

Golovin (GOLL-uh-vin)



People and Place

*Location*¹

Golovin is located on a point of land between Golovnin Bay and Golovnin Lagoon on the Seward Peninsula. It is 70 miles east of Nome. Golovin is located in the Nome Census Area, is incorporated as a Second-class city, and is not under the jurisdiction of a borough. The area encompasses 3.7 square miles of land and 0.0 square miles of water.

*Demographic Profile*²

In 2010, there were 156 residents in Golovin, ranking it the 218th largest community in terms of population size. Overall since 1990, the population increased by 12.2%. Between 2000 and 2010, the population increased by 10.8% with an average annual growth rate of 0.70%, which was just under the statewide average of 0.75% (Table 1).

In 2010, the majority of Golovin residents identified themselves as American Indian and Alaska Native (92.9%), compared to 84% in 2000; 7.6% identified themselves as White, compared to 4.5% in 2000; 1.9% identified themselves as of two or more races, compared to 8.3% in 2000; 0.6% identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino, compared to 2.8% in 2000; 0.6% identified themselves as of some other race, compared to 0.0% in 2000; 0.0% identified themselves as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, compared to 0.0% in 2000; 0.0% identified themselves as Asian, compared to 0.0% in 2000; and 0.0% identified themselves as Black or African American, compared to 0.0% in 2000. As seen in Figure 1, the largest changes presented as increases in the Alaska Native population and decreases in the two or more races and White populations.

In 2010, the average household size in Golovin was 3.18, compared to 3.2 in 2000 and 3.0 in 1990. Also in 2010, there were a total of 49 occupied housing units, compared to 45 in 2000. Of those households surveyed in 2010, 39.1% were owner-occupied and 37.5% were renter-occupied. In that same year, 23.4% were vacant, compared to 14.1% in 2000. There were no residents living in group quarters in 2000 and 2010.

In 2010, the gender makeup in Golovin was 53.2% male and 46.7% female, similar to the state as a whole (52% male, 48% female). The median age was estimated to be 25 years, lower than both the U.S. national average of 36.8 years and the median age for Alaska, 33.8 years. In 2010, 10.3% of the Golovin population was age 60 or older, compared to 7% in 2000. The age groups that experienced the greatest change between 2000 and 2010 were the 60-69 and 10-19 age groups. For the 10-19 age group, males declined by 4.4% since 2000 and females increased by 3.2% since 2000. Males in the 60-69 age group increased by 5% since 2000 (Figure 2).

¹ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved October 17, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

² U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2000 (SF1 100% and SF3 sample data) and 2010 (Demographic Profile SF) Decennial Census and the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

Table 1. Population in Golovin from 1990 to 2010 by Source.

Year	U.S. Decennial Census ¹	Alaska Dept. of Labor Estimate of Permanent Residents ²
1990	127	-
2000	144	-
2001	-	155
2002	-	149
2003	-	156
2004	-	161
2005	-	150
2006	-	154
2007	-	167
2008	-	161
2009	-	154
2010	156	-

¹ (1) U.S. Census Bureau (1990). *CP-1: General Population Characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/decennial/1990.html>. (2) U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2000 (SF1 100% and SF3 sample data) and 2010 (Demographic Profile SF) Decennial Census and the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

² Alaska Department of Labor. (2011). *Current population estimates for Alaskan Communities*. Retrieved April 15, 2011, from <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/pop/popest.htm>.

Figure 1. Racial and Ethnic Composition, Golovin: 2000-2010 (U.S. Census).

