be more aggressive and obtain state and federal assistance for funding of flooding and erosion issues, our old landfill lies in a flood zone and needs to be moved, Golovin needs to select a relocation site, and complete an emergency plan.

- **Infrastructure** – need a better water source, need a recreational facility, need more local office space, need for more local housing, external agencies are not listening to local people about issues like the Post Office/zip code need, slow mail service, expectation of outside agencies for us to rubber stamp the plans they make for the community without any input, last minute notices about funding opportunities for projects or the need for resolutions to process grants written by outside agencies, outside agencies not coming to Golovin to participate or obtain input, need a pressurized water line from the water tank to each home, lack of jobsite oversight on projects to assure jobs are done on time and within budget, very little local control over funding passed through other agencies, and housing materials in storage need to be made into houses before the materials are lost or damaged.
7.0 Golovin Vision, Goals, and Values

7.1 Golovin’s Community Vision (developed in 2003 and expanded on in 2008):

By 2013 Golovin will:
- protect our community from floods/erosion and natural disasters
- create an economic base for our community
- have water and sewer for all residents and commercial buildings
- have our people further qualified and trained for local jobs which will improve our employment and social well-being while continuing our traditional lifestyle
- have improved transportation
- have our own postal services and zip code
- have good homes with water and sewer in a clean and healthy environment
- have more of our young people graduating from college and returning to work in Golovin
- have more jobs and businesses created and sustained
- develop tourism as an industry that is clean and locally guided, and generates new income and seasonal jobs for our community

7.2 Golovin’s Golovin Development Goals and Objectives (developed in 2003 and expanded on in 2008):

_Golovin Community Development Goals_

1. Protect and preserve our community and private infrastructure from the effects of climate change to assure that basic educational, social, health, and environmental needs will continue.
2. Enhance transportation/postal services, capital infrastructure and housing to provide a safe and healthy community while protecting our environment.
3. Improve our culture and social governance through education and training.
4. Business development and employment for our people, natural resources and land.

_Golovin Community Development Objectives_

1. To focus jointly on long-range planning for unity in future economic development.
2. To improve transportation infrastructure to lower the cost for community development and residents.
3. To provide and maintain a long-term, safe and clean environment through effective sanitation and water services.
4. To provide a safe and healthy home environment for Elders and young families through housing programs.
5. To educate leaders and youth in more responsible leadership for self-governance and self-determination.
6. To maintain and exercise a healthy lifestyle by utilizing the traditional knowledge of our Elders and western ways.
7. To implement programs for our Elders and Youth to gather as a community and participate in recreational activities.
8. To provide students the quality education and skills incorporating both traditional and western lifestyles for succeeding in today’s community.
9. To maintain and strengthen our traditional values and knowledge for our well-being.
10. To train our workforce on modern technology for improving job performances.
11. To support local, existing and new businesses for sustaining employment and expanding a healthy economy.
12. To create new opportunities in employment for tourism and sports activities/outdoor recreation.

7.3 Golovin Community Values and Development

7.3.1 Golovin Values (developed in 2003)

Respectful Community
- Respect for each other
- Respect for one another, land and Elders
- Helping others, Elders and disabled
- Welcoming community
- Respect for leadership
- Be understanding
- Love, peace and harmony
- Respect for everything
- Help those that fall down

Subsistence Way of Life
- Subsistence and hunting skills
- Share Native foods (skillful hunters)
- Keeping culture alive
- Fish camp people going to camps to prepare for winter
- Sharing of Native foods and knowledge
- Access to Native foods, animals, fish, plants, berries
- Utilize our past heritage to learn in the present
- Help each other
- Respect for animals

Positive Care of Children
- Well behaved children
- Taking care of children, teaching them the right way to do things, teaching them to share
- Provide children skills and education opportunities that lead to jobs
• Effective laws – helmet, safety training for kids
• Good clinic staff, making sure parents know their children are up-to-date on immunizations
• Protect children from abuse (emotional, physical and sexual)

Sharing of Skills
• Learning from Elders
• Teaching young people ways of life and everything
• Education – excellent teachers
• Positive role models
• Knowledge of language
• Local Natives artistically creative
• Ability to contribute to community
• Willingness

Independence
• Be self-reliant
• Willingness to learn new things
• Communication skills
• Support of what one decides to do
• Knowledge
• Affluence
• Learn by observing others
• Don’t hurry self up too much (take time to do it right)
• Confidence in self
• Reduce public assistance dependence

Balanced Leadership
• Keep work load manageable
• Encourage service learning

Spiritual Well-being
• Bible Study
• Sunday school
• Prayer groups
• Pastor support

Travis Fagerstrom, Jack Brown, Trina Larsen, and Thomas Punguk
7.3.2 Applying Values to Community Development - When we develop and plan important projects or programs, what are the things we must remember?

We should:

- keep an open mind about all present and future projects
- always get approval from the land owners before building
- determine what lies beneath the land before we dig, be aware of scattered grave sites
- plan the project with the community involved
- choose sites wisely that are good for building foundations upon
- determine the long term effects of a project, make decision that are the best for the community
- do not leave trash behind
- think about safety, thorough inspections afterward, ongoing maintenance
- support and encourage each other
- gain support from other organizations and inform the community, get them involved
- careful grant writing for obtaining funding
- utilize as much local hire as possible, especially certified or trained workers
- involve the youth in projects because they are our future leaders, get their input
- support the people that come in to help with projects in the community
- communicate to the community the project progress, celebrate success with open house
8.0 Development Priorities and Implementation Strategies

There were 10 priorities identified by the Golovin Planning Committee and approved by the City of Golovin and the Chinik Eskimo Community in order to improve the economic development for the community. In order to provide a thorough understanding of each project, the following information is given for each priority:

- Project Description
  - Background
  - Project Needs and Benefits
  - Potential Constraints to Project Development

- Project Implementation
  - Plan of Action
  - Organizations Responsible and Contact Information
  - Funding Possibilities

Jointly Approved Top 10 Priorities for the community of Golovin 2009-2013

1. Water and Sewer/Y‘Round Water Source
2. Relocation of Generator Building/Alternative Energy
3. Rock Quarry/Heavy Equipment
4. Erosion Control
5. Roads, Including to Subsistence Areas
6. New Store Building
7. Small Boat Harbor
8. Own Zip Code/New Post Office
9. Recreational Building/Day Care
10. Crosswind Runway
8.1 Priority #1 Water and Sewer/Year ‘Round Water Source

8.1.1 Project Description

Background
Water is accumulated in the summer to fill 3 holding tanks, a 1,200,000, a 600,000, and a 350,000 gallon tank. This water has to last for all of the community all year. ANTHC is still in the planning processes to build a new tank. Golovin does not have an adequate water supply or a completed water and sewer system. Half of the homes which are mostly on the east side of town still need water and sewer hookups. Golovin is a growing community with new homes and buildings being constructed each year. The unserved homes currently use outhouses or honeybuckets and have water delivered to their homes. Some haul their own water. Some have septic tanks and drain fields. The small washeteria operated by the city provides a place to wash clothes and shower. A new washeteria was built several years ago and is 80% completed. It needs to be completed and opened to the public.

