

2025 – 2030



# CHINIK | GOLOVIN, ALASKA

## LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

*Updated May 2025*

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# LEDP SUMMARY

CHINIK | GOLOVIN

## OUR VISION

We see Chinik | Golovin as a community with...

- Our people attaining a great education, bilingualism, employment, and well-being who return home for good careers.
- Families living traditional lifestyles in a clean and healthy environment.
- Solid housing, village systems and infrastructure including a new dedicated postal zip code.
- A great community realizing high levels of Native culture and economy with growing businesses and jobs.
- A healthy and safe community.
- A self-sustaining village with cost effective community infrastructure and renewable energy resources that significantly impacts the cost of living.

## OUR GOALS 2025-2030

- 1: Enhancing our community infrastructure and systems for impacting our self-sufficiency and affordable cost of living.
- 2: Growing our village self-determination for a strong and independent community that effectively and adequately meets our current needs and future growth.
- 3: Promoting our village economic and educational growth for sustainable and renewable development of our human and natural resources.
- 4: Protecting our resources, environment, and traditional lifestyles for sustainable and healthy families.

### OUR COMMUNITY VALUES

**Respect for Elders**

**Subsistence  
continuing to the  
next generation  
and taught**

**Sobriety and  
caring for others**

**Know heritage,  
values, and  
traditional  
lifestyle in and for  
today**

**Role in community  
fulfilled**

**Education and  
teaching children  
our culture**

**Working together**

**Care for our land  
and environment**

# OUR PRIORITIES FOR 2025-2030

## Overall Top 10 Priorities

1. Construct a new road to access gravel sources, the Rock Quarry development, and expand subsistence and cultural access (an estimated \$4 million) with a one-lane bridge over Chinik Creek rated for over 35 tons (bridge will provide safety and fish protection, an estimated \$5 million).
2. Construct a berm and/or other coastal sea ice and marine erosion protection for the lower town housing and infrastructure (an estimated \$680,000) to address severe flooding.
3. Relocation of the Golovin Power Utilities bulk fuel tanks and power plant out of the floodplain with space for safety from adjacent buildings like the school, upgrades for alternative energy, and plan to locate next to water plant, city offices, or other public buildings/facilities to use waste heat. Currently (2025) engineering and design with Bristol. The community needs to revisit the initial engineering designs to be readily upgradable with alternative energy sources.
4. Complete negotiations and agreement for 14c3 conveyances to support community infrastructure, housing subdivisions and roads with the City and Golovin Native Corporation. Include tribal consultation and/or involvement for their projects.
5. New housing subdivision away from the floodplain with plating for 20-30 lots in cooperation with BSRHA, Kawerak Transportation, City, Tribe, and Village Corporation. Plan for easements supporting roads, utilities, as well as land or lot options for tribal control, shareholder housing, low-income housing, and private home building. Work with Golovin Native Corporation in the 14c3 conveyance process and/or create long-term land leases.
6. Airport resurfacing and widening to improve safety and address issues caused by rain and spring thaw that result in runway closures.
7. Improve village fire response with equipment and training.
8. New postal zip code for Golovin and improve the local services/equipment.
9. Tribal justice project to help people clear records for housing, employment, and other needs. Allowance with people when change for the better and promote eligibility due to past barrier crimes. Develop a process to request with a certificate or resolution.
10. New city multi-purpose building at the new community site out of the flood zone: city offices including utility and fuel, expanded post office, community and training meeting space, cultural space like artifact storage and museum display, group subsistence/food security processing and teaching space with tools and sanitary stainless-steel kitchen.

# Top 10 Programs & Community Development Activities

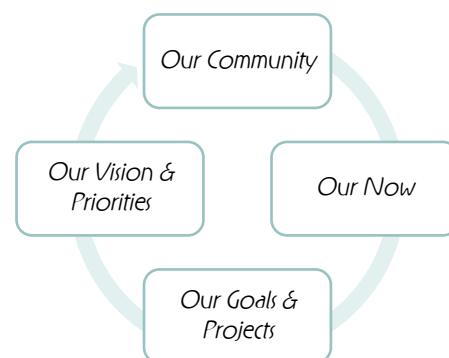
1. Complete negotiations and agreement for 14c3 conveyances to support community infrastructure, housing subdivisions and roads with the City and Golovin Native Corporation. Include tribal consultation and/or involvement for their projects.
2. New postal zip code for Golovin and improve the local services/equipment.
3. Improve village fire response with equipment and training.
4. Tribal justice project to help people clear records for housing, employment, and other needs. Allowance with people when change for the better and promote eligibility due to past barrier crimes. Develop a process to request with a certificate or resolution.
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6. Community drinking water exploration, studies and planning for a new source such as Kitchavik, springs, and/or wells. Need a new clean source to reduce water treatment costs and address potential contamination at current Chinik Creek source with affects from coastal marine flooding, the old landfill site, and/or climate change.
7. Housing survey for describing the critical village needs and utilizing Progeny tribal software to compile data: individual homelessness, poverty, housing inventory of existing units with condition and photos, home overcrowding.
8. Remembering our heritage through storytelling and history including collection of community member's stories, healing journeys, knowledge of culture, traditional place names and maps, pictures, and books.
9. Fund positions in the community to document and teach traditional subsistence knowledge: generations of knowledge and practices.
10. Business plan and feasibility for a Golovin seafood processing plant and/or cannery: salmon, herring, crab, and/or crab-bait.

# Top 10 Capital Projects

1. Construct a berm and/or other coastal sea ice and marine erosion protection for the lower town housing and infrastructure (an estimated \$680,000) to address severe flooding.
2. Relocation of the Golovin Power Utilities bulk fuel tanks and power plant out of the floodplain with space for safety from adjacent buildings like the school, upgrades for alternative energy, and plan to locate next to water plant, city offices, or other public buildings/facilities to use waste heat. Currently (2025) engineering and design with Bristol. The community needs to revisit the initial engineering designs to be readily upgradable with alternative energy sources.
3. New city multi-purpose building at the new community site out of the flood zone: city offices including utility and fuel, expanded post office, community and training meeting space, cultural space like artifact storage and museum display, group subsistence/food security processing and teaching space with tools and sanitary stainless-steel kitchen.
4. Construct a new road to access gravel sources, the Rock Quarry development, and expand subsistence and cultural access (an estimated \$4 million) with a one-lane bridge over Chinik Creek rated for over 35 tons (bridge will provide safety and fish protection, an estimated \$5 million).
5. Airport resurfacing and widening to improve safety and address issues caused by rain and spring thaw that result in runway closures.
6. Construct and upgrade marine facilities such as small boat and fishing harbor, port with offloading and storage, and breakwater structures (an estimated \$7 million). Take advantage of natural deep water.
7. Community center with Elder and youth programs like a Boys and Girls Club with indoor spaces and an outdoor park: place for community activities, Elder lunches, safe space for kids to go when school is out with community involvement, student activities, and a community library with computer access, educational and employment support, help to open opportunities in jobs, etc.
8. Improve trails with route staking, shelter cabins, navigational upgrades, and signage. Address safety during winter travel, prevent disorientation, and aid in rescue operations (an estimated \$100,000 per mile).
9. Housing renovations for warmth, energy efficiency, and foundation improvements: local organizations collaborate more with BIA housing improvement program (HIP), Rural CAP, BSRHA, etc.
10. Complete remediation, clean-up, and recap of the old landfill site including a berm addressing erosion and coastal sea ice movements. This site impacts the current community drinking water source at Chinik Creek.

# PLANNING PROCESS

The Community of Chinik [Inupiaq] or Golovin [English] updated the Local Economic Development Plan (LEDP) for 2025-2030 with the support of Kawerak, Inc.'s Community Planning and Development program with Northwest Planning, LLC as a contractor. The LEDP is a foundational community planning document and was prepared to identify, support, and implement critical and valuable development projects over the next five-year period. This update helps to analyze economic and social conditions; identify community issues and opportunities; and chart progress among governing and community entities towards a long-term guiding vision and realize strategic community development.



The planning process built upon past plans and involved tribal and municipal governments, local businesses, agencies, ANCSA village corporation, and community members. The process was based upon the Technology of Participation (ToP) methods developed by the *Institute of Culture Affairs* which are effective in encouraging full participation from diverse groups.

The LEDP planning encompassed a four-step progression of *Our Community*, *Our Now*, *Our Goals and Projects*, and *Our Vision and Priorities*. This process guided community participants to work together, share diverse ideas, and build consensus towards an updated community vision, goals, and priorities. The planning process helps to coordinate community efforts to successfully implement rural development strategies that will subsequently increase village resiliency and cultural heritage, support local employment opportunities, and promote collaboration in various projects and programs. Overall, the goal is to improve the cultural, economic, and social well-being of the community for current and future generations.

The following meeting values guided the planning process.

- **Participation:** Each organization and person bring a valued and different insight, perspective and knowledge that formulates the community picture. This includes Elders, youth, board and council members, organizational staff, and community members.
- **Respect:** We honor each person and respect ideas with the outcome to empower each other and our whole community.
- **Teamwork:** We recognize each organization, person and representative needs to support teamwork in the planning process by sharing information, leveraging resources, and focusing on common goals to accomplish village economic development.
- **Creativity:** We promote brainstorming, new ways of thinking, updating community development systems, and updating projects which includes dialogues between the rational (mind) and intuitive (heart) perspectives.
- **Action:** We plan together in ways to cooperatively move goals, priorities, and community projects towards action with positive responsibility and accountability.

# OUR COMMUNITY

## Our Community History and Story

The village of Chinik (Inupiaq), which translates into English as “river,” has been inhabited since time immemorial by Inupiaq and Yup’ik peoples and families as their homeland for at least the past 25,000 years. The Indigenous people are Inupiaq and Yup’ik. Yup’it (plural) originally settled the village area at nearby Iknjituq and Atnaq.

Chinik is located on a coastal point of land between Golovin Bay and Golovin Lagoon on the Seward Peninsula. The people have and continue historical and ancestral relationships with surrounding Inuit tribes from White Mountain, Elim, Council, Solomon, Mary’s Igloo, Teller, Unalakleet, and other villages at least as far south as St. Michael and as far north as Utqiagvik.

The ancestors and descendants of the area live a sustainable lifestyle in harmony with the land, rivers, and sea with seasonal sites for homes and camps that best work with the environment and seasons for hunting, fishing, and gathering. The bountiful resources of the land, Fish River delta, Golovin Lagoon, and Golovin Bay continue to support the area's populations particularly with salmon, white fish, beluga whale, seal, moose, reindeer, caribou, rabbit, ptarmigan, brown bear, and various plants and berries. The community continues to have strong connections to the land, sea, environment, animals, and rivers.