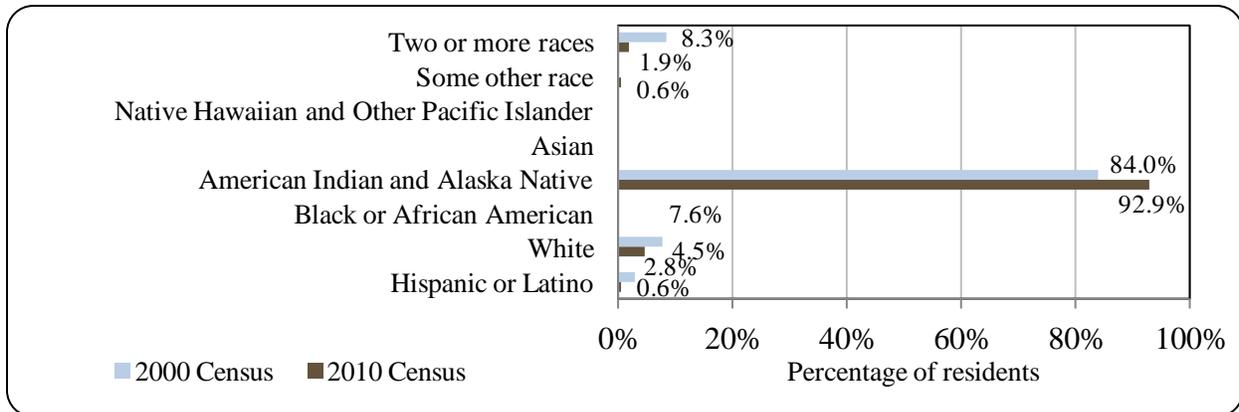
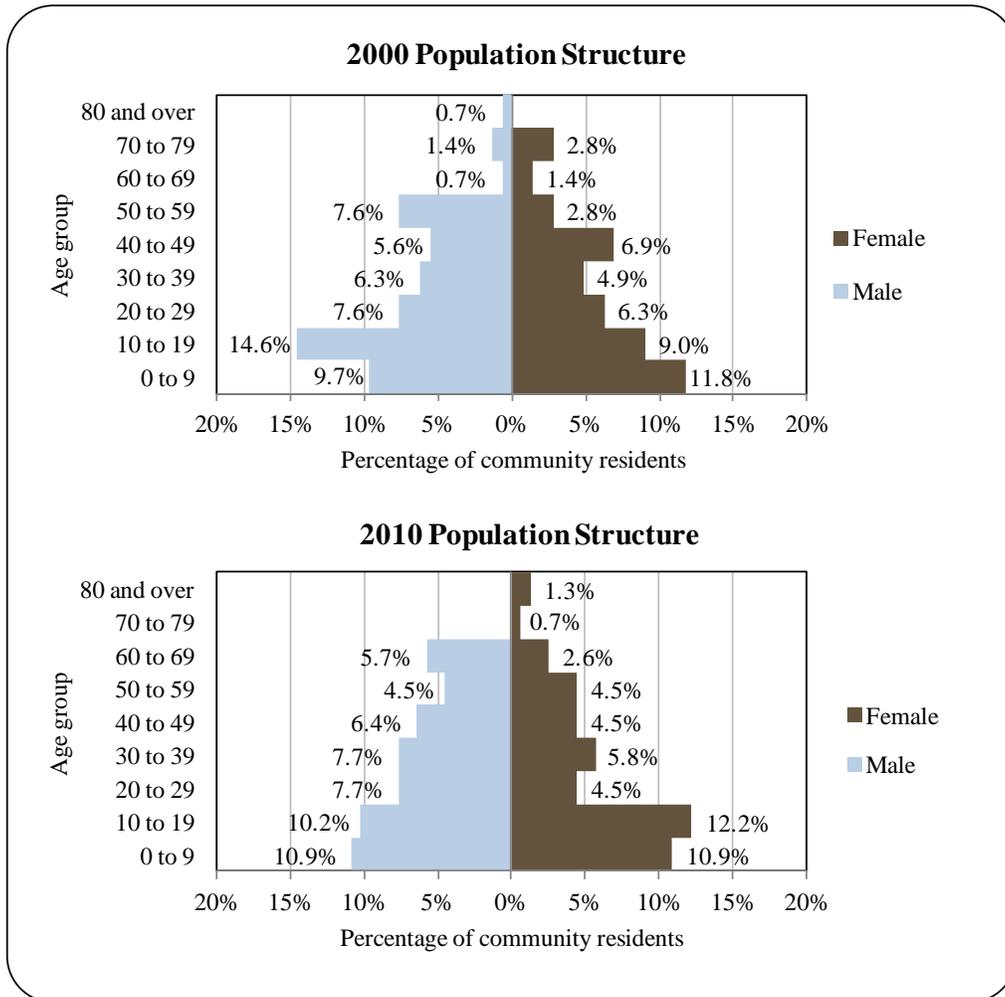


Figure 2. Population Age Structure in Golovin Based on the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census.