Project Need and Benefits
The water source is not believed to be sufficient for the year-around needs of the community if all homes were to be hooked to water and sewer. Another source is needed to meet that need. Upgrades are needed at the plant to assure safety and efficiency so more all homes can be included in the system. A new filtration system is needed to make the water safer. Golovin also needs to prepare now for construction of new buildings in the future which will need access to sewer and water. Inability to provide sewer and water service to new sites could hold up other construction projects and hurt the community. The families that live up the hill must still use honey buckets and haul water. This is a hardship and an inconvenience, but more importantly it creates sanitation problems. The health and well-being of these households would improve with their inclusion to the system. The old washeteria needs repairs and new equipment, or the new washeteria needs to open soon.

Potential Constraints to Project Development
Many of Alaska’s rural villages have inadequate water supplies and sewer systems. Funding sources for new water source development and water and sewer projects are competitive and limited. Most of the sewer and water funding goes to other communities where the needs are greater. Some funding sources may be reluctant to award grants to fund extensions to older homes or homes that are located in difficult places.
8.1.2 Project Implementation

Plan of Action
- Keep open communication with agencies to assure that the new washeteria is opened soon. Ask how the community can help move that project to completion.
- Hold local meetings to determine sewer and water needs and priorities based on which community projects are funded and scheduled to begin.
- Set up a meeting with agencies like VSW (State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Water, and Village Safe Water Program) to discuss priority projects.
- With funds from Kawerak’s Grant Writer Assistance program hire a grant writer to identify funding sources and submit an application for design and construction funds.

Organizations Responsible and Contact Information
City of Golovin, PO Box 62059, Golovin, AK 99762

Funding Possibilities and Other Contact Information
CE2 Engineers - http://www.ce2engineers.com/, Lloyd Persson, Phone: 907-349-1010

State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Water, and Village Safe Water Program Village Safe Water (VSW), http://www.dec.state.ak.us/water/vsw/index.htm, Greg Magee, Program Manager, Greg.Magee@alaska.gov, 555 Cordova Street, Anchorage, AK 99501-2617, Telephone: 907-269-7613, Fax Number: 907-269-7509


Norton Sound Health Corporation - Office of Environmental Health, Kevin Zweifel (Technical Assistance), P.O. Box 966, Nome, AK 99762, Phone: 907-443-3294

Alaska Native Health Consortium (Environmental Engineers) - 4000 Ambassador Drive, Anchorage, AK 99508, Phone: 907-729-1900, http://www.anthc.org/
8.2 PRIORITY # 2 Relocation of Generator Building/Alternative Energy

8.2.1 Project Description

Background
The existing power plant was built in 2004. As the population grows and new facilities and housing units are built, the demand for power increases while the capacity remains the same. Also, the plant is in a flood zone and susceptible to catastrophic loss. The diesel generators are costly to keep running as the cost of fuel continues to rise. A wind study was completed to explore alternative energy viability.

Project Needs and Benefits
Moving the power plant to higher ground will assure the community will have reliable power and eliminate potential problems in the future. Reliable power is necessary to daily life and will improve the well-being and safety of residents. Exploring alternative sources of energy will help prepare the community to more efficiently and economically serve the community. Older homes in Golovin need renovations to make them more energy efficient.

Potential Constraints to Project Development
Funding and land issues are the major constraints to the project. High shipping costs and a short construction season are also an issue.

8.2.2 Project Implementation

Plan of Action
- Hold public meetings to determine issues and needs. Develop a local list of all proposed new construction projects that will impact power usage changes in Golovin.
- Select a site to move the plant and obtain site control.
- Contact various funding agencies for program and funding updates and information.
- Maintain open communication with AVEC on future project developments.
- Review and update power plant policies to conserve fuel as much as possible.
- Explore alternative energy opportunities.
- Institute theft prevention measures.
- Maintain and review all emergency action plans.

**Organizations Responsible and Contact Information**
City of Golovin, PO Box 62059, Golovin, AK 99762

**Funding Possibilities**


8.3 PRIORITY #3  Rock Quarry/Heavy Equipment

8.3.1 Project Description

Background
Golovin has been using a site about ½ mile to the East-Northeast as a primary local source for recent gravel needs. It is a pit run shist and shale site. Beach sand is used for some surfacing needs. All the gravel sites are being depleted with each new road or construction project. The City of Golovin owns a 1978 D5B dozer, a 1984 350 C small dozer with a 6 way blade, a 1989 2L200B Excavator, a 1990’s LR 110 crane, two 1983 end dump trucks (one 8 yards, one 12 yards), two 1989 10 yard end dump trucks, a 1983 644C loader, a 1996 1000-gallon water truck, a 2007 vacuum truck, a 200 Honda 4x4 4-wheeler, and one trailer for the 4-wheeler. A new loader is due to arrive in 2009. The newer pieces of equipment are in very good condition and are kept well maintained. The new equipment is stored in the city garage. The older equipment is stored outside.

Project Needs and Benefits
The permafrost at most construction sites in Golovin makes the need for good gravel necessary for all new construction and road projects in the community. The current sites are nearly depleted and there is a need for an accessible site with good rock. Having a new gravel source in Golovin will allow for future progress and new development projects. The older equipment is in fair condition but parts are getting harder to obtain as equipment ages.

All of the trucks need to be replaced. Selling some of the older equipment would help raise money for some new items. There is a great need for a D9 or D10 cat to rip and stockpile new material at the gravel sites. Heavy equipment is needed for almost every infrastructure project from airports, roads, landfills, sewer and water, housing, public buildings, etc. Despite careful maintenance some of the existing equipment is aging and reaching the end of useful life. Obtaining new equipment will provide the tools to better maintain the community and grow. It will also assure for the safety of the operators. Having reliable local equipment will reduce the costs on many development projects, and allow the community to respond to emergencies better.