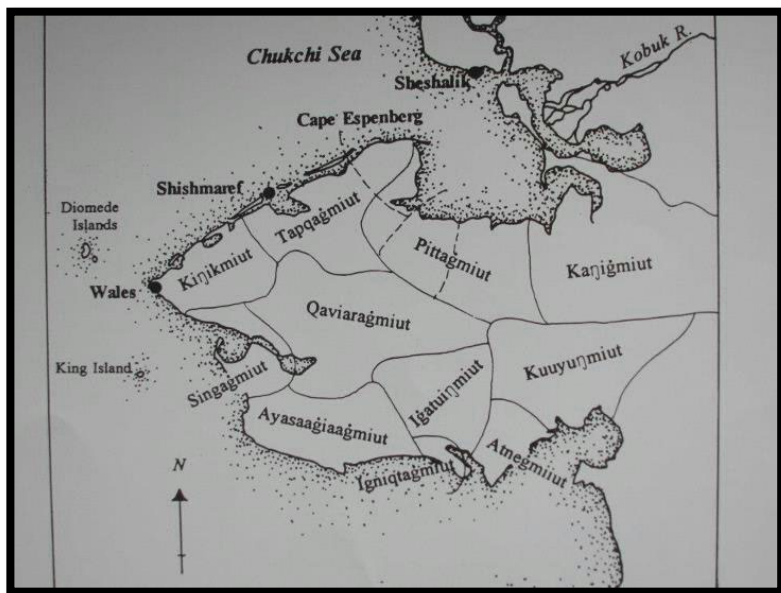


FIGURE 1: MAP FROM THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE OF NORTHWEST ALASKA, VOLUME V, THE INUPIAQ NATIONS OF NORTHWEST ALASKA, 1994.

Today, the English place name of Chinik is “Golovin” that was named after the late Russian Navy Captain Vasili Golovnin.

Russians had reported the Inuit village in 1842-44 as “Ikalikhvig-myut” or Iknjituqmiut [people of Iknjituq] (Donald Orth, Dictionary of Alaska Place Names: Geological Survey Professional Paper 567, Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1967).

The US purchased Alaska from Russia on October 18, 1867. Twenty years later 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 relocated to Elim for a less windy location.

About 1890, an employee of the nearby Omalik mine, John Dexter, married an Inuit woman, Nora, and established a home, trading post and roadhouse at Chinik with his family. This became a center for prospecting information on the Seward Peninsula. With the discovery of gold in Council 1898, Chinik became a supply-relay point of the Council goldfields with supplies shipped across Golovin Lagoon and up the Fish and Niukluk Rivers to Council. In 1899, the Chinik Post Office was established but discontinued in 1903.

Beginning in the 1890's, the Bureau of Indian Affairs introduced and assisted local people in reindeer herding in the area as part of a food security issues associated with western commercial whaling over harvests.

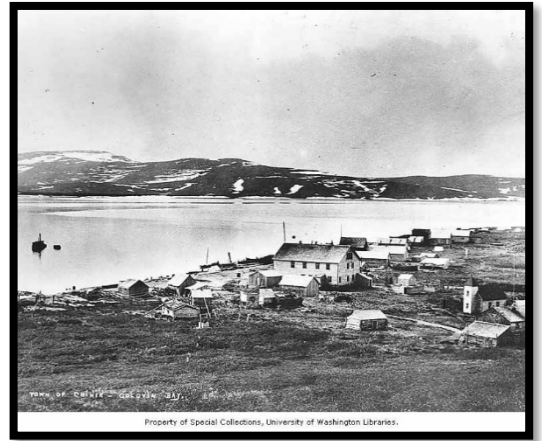


FIGURE 2: TOWN OF CHINIK.  
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARIES,  
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS,  
NEGATIVE # UW9103,  
DATE ESTIMATED BETWEEN 1890-1950.

In 1906, the US Congress passed the Native Allotment Act which provided for conveyance of 160 acres of public land to Alaska Native adults; however, few tracts were issued because the Bureau of Land Management refused to recognize subsistence use of land as proof of “use and occupancy” as well as a cultural difference in understanding and viewing the rights of land ownership from communal to individual.

In 1918, the global Spanish Flu pandemic suddenly hit the area and an estimated 50-60% of the population perished and it most affected adults and Elders. The following diseases of measles, diphtheria, and tuberculosis continued to devastate Indigenous communities like Chinik. The neighboring village at White Mountain became a site of a US government-subsidized orphanage, which later became a BIA vocational and industrial school in 1926 which served orphans and students from Chinik as well as many other villages.

U.S. citizenship to Alaska Natives was granted with the passage of the 1924 Citizenship Act. On January 3, 1959, Alaska was proclaimed a state of the union by President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

During the years from 1920 to 1970, Inuit in the area experienced significant western assimilation with schools, churches, government, and western institutions utilizing extreme systemic duress with families to use abandon their Indigenous language, traditions, and culture. Today due to these colonizing practices, attitudes, and policies, most residents are mono-lingual in English, can struggle with Indigenous cultural identity and wellness, and a major movement needs to occur for revitalizing the unique Chinik dialect and culture in the community with current and future generations.

The City of Golovin was incorporated in 1971. Also in 1971, the tribal citizens of Golovin settled Indigenous land and resource rights, through the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and

formed a state-chartered Alaska Native village corporation: Golovin Native Corporation. Also, during the 1970's, federal and state government poverty and community assistance programs provided new income and benefits to Golovin families, particularly with the passage of PL 93-638 in 1974. In the late 1970s, a state-operated K-12 school was built, allowing local students to attend secondary public education without leaving their community for boarding schools.

Today, Golovin is rooted in Inupiaq and Yup'ik values and relies on the historical and cultural relationships to the land, sea and rivers for traditional and modern subsistence lifestyles blended with the Alaska and U.S. cash economy. In addition to the archaeological, lagoon, river and marine life, wildlife, and plant resources of the community, there are many other natural resources including metallic and nonmetallic mineral deposits.

As western institutions have matured in Golovin, there have developed shared community development responsibilities among the Chinik Eskimo Community (tribal government), City of Golovin (municipal government), Alaska Native Corporations (Bering Straits Native Corporation and Golovin Native Corporation), tribally authorized regional nonprofits (Norton Sound Health Corporation, Bering Strait Regional Housing Authority, and Kawerak, Inc.), regional organizations (Bering Strait School District and Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation), State of Alaska, and community-regional groups such as the Covert Church and Reindeer Herders Association.



Residents enjoying a day at the beach in Golovin.

# Our Local Organizations

The following summarizes Golovin based and/or serving organization as of 2025.

## Tribal Government

- **Chinik Eskimo Community**, PO Box 62020, Golovin, AK 99762, Phone (907) 779-2214, Fax (907) 779-2829

The tribal government maintains an office with public use computers. The tribe offers local programs for tribal family services in coordination with Kawerak, Inc. and tribal environmental departments. The tribe also seeks and manages various grants.

The tribe owns and operates the Chinik Traditional Store and a Community B&B. The tribe also rents heavy equipment.

The tribe has a state charitable gaming permit for bingo, pull tabs, raffles, and a snow machine classic. Net proceeds for 2022 were (\$13,893).

The tribe authorizes (a) Kawerak, Inc. to compact with the US Bureau of Indian Affairs for tribal social-cultural-economic programs, (b) Norton Sound Health Corporation to compact with the US Indian Health Service for tribal health services, and (c) Bering Strait Regional Housing Authority to compact with the US Housing and Urban Development for tribal housing programs. Each of these regional tribal nonprofits also have other federal grants programs (noncompact) as well as state and private funds which include Golovin as a service area and/or population to be served.

## Municipal Government

- **City of Golovin**, PO Box 62059, Golovin, AK 99762, Phone (907) 779-3211, Fax (907) 779-2239.

The city was incorporated in 1971 under state statutes and today is a second-class city in an unorganized borough.

There is no property or other taxes. The city does collect user fees for building and heavy equipment rentals, landfill usage, and washeteria usage. The city also operates the community tank farm including retail sales, and the electrical utility: Golovin Power Utilities. The city also

owns and operates the community water/sewer services with ARUC (Alaska Rural Utility Collaborative) as the billing and collection entity via contract.

The city maintains an office and community building for meetings. Other city services include public safety, cemetery maintenance, and public road maintenance.

## Local Groups

### **Civic/Culture Groups**

- Golovin Elders Committee (currently not active as of 2025)

### **Youth Services/Groups**

- Golovin School student council, academic and sports activities

### **Churches**

- Golovin Covenant Church



# Alaska Native Corporations

## Regional ANCSA Corporation

- Bering Straits Native Corporation, PO Box 1008, Nome, Alaska 99762.  
Phone (907) 443-5252.

## Village ANCSA Corporation

- **Golovin Native Corporation**  
PO Box 62099, Golovin, AK 99762, Phone (907) 779-3251, Fax (907) 779-3261

Golovin Native Corporation ANCSA Land Summary	
12(a) Land Entitlement*:	92,160 acres
12(b) Land Entitlement**:	7,700 acres
Other Land Entitlements:	
Total Land Entitlements:	99,860 acres
14(c)(3) Status***:	In Process with Partial Transfers to the City of Golovin
14(c)(3) Agreement Signed:	No
Map of Boundaries Done:	No
* ANCSA 12(a) land entitlement to village corporation from federal government	
** ANCSA 12(b) land reallocated to village corporation from Bering Straits Native Corporation	
*** Under ANCSA 14(c)(3), surface estates to the local city government to provide for community development, use, and expansion.	

## Regional Organizations

### **Regional Tribal Non-Profit**

- Kawerak, Inc., PO Box 948, Nome, AK 99762, Phone (907) 443-5231.

### **Tribal Health Services**

- Golovin Dagumaaq Clinic operated by Norton Sound Health Corporation, PO Box 966, Nome, AK 99762, Phone (907) 443-3311.

### **Economic Development Organizations**

- Bering Strait ARDOR, c/o Kawerak, Inc. PO Box 948, Nome, AK 99762, Phone (907) 443-5231.
- Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation, PO Box 358, Nome, AK 99762, Phone (907) 443-2477.

### **Tribal Housing Authority**

- Bering Strait Regional Housing Authority, PO Box 995, Nome, AK 99762, Phone (907) 443-5252, FAX (907) 443-2985.

## Golovin-Based State and Federal Agencies

### **State of Alaska Golovin Based Staff/Services**

- Department of Transportation for state airport maintenance.
- Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Assistance, contract village agent.

### **Federal Golovin Based Agencies**

- US Post Office (city run via contract)

## Public Safety Agencies

- **Village Police Officer (VPO)**, City of Golovin.
- **Golovin Volunteer Search and Rescue**
- **Golovin Volunteer Fire Department.** Note the volunteer firefighters do not have proper equipment and training to sufficiently fight fires. There is a need for a building/garage for housing the equipment.
- **Village Public Safety Officer Program (VPSO)**, Kawerak, Inc., PO Box 948, Nome, AK 99762, Phone (907) 443-5231.
- **Alaska State Troopers** based in Nome with remote public safety services and itinerant visits as needed. PO Box 1050, Nome, AK 99762, Phone 1-800-443-2835.

Golovin is a “dry” community regarding alcohol sales and importation. This means that local alcohol possession, sales and importation are banned.