In terms of educational attainment, the U.S. Census' 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS)³ estimated that 89.1% of residents aged 25 and over held a high school diploma or higher degree in 2010, compared to an estimated 90.7% of Alaskan residents overall. Also in that year, an estimated 10.9% of residents had less than a 9th grade education, compared to an estimated 3.5% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 0% had a 9th to 12th grade education but no diploma, compared to an estimated 5.8% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 21.9% had some college but no degree, compared to an estimated 28.3% of Alaskan residents overall; an estimated 0% held a Bachelor's degree, compared to an estimated 17.4% of Alaskan residents

³ While ACS estimates can provide a good snap shot estimate for larger populations, smaller populations can be misrepresented by ACS estimates if demographic information is not collected from a representative sample of the population. This is especially problematic for Alaskan communities with small populations that have a low probability of being adequately sampled.

overall; and an estimated 0% held a graduate or professional degree, compared to an estimated 9.6% of Alaskan residents overall.⁴

*History, Traditional Knowledge, and Culture*⁵

The Seward Peninsula was once the backbone of the Bering Land Bridge that once connected Asia with North America during the last Ice Age. Indigenous people settled the area over 4,000 years ago, and their ethnicity is reflected in the area's demographics. Siberian Yup'ik people made their home on St. Lawrence Island and Malemiut, Kauweramiut and Unalikmiut Eskimos have occupied the Seward Peninsula historically, mostly around areas of abundant resources. Western Union surveyors seeking a route across Alaska and the Bering Sea reported gold around Council, northwest of Golovin, in 1867. However, it was not until a major strike at Anvil Creek in the fall of 1898 that rumors of gold became widespread. By 1899, over 8,000 prospectors flocked to the area, and by 1900, nearby Nome had swelled to over 20,000 residents.⁶

The Eskimo village of "Chinik," located at the present site of Golovin, was originally settled by the Kauweramiut Eskimos who later mixed with the Unaligmiut Eskimos. Golovin was named for Captain Vasili Golovnin of the Russian Navy. In 1887, the Mission Covenant of Sweden established a church and school south of the current site. Around 1890, John Dexter established a trading post that became the center for prospecting information for the entire Seward Peninsula. When gold was discovered in 1898 at Council, Golovin became a supply point for the gold fields. Supplies were shipped from Golovin across Golovnin Lagoon and up the Fish and Niukluk Rivers to Council. A post office was opened in 1899. Reindeer herding was an integral part of the missions in the area in the 1900s. The City was incorporated in 1971.⁷

Natural Resources and Environment

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

Freshwater streams and lakes on the Seward Peninsula provide habitat for all five species of Pacific salmon, Dolly Varden, arctic char, sheefish, round and humpback whitefish, Bering and least cisco, northern pike, Arctic grayling, stickleback, sculpin, sucker, and blackfish. Muskoxen were introduced to the Seward Peninsula in 1970. Moose are an important subsistence resource and are widely distributed throughout the Seward Peninsula, favoring areas which contain willow and birch shrubs. Brown bears are widely distributed throughout the Seward Peninsula while black bears are found in forested areas. Gray wolves are found throughout the

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

⁵ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved February 15, 2012 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

⁶ City of Nome (2003). *Nome Comprehensive Plan*. Retrieved August 9, 2012 from: <http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/plans/Nome-CP-2005.pdf>.

⁷ See footnote 5.

area, wherever adequate numbers of prey species are found. These include moose, caribou, voles, lemmings, ground squirrels, snowshoe hares, beavers, and occasionally birds and fish. Furbearers include beaver, red fox, Arctic fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, coyote, wolverine, and wolf. Migratory birds occupy a wide variety of habitats throughout the Seward Peninsula.⁸

A wide variety of fish and wildlife are present specifically around Golovin. Moose, caribou, wolf, wolverine, lynx, beavers, porcupines, duck, geese, and other waterfowl are present. Seal, beluga whale, all species of salmon, whitefish, lingcod, tomcod, smelt, pike, and trout are present in the area waters of Golovin. No critical habitat areas, refuges, or sanctuaries are listed in the area surrounding the community. There are no known endangered species habitats located within the planning area and there is a problem occasionally with beavers damming the rivers.⁹