Potential Constraints to Project Development
The need for preliminary mineral surveys, land issues, short construction seasons, heavy equipment needs, high freight costs, and project funding are the major constraints to the project. The final Aviation Project Evaluation Board (APEB) score for the proposed airport improvement project which was approved in 2001 is 115. This is not a high enough score to be scheduled for airport improvement funding very soon. This means that it is possible that existing gravel sources could be depleted before the Alaska Department of Transportation develops a new source for the airport project.
8.3.2 Project Implementation

Plan of Action

Gravel Source:
- Develop a list of planned or potential development projects proposed for the next five years and do a local estimate of the amount of gravel that will be needed.
- Assess the existing gravel sites to estimate the volume that can efficiently be developed from them.
- Keep accurate local data on timelines for various development projects.
- Keep in close contact with funding agencies regarding gravel needs for projects and advocate for assistance with gravel site exploration for future needs.
- Obtain a copy of the Alaska Department of Transportation report for the planned airport project that identifies the volume and type of gravel necessary for the airport project and potential future gravel development sites.
- Work with the city and tribe to seek grant funding for mineral surveys to identify sites for future gravel sources for development projects.
- Identify a village site to store crushed rock for future development needs.

Heavy Equipment:
- Keep regular maintenance logs on existing equipment to prolong use and keep it operable and safe.
- Keep accurate records of the age and condition of all equipment and estimated replacement dates.
- Meet with all project developers to identify equipment needs for the next 5 years. Develop a list of necessary items to purchase. Research the new and used cost of items and estimated freight costs to Golovin.
- Write policies for storage, maintenance, and use of all new equipment to be obtained.
- Use Kawerak’s grant writer assistance program to hire a grant writer to explore funding sources, seek matching funds from the community, and apply for funds for equipment.
- Keep open communication with all project developers in the community for possible opportunities to obtain used equipment from them when projects end.

Organizations Responsible and Contact Information
City of Golovin, PO Box 62059, Golovin, AK 99762
Golovin Native Corporation, PO Box 62099, Golovin, AK 99762

Funding Possibilities
State of Alaska Department of Transportation, Northern Region - 2301 Peger Road, Fairbanks, AK 99709, Website: http://www.dot.state.ak.us/
- Steve Titus, P.E., Regional Director, steve.titus@alaska.gov, Phone: 907-451-2210
- Jerry Rafson, Northern Region Planning Chief, jerry.rafson@alaska.gov, Phone: 907-451-5150,
-Howard Thies, Northern Region Maintenance and Operations Director, howard.thies@alaska.gov, Phone: 907-451-2294
-Longin Krol, Northern Region Construction Chief, lon.krol@alaska.gov, Phone: 907-451-5488,

Bering Strait Housing Regional Authority - PO Box 995, Nome, AK 99762, Phone: 907-443-5256, Daryl Kooley, dkooley@bsrha.org

Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (NSEDC) - P.O. Box 906, Nome, AK 99762, Phone: 907-443-2304 or Toll Free: 1-800-650-2248, http://www.nsedc.com


8.4 PRIORITY #4 Erosion Control

8.4.1 Project Description

Background
Golovin is situated on a gravel spit between Golovnin Bay and Golovnin Lagoon off the shore of Norton Sound. The community’s proximity to both fresh and salt water can be a precarious location when fall storms erode the gravel spit. The community lacks a breakwater barrier to protect the village from the destructive waves when storms hit the community from the west or south. Coastal erosion from the storms in 2003, 2004, and 2005 warrants concern for community members. Several areas along the coastline used by the people in Golovin are vulnerable to erosion and flooding during the storm season. The beaches have historically been susceptible to damage and erosion from storm conditions, tidal surges, and from the sea ice conditions. Along one point of the Golovin coastline, the old landfill site is eroding into Golovnin Bay. The next devastating storm can quite possibly erode much of the lower end of the community away.

Project Needs and Benefits
The natural barriers of sea ice that have protected the community of Golovin have greatly declined over the years due to climate changes. The storms of 2003, 2004, and 2005, were devastating and have left the residents vulnerable to future storms. The storm that caused a tremendous amount of damage throughout the Norton Sound region during the week of September 23rd, 2005 left no community in this region untouched. Coastal erosion from the 10-foot plus waves warrants concern to the community members of Golovin. The community lacks a breakwater barrier to protect Golovin from the destructive waves when storms hit from the west and south. The last storm washed out some shipping containers of contaminated soil that were being temporarily stored in Golovin into the sea. In the event of a storm with winds greater than the last storm, the bulk fuel storage could be damaged and vital infrastructure like the clinic, school, and power plant could be lost. In order to mitigate these concerns; an adequate breakwater and other erosion control measures are needed.

Potential Constraints to Project Development
Many of Alaska’s coastal communities are in similar danger from erosion and funding is limited. Golovin feels they have a smaller population and more aggressive communities receive funding before they do because it is hard to
convince outside agencies of the severity of the problem. Golovin was not eligible for funding or assistance because they did not have a Hazard Mitigation Plan, but this plan is in progress and due for completion in 2009.

8.4.2 Project Implementation

Plan of Action
- Complete the Hazard Mitigation Plan that is in progress.
- BIA funding through the KTP is potentially available only if the seawall will protect existing roads nearby.
- Projects are conducted by the Corps in four phases. There is an approximate five to eight year timeline by the Corps. The maximum amount of federal funds available is $3 million. To qualify for the program, the shoreline to be protected must be publicly owned or used. Private land may qualify if the project is necessary to protect nearby public facilities.

1. Reconnaissance Phase Description-This phase is 100% federally funded and is performed to identify if there is a federal interest and/or economic justification in proceeding to the next phase (feasibility study).
2. Feasibility Study-The purpose of this study is to evaluate alternatives, determine costs and benefits and if there is a plan that has feasible engineering, is environmentally acceptable, and can be economically justified.
3. Pre-construction, engineering, and Design-This phase is cost shared 75% federal and 25% local.
4. Construction-This phase is cost shared and is usually 80% federal and 20% local.

Both Village Councils also need to send a letter to their congressional delegation requesting them to name the study in order to add funding to the Corps of Engineers budget for them to start work.