### Golovin Village Public Safety Officer Program Data

Type of Offense	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	%
<b>Burglary</b>	0	0	2	1	0	<b>3</b>	5.3%
<b>Larceny-Theft</b>	0	0	2	0	1	<b>3</b>	5.3%
<b>Vandalism</b>	1	3	3	3	1	<b>11</b>	19.3%
<b>Trespass</b>	1	1	1	0	0	<b>3</b>	5.3%
<b>Homicide</b>	0	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	1.8%
<b>Assaults</b>	6	1	14	6	3	<b>30</b>	52.6%
<b>Sexual Assaults</b>	0	1	1	0	0	<b>2</b>	3.5%
<b>Sexual Abuse of Minor</b>	1	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	1.8%
<b>Harassment</b>	0	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>	1.8%
<b>Robbery</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0.0%
<b>Alcohol Crimes</b>	0	0	0	2	0	<b>2</b>	3.5%
<b>Minor Alcohol Crimes</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>57</b>	

## Schools and Education Programs

- **Head/Early Start** early childhood education programs, Kawerak, Inc.
- **University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF), Northwest Campus** distance delivery of post-secondary education.

### Alaska's Public Schools: A Report Card to the Public: 2022-2023, Golovin

- **Golovin K-12 Public School** operated by Bering Strait School District. It is a Title 1 school. Five community members are elected to a local advisory education committee (AEC).
- 2022-2023 Enrollment: 43 students



Golovin School, Home of the Lynx

Subgroup	Attendance Rate	Graduation Rate	Dropout Rate	5 Year Cohort Graduation Rate
<b>All Students</b>	90.30%	66.67%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Male</b>	89.30%	50.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Female</b>	91.57%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Alaska Native/American Indian</b>	90.34%	66.67%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Caucasian</b>	89.88%	n/a	0.00%	n/a
<b>Economically Disadvantaged</b>	89.33%	100.00%	0.00%	n/a
<b>Not Economically Disadvantaged</b>	91.01%	50.00%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Students With Disabilities</b>	87.14%	n/a	0.00%	n/a
<b>Students Without Disabilities</b>	90.90%	66.67%	0.00%	100.00%
<b>Migrant Students</b>	87.77%	n/a	n/a	100.00%
<b>Foster Care</b>	99.34%	n/a	n/a	n/a

# Our Population

DCRA Census History for Golovin	Population	Change
<b>1880<sup>1</sup></b>	0	
<b>1890</b>	25	25
<b>1900<sup>2</sup></b>	185	160
<b>1910</b>	0	-185
<b>1920</b>	0	0
<b>1930</b>	135	135
<b>1940</b>	116	-19
<b>1950</b>	94	-22
<b>1960</b>	59	-35
<b>1970</b>	117	58
<b>1980</b>	87	-30
<b>1990</b>	127	40
<b>2000</b>	144	17
<b>2010</b>	156	12
<b>2020</b>	175	19

<sup>1</sup> The early censuses are undercounted as the population does not reflect the people and families living at surrounding traditional village sites, many which no longer exist today and over time have consolidated over time into the village of Golovin.

<sup>2</sup> The first US Census of Alaska was conducted in 1900.

<b>Race: Golovin ACS 5-year avg. 2018-2022 via DCRA</b>	<b>Percent of Population</b>
<b>Alaska Native or American Indian</b>	93.51%
<b>Asian</b>	0.0%
<b>Black or African American</b>	0.0%
<b>Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander</b>	0.0%
<b>White</b>	3.78%
<b>Other Race</b>	0.0%
<b>Two or More Races</b>	2.7%

<b>Age: Golovin ACS 5-year avg. 2018-2022 via DCRA</b>	<b>Percent of Population</b>
<b>Under 5 years of age</b>	5.41%
<b>5 to 9</b>	5.41%
<b>10 to 14</b>	12.97%
<b>15 to 19</b>	12.43%
<b>Subtotal Youth or Ages 0-19 Years</b>	<b>36.22%</b>
<b>20 to 24</b>	10.27%
<b>25 to 34</b>	7.03%
<b>Subtotal Young Adults or Ages 20-34 Years</b>	<b>17.30%</b>
<b>35 to 44</b>	16.22%
<b>45 to 54</b>	7.57%
<b>55 to 59</b>	7.03%
<b>Subtotal Middle-Aged Adults or Ages 35-59 Years</b>	<b>30.82%</b>
<b>60 to 64</b>	3.78%
<b>65 to 74</b>	9.73%
<b>75 to 84</b>	2.16%
<b>Over 85 years of age</b>	0.00%
<b>Subtotal Elder Adults or Ages 60 Years and Older</b>	<b>15.67%</b>

# Our Community Economy

Golovin is considered a rural blended economy meaning local employment, business development, and other western cash economic activities are blended with subsistence and traditional Inuit ways of life. The village economy is challenged with high unemployment, poverty, and few business activities.

Regarding the subsistence economy, it is based upon Indigenous harvests on the land, rivers, and sea. This valuable economy is unique and encompasses more than income and food security, it also includes important aspects of health, wellness, culture, art, spirituality, and connection to place and environment. The subsistence economy depends upon diverse natural resources within an Arctic ecosystem. Resources include but are not limited to the following: salmon, grayling, white fish, cod, trout, pike, herring, seal, caribou, musk ox, porcupine, lynx, rabbit, moose, wolf, wolverine, bear, fox, ptarmigan, waterfowl, bird eggs, crab, beluga, walrus, beaver, land otter, musk rat, and squirrel. Resources also encompass berries, greens, roots, timber/trees, and tea.

The subsistence economy also directly supports arts and crafts. Local artists use various parts of harvested local animals (such as fur, bones, horns, skins, whiskers, and walrus ivory tusks and teeth) to produce products like figurines, sculptures, tools, and jewelry. Skins are produced into hats, mittens, parkas, slippers, ornaments, and other art pieces like kayaks and drums.



A local fisher checks his net.

Most local wage employment arises through government funded services with health care, educational services, and local (tribal and municipal) government providing the most job opportunities. Major village employers in Golovin include Norton Sound Health Corporation, Bering Strait School District, Kawerak, Chinik Eskimo Community, Golovin Native Corporation, City of Golovin, and State DOT P&F.

Regarding the cash economy, Golovin households have high participation in low-income assistance programs, such as supplemental security income (SSI), public assistance, LEAP (low-income energy and heating assistance program), public-tribal housing assistance, and food stamps or SNAP. These programs are economically important to individual households as well as businesses which operate within the community.

Seasonal commercial fishing provides some cash activity and/or small business opportunities. In 2023, Norton Sound Seafood Products reported the following harvests for local commercial fisheries: 1,051 lbs. red salmon, 3,320 lbs. coho salmon, 74,090 lbs. chum salmon, 1,060 lbs. pink salmon, and 55,326 lbs. summer crab.

The industries of construction, mining, and tourism operate seasonally and offer economic activity. For construction in particular, the federal investment through the American Recovery and Infrastructure Investments Acts will spur construction opportunities in the next few years for roads, housing, water/sewer systems, energy, broadband, and community facilities.

Tourism in Golovin and the greater Arctic area has changed over time with more independent visitors and new cruise ships stopping in Nome. Tourism in Golovin has the potential to increase with climate change and the growing interest of visitors to see the area and village to experience Inuit culture.

**U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles,  
Table DP03, 2022, Golovin, Alaska.**

	<b>Estimated Number</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Percent Margin of Error</b>
<b>Total households</b>	70	±18		
<b>Per capita income (\$)</b>	\$26,200	± \$5,542		
<b>Households with Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months</b>	15	±11	21.4%	±13.4

<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>	<b>Estimated Number</b>	<b>Margin of Error</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Percent Margin of Error</b>
<b>Population 16 years and over</b>	140	±35		
<b>In labor force</b>	107	±29	76.4%	±9.0
<b>Civilian labor force</b>	107	±29	76.4%	±9.0
<b>Employed</b>	90	±26	64.3%	±10.1
<b>Unemployed<sup>3</sup></b>	17	±11	12.1%	±6.8
<b>Armed Forces</b>	0	±10	0.0%	±16.3
<b>Not in labor force<sup>4</sup></b>	33	±15	23.6%	±9.0
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>			15.9%	±8.9

<b>PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Percent Margin of Error</b>
<b>All families</b>	5.5%	±6.6
<b>With related children of the householder under 18 years</b>	8.1%	±9.9

<sup>3</sup> The US Census defines unemployed as all jobless who were available to take a job and have actively sought work in the past four weeks. The estimate of unemployed was probably understated due to the limited jobs in the Area with many local unemployed people becoming discouraged in local work prospects; and therefore, not counted as actively seeking work in the past four weeks.

<sup>4</sup> This population of the labor pool was neither employed nor unemployed. This includes those have not been seeking work in the past four weeks and defined as discouraged workers, as well as retirees, students, those with disabilities, those taking care of children or other family members, and individuals living a full-time traditional and/or subsistence lifestyle. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, common reasons for no job search in the past four weeks given by surveyed people include: family responsibilities, in school or training, ill health or disability, and childcare problems. Note: in Golovin, local people have common knowledge of available job openings, and this is likely a high response for not seeking work in the last four weeks.

## Local Businesses

The following eight businesses have active State of Alaska business licenses as of January 20, 2025, that are based in Golovin.

License#	Business Name	Owner
2207309	Arctic General Golovin	Jonas Denenberg
314988	Chinik Eskimo Community, Charitable Gaming	Chinik Eskimo Community
2087930	Chinik Traditional Store	Chinik Eskimo Community
1040923	Golovin Bay Trading Co.	Heidi Varga
2187476	Moses Inc.	Darby Alfred Moses
2164423	Oliver Enterprises	Curtis Devin Oliver
2164423	Oliver Enterprises	Carol L Oliver
2148142	Olson Ventures LLC	Olson Ventures LLC

# Our Community Infrastructure

## Housing

The housing stock in Golovin is not adequate for the current and future population. The community has and continues to experience a housing shortage over decades for both single family homes and multi-family rental units. The existing housing stock is generally considered substandard with heating, structural, and energy deficiencies.

Vacancy rates are low, and it was estimated at 6.7 for homes and five for rentals in Golovin (Kawerak Community Needs Assessment, 2016) which shows limited availability of housing options which are experienced by both residents and workers. It is common to find multiple families or inter-generational families living together in the community due to limited housing.

The rural nature of the village makes housing both important and difficult. Housing subdivision expansion, new home construction, and existing housing maintenance costs are extremely high as a rural village in Arctic Alaska conditions. Due to the isolated geography, families have extremely limited choices within the community for housing – both the housing stock as well as rental and construction options. The Arctic conditions in the frigid winter months making housing a necessity – very few people can be homeless, and families often make any living situation work.

According to the 2015 Bering Straits Regional Housing Authority Housing Need Information, there were 49 households in Golovin and 20.4% of those were overcrowded. Overcrowding is often caused by large families and/or extended family members living together in substandard single family housing units. The extent of overcrowding and/or homelessness are difficult to measure as many may not have applied for housing assistance or update paperwork which can be onerous with no units available, long waiting lists for services (up to five and ten years) and/or denial of benefits based upon employment or income status. Thus, housing problems at the local level are not fully understood or documented among regional, state, and/or federal agencies. Individual criminal records, unemployment, and underemployment are common barriers to public housing and/or private residential housing construction.