Golovin is located on a sand spit between Golovnin Bay and Golovnin Lagoon. The Fish River flows into Golovnin Lagoon and there is a large area of wetlands and tidal flats at the northwest end of the lagoon. The land to the north and east of Golovin is characterized by rolling hills with flat, marshy valleys in between. The soil at Golovin is sand and gravel and consequently permafrost is not typically a problem. Soils inland from the existing village, however, tend to be poorly drained, with a peaty surface layer and shallow permafrost. Vegetation is primarily tundra sedges, mosses, and low shrubs, with some spruce forests in upland areas to the north and east. Golovin is located within a zone of continuous permafrost, with an active layer of approximately four feet. Permafrost may extend to depths of 70 feet. The slopes within Golovin are generally less than 12 percent and erosion potential is moderate.¹⁰

Lowland tundra is covered by poorly drained peat deposits. Lowland and upland areas are underlain by a moderately thick to thin layer of permafrost. Vegetation includes mostly tall shrubs with spruce/shrub woodland areas to the north. Sparse forest cover makes much of the Seward Peninsula unsuitable for large-scale timber harvests. Southern Seward Peninsula is characterized by forested landscape; however, timber harvests remain small-scale.¹¹

Environmental hazards affecting Golovin include storm surges, coastal flooding and erosion. Most erosion occurs along the coast to an estimated 50 feet above the high water line.¹² According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there are no notable environmental cleanup sites present in Golovin.¹³

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

⁸ Mikulski, Pearl (2009). *Golovin Local Economic Development Plan, 2009-2013*. Kawerak, Inc. Retrieved from: <http://www.kawerak.org/ledps/golovin.pdf>.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Bureau of Land Management (2007). *Kobuk-Seward Peninsula Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement*. Retrieved April 2, 2012 from:

http://www.blm.gov/ak/st/en/prog/planning/ksp/ksp_documents/ksp_prmp_feis.html.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (n.d.). *Spill Prevention and Response*. Retrieved April 16, 2012 from: <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/list.htm>.

areas along Golovnin Lagoon, although the extent of damage was limited. Erosion is a problem along Golovnin Bay during severe storms.¹⁴

Current Economy¹⁵

Golovin's economy is based on subsistence activities, reindeer herding, fish processing, and commercial fishing. The salmon fishery and reindeer herding offer some potential for cash income to augment subsistence food harvests, as fish, beluga whale, seal, moose, and reindeer are the main sources of meat.

In 2010,¹⁶ the estimated per capita income was \$12,298 and the estimated median household income was \$32,083, compared to \$13,281 and \$31,875 in 2000. After adjusting for inflation by converting 2000 values into 2010 dollars,¹⁷ the real per capita income (\$17,464) and real median household income (\$41,915) indicate that individual earnings decreased and household earnings increased during this time period. In 2010, Golovin ranked 237th of 305 communities from which per capita income was estimated, and 237th of 299 communities for which median household income was estimated.

However, Golovin's small population size may have prevented the American Community Survey (ACS) from accurately portraying economic conditions.¹⁸ Another understanding of per capita income is obtained through economic data compiled by the Alaska Local and Regional Information (ALARI) database maintained by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.¹⁹ According to the ALARI database, residents earned \$1,933,689 million in total wages in 2010.²⁰ When paired with the 2010 Decennial Census population, the per capita income is \$12,395 which was significantly less than the 2010 ACS estimate and suggests that caution should be used when using ACS data.

Based on the 2006-2010 ACS, the greatest number of Golovin residents (51.4%) was employed in education, healthcare, or social assistance services, compared to 40.0% in 2000, followed by finance, insurance, and real estate (13.5%), compared to 0.0% in 2000. Additionally, in 2010, residents were employed in public administration (10.8%), compared to 16.4% in 2000, and information services (8.1%), compared to 0.0% in 2000. In 2010, 35.1% of Golovin residents had management and professional jobs, compared to 23.6% in 2000. Additionally, in 2010, residents had sales/office jobs (29.7%), compared to 36.4% in 2000, and service occupations (21.6%), compared to 20.0% in 2000. Between 2000 and 2010, there has been a

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Unless otherwise noted, all monetary data are reported in nominal values.

¹⁶ U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). *Profile of selected social, economic and housing characteristics of all places within Alaska*. Datasets utilized include the 2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Retrieved November 1, 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

¹⁷ Inflation was calculated using the Anchorage Consumer Price Index for 2010 (retrieved January 5, 2012 from the Alaska Department of Labor, <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/inflationcalc.htm>).