Organizations Responsible and Contact Information
City of Golovin, PO Box 62059, Golovin, AK 99762

Chinik Eskimo Community, PO Box 62020, Golovin, AK 99762

Golovin Native Corporation, PO Box 62099, Golovin, AK 99762

Funding Possibilities and Other Contact Information
U.S. Army engineer District, Alaska, CEPOA-PM-C - Julie Anderson, P.O. Box 6898, Elemendorf AFB, AK. 99506-6898, Phone: 907-753-5685 Fax: 907-753-5526, Email: Julie.l.Anderson@poa02.usace.army.mil

Kawerak Transportation Program-Ken Waterman - PO Box 948, Nome, AK 99762, Phone: 907-443-4264, Email: trans.plan1@kawerak.org

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) - Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development Division of Community Advocacy - 211 Cushman Street, Fairbanks, AK 99701-4639, Website:
http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/grt/blockgrants.htm, Jo E. Grove, Block Grants-Program Manager, Jo.Grove@alaska.gov, Phone: 907-451-2716; Fax: 907-451-2742, Jill Davis, Grants Administrator, Jill.Davis@alaska.gov, Phone: 907-451-2717; Fax: 907-451-2742

Indian Community Development Block Grants (ICDBG) - Barbara Gallegos
8.5 PRIORITY #5  Roads, Including to Subsistence Areas

8.5.1 Project Description

Background
The tribe has worked with the Kawerak Transportation Program to develop a long range transportation plan. Kawerak completed an aerial mapping project that developed new area maps in 2004. The mapping project was necessary for almost all new construction projects in the region. Some dust control projects have been completed on the Golovin roads. The dust control efforts were effective in reducing the dust, but they need to be better timed in order to have a greater effect. Some culverts and drainage ditches have improved the road conditions within the city limits. The city takes care of snow removal, minimal road maintenance, and has posted local speed limits.

Project Needs and Benefits
There is a need for wider roads, improved road maintenance, and more new road construction projects within the city limits. Wider roads and improved road maintenance within in the community would allow larger vehicles and boat trailers to travel and pass each other. This would also prevent damage to the land, and assure the safety of all travelers in the area. More roads within the community would extend to future development and construction sites. There is also a need for more summer and winter trail staking which would assure traveler safety and protect the tundra.

Potential Constraints to Project Development
The process to assist tribes with road development is costly and time consuming. Construction costs have risen and funding has been reduced to transportation programs. Construction seasons are very short. Further, the Kawerak Transportation Program serves nineteen tribes in the region, all of which have transportation needs just as serious as Golovin. The Bureau of Indian Affairs Roads Program is understaffed and must serve the all the tribes in the United States. Also, easement and land ownership issues can delay projects for years.
8.5.2 Project Implementation

Plan of Action
- Keep communication lines open with the Kawerak Transportation Program and the BIA Roads Program and inform the tribal members of all planned road improvement projects.
- Determine who owns all of the land for the potential road projects and begin meetings to solve the land issues for the future road project.
- Work with agencies to prioritize future road project ideas to be written into the long range transportation planning documents, so they can be recommended and approved.
- Monitor gravel sources for the projects based on projected gravel needs for all community projects. Work to develop new gravel sources as needed.
- Use Kawerak’s grant writer assistance program to hire a grant writer to explore funding sources, seek matching funds and apply for project funds.
- Enlist local and regional volunteers and donations for trail staking projects.

Organizations Responsible and Other Contact Information
City of Golovin, PO Box 62059, Golovin, AK 99762
Chinik Eskimo Community, PO Box 62020, Golovin, AK 99762
Golovin Native Corporation, PO Box 62099, Golovin, AK 99762
Golovin Volunteer Fire and Search and Rescue, PO Box 62059, Golovin, AK 99762

Funding Possibilities and Other Contact Information

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Roads Program - P.O. Box 25520 Juneau, AK 99802-5520, Phone: 1-800-645-8397 + Ext 1 or 907-586-7177, Art High - Highway Engineer, ArtHigh@bia.gov

Kawerak Transportation Program - PO Box 948, Nome, AK 99762, Phone: 907-443-4251, Jeanette Pomrenke-Program Director, jpomrenke@kawerak.org

Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (for trails), 420 L Street, Suite 310, Anchorage, AK 99501, http://www.nsedc.com
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8.6 PRIORITY #6  New Store Building

8.6.1 Project Description

Background
The Chinik Traditional Store rents the old Golovin Youth Center which belongs to the city. The building was constructed in the 1980’s and has been maintained and renovated as needed. The store has no sewer or water and no public restrooms. The store is small.

Materials to construct a new store were purchased in 2008 by the Chinik Eskimo Community from the general fund. They applied for a grant to the Economic Development Administration in October 2008. A site owned by the Chinik Eskimo Community was identified next to the EDA building, as a site for the new store.

Project Needs and Benefits
A major renovation or a new store will provide more adequate space to properly store and display products for sale. It will install sewer and water and public rest rooms. There will be more refrigeration and freezer space. The building will be designed to be more energy efficient. Residents will have access to a wider selection of products.

Potential Constraints to Project Development
Securing funding or loans, land issues, purchasing and shipping and storing construction materials, and site selection are some of the issues to be addressed.

8.6.2 Project Implementation

Plan of Action
-Contact ANICA and Elim Native Store to see how the new store in Elim was funded. See if they are willing to share architectural designs to help save on planning costs in Golovin.
-Estimate future floor space needs based on current and projected ordering practices and sales.
-Review policies and narrow aisles, small freezers and coolers, and small storage areas make it hard for local residents to purchase all their needs.
business plan to assure efficient management of the store to be in financial
compliance for potential funding sources for the renovation or new construction
project.
-Check to assure water and sewer access is feasible and determine the cost of
hookup at the proposed site.
-Determine the plan for fuel storage and access at the new site.
-Identify partners and funding sources for the planning of the renovation or new
construction project plans and design.
-Identify partners and funding sources for the construction phases and make the
necessary agreements and applications. Apply for smaller grants for equipment,
furniture, etc.
-Write up a plan for relocation of the business to the new site when construction is
complete.

**Organization Responsible and Contact Information**
Chinik Eskimo Community, PO Box 62020, Golovin, AK 99762

Alaska Native Industries Cooperative Association, Inc (ANICA)
4634 E Marginal Way S, Seattle, WA 98134-2398, Phone: (206) 767-0333

**Funding Possibilities and Other Contact Information**
United State Department of Agriculture USDA - 103 Front St., Room 106, P.O.
Box 1569, Nome, AK 99762, Phone: 907-443-6022, Fax: 907-443-6024,
Website: [http://www.dot.state.ak.us/](http://www.dot.state.ak.us/), -Leo Rasmussen, Area Director
Leo.Rasmussen@ak.usda.gov, J. Randy Morton, Rural Development Specialist
James.Morton@ak.usda.gov

Rasmuson Foundation, rasmusonfdn@rasmuson.org - 301 West Northern Lights
Blvd. Suite 400, Anchorage, AK 99503, Phone: 907-297-2700, or 1-877-366-
2700 (toll-free within Alaska), Fax: 907-297-2770, [www.rasmuson.org](http://www.rasmuson.org)