The original townsite is located on a flat sandspit located near mean sea level and subject to significant flooding of homes and public infrastructure. There is property for residential housing in the northeast on a bedrock bluff and plateau which is composed mainly of schist with elevations ranging from five feet to ninety-five feet.

A future housing subdivision site east of the original village site is under development including commercial lots for community infrastructure. This subdivision is being planned collaboratively among the City of Golovin, Golovin Native Corporation (14c3 conveyance of land), Chinik Eskimo Community, and Bering Strait Regional Housing Authority. The village has successfully worked with Kawerak for a \$16.1 million RISE grant that was awarded in 2025 that will fund road infrastructure to the new subdivision development.

## Sanitation Facilities

Fifty-four households have piped water and sewer service, and 3-4 households are not connected and utilize individual home water storage (tanks and/or buckets) with pit privies (outhouses) and/or honey buckets.

The public school operates its own water and sewer system which serves the classrooms and teacher housing.

### Water

Public drinking water is pumped seasonally from Chinik Creek into three water storage tanks: a 0.6-million-gallon tank serving the public school, and two tanks with 1.2 million gallons serving the community. There are water quality issues associated with filtration which could be improved. The community may be looking at a new water source in the future due to the potential contaminants, coastal marine flooding, and/or erosion at the lower part of Chinik Creek.

The water infrastructure consists of a raw water infiltration gallery, pumphouse which also houses the washeteria, generator building, and 6-inch-high density polyethylene (HDPE) transmission lines. The generator and pump are only used during the summer months (early summer or fall dependent upon the water turbidity based upon snow/ice melts or rains) when Chinik Creek and transmission lines are thawed. There are about 4,700 feet of buried water mains with six above grade fire hydrants. Portions of the buried water mains have settled and caused failures.

Homes without piped water service can collect water at the washeteria which also has public showers and laundry. Some of these homes also have household wells or collect rainwater and/or surface water from local streams and creeks. In 2024, Kawerak provided households with emergency countertop water filters.



Golovin's water source

**Water and Wastewater Info from Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation  
via DCRA Community Information Portal, Accessed January 20, 2025.**

<b>Water Treatment System Facility</b>	<b>Primary Water Source</b>	<b>Number of Residents Served</b>	<b>System Class</b>	<b>System Capacity</b>
Golovin Community Water Treatment System	Surface Water	181	WT 2	100,001 - 500,000

City of Golovin water/sewer rates: \$110/month residential (2025) with a monthly subsidy of \$110 which is budgeted annually by the city and/or tribe based upon available funding.

## **Sewer**

The sewage system was constructed during 2004-2007 and consists of approximately 3,500 feet of gravity mains. There are approximately 1,700 feet of 4x15-inch HDPE force main, nine Arctic utility holes, seven Arctic cleanouts, and one lift station.

All sewage is collected at a lift station and pumped to two septic tanks that operate in a series then discharge into two drain fields. The septic tanks are pumped annually and the septage discharged into the honey bucket/sewage lagoon which is adjacent to the landfill.

## **Landfill**

The community landfill is owned and operated by the City of Golovin. It is located appropriately two miles north of the city with an access road. This permitted landfill is a fenced trench and was constructed around 1996. There is a full-time landfill operator to manage waste separation and diversion. It accepts municipal waste as well as construction and demolition debris. A locally made burn unit is used to burn municipal waste. Individuals, households, and businesses self-haul their waste to the landfill.

The community via the tribe participates in hazardous waste and recycling collection by working with the Kawerak Inc. backhaul program. The tribe's IGAP program staff collect and recycle/backhaul fluorescent lights, aluminum cans, used oil, household batteries, lead acid batteries, household appliances (white goods), and scrap metal. These materials are staged 1.5 miles north of the community which is inland in an elevated area, and there is a limit based upon storage space.

City landfill fees: \$10 per month for residential (subsidized), and \$92 per month for commercial.

## Health

The community clinic is staffed with health aids with support from the Norton Sound Health Corporation (NSHC) that the tribe authorizes in the regional I.H.S. healthcare compact. NSHC medical, dental, and eye care specialists schedule itinerant provider visits based upon an annual schedule. More extensive medical and emergency services are available based upon referrals to Nome or Anchorage; and it was noted that weather can impact travel and medivacs. The village clinic is considered a federally qualified health center.

The Golovin village-based counselor, under Norton Sound Health Corporation's Behavioral Health Services, is based in the clinic but uses the community meeting spaces when needed.

### Top Diagnosis (Dx) by Location, Norton Sound Health Corporation

Village	FY11 Top Diagnoses-Common Name	FY14 Top Diagnoses-Common Name	FY15 YTD Top Diagnoses-Common Name
<b>Golovin</b>	Strep Sore Throat	Acute Pharyngitis (sore throat)	URI/Pharyngitis (sore throat)
	Acute Pharyngitis (sore throat)	Cystitis (urinary infection)	UTI (urinary infection)

# Energy

## Electricity

Community electricity is produced by a diesel generation plant in Golovin which is considered a microgrid and operated by the City via Golovin Power Utilities. Within the village both power and phone lines are overhead.

### Cost Data as of March 2025

Customer Rate Type	Effective Rate per KWH <sup>5</sup>
Residential	\$0.53 with PCE subsidy of .3133
Business/Commercial	\$0.53

## Fuel

Fuel is delivered seasonally by marine barge and stored in the community tank farm owned by Golovin Power Utilities. The tanks are located close to the public school and in a floodplain. Currently the community is planning for their relocation. The capacity is 327,704 gallons for diesel or heating fuel, and 28,700 gallons for gasoline. The Bering Strait School District has 46,000 gallons for diesel or heating fuel.

The Golovin Power Utilities' tank farm is an engineered facility that is located on a raised platform within a fenced area with secondary containment. The platform is built on a raised gravel pad. The tank farm is approximately 669.5 feet from Golovnin Lagoon and 544 feet from Golovnin Bay.

There is one retailer for community fuel which sells propane, gasoline, and diesel.

### Fuel Prices for Golovin as of March 2025.

Product	Retail Cost <sup>6</sup>
Diesel via Golovin Power Utilities	\$5.85 per gallon
Gasoline via Golovin Power Utilities	\$5.95 per gallon
Propane via Chinik Store	\$610 per 100 lb. bottle with an exchange \$810 per 100 lb. bottle without an exchange

<sup>5</sup> Other charges, taxes, and/or fees may be additional costs based upon customer rate type.

<sup>6</sup> Additional costs may be incurred by customers such as taxes and/or delivery charges.

# Communications

The following describes communication services in Golovin.

**GCI** (TV, Internet, and cell service)

P.O. Box 274, Nome, AK 99762. 1-800-800-4800 residential, 1-800-800-7754 business

<http://www.gci.net>

**AT&T Alascom** (long distance telephone)

505 East Bluff Drive, Anchorage, AK 99501-1100. 1-800-252-7266.

<http://www.attalascom.com/>

**Fastwrye**, (telephone, Internet, previously Tel Alaska)

**Star Link** (Internet)

**Dish Network** (TV), <http://www.dishnetwork.com/>

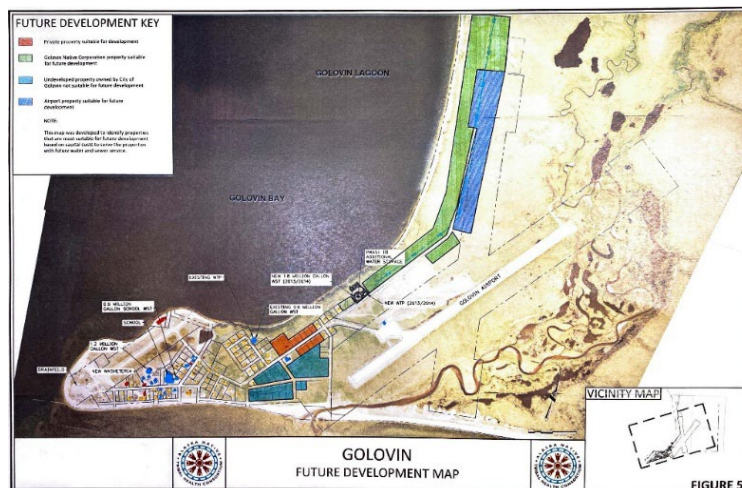
**KNSA, KNOM and KICY** (radio) stations based in Nome and Unalakleet which broadcast to Golovin.

**Social Media** many Golovin residents use Facebook.

**VHF** (radio) commonly used by residents in the village as well as at camps. There is a repeater with antennas at a shelter building for the fire department, search and rescue, and other emergency services.

**Satellite Phones.**

**In Reach** satellite communicators.



# Transportation

## Roads and Trails

The community has a small system of gravel roads. The existing roadways within the city limits are owned by the City of Golovin. The roadways within the city limits are maintained by the city and/or tribe. The State DOT&PF owns and maintains the roadways that lead to the airport.

The average road width is between 10 and 14 feet wide, and supports ATVs, UTVs, mini-trucks, and snowmachines which are typical forms of transportation. Automobiles and large trucks can only travel in single lanes operating in one-way directions with limited turnouts. The roads were predominantly constructed with little engineered alignment design and are too narrow to meet traffic needs.

The roads are often in poor condition. There are significant problems with the drainage that contribute to rutting, potholes, flooding, and soft, muddy conditions. Drainage provisions for roads in Golovin include both ditches and culverts. The road surface is local gravel and contains substantial amounts of silt which causes excessive dust during dry weather and soft/muddy conditions when it rains. Annually in the spring, the roads become soft with subsiding road prisms which are a problem.

Golovin is not accessible to any another community by public or private road.

Golovin is surrounded by unimproved trail routes used for subsistence, economic, recreational, and cultural purposes. These existing routes vary in width but have an average travel way width of ten feet. These routes have no engineered alignment or designated corridors.

Winter snowmachine trails connect to Nome, White Mountain, Elim, camps and subsistence and traditional use areas along the Iditarod trail, rivers, and coast.

## Airport

The only year-round commercial passenger access to Golovin is by air. The airport is a state-owned facility with a 4,000-foot gravel lighted runway. The airport has settling problems, and funding has been approved for a major DOT P&F rehabilitation airport project. A crosswind runway is identified as a future need particularly during emergencies and medivacs.

Bering Air is the only commercial passenger air carrier and provides daily service to and from Nome with connections to the region's villages and/or Anchorage. Roundtrip airfare from Golovin to Nome was \$378.00 per person (as of January 2025). There are cargo air carriers that serve the community which is the main delivery of mail, groceries, and other goods on a year-round basis.

## Barge/Boat Access

Golovin has a long history of boating including the use of traditional skin boats and kayaks. Boats can access Golovin seasonally surrounding the summer months via Norton Sound.

Supplies, propane, gasoline, and diesel/heating fuel are seasonally lighter from the Port of Nome and offloaded on the beach. There are no dock facilities; however, there is a concrete boat ramp.