¹⁸ While ACS estimates can provide a good snapshot estimate for larger populations, smaller populations can be misrepresented by ACS estimates if demographic information is not collected from a representative sample of the population. This is especially problematic for Alaskan communities with small populations that have a low probability of being adequately sampled.

¹⁹ ALARI estimates based on wages reported for unemployment insurance purposes. Estimates do not include self-employed or federally employed residents.

²⁰ Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (n.d.). *Alaska Local and Regional Information Database*. Retrieved April 23, 2012 from <http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/alari/>.

9.4% decrease in the number of residents having natural resource, construction, and maintenance jobs, and there has been a 9.1% decrease in production, transportation, and material moving jobs.

In 2010, 35.1% of residents had management/professional jobs, 21.6% had service jobs, and 29.7% had sales/office jobs. Between 2000 and 2010, there were significant increases in management/professional jobs and significant decreases in production, transportation, and material moving, as well as declines in sales/office jobs (Table 4). According to ALARI estimates, in 2010, 20.5% of residents had trade, transportation, and utilities jobs, 14.9% had local government jobs, and 13.4% had education and health services jobs. Further information about employment by industry is presented in Figure 3, and employment is broken down by occupation in Figure 4.

Figure 3. Local Employment by Industry in 2000-2010, Golovin (U.S. Census).

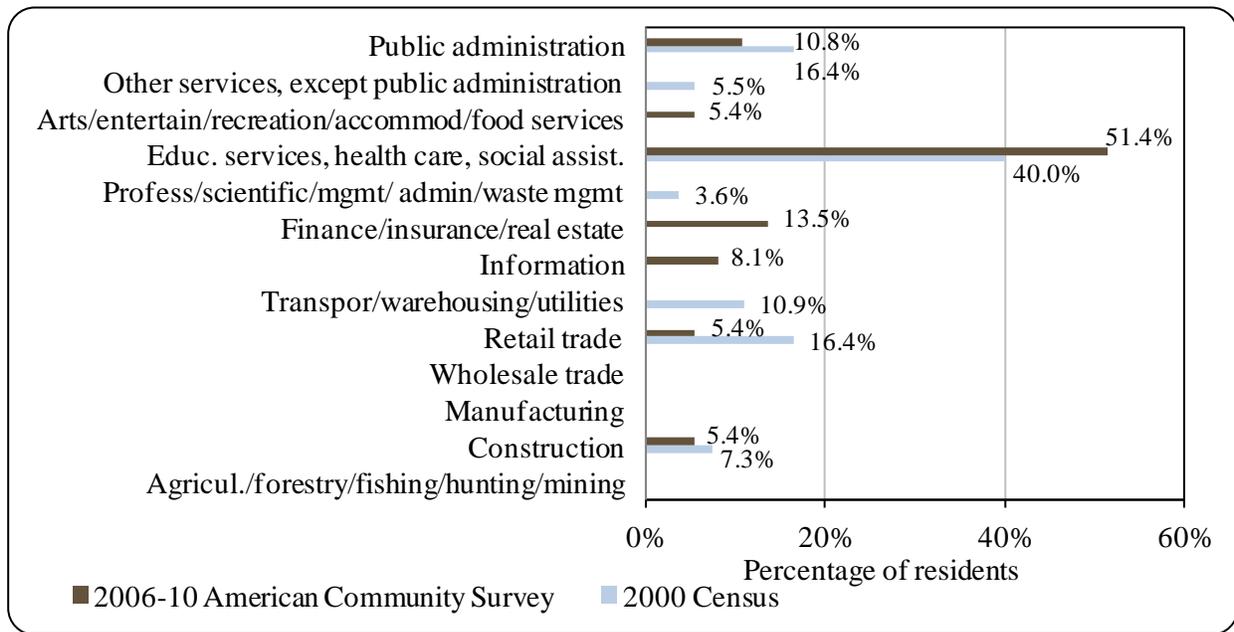
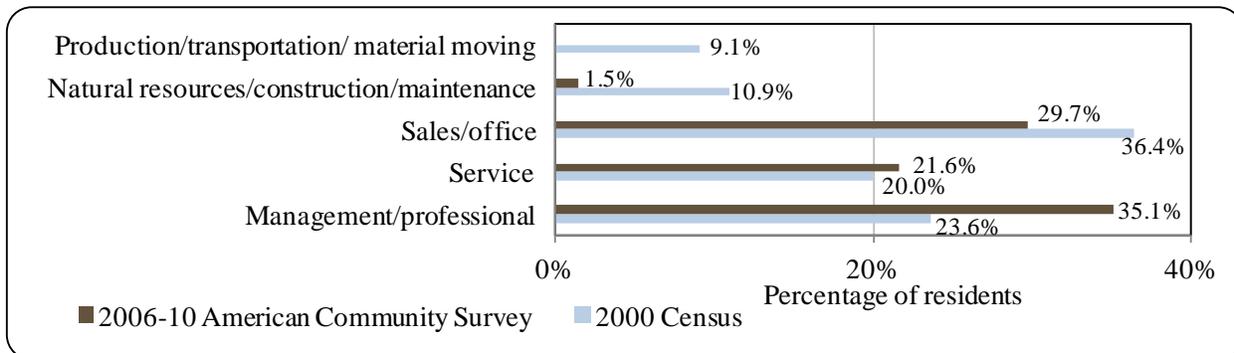