Alaska Marketplace, info@alaskamarketplace.org, 1577 C Street, Suite 300,
Anchorage, Alaska 99501, Phone: 907-274-3611, Fax 907-276-7989, Website
[www.alaskamarketplace.org](http://www.alaskamarketplace.org)

Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation - Small Business Initiative
Grant, Paul Ivanoff Phone: 1-800-385-3190, Fred Eningowuk Phone: 1-888-650-
2477, 420 L Street, Suite 310, Anchorage, AK 99501, [http://www.nsectc.org](http://www.nsectc.org)

Denali Commission - 510 L Street, Suite 410, Anchorage, AK 99501, Phone:
907-271-1414, Fax: 907-271-1415, Toll Free: 1-888-480-4321, Mark Allred,
Program Manager, mallred@denali.gov, Automme Circosta, Program Assistant,
aucircosta@denali.gov, [http://www.denali.gov](http://www.denali.gov)
8.7 PRIORITY #7 Small Boat Harbor

8.7.1 Project Description

Background
Residents use skiffs for transportation to and from Golovin and other villages in the region, as well as to subsistence camps along the shoreline. The natural harbor is very busy in the summertime. Because freight barges and fuel barges dock in a different area there is rarely a conflict with small boat traffic, or commercial crabbing and fishing vessels. There is no loading dock so heavy equipment rips up the shoreline making it harder for 4 wheeler traffic.

The community relies heavily on subsistence hunting, fishing, and gathering. All of the water bodies in the area provide productive habitat for salmon, a variety of marine fish and mammals, and birds such as ducks and geese. Skiffs are used extensively by residents to access these habitats as well as other areas along the river system for hunting moose, tending reindeer, and berry picking. There is a small boat ramp, two trailers to launch small boats, and a small floating dock that is put out each summer.

There are 52 households and approximately 20 boats in the City of Golovin, most of these are skiffs used for subsistence activities. When the boats are not in use they are generally pulled up along the gravel shoreline in front of the community. They are frequently damaged due to the repeated stress of being dragged across the gravel shoreline. During storms some residents with quality boats can anchor on the leeward side of the spit, but others are forced to pull them out of the water to prevent loss. Damages are most prevalent when landing and launching in adverse weather conditions. Vessel damage associated with hauling the boats out along the shoreline include popped rivets, split aluminum welds, cracked fiberglass, and damaged propellers.

Project Need and Benefits
Development of a small boat harbor facilities will provide protected moorage for boats operating out of Golovin. The current navigational conditions cause operational inefficiencies. Protected moorage would decrease delays and damages to vessels. An increase in commercial fishing benefits will likely occur if there is protected moorage at Golovin. Also with protected moorage, subsistence hunters and fishers will have better access in leaving and arriving at Golovin. The life of a skiff in the Golovin area will increase because the skiffs will not have to be pulled up onto a gravel beach in order to navigate the surf zone. If the skiffs can moor in calm water, hull damage will be significantly reduced. The damage to the skiff props would decrease if there were a protected harbor. Propellers are damaged when coming into shore and hitting bottom because of wave action or misjudging the depth along the beach. The average life of a skiff is approximately five years. This average life would be increased to an estimated 10 years if protected moorage were available.
Potential Constraints to Project Development

One potential constraint is obtaining the matching fund requirements. Another hurdle is the completing of a feasibility study which must be based on an economic justification due to the Corps of Engineers’ criteria.

8.7.2 Project Implementation

Plan of Action

- According to the Corps of Engineers, there is federal interest in navigation improvements at Golovin, given the existing and anticipated future conditions.
- Benefits to the region and the nation would include: improved economic opportunities, improved transportation access, lowering the cost of living, increased commercial fishing and subsistence benefits, reduced vessel damages, and a secondary benefit of reduced flood damage cost to the community.
- Construction and dredge equipment is available in Nome, which would minimize the cost of mobilization and demobilization.
- The Corps of Engineers has estimated project and maintenance cost, which includes the cost of design, construction supervision and administration, interest during construction, and annual maintenance.

Project Description - A small boat harbor would consist of a dredged channel from deep water into the harbor. A 500-foot long by 50-foot wide basin would be excavated for the harbor. The basin would have a bottom elevation of –4 feet. The haul out area would accommodate 30 boats in the 16 to 30-foot range.

Plan of Action - Small boat harbor projects are conducted in four phases by the Corps:

Phase 1-Reconnaissance Phase-The Corps will need to perform a federally funded reconnaissance study of a proposed boat harbor in Golovin and determine if there is federal interest in proceeding with a feasibility study of navigation improvements.

Phase 2-Feasibility Study-The next step is for the City of Golovin to enter this phase. According to the Corps, the purpose of the Feasibility Study is to: Evaluate alternatives for the small boat harbor, Determine project costs and benefits, Determine if there is a plan that has feasible engineering, is environmentally acceptable, and can be economically justified

Phase 3-Pre-construction, Engineering, and Design-This phase usually lasts one year and is cost shared 75% federal and 25% local.

Phase 4-Construction-This phase usually lasts one to three years. The phase is cost shared depending on the water depths of the project. It is usually 80% federal and 20% local.

City of Golovin

Step 1- The City is the usual designated Local Sponsor of this type of project and the Tribal Government provides supporting letters and
resolutions. Begin the process of developing a Feasibility Study Agreement with the Corps. The estimated cost of the feasibility phase requires a 50% cost share from Golovin. Entering into this agreement with the Corps may require numerous communications and follow-ups for informational purposes during this process.

**Step 2** - Contact the State Harbor Engineer in order for Golovin to be placed on the annual appropriations list for legislative funding requests. The state most likely will not fund 100% of the matching fund requirement. Golovin will have a better chance of getting an appropriation if they can come up with half of their matching fund requirement before making the funding request.

City of Golovin and Chinik Eskimo Community

*Step 1* - Begin developing grants and contacting agencies for the 50-50-match. Both Councils need to coordinate efforts in searching for and acquiring both federal and state funding required for the 50% match.

*Step 2* - NSEDC has participated in small boat harbor studies and projects related to fisheries. Both Councils should coordinate in submitting a proposal to NSEDC for funding. Proposals are reviewed by the NSEDC Board biannually at their April and October quarterly meetings.