Established and unimproved marine routes connect Golovin to neighboring villages such as White Mountain, Elim, Nome, and Council. Today, residents use aluminum skiffs with outboard motors for marine transportation to and from Golovin, as well as to subsistence sites and camps. Residents state that the marine traffic is busy in the summer with many departures and arrivals of local and regional boaters from Nome, White Mountain, and Council.

Golovin is a natural deep-water port and has been used as a port of refuge by individual and commercial marine users. Golovin is an important transit and/or transfer point for river barges to White Mountain.

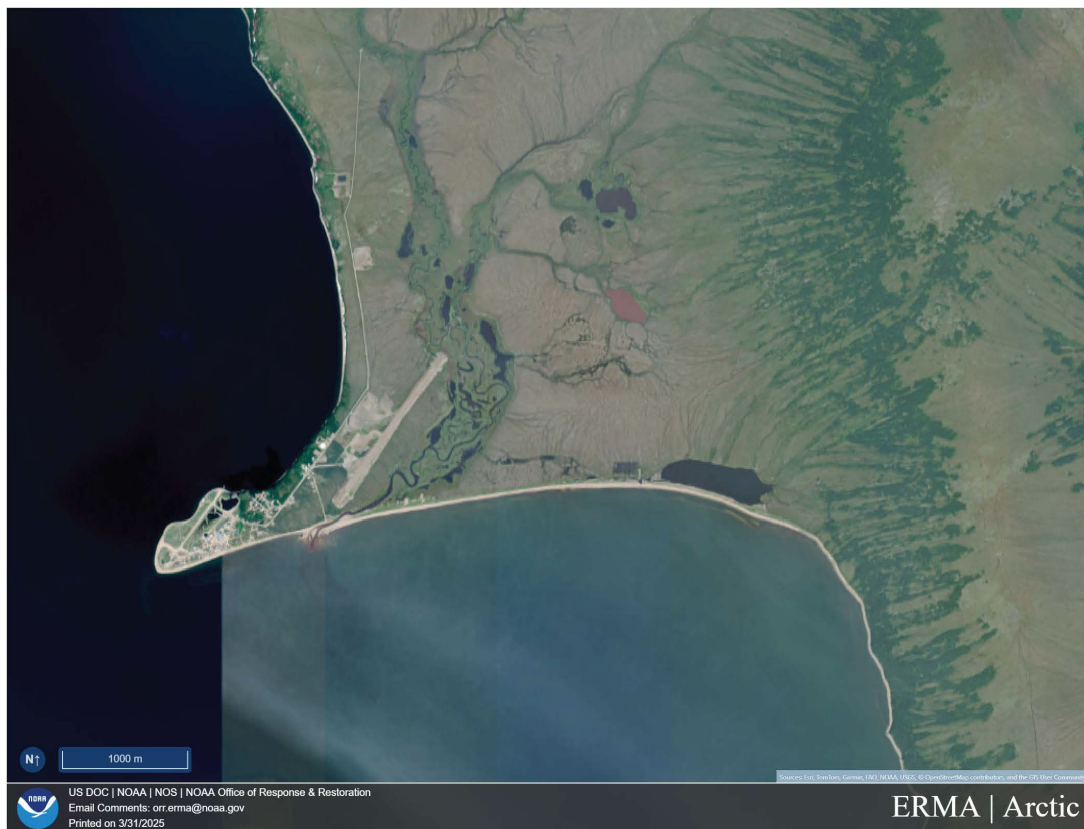


FIGURE 3: MAP OF THE GOLOVIN AREA VIA ARCTIC ERMA.

# Gravel

The following describes existing sources of local gravel based upon a reconnaissance trip by DOT & PF in 1987. These sites may be depleted or unavailable. The gravel from these sites may not be adequate for large construction projects or the appropriate material; note that rock had to be barged in from Cape Nome for the airport construction project.

- Borrow Site 1 is located just west of the south half of the new Golovin airstrip and consists of two existing ridge top borrow areas that contain a weathered mica-schist bedrock suitable for structural material, although the presence of ice may require selective mining. The Golovin Native Corporation holds subsurface and surface rights. As of 2025, this site is depleted.
- Borrow Site 2 is a gravelly sandy beach material around the mouth of Chinik Creek and extends at least 3,200 feet east of the mouth. The material is suitable for use as an aggregate surface course. A Corps of Engineers permit will be necessary for any excavation in this area. The Golovin Native Corporation holds subsurface rights and surface rights.
- Borrow Site 3 is an old material site containing gravelly sand adjacent to the old Golovin runway on the spit. Although the material is suitable for embankment, dredging or lowering of the water table through pumping is necessary for extraction, which is probably not economical in small quantities. The State of Alaska holds surface and subsurface rights.
- There is a new gravel pit about 1.8 miles north of Golovin with road access via the sanitation road. This site is owned by Golovin Native Corporation and has two permitted pits with one developed.
- The rock quarry site is permitted (2025) as a gravel pit but not yet developed. This is owned by Golovin Native Corporation and located about 3-4 miles on the east/southeast side of Golovin. This site does not currently have road access, and a future road will need to be planned, permitted, and built.

# Our Environment

Golovin is a coastal village located between Golovin Bay and Golovin Lagoon, or at 64.54333° North Latitude and -163.02917° West Longitude, or Section 11, T011S, R022W, Kateel River Meridian. Golovin is in the Cape Nome Recording District. The village is on the southern coast of the Seward Peninsula and seventy air miles east of Nome, 506 air miles west of Fairbanks, and 526 air miles northwest of Anchorage.

## Cemeteries and Historical Sites

There are two cemeteries in Golovin: one on the hillside and another within the townsite. The City and Golovin Native Corporation are planning for 14c3 selections for a new cemetery location which is needed for expansion and reducing overcrowding.

There are no entries for Golovin in the National Park Service National Register of Historic Places. There are no National Wildlife Refuges according to the US Fish and Wildlife Service and there are no designated Wild and Scenic Rivers according to the US National Park Service near Golovin.

## Wildlife and Climate

Golovin and the surrounding area are environmentally pristine. The community lies within the Golovin Lagoon along the Norton Sound. The village is surrounded by tundra and local vegetation includes alder, willow, and at higher elevations dwarf alpine scrub.

Residents for generations have sustainably harvested a variety of berries, roots, tea, and greens from the land which are rich in nutritional and health values. Wildlife harvests that support local families for food and craft materials include salmon, grayling, white fish, cod, trout, pike, seal, caribou, musk ox, porcupine, lynx, rabbit, moose, wolf, wolverine, bear, fox, ptarmigan, waterfowl, herring eggs, seagull eggs, crab, beluga, walrus, beaver, land otter, musk rat, and squirrel. Note that migration patterns impact local availability over various seasons and years.

Golovin falls within the transitional climate zone, characterized by tundra interspersed with boreal forests, and weather patterns of long, cold winters and shorter, warm summers. Marine climatic influences prevail during the summer when the sea is ice-free. Golovin Bay is generally frozen from early November to mid-May; however, climate change has affected the formation and melting of sea ice as well as longer periods of open water. Summer temperatures average 40° to 60° Fahrenheit. Winter temperatures average -2° to 19° Fahrenheit. Extremes from -40°

to 80° Fahrenheit have been recorded. The average annual precipitation is 19 inches, with 40 inches of snowfall. Climate impacts affect over ice winter trail travel as well timing of subsistence like tom cod fishing and seal hunting.

## Soils, Flooding and Seismic

The original town site is located on a flat sand spit located near sea level. Soils on the spit are composed of clean sand and gravels. Permafrost is discontinuous and generally absent from the spit area. Groundwater levels in the spit area varies depending on the tides.

The village extends to the northeast onto a bedrock bluff and plateau which is comprised mainly of schist. Elevations range from five feet on the spit to ninety-five feet on the plateau. Soils inland from the spit area are generally sandy silts overlying weathered and fractured schist bedrock. Silts vary from 2 to 8 feet. Permafrost is more common, particularly where the vegetation has not been disturbed.

The city has had major flooding in the spit area with coastal storms that occurred in November 2003, November 2004, September 2006, November 2022, and November 2024. These storms caused significant flooding, erosion, and damage to private and public property. Dates of past storms indicate that there is an increase in storm frequency. The community has considered constructing a sea wall with the local rock source that is accessible but in need of an access road to the source. Most of the village's community infrastructure and public facilities are in a flood zone.

## Contaminated Sites

The following outlines contaminated sites according to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Solid Waste Program, Waste Erosion Assessment and Review (WEAR) based upon their site visits on September 12, 2012, and September 8, 2014.

- **Staged Tanks, 64.5407/-163.042567 (Inactive)** – There are several smaller tanks located at the barge landing zone. They are decommissioned tanks with holes cut into the bottom that are waiting to be salvaged or backhauled. Golovin converts old fuel tanks into locally made burn units in the Golovin Landfill. There is not a known source of contamination located here.
- **Abandoned Tanks, 64.585311/-163.037483 (Abandoned)** – There are three abandoned fuel tanks that have washed ashore north of Golovin during storms. They are large tanks and appear to be intact and empty of fuels. There is not a known source of

contamination. It is possible that they will be washed out into the Golovin Lagoon again and will be deposited somewhere else.

- **Landfill, 64.543942/-163.0175 (Closed)** – This site has been assessed as a Brownfield site under the Contaminated Sites Program (File ID 590.38.003). It is located near the mouth of Chinik Creek, near the end of the runway. It is actively eroding into the creek, which is anadromous and is the village drinking water supply. The landfill operated from the early 1960s to 1996 when it was closed and covered with gravel and sand. It received municipal solid waste, special waste, and construction and demolition waste. It is being monitored by the local environmental staff, who are seeking funding to stabilize the creek bank to prevent further erosion of this landfill. There are pending studies by DEC on the site with results expected later in 2025.

The following are additional sites identified as of 2025 by the community:

- Old washeteria and owned by the city. Cleanup is planned in the coming year (2025-2026).
- Old water tank on the hill and owned by the city. The city is working with FEMA to mitigate this site, and it may be redeveloped into a city garage for heavy equipment storage.
- Old Lomen Reindeer Processing Plant about 7-8 miles southeast of Golovin. This is located on Golovin Native Corporation lands. The tribe has collaborated with the corporation to file an application for ANCSA contaminated sites clean up. The site is pending assessment and funding for appropriate clean-up and/or restoration such as removal of buildings, equipment, and tanks. A previous removal of tanks with substances was done in 2010.
- Old FAA/CAA building on the hill and owned by a private family although currently vacant. Potentially it has lead-based paint and/or asbestos issues.

# OUR NOW

The LEDP update process examined our now (2025). The community completed the following as an environmental scan to help in understanding “where are we today.”

## Our Accomplishments

The following identifies the accomplishments or the status of the last LEDP priorities (2014-2019).