Figure 4. Local Employment by Occupation in 2000-2010, Golovin (U.S. Census).



Governance

Golovin is a Second-class city and is not located in an organized borough. There is a U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs recognized tribal government located in Golovin. The Chinik Eskimo Community Traditional Council is charged with diverse powers under federal and state laws, including the protection of life, property, and the environment threatened by natural or technological disasters. The Traditional Council conducts tribal government affairs for their membership in the village. The Council owns and operates the Chinik Eskimo Community store, the Environmental Protection Agency EPA program, the Chinik Eskimo Community B&B, commercial accommodation rentals, public use computer work center, tribal enrollment program, and pull-tab sales. The Traditional Council works closely with Kawerak, Inc., the regional non-profit Native organization.²¹ The sale or importation of alcohol is banned in the village. Part of Golovin's municipal budget comes from State/Community Revenue Sharing and fisheries related grants.

Municipal revenue figures were taken from Certified Financial Statements (CFS) and audits. CFS were used for the years between 2005 and 2010, and for 2002; while audits were used for the remainder. When adjusted for inflation,²² total municipal revenues increased by 44.2% between 2000 and 2010 from \$645,108, to \$1.2 million. In 2010, 80.2% of total municipal revenues were collected from locally generated sources. In that year, enterprise revenues including utility rents, fuel sales, landfill fees, “washeteria” service charges, and harbor/dock charges accounted for the largest percentage of locally generated revenues. This was followed by lease, contracted service, and rental revenues. The City does not collect sales or property taxes. Most outside revenues were collected from state allocated Community Revenue Sharing and payments in lieu of taxes. Golovin's representative Community Development Quota (CDQ) corporation (Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation) also provided \$100,000 in community development grants. Finally, community capital project funds contributed a relatively small amount to municipal revenues.

In 2010, Community Revenue Sharing accounted for 8.7% of total municipal revenues, compared to 4.4% from State Revenue Sharing in 2000. Between 2000 and 2004, revenues from the state-community revenue sharing program ranged from \$28,647 and \$40,000. The City received fisheries-related grants between 2003 and 2005 for harbor restoration projects. Information regarding municipal finances can be found in Table 2.

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) chartered regional corporation representing Golovin is the Bering Straits Native Corporation, and the local ANCSA chartered non-profit is Kawerak, Inc. The ANSCA chartered village corporation is the Golovin Native Corporation. The closest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) offices are located in Anchorage, and the nearest Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services offices are located in Nome.

²¹ Mikulski, P. 2009. Golovin Local Economic Plan, 2009-2013. Kawerak, Inc. 7 p.

²² Inflation calculated using Anchorage CPI from Alaska DOL: <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/cpi/cpi.htm>.

Table 2. Selected Municipal, State, or Federal Revenue Streams for the Community of Golovin from 2000 to 2010.

Year	Total Municipal Revenue ¹	Sales Tax Revenue ²	State/Community Revenue Sharing ^{3,4}	Fisheries-Related Grants (State and Federal) ⁵
2000	\$645,108	n/a	\$28,687	n/a
2001	\$627,145	n/a	\$28,687	n/a
2002	\$692,458	n/a	\$28,647	n/a
2003	\$590,971	n/a	\$28,647	\$20,000
2004	\$649,771	n/a	-	\$20,000
2005	\$825,215	n/a	-	\$20,000
2006	\$798,823	n/a	-	n/a
2007	\$884,422	n/a	-	n/a
2008	\$1,335,643	n/a	-	n/a
2009	\$1,821,635	n/a	\$104,606	n/a
2010	\$1,203,266	n/a	\$104,162	n/a

¹ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

² Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Econ. Dev. (n.d.). *Alaska Taxable (2000-2010)*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm.