**Organizations Responsible and Contact Information**

City of Golovin, PO Box 62059, Golovin, AK 99762

Chinik Eskimo Community, PO Box 62020, Golovin, AK 99762

Golovin Native Corporation, PO Box 62099, Golovin, AK 99762

**Funding Possibilities**

Contact: Vic Winters, State Harbor Engineer (DOT&PF), Phone: 907-465-3979

Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (NSEDC) - P.O. Box 906, Nome, AK 99762, Phone: 1-907-443-2304 or 1-800-650-2248, [http://www.nsedc.com](http://www.nsedc.com)

United State Department of Agriculture USDA - 103 Front St., Room 106, P.O. Box 1569, Nome, AK 99762, Phone: 907-443-6022, Fax: 907-443-6024, Website: [http://www.dot.state.ak.us/](http://www.dot.state.ak.us/), Leo Rasmussen, Area Director Leo.Rasmussen@ak.usda.gov, J. Randy Morton, Rural Development Specialist James.Morton@ak.usda.gov

Denali Commission - 510 L Street, Suite 410, Anchorage, AK 99501, Phone: 907-271-1414, Fax: 907-271-1415, Toll Free: 1-888-480-4321, Mark Allred, Program Manager, mallred@denali.gov, Automme Circosta, Program Assistant, acircosta@denali.gov, [http://www.denali.gov](http://www.denali.gov)
Kawerak Transportation Program - PO Box 948, Nome, AK 99762, Phone: 907-443-4251, Jeanette Pomrenke-Program Director, jpompenke@kawerak.org

U.S. Army engineer District, Alaska - CEPOA-PM-C - Julie Anderson, P.O. Box 6898 Elmendorf AFB, AK 99506-6898, Phone: 907-753-5685, Fax: 907-753-5526
8.8 PRIORITY #8  Own Zip Code/New Post Office

8.8.1 Project Description

Background
The US Post Office does not have facilities or staff in Golovin to handle mail. Golovin is served through the Nome Post Office along with the community of Diomede. The reasoning was that Golovin and Diomede are not large enough to merit the expense by the post office. All mail to rural communities in the Bering Strait is done through local airlines. By law any airline serving a rural community is obligated to carry some mail. In addition, Alaska has a bypass mail system for freight. This means that certain airlines that meet certain conditions may carry bypass mail. Bypass mail is never handled by US postal employees and never goes though a US post office. Freight goes directly from the shipper to the recipient and airline carriers receive the bypass mail payments from the US post office. There are issues with the bypass system statewide regarding losses, delays, and damages. Bypass mail cannot be tracked or insured.

Transportation agents are responsible to deliver the regular mail to the city-operated post office in Golovin. They also deliver bypass mail to the recipients (usually the local store). The City of Golovin receives a small contract from the post office to receive and distribute the mail. They have a small building next to the city garage that is used for a post office storage building. The city paid postal staff member sorts the mail for pick up by the local residents. They also accept packages to be mailed, sell stamps, and cash postal money orders. The post office is only open to the public for five hours a day, five days a week. Often there is not enough time to serve the needs of everyone, and the window closes with people still waiting. Important packages like medications are usually dropped off at the clinic, because Norton Sound Health Corporation must send it through a hand carry to assure that patients receive it in a timely manner. Due to zip code mix-ups with Diomede, Council and Nome who also shares the same zip code important papers, checks, and medical records often end up sent to the wrong community and are delayed for weeks. Occasionally items are damaged or even lost.

Project Needs and Benefits
The benefits of having their own zip code is that less mail will be mis-routed, the service will be more reliable, and census data will be more accurate. The current post office is so small that things are more easily damaged due to storage problems. The storage area is not well heated in the winter, in which temperatures can drop as low as minus 40. Item in certain areas of the storage room occasionally freeze. The small Post Office contract with the City of Golovin barely provides enough to heat the facility and pay the staff and so expansion of the facility or staffing is difficult.
Potential Constraints to Project Development
The major constraint to the project is political and bureaucratic processes to get decisions made at the federal level to address the issue.

8.8.2 Project Implementation

Plan of Action
- Research the problems other communities around the United States face with shared zip codes. Below are 2 examples:
  http://www.knightsenpress.com/article.cfm?articleID=936
- Write up a cost analysis of the city expenses versus the funding provided by the postal contract.
- Make a list of local problems, needs, and goals regarding postal issues.
- Form a list of rural Alaska communities which do not have their own zip code.
- Organize a multi-community organization to advocate for post office and zip code development to all communities in Alaska.

Organization Responsible and Contact Information
City of Golovin, PO Box 62059, Golovin, AK 99762

Chinik Eskimo Community, PO Box 62020, Golovin, AK 99762

Golovin Native Corporation, PO Box 62099, Golovin, AK 99762

Funding Possibilities
8.9  PRIORITY #9  Recreational Building/Day Care

8.9.1  Project Description

Background
Current community and youth activities happen at the school or the Chinik Eskimo Community EDA building. The school is closed all summer and not available in evenings unless there is a school staff member is present. The EDA building is used for other purposes and not always available for other activities. There is very little storage for youth activity supplies.

Traditionally families took care of the children in the community. More parents are employed, and fewer friends or relatives are available to help care for children.

Project Needs and Benefits
Residents need a safe place for supervised, drug-free activities. A designated recreational center would assure that residents have a place to exercise and socialize. There would be adequate storage for supplies for games, crafts, and other activities. A variety of programs could be held at various times. It would be a great place for elders to interact with the youth to share traditional knowledge. Having a recreational center will show our residents how important they are to the community. All residents will be happier and active doing fun things. When there is a well maintained center, funders may be more willing to help with program supplies and equipment.

Without safe adequate childcare, some people are not able to accept jobs in Golovin and have even had to leave the community to work in other communities where childcare is available. A day care center would provide a safe place with adequate supervision for children while parents are working. It would also allow families to live and work in the community. The facility would provide more jobs for the community and be a profitable business for the tribe.

Potential Constraints to Project Development
Care would need to be taken to construct an energy efficient facility where the restrooms are located in a smaller section of the building that could be easily heated by a small furnace, so that heat could be turned off or reduced in rest of the center when not in use. Other constraints would be obtaining funding for maintenance, programs, and staff. The best approach will be a creative approach that utilizes a variety of volunteers and agencies in the region. Day care facilities are very expensive to build and maintain. Obtaining and keeping well-trained licensed staff on a permanent basis is challenging, and funding opportunities for such projects are limited.
8.9.2 Project Implementation

Plan of Action
- Form a local recreation center planning group with representatives from elders, adults and teens. Outline the goals of the project. Develop lists of possible programs and activities to hold inside the center.
- Form a local list of all residents that will use the facility for the next 5 years. Be sure to include children who will become old enough in the next 5 years as well as current teens. Conduct a local survey of parents and youth to get ideas for the project.
- Estimate needed space and begin some initial floor plans.
- Approach the city and corporation to determine a possible site for the center.
- Ask other communities with recreation centers if they will share building designs with Golovin to help save planning costs.
- Have a local contest for a youth artist to draw the future center. This will inspire the community and show funders that the residents are committed to the project.
- Do local fund raising for the gravel pad or other planning costs.
- Have the tribe collect some local data on the needs in the community which can be used to set realistic goals in the size of the facility and what services might be provided.
- Seek funding opportunities and apply for funding for a more in-depth feasibility study based on tribal research data. Identify project partners that may help reduce the cost of the project.
- Select a location for the facility and obtain site control by obtaining ownership or 50-year lease.
- Obtain funding for planning the various stages of development like: easements, environmental studies, gravel, permits, construction, business plan, inspections, and policies and procedures for center operations.