Priority Project	Summary of Accomplishments or Status as of 2025
<b>Youth Center</b>	Community still needs to address this priority.
<b>Alternative Energy</b>	An energy study has been completed by ANTHC in 2018. The community is looking to relocate the city power utilities (Golovin Power Utility) and need to consider future alternative energy options, controls, and designs. One resident has solar panels. Community utilities still need alternative energy development.
<b>Rock Quarry</b>	The Golovin Native Corporation has permitted the site for gravel with studies completed.  An access road is needed for future development. Continues to be a high priority for community development.
<b>Housing</b>	The city is collaborating with the corporation and community on housing subdivision development located out of the floodplain on the hill with 14c3 conveyances. Kawerak has been awarded a \$16 million grant for road development for access to the site.
<b>Post Office &amp; Zip Code</b>	The city has the contract to operate the local post office and is in the process of negotiating a renewal to cover the operational costs.  The zip code continues to be a discussion.
<b>Water &amp; Sewer</b>	Most homes in Golovin have water and sewer service. The city and ARUC have completed applications for funding to connect the few remaining households in the coming year. The tribe may also have ARPA/COVID funds to assist those households.  Planning to extend the water and sewer service with new homes.

Priority Project	Summary of Accomplishments or Status as of 2025
<b>New Store</b>	A new store building (owned by Chinik Eskimo Community) was completed, and it is located out of the flood zone.
<b>Erosion Control</b>	<p>Typhoon Merbok had a significant impact. In the response efforts, a sand berm was added along the front beach. The village has worked with Kawerak Transportation to include a berm the LRTP and looked at options on the south side of the community.</p> <p>The long-term solution is now to relocate the village out of the floodplain; however, each owner has the decision on their home, community facility, and/or business.</p>
<b>New City Building</b>	The city is planning for a new facility based upon relocation at the new community site out of the floodplain.
<b>Crosswind Runway</b>	<p>Community still needs to address this priority.</p> <p>DOT is currently planning to widen the runway.</p>
<b>14c(3)</b>	The community is working on a 14c3 plan for relocating the village to a new site out of the floodplain.
<b>New Dock &amp; Barge Landing</b>	The city has purchased a new dock; however, it was partially damaged during a fall storm. The city is currently working with NSEDC on repairs or salvaging the damaged portion.

# Our Community Trends

The following identifies community trends as they are perceived. Trends are noted to change over time and impact the community in current and future development activities.

## Negative Trends

- Climate change – freezing later and thaws earlier, flooding, storms.
- Cost sharing grants and funds are more challenging/limited than in the past.

## Positive Trends

- Youth more involved
- Regional assistance growth from Kawerak, NSHC, NSEDC, BSRHA, BSSD, BSNC and learning to make use of Kawerak and other resources.
- Self-governance – want to exercise more self-governance and support from other entities to develop.
- Heritage and culture – more aware with more utilization of our Elders knowledge.
- Formalization of tribal policies – organization capacity building (e.g., Kawerak can support work with the council on policies).
- More patient education in health issues such as illnesses, diabetes, misdiagnosis, toothbrush program, and fluoride treatment.
- People more willing to ask for help regarding health issues and more available staff (health aids and VBC).
- Availability of broadband.
- Local entities enforcing health and safety (helmet and life jacket provisions).
- Ability to communicate – e.g., Zoom, social media. – in the past communication was limited to in-person only and now online has broadened abilities to participate.
- Growth in the community garden to promote local food security.
- Ability to rebuild housing and infrastructure after Typhoon Merbok with funding: e.g., emergency housing now available with BSRHA.
- NSHC added new mid-level providers in the community.
- Learning and use of our traditional medicines and healing.

# Our Strengths

The following identifies community strengths, and these important attributes can help in current to future community development.

## Community

- ✓ Role models and high community expectations.
- ✓ Joint entities working together and quarterly meetings.
- ✓ Dry community.
- ✓ Great place to raise a family.
- ✓ We have competitive students in school (sports).
- ✓ Kids behave well: noticed by school maintenance staff compared to all other BSSD sites, kids not out too late, polite, and respectful.
- ✓ Looking up to our Elders.
- ✓ More people sobering up.
- ✓ Less and less domestic violence.
- ✓ VBC for our youth and young people.
- ✓ Community events – e.g., 4<sup>th</sup> of July and New Year's, Christmas, Eskimo Dancing, Thanksgiving.
- ✓ Good church, community, and youth leadership.
- ✓ Local people and entities are creative, resilient, and support self-reliance.
- ✓ Search and rescue team.
- ✓ People help each other out – we know each other well as a small village.
- ✓ Community sharing of subsistence (beluga, walrus, seals, etc.) – e.g., fall and spring catches. Appreciated and cultural value to provide for our community.
- ✓ The VPSO position currently filled in the community.
- ✓ NSEDC services and infrastructure in Golovin.

## Cultural strengths

- ✓ Our subsistence way of life.
- ✓ Fish camp.
- ✓ Teach skin sewing.
- ✓ Youth positive including traditional dancing here in Golovin.
- ✓ Potlucks
- ✓ Adapt to other cultures.
- ✓ Extended families.
- ✓ Sharing foods (traditional).
- ✓ Helping each other.
- ✓ Remembering our stories and history (heritage).

## **Environmental strengths**

- ✓ Geographic location of Golovin – access to ocean, rocks, trees, etc.
- ✓ Subsistence hunting and fishing accessibility with wide variety of wild game in each season.
- ✓ Variety of wild plants – greens, berries, etc.
- ✓ Wind – potential energy source.
- ✓ Minerals – gold, clay, gravel, rock.
- ✓ Deep water and natural sheltered harbor.
- ✓ Tribal and Kawerak environmental programs funded by and technical assistance with EPA.
- ✓ The community landfill operator does an excellent job, and they were recognized by the state.
- ✓ Fisheries resources.

## **Unique things about Golovin to build upon for local economic development.**

- ✓ Deep water port potential.
- ✓ Iditarod trail and village checkpoint.
- ✓ Snow machine races – e.g., Nome-Golovin.
- ✓ Bird watching.
- ✓ Dexter Roadhouse – historical site development.
- ✓ Cultural history and heritage.
- ✓ Fishing and crabbing – availability, water, environment.
- ✓ Reindeer and herders with support from Kawerak Reindeer Herders Association – meat, antlers, skins (hair and leather), hooves, bones, and other parts of the animal for local use or economic development.
- ✓ Sewing night helps to train in cultural skills and build opportunities for a local cottage industry to buy/sell.

# Our Weaknesses and Challenges

## Internal Community Weaknesses to Address

The following identifies internal community weaknesses as they are perceived. These help to name issues which the community can address internally in the future to help remove barriers.

- ◆ Need a better water source, current creek is inadequate (beavers and too small).
- ◆ Lack of healthy activities and recreation for youth – especially in the summer.
- ◆ Not enough office space locally and buildings not designed for newer technology.
- ◆ Lack of housing development.
- ◆ Leaders are not fully participating and need to give local representatives better support and information for outside meetings.
- ◆ Different projects do not work together locally.
- ◆ Limited skilled trades workforce – e.g., heavy equipment operators, plumbers, electricians, mechanics, etc.
- ◆ Limited knowledge of local organization authorities.

## External Challenges to Navigate

The following identifies external challenges to local development as they are perceived. These originate from outside of the community and need to be navigated as future activities and developments are undertaken.

- ◆ Intercept fisheries.
- ◆ Subsistence regulations/closures and the uncertainty of regulations without local input.
- ◆ Poor state fish management.
- ◆ External agencies do not listen to local people (e.g., Post Office).
- ◆ Expectation of outside agencies to rubber stamp plans, etc.
- ◆ Last minute notices for funding, resolutions, etc.
- ◆ Outside agencies not coming to Golovin to participate in input sessions, meetings, planning – hard to get them here.

- ❖ Excessive costs of living and construction in a rural village such as freight, shipping, airline tickets which all impact goods and services. Takes multiple funding sources for projects.
- ❖ Slow mail service and mail can often be misdelivered as Golovin shares the same zip code as Nome and Little Diomed.
- ❖ Broadband security and dependability – still lag time and connectivity issues.
- ❖ One commercial passenger airline – sole dependence for year-round travel which affects the prices and passenger seat availability.
- ❖ Limited access to 24/7 emergency health services, e.g., during the local clinic off hours emergencies require calls to Nome.
- ❖ Severe weather impacting ability to travel (snow, freezing rain, winds).
- ❖ Lack a crosswind runway.
- ❖ Automated Weather Observation System (AWOS) often does not work correctly and impacts cancellation of flights. The agency limits local involvement in the system maintenance.

## Our Concerns in Community Development

The following identifies concerns in community development as they are perceived. These are important to consider as future projects are planned, designed, and implemented.

### Environmental

- Climate change impacts.
  - Frequent storm surges during the fall season are contributing significantly to erosion.
  - Sea ice stays thin longer than in the past and gets easily pushed up into camps and could potentially damage the infrastructure in town as well.
  - The sea ice is melting and breaking up earlier than in the past adversely affecting traditional seasonal hunting patterns.
  - Roads are damaged.
  - Permafrost melting affects everything.
- Plastics burned at the landfill pollute the environment, food sources, and people.
- What will happen with pit privies (outhouses) with water and sewer?
- Harmful marine algae with climate change and global marine shipping traffic.

### Infrastructure

- Moving community infrastructure, public buildings, businesses, and housing structures out of the flood zone.
- Roadwork delays due to waiting for water and sewer installations.
- Redundancies like redoing studies for feasibility/funding wastes time and money.
- Importing gravel by barge from places like Cape Nome is excessively costly.

- Engineering and design for the community energy infrastructure: power plant and bulk fuel. Technical issues can be difficult to coordinate among funding or technical assistance entities.
- No room in our schools, small gym, and overcrowding.
- Need a pressurized water line from water tank to each home.
- Heavy equipment can be unavailable because it is already in use for other projects.
- Not enough washers and dryers at washeteria – must wait.
- Community power fluctuations are common due to the micro-gride electrical output system.

## **Social**

- Drug and alcohol use.
- Shortage of homes.

## **Subsistence and Fisheries**

- Limited local input on fish management/studies and difficult to voice with the federal subsistence board.
- Commercial trawlers bycatch. This significantly impacts the subsistence and traditional food resources our local families rely on.
- Reduction to no more village commercial fishing.

## **Organizational Capacity**

- Completing 14c3 conveyances for community development.
- Education of local organizations in authorities, duties, and power in governance.
- Consensus on our collective community future decisions – participation of leadership.
- Need a stronger capacity of local organizations: bookkeeping skills, ability to force account infrastructure projects.
- Accountability of our organizations to the community – corporation, tribe, etc.
- Outsiders do not listen to requests – e.g., new post office, etc.

## **Employment**

- Local hire: lack of oversight to ensure local recruitment and training with our people.
- The local labor force can be short-handed or unqualified.
- Too many jobs without benefits (local employees).

# OUR COMMUNITY VALUES

The planning participants identified community values for helping to guide future economic development. These values help to understand the culture, collective beliefs, and promote community connection and belonging. The following statements in bold articulate the overall community values, and the bullet items underneath demonstrate how the value is expressed.

## **Respect for Elders.**

- Respect for Elders.
- Looking up to our Elders.