Organization Responsible and Contact Information
City of Golovin, PO Box 62059, Golovin, AK 99762
Chinik Eskimo Community, PO Box 62020, Golovin, AK 99762
Golovin Native Corporation, PO Box 62099, Golovin, AK 99762

Funding Possibilities
CDBG - Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development Division of Community Advocacy - 211 Cushman Street, Fairbanks, AK 99701-4639, Website: http://www.dced.state.ak.us/dca/grt/blockgrants.htm, Jo E. Grove, Block Grants-Program Manager, Jo.Grove@alaska.gov, Phone: 907-451-2716; Fax: 907-451-2742, Jill Davis, Grants Administrator, Jill.Davis@alaska.gov, Phone: 907-451-2717; Fax: 907-451-2742
Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (NSEDC) - P.O. Box 906, Nome, AK 99762, Phone: 1-907-443-2304 or 1-800-650-2248, http://www.nsedc.com

Rasmuson Foundation - 301 West Northern Lights Blvd. Suite 400, Anchorage, AK 99503, Phone: 907-297-2700 or 1-877-366-2700 (toll-free within Alaska), http://www.rasmuson.org/


State of Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, http://www.dced.state.ak.us/ Phone: 907-443-5459

M. J. Murdock Trust http://www.murdock-trust.org/ (education or cultural programs)

Bering Strait Housing Regional Authority - PO Box 995, Nome, AK 99762, Phone: 907-443-5256, Daryl Kooley, dkooley@bsrha.org


Economic Development Administration - www.eda.gov, Bernhard Richert, Phone: 907-271-2272

Private Foundations and Local Donations
8.10 PRIORITY #10  Crosswind Runway

8.10.1 Project Description

Background
The Golovin airport has daily flights (weather permitting) from several local airlines. Each airline has local agents. Golovin depends on its runway for deliveries of freight and fuel. The gravel runway is regularly maintained. The length is acceptable for most aircraft currently flying to Golovin. The Alaska Department of Transportation (DOT) has plans developed to build a crosswind runway and extend the main runway by 1000 feet. A survey was completed in 2007, and construction is due to begin in 2009.

Project Needs and Benefits
The planned improvements are necessary due to weather and emergencies. The runway does not meet the minimum state standards for length and width. Wind has always been a major factor in cancelling flights to Golovin, so a crosswind runway is needed, especially when transporting critical patients, or when visitors are coming to the community to provide important services (mechanics and medical staff). The condition of the facility raises some safely and maintenance costs issues. The runway and apron surface course is nearly gone and differential settlement is a growing problem. Water tends to pool in these settlements causing soft spots and operational hazards. The airport lighting system needs to be replaced. Dust palliative will reduce loss of surfacing materials and improve safety and air quality in the community. A longer runway would allow for larger aircraft to land. Resurfacing and apron improvements would improve safety and extend the life of the runway. Erosion from spring runoff needs attention before it becomes a major problem. The airport is critical to daily life in Golovin. The project has been approved and scored according to Department of Transportation policies.

Potential Constraints to Project Development
An adequate gravel source will need to be developed in order to carry out the project.

8.10.2 Project Implementation

Plan of Action
Explore land options and material source locations for gravel. Update TERO ordinances and get local people trained so they can be employed in the project. Keep in close communication to see how Golovin can help keep the project on schedule.

Organizations Responsible and Contact Information
City of Golovin, PO Box 62059, Golovin, AK 99762
Chinik Eskimo Community, PO Box 62020, Golovin, AK 99762

Golovin Native Corporation, PO Box 62099, Golovin, AK 99762

**Funding Possibilities and Other Contact Information**
State of Alaska Department of Transportation-Christine Klein, Deputy Commissioner of Aviation, (907) 269-0730, [http://www.dot.state.ak.us/](http://www.dot.state.ak.us/)

Alaska Aviation System Plan (AASP) -

The following is a list of current, completed, or future development projects for Golovin that the community has identified.

**Completed Projects** – Obtained funding, constructed, and completed new multipurpose building with bed and breakfast owned by the tribe, new clinic funded and built, and ownership of new clinic resolved.

**Ongoing Projects** – Recycling of pop cans, teaching our youth our culture and past games like Eskimo baseball, horseshoes, etc, teaching traditional remedies and local knowledge, tribal healer visits, local potlucks for community gatherings and celebrating successes, Gocodan: use the survey results to address health issues, address and update Golovin population numbers for BIA and IHS formula funding, health and safety, lifestyle seminars, contests of skill in athletics in the school for all ages, emphasize our stories told by our elders of upcoming predictions, illnesses, and caribou returning, complete water and sewer projects with more local control, economic 5 and 10 year plan for Golovin Native Corp, and joint meetings to complete the 5-year Local Economic Development Plan for Golovin.

**Started Projects** – Water treatment equipment safe and operational, install culverts to drain runoff, higher education for professional certificates (welding, CDL’s, etc.), begin plans for a new store, become more self-governed, sewing circle for elders, skin sewing, embroidery, crochet, knitting, and improve the playground.

**Future Project Ideas for Golovin**

**Jobs and Job Opportunities** – sustaining and creating village employment, gym coordinator six days a week or get more volunteers, childcare assistance program, full time grant writer with benefits, and blending youth jobs with culture.

**Law Enforcement** – Obtain a VPSO or VPO.

**Waste Management** – trash pickup service, plan to clean up old outhouse pits and install sewer and water, relocate old landfill to end Chinik Creek pollution, and recycling holding facilities for hazardous wastes and recyclables.

**Public Facilities and Buildings** – Head Start and day care facility, recreation center, community library, and teen center.

**Electric Power and Bulk Fuel** – Develop alternative energy (wind, solar, thermal), and relocate power plant out of the flood zone.

**Economy and Cost of Living** – vegetable gardening, inter-village roads to get freight delivered more economically, Golovin as a hub community, and consolidate with other Bering Straits villages to purchase fuel at lower rates.
Health – Elder care providers, local tribal elder care center, healing talking circles, take walks to help elders to stay active, obtain a psychologist in the village, local AA meetings for groups and individuals, reduce alcohol abuse to make a healthier community, and develop and exercise program through diabetic funding program.

Public Safety – swimming and water safety lessons, more fire drills, new fire truck, rock quarry road (benefits: evacuation route, water source, relocation of Golovin), first aid, swimming and outdoor survival training for all residents, relocate and build a larger fire hall to house all fire equipment, fire training classes, and obtain more funding for search and rescue.

Transportation – public transportation to provide rides (to the clinic, store, washeteria, etc.), small boat harbor, deep water port for freight, resurface airport runway to solve the mud problem with rain and thaw, build crosswind runway for more reliable service and to develop possible hub for freight to reduce costs, build a shelter and Port-a-pot at the airport, dust control on roads around town, fix pot holes, build a road from town toward the north to camp, build on the past transportation historical planning efforts for air freight, port, railroad, and hub planning, and road and trail improvements (cooperation of city, corp., BIA, and DOT).

Business Development – live tank for crab for commercial fishing, build a coffee shop, snack shop, utilize old fish plant (possible boat building business), feasibility study and funding for business plan using local resources and assets, small engine repair shop, new larger store, bird and animal watching guide business, arts and crafts store, transporter for hunters (assistant guide), develop a subsistence retail market to sell subsistence products from the local community, develop a local guiding business, snow machine trips and tours coordinated with the Iditarod and other races, build infrastructure to support local crab fishery, build a year around processing facility for fish and wild game, and build a daycare center so more people can go to work.

Tribal and City Governance – involve the youth in running the community, full participation of leadership in community decisions, education training to produce responsible leaders who represent our community, education of local organizations in authorities, powers, and duties, board training of duties and responsibilities and pass on information regarding Old Fish plant could be used to develop a new business, perhaps a storage area or shop.
concerns, reporting form for representatives to report back to board meetings or trainings as required by the IRS, explore and educate the community on self-compacting, and work with Kawerak to develop a plan and timeframe for Golovin to become more self-sufficient and run our own programs and receive funds directly from the government.

**Housing** – Elder houses, adequate homes for young families who are growing, need more new home construction, home lot improvement, install ventilation fans to keep mold and moisture out of homes, reduce water collection around homes with gravel fill, improved foundations, improved insulation, plan to utilize vacant housing, more BIA housing improvement programs (HIP) for older homes (renovations), develop local housing authority, and use the stored housing materials to complete the construction of new homes.

**Cultural** – subsistence camps, collect greens and medicines, collect local community member’s stories, make pictures and books of our local history, winter and summer survival camps, camping-teach youth about health, safety, and culture, culture and subsistence camps for youth, youth empowerment created which blends learning of our culture, student exchanges (urban-rural and village-village to learn about other cultures and regions), revive and reintroduce Golovin’s cultural traditions, traditional language immersion for all students, Native carving and art classes, preserve and protect our artifacts and sites, culture camps to pass on the knowledge and life skills, remembering our heritage through storytelling and history, youth continue traditional dancing in Golovin, adapt to other cultures, culture center (wood/ivory carving, skin sewing, gift shop, museum), and make Eskimo games a part of Christmas games.

**Environment** – erosion control of beach and hills due to changes in tides and thawing ground, cloth and paper grocery bags to reduce trash and improve environment, seawall, village environmental activities through Americorps, coast and beach environmental clean-up of all litter, and develop a flood mitigation plan.

**Social** – Boys and Girls Club, community involvement for youth recreation, basketball court, place for kids to go when school is out, festival (dance, traditional skills, tournaments), gathering to recognize and acknowledge (sober individuals support), Elder meal programs for lunches, social skills for more participation by younger children, women’s and men’s groups, joint fund raising for youth activities, elder assistance with paperwork, bill paying, and making money orders, basketball clinic, build a park as attraction for local, statewide, national, and international tourists, and build a youth center with youth activities year around.

**Education and Job Training** – job fairs for high school students, high school on the job training and work study in all fields, improve and utilize services available to the public through the school and college distance delivery system, youth to teach adults computer skills, woodworking shop, new office space, vocational training area, teach high school kids how to get scholarships and training, more local training programs in the community, trained bookkeeper to complete force account construction projects, heavy equipment operator training and licensing, help young people to attend training and further their education, more youth job opportunities, welding classes to make crab pots, etc., grant writer training, and need more training and certification prior to construction projects so workers can receive higher wages.
**Communication** – construct a local post office building, obtain our own zip code, postal operations (with benefits), longer hours of operation, cell phones, and more adequate internet access.

**Sewer and Water** – water and sewer planning for ongoing maintenance due to shifting ground, fix and open new washeteria, fix the plumbing in the clinic, improved road to water source, build a well or change water source to Kichavik or other permanent and viable source with a road to camp, and finish water and sewer hookup to all residents and businesses.

**Natural Resources** – feasibility study of our fisheries, environment: healthy land with natural resources, land and water, feasibility study of mineral development, coal, gravel, and clay, gravel source identified for capital projects in the future, herring product development, fishery processing, build on past herring fishery history, new gravel source road (including subsistence access), value enhanced products, fish crab, meat, recycling redwood into products, purchasing new larger heavy equipment for all future projects, sport fishing balanced with culture using bag limits rather than catch and release, and obtain more local crabbing permits.

**Review and Update Process**
The Joint entities of Golovin agreed to review the priorities annually and add addendums to this plan as needed.

**Maps**
Current maps of the community are available through the Kawerak Community Planning and Development Program or the Kawerak Transportation Program. The full approved copy of this plan will be published online at:
http://www.kawerak.org/servicedivisions/csd/cpd/index.html
Public Participation

Public Planning Meeting – April 22-24, 2008

Jack Brown
Peter Olson
Jack Fagerstrom
Mary Lou Amaktoolik
Toby Anungazuk, Jr.
Jerry Daniels
Thomas Punguk
Pete Amaktoolik
Maggie Moses
Jason Copenhaver
Trina Larsen

Sharina Larsen
Sheralyn Sockpealuk
Catherine Olson
Robert Moses, Jr.
Frank Amaktoolik, Jr.
Darrel Takak
Harvey Miller, Jr.

Public and Joint Council review of the final draft of the updated Local Economic Development Plan for Golovin 2009-2013 – April 21, 2009

Pearl Mikulski – Economic Development Planner for Kawerak at Eagle Rock in Golovin
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