## **Subsistence continuing to the next generation and taught.**

- Cultural values include proper storage of subsistence catch.
- Picking and storage of greens and berries (teaching).
- Camping and being in the outdoors.
- Western and modern technology improves health, homes, transportation, and employment – e.g., using modern boats, rifles for hunting.
- Young people are still participating in fishing and hunting.
- Berry picking and storing greens, fishing, fish camp, drying fish.

## **Sobriety and caring for others.**

- Sober
- Adapt to other cultures.
- Listening to others.
- Kids are well behaved.
- Parents correct their children.
- Elders believe in a higher power and prayer.
- Treat others as we would like to be treated.

## **Know heritage, values, and traditional lifestyle in and for today.**

- Extended family (knowledge).
- Remembering our stories and telling.
- Utilize the knowledge of Elders.
- Sharing traditional values with education of the younger generation including health, environmental changes, weather, and subsistence.
- Younger generation able to hunt and do subsistence activities.
- Using boat and motor, 4-wheelers to go fishing and picking (before this they rowed or walked).
- Enforcing and exercising our values and culture.

**Role in community fulfilled.**

- Elders active with Chinik Eskimo Community.
- Accountability of representatives to the community.
- Entities and organizations work together locally.
- Vocal people.
- Sharing traditional foods.
- People working together.
- Helping each other.
- Potlucks
- Community events important (e.g., 4<sup>th</sup> of July, New Year's).
- Involve youth.

**Education and teaching children our culture.**

- Support our school.
- Students get good grades.
- Active sports programs.
- Education and skills.
- Teaching our young people to continue and learn bilingual in Inupiaq and English.
- Children learning skin sewing.
- Children learning Eskimo language in school.

**Working together.**

- Parents are involved with children.
- Family unity and togetherness (e.g., camping and working together).

**Care for our land and environment.**

- Clean town.
- Caring for our lands and that they are clean.
- During subsistence, bring home any trash and leave land, rivers, and sea clean.
- Responsibility to care for our environment.
- Good management of our landfill including recycling and backhaul.

# OUR GOALS WITH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND FUTURE PROJECTS

The following presents community and economic development projects according to four prioritized goals. The projects are grouped into fifteen community development areas. The bold projects reflect community priorities for the period of 2025-2030 for immediate implementation and/or largest impact with local economic development.

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## GOAL 1: Enhancing our community infrastructure and systems for impacting our self-sufficiency and affordable cost of living.

### Housing

- **New housing subdivision away from the floodplain with plating for 20-30 lots in cooperation with BSRHA, Kawerak Transportation, City, Tribe, and Village Corporation. Plan for easements supporting roads, utilities, as well as land or lot options for tribal control, shareholder housing, low-income housing, and private home building. Work with Golovin Native Corporation in the 14c3 conveyance process and/or create long-term land leases.**
- **Housing survey for describing the critical village needs and utilizing Progeny tribal software to compile data: individual homelessness, poverty, housing inventory of existing units with condition and photos, home overcrowding.**
- **Housing renovations for warmth, energy efficiency, and foundation improvements: local organizations collaborate more with BIA housing improvement program (HIP), Rural CAP, BSRHA, AHFC, etc.**
- Duplex development for Elders and their families on the other – help care for generations within one family.
- New home construction for adequate housing with young families who are growing.
- Elder houses.
- Plan to utilize vacant housing units.
- Housing foundations: improved with good insulation especially as the village relocates to the new site that has permafrost ground conditions.

- Gravel source to improve existing home lots/foundations and fill the upcoming new housing subdivision including roads.
- Home lot improvements – reduce water collection (gravel fill).
- Housing designs to best fit Golovin in collaboration with BSRHA: foundations for permafrost (new housing subdivision in permafrost area), energy efficient housing.
- Apartment complex.
- Work on eligibility housing barriers with local people/families such as barrier crimes especially when individuals turn their lives around for the better.

## Transportation

- **Construct a berm and/or other coastal sea ice and marine erosion protection for the lower town housing and infrastructure (an estimated \$680,000) to address severe flooding.**
- **Construct a new road to access gravel sources, the Rock Quarry development, and expand subsistence and cultural access (an estimated \$4 million) with a one-lane bridge over Chinik Creek rated for over 35 tons (bridge will provide safety and fish protection, an estimated \$5 million).**
- **Airport resurfacing and widening to improve safety and address issues caused by rain and spring thaw that result in runway closures.**
- **Construct and upgrade marine facilities such as small boat and fishing harbor, port with offloading and storage, and breakwater structures (an estimated \$7 million). Take advantage of natural deep water.**
- **Improve trails with route staking, shelter cabins, navigational upgrades, and signage. Address safety during winter travel, prevent disorientation, and aid in rescue operations (an estimated \$100,000 per mile).**
- Evacuation road.
- Community van/shuttle to public organizations, clinic, store, washeteria, offices, etc.
- Construct water access road (an estimated \$4 million).
- Road to Kitchavik (means “where you seine” and 5.8 miles) for new village water source, village expansion, camp access, and subsistence access.
- Build on past transportation planning efforts (historical) – air freight, port, railroad, hub.
- Deep water port for freight and potential regional transportation hub including tourism.
- Construct a crossway north-south runway to ensure safety and regular air service with strong winds particularly during emergencies and medivacs.
- Install culverts to drain runoff.
- Need a big gravel source for future roads, trails, port/dock, and airport projects.
- Upgrade the existing community streets within the City of Golovin listed as updated Kawerak IRR inventory with the appropriate surface material and/or dust control additive (a total estimate of \$2 million).
- Construct new community streets within the City of Golovin listed as updated Kawerak IRR inventory with the appropriate surface material and dust control additive (a total estimate of \$14 million).

- Construct proposed subsistence and economic routes listed as updated Kawerak IRR inventory (a total estimate of \$715 million).
- Improve Landfill Road to dump (an estimated \$2 million).
- Clearing, grubbing, and flagging of existing routes encroached by willows and shrubs (an estimated \$10,000 per acre of cleared vegetation).
- Provide navigational upgrades and hazardous material management capabilities to the community for vessels navigating Golovin Bay. To include the reactivation of coastal warning/navigation beacons currently inactive. Place referenced beacons/lights on federal inventory.
- Complete road to the new housing subdivision utilizing the Kawerak \$16 million RISE grant.
- Improving road markers and reflectors for safety.
- Improve airport lighting and landing systems.
- Road dust control to address health: funding, equipment, supplies, operator training, and ongoing operations.
- Airport runway dust control.
- Currently (2025) only have one airline and need additional air carriers in the region.

## Energy

- **Relocation of the Golovin Power Utilities bulk fuel tanks and power plant out of the floodplain with space for safety from adjacent buildings like the school, upgrades for alternative energy, and plan to locate next to water plant, city offices, or other public buildings/facilities to use waste heat. Currently (2025) engineering and design with Bristol. The community needs to revisit the initial engineering designs to be readily upgradable with alternative energy sources.**
- Alternative energy planning and development with the new power plant including controls and upgradable systems. Accommodate various sources combined with diesel and battery storage with hydro, solar, wind, and/or hot springs/geothermal production.
- Feasibility study on wind power, especially with recent technologies.
- Biomass energy of driftwood and other wood sources.
- Energy source from wind development.
- Energy utility expansion to the new housing subdivision development – plan and install the poles prior to home construction to be readily available.
- Assist households in switching to energy efficient appliances and heating systems.

## Water & Sanitation

- **Community drinking water exploration, studies and planning for a new source such as Kitchavik, springs, and/or wells. Need a new clean source to reduce water treatment costs and address potential contamination at current Chinik Creek source with affects from coastal marine flooding, the old landfill site, and/or climate change.**
  - a) **Well and/or spring water source may be healthier versus the current Chinik Creek surface water which is impacted by runoff and/or land drainage, e.g., color of the water with high rains and other environmental issues. Need to identify potential spring/well sites, capacity, and consider the cost of transmission from the resource to the village in the construction and ongoing maintenance costs with potential reduced water treatment costs.**
  - b) **Kitchavik (means “where you seine” and 5.8 miles) water and there have been studies over the years, Elders shared the importance of the source, and need to consider costs for transmission.**
  - c) **Review and conduct hydrology studies for finding and showing water sources, drainages, permafrost influences, springs, wells, quality, capacity, etc.**
- Rehabilitate raw water source infrastructure: \$350k project for generator building maintenance, infiltration gallery replaced, crane upgrade for pump placement.
- Relocate drinking water storage tank and expand storage capacity. The site can experience flooding and ensure clean-safe storage.
- Extend water and sewer service to the new housing subdivision and relocate water infrastructure out of the flood plain (phase II \$5.3 million). Plan and install the mains prior to home construction to be readily available.
- Water mains and service pipes stabilization project and improve insulation due to settling.
- Sewer cleanout 4A renovation: rotated towards the side of the road and extended above ground to be outside of traffic for improved access for winter thawing.
- Upgrade landfill and sewage lagoon (\$220k): upgrade fencing and fix sewage lagoon dike due to settling and permafrost shifting to prevent uncontrolled discharges.
- New sewage lagoon designed and built for the size of the community with a piped sewage system. The current lagoon was designed for honey buckets.
- Plan and utilize waste heat from power plant for washeteria and water system heat.
- Complete water and sewer projects with more local control.
- Water treatment equipment is safer and operational.
- Water and sewer planning for ongoing maintenance (ground shifting).
- Trash pickup service.
- New washeteria.
- Support landfill operations – we have a good operator and continue for protection of the environment.
- Central garage and storage space for the water/sanitation and roads equipment: water truck, heavy equipment, crane for water pump, boom truck, fire truck, etc.

## Community Infrastructure

- **New city multi-purpose building at the new community site out of the flood zone: city offices including utility and fuel, expanded post office, community and training meeting space, cultural space like artifact storage and museum display, group subsistence/food security processing and teaching space with tools and sanitary stainless-steel kitchen.**
- Identify and map potential gravel sources for capital projects in the future.
- Erosion control of beach and hills – due to changes in tides and thawing ground.
- Historic site development – Dexter Roadhouse.
- High speed reliable communications.
- Relocation of school and other public facilities out of the flood plain.
- Heavy equipment.
- Community garden: outdoor raised beds, greenhouse, shed for tool storage.
- Cemetery planning for growth. Currently getting overcrowded and need for expansion or a separate location in the future.
- Cemetery project for mapping and recording names (including locating lost graves), maintenance-restoration and cleaning to address overgrowth, and plantings of trees or other memorials.
- Repurpose and reuse the old lumber from the old Lomen Reindeer Plant. Signs, furniture, decorations, and other creative uses with youth.
- Plan to reuse or repurpose the old household appliances. There was a previous household appliance update project, and working appliances are available for reuse.

## GOAL 2: Growing our village self-determination for a strong and independent community that effectively and adequately meets our current needs and future growth.

### Governance

- **Complete negotiations and agreement for 14c3 conveyances to support community infrastructure, housing subdivisions and roads with the City and Golovin Native Corporation. Include tribal consultation and/or involvement for their projects.**
- **New postal zip code for Golovin and improve the local services/equipment.**
- Postal operation: longer hours in a new building with employee benefits provided.
- Joint meetings to implement the 5-year LEDP.
- Full participation of leadership in community decisions.
- Agreement with the City of Nome and/or Alaska Municipal League for sales tax collected to the City of Golovin for online orders due to the same zip code as Nome.
- Leadership education-training to produce responsible representatives for the community: board training on duties and responsibilities; education on local organizations' authorities, power, and duties.
- Involve the youth in running the community.
- Become more self-governed.
- Address and update Golovin population numbers for BIA, I.H.S. and other federal formulate funding.
- Reporting form for representatives to report back to board meetings or trainings. Ways to pass on information and share our community concerns.
- Train bookkeeper and project manager to complete force account construction projects.
- Regular quarterly village newsletter (print or digital) as a way for entities to report directly to the public.
- Each person/household receives notice of upcoming activities: email, text, Facebook page.
- All village entities coordinate meetings and ways to collect public comments: surveys, discussions about community issues, social media, VHF channel for weekly talks, etc.
- Form community action groups/committees for each LEDP priority project with incentives for participation.

## Public Safety & Emergency Planning

- **Improve village fire response with equipment and training.**
- Emergency planning to improve responses due to severe flooding in the lower town.
- Search and rescue annual training and involve young adults. Training topics include essential preparations, clothing, supplies, food/water, and emergency methods/procedures.
- Training with young adults in safety skills when hunting and fishing with listings of gear and supplies needed when going out.
- Update hazard mitigation and small community emergency response plan (SCERP).
- City garage for storing fire and search-rescue equipment, supplies, materials, and maintenance space. Potentially redevelop old water tank.
- CPR and first aid training with the community.
- Siren for community alerts and emergency events.
- Safety plans for flooding or other community evacuation including lighting or reflective markers along the roadways to guide people and avoid running off the roads.
- Enhance oil spill supplies and equipment for availability and better local responses.
- Acquire In-Reach for search and rescue communications.

## Social

- **Tribal justice project to help people clear records for housing, employment, and other needs. Allowance with people when change for the better and promote eligibility due to past barrier crimes. Develop a process to request with a certificate or resolution.**
- **Community center with Elder and youth programs like a Boys and Girls Club with indoor spaces and an outdoor park: place for community activities, Elder lunches, safe space for kids to go when school is out with community involvement, student activities, and a community library with computer access, educational and employment support, help to open opportunities in jobs, etc.**
- Reduce alcohol and drug abuse – make a healthier community.
- AA group meetings for individuals to find and support sobriety.
- Gatherings to recognize and acknowledge sober individuals (support) with guest motivational speakers for sharing sobriety, culture, survival skills, hunting, and healthy choices.
- Healing-talking circles.
- Women's and men's groups.
- Elder meal program for lunches.
- Potlucks for community gatherings and celebrating successes.
- Festivals and contests of skills in athletics in the school for all ages.
- Social skills for younger children.
- Seminars on health, safety, and traditional lifestyles.
- Joint fund raising for supporting youth activities, events, and travel.
- Assist people with paperwork, etc. paying bills, making money orders, applying for help or benefits, and job applications.

- Mentor program to work with young people in hunting and subsistence.
- Counseling to support individuals through grief when losing loved ones and especially young people.

## GOAL 3: Promoting our village economic and educational growth for sustainable and renewable development of our human and natural resources.

### Education

- Bilingual education to grade 12 in our public school.
- Expand the Head Start facility and include a day care space.
- Community library: computer access, educational and employment support, help to open opportunities in jobs, etc.
- High school on-the-job training and work study (all fields).
- Summer school.
- Music education.
- Home economics education with youth – life skills.
- Student exchanges: urban-rural and village-village with cultures in the region.
- Improve and utilize services available to the public through the school and college (distance delivery courses).

### Employment & Job Training

- Youth employment created which blends learning of our culture.
- Program to address local underemployment and unemployment issues.
- Expand village support systems by local entities to help trainees get local work experience and letters of recommendation.
- Encourage local self-employment and small business development such as cutting and hauling wood, arts and crafts, and other local needs/opportunities.
- Healthcare job training that includes traditional healing and medicines which is a growing specialty and supports our culture and traditions.
- Local student and young adult broadcasting and reporting to develop journalism, communications, writing, technology, and media skills. This can also be a tool to help to preserve our Elder voices, community history and culture, and contemporary village stories and news information.

- Local organizations work to create local summer work for youth with Kawerak summer youth employment, NSEDC internships, BSNC internships, and First Alaskans Institute internships.
- Job fairs for high school students and middle school.
- Teach high school students to young adults how to get scholarships.
- Trades education for certificates, e.g., welding, CDL, plumber, electrician, carpentry, basic construction related skills, small engine mechanics.
- Local training entity to help people and benefit community with funding sources: help to keep people working in the community and stay in Golovin, and support construction projects like new housing and infrastructure development.
- Sustaining and creating village employment.
- Community wood working shop vocational training area (potential multipurpose building use and space).
- Enforce local hire with collaboration of the tribe, village corporation, and city.
- Youth teach adults computer skills.

## Business & Resource Development

- **Business plan and feasibility for a Golovin seafood processing plant and/or cannery: salmon, herring, crab, and/or crab-bait.**
- Feasibility study of our fisheries.
- Live tank for crab for commercial fishing.
- Herring product development: fishery, processing (build on our past herring history).
- Economic and business plans (5- and 10 years) for Golovin Village Corporation to grow and diversify revenues especially with declining 7i/j ANCSA revenue sharing.
- Feasibility study of mineral development: gold, gravel, clay, and other minerals. Particularly with the Golovin Native Corporation owned lands of the surface and subsurface.
- Feasibility study: funding for business plan using local resources and assets.
- Tourism and park development including American and international (Japanese and German) visitors.
- Big game guiding: bears, moose.
- Snow machine trips and tours which coordinate with Iditarod.
- Blending youth jobs with culture.
- Sell subsistence products locally (subsistence retail market) and export with shipping and marketing.
- Business for recycling/upcycling scrap wood and materials into products.
- Bigger new store (Chinik Eskimo).
- Coffee shop – business development (espresso, tea, snacks, place to be).
- Hotel or Bed and breakfast lodging.
- Year-round seasonal tourism activities:
  - a) Coordinate with Nome cruise ships for day tours.
  - b) Lodging: ski resort for winter tourism, birding in summer, meetings year round

- c) Tourism: boat tours, old village sites, birds
- d) Tourism: business for bird watching
- e) Sport fishing tour business balanced with culture.
- f) Winter tourism – snow machine tours and trips coordinated with Iditarod.
- g) Iditarod sled dog race expeditions
- Fix an old house as an example of how village life was – education and tourism.
- Rock Quarry.
- Village contract for helping to maintain the FAA Automated Weather Observation System (AWOS) which will support flights to/from Golovin.
- Develop a local thrift shop to include books, clothing, appliances, antiques, etc.

## GOAL 4: Protecting our resources, environment, and traditional lifestyles for sustainable and healthy families.

### Health

- New clinic in the relocated community area out of the floodplain. Expansion of the clinic including needed space for itinerant provider visits for specialty clinics including tribal healers.
- Elder care providers and program.
- Exercise program through diabetic funding and offer a local program.
- Help the Elders stay or be active: group walks, exercises, stretches, balance, etc.
- Traditional remedies and medicines.
- Use the village and/or region survey results to address health issues: e.g., GOCADAN survey, school youth behavioral risk survey, etc.
- Indoor recreation center for exercise and gatherings.
- Outdoor playground and basketball court. Currently, the city has an NSHC grant and needs a location/site.

### Subsistence

- **Fund positions in the community to document and teach traditional subsistence knowledge: generations of knowledge and practices.**
- Subsistence camp: greens, medicines, cutting fish and seal, skin caribou/reindeer.
- Teach youth health and safety, camping, and culture.
- Winter and summer survival camp.
- Community garden.
- Build a community camp facility for teaching subsistence and culture. The previous camp was destroyed by Typhoon Merbok, and the camp needs to be revived.
- Community subsistence science program to conduct local research and co-manage resources.
- Fund a subsistence advocacy position for attending and representing Golovin during state/federal subsistence board meetings.

## Culture & Language

- **Remembering our heritage through storytelling and history including collection of community member's stories, healing journeys, knowledge of culture, traditional place names and maps, pictures, and books.**
- Traditional language immersion for all students to help speak and revitalize our language.
- Community language workshops involving Elders and learners.
- School bilingual and Chinik language classes.
- Teach our cultural games to youth: e.g., horseshoes, Eskimo baseball, etc.
- Sewing circle with Elders as mentors weekly – skin sewing, embroidery, crochet, knitting.
- Emphasize our stories told by our Elders of upcoming predictions – e.g., illnesses, caribou return.
- Revive the nonprofit Tupaġviq to support language among Golovin, White Mountain, Teller, Mary's Igloo, Solomon, and Council.
- Culture center and gathering place: wood/ivory carving, skin sewing, gift shop, museum, meeting, and workshop space.
- Preserve and protect our artifacts and sites.
- Native carving and arts classes.
- Revive and re-introduce Golovin's cultural traditions.
- Youth continue traditional dancing in Golovin.
- Culture and subsistence camps for youth to pass on knowledge and life skills.
- Adapt to other cultures while honoring and preserving our unique Chinik culture.
- Recognize and map historical cemeteries where our people's remains were reburied.
- Teach our youth and young adults about ANCSA and our Indigenous rights including in the school curriculum.
- Youth and Elders participate in the annual AFN/First Alaskans Elders-Youth Conference.
- Compile a Chinik language dictionary – help get back our language.
- Gather Chinik and Inupiaq language resources for supporting learners.
- Rosetta Stone for our learning our language.

## Land & Environment

- **Complete remediation, clean-up, and recap of the old landfill site including a berm addressing erosion and coastal sea ice movements. This site impacts the current community drinking water source at Chinik Creek.**
- Reapply and secure tribal IGAP or other funds to continue environmental programs.
- Clean up the old Lomen reindeer plant (about seven miles away) via ANCSA contaminated sites with tribal support and federal/state funding. Old building, equipment, well, and testing of site. Salvage materials for village reuse like wood and beams.
- Map Chinik traditional and corporation lands with traditional place names, cemeteries/old grave sites, archeological resources, and historical sites for protection.
- Funding for backhaul of recycling collections and entity to accept.
- Complete ANCSA entitlement transfers of lands to Golovin Native Corporation from BLM.
- Plan and clean-up old outhouse pits in the community.
- Clean up and/or redevelopment of the old washeteria.
- Identification and testing of marine algae for toxicity or harmful algae. Safety of the community marine waters for youth swimming, fisheries, and subsistence.
- Community land planning and site control for where the relocated and/or future school, village utilities, public buildings, businesses, and other facilities would be best placed/sited while promoting environmental and youth safety.
- Ensure healthy lands, waters, and subsistence/natural resources.
- Expand village environmental activities through Ameri-Corp.
- Cloth and paper grocery bags to reduce trash and improve the environment.
- Recycle pop cans, cardboard, and other materials to increase landfill life and protect the environment.

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*LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2025-2030*  
*CHINIK / GOLOVIN*

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