³ Alaska Dept. of Rev. (n.d.). (2000-2009) *Taxes and Fees Annual Report*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from <https://www.tax.state.ak.us>.

⁴ The State Revenue Sharing program ceased in 2003 and was replaced by the Community Revenue Sharing program starting in 2009.

⁵ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.). *Community Funding Database*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_Grants.htm.

Infrastructure

Connectivity and Transportation

There are no roads connecting Golovin with other villages. Access to Golovin is primarily by air and sea. However, in the winter the village can also be accessed over land or ice. There are a few local roads in the village with culverts to help drainage. Locals are interested in a road to White Mountain. The roadways are typically less than 10 feet wide except for the major routes, which are between 10 and 20 feet in width. As most of the motor vehicles in the community are snowmobiles or all-terrain vehicles, there are few conflicts involving approaching vehicles attempting to pass each other.²³

Golovin is serviced by different barging companies during the ice-free summer months. Barges cannot currently land at Golovin because there is no dock. Supplies are lightered from Nome and offloaded on the beach. The community is interested in the construction of a docking facility for barges. The City has requested funds for a small boat harbor feasibility study.²⁴

Both scheduled and chartered flights are available from Nome. A state-owned airport with a 4,000 feet long by 75 feet wide gravel runway is available. Supplies are lightered from

²³ Mikulski, Pearl (2009). *Golovin Local Economic Development Plan, 2009-2013*. Kawerak, Inc. Retrieved from: <http://www.kawerak.org/ledps/golovin.pdf>.

²⁴ Ibid.

Nome and offloaded on the beach. A cargo ship brings supplies once each summer from Nome.²⁵ As of June 2012, roundtrip airfare from Anchorage to Golovin costs \$701.²⁶

Facilities²⁷

The school library serves the community but is closed in the summer when school is not in session. The Chinik Eskimo Community houses a beautiful showcase in the new EDA building for displaying local arts and crafts. The Chinik Eskimo Community runs the new EDA building as a community hall where Eskimo dances, family nights, parties, meetings, and classes, etc. are held. There are flat areas on the beach, near the school, and by the EDA building for picnics and outdoor summer events.

Medical Services

Golovin is an isolated village in Emergency Medical Services Region 5A in the Norton Sound Region. Emergency services provide coastal and air access and are supported by three part time health aides. The local clinic was upgraded in 1995 and a public health nurse comes to administer vaccinations annually. A medical doctor and a physical therapist come bi-annually to Golovin to see patients and physician's assistants come every three months.²⁸ Eye doctors, dentists, and audiologists come annually. It is estimated that 10-15 residents must go to Nome for treatment each month and 1-5 residents go to Anchorage for treatment each month.²⁹ The nearest hospital is in Nome.

Educational Opportunities

The Bering Strait School District operates schools in 15 villages in the Bering Strait region. As of 2012, there was one school in the community offering K-12th grade education, and there were 67 students and six teachers.³⁰

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

History and Evolution of Fisheries

Prior to the arrival of Europeans, subsistence hunting and fishing was the basis of the economy for people living on the Seward Peninsula. Settlements on the west coast of the Peninsula targeted marine mammals, and other people moved between seasonal settlements to

²⁵ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs (n.d.). *Community Database Online*. Retrieved February 15, 2012 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_BLOCK.htm.

²⁶ Airfare was calculated using lowest fare. <http://www.travelocity.com> (retrieved November 22, 2011).

²⁷ See footnote 25.

²⁸ See footnote 23.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. (2012). *Statistics and Reports*. Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <http://eed.alaska.gov/stats/>.

access fish and wildlife resources. Today, residents of Golovin are active in subsistence and recreational fishing.³¹

Communities in the Norton Sound region are very active in the commercial fishing sector; however, Golovin residents specifically are not very involved in commercial fishing. Commercial salmon fisheries began to develop shortly after the purchase of Alaska by the U.S. in 1867. However, the Norton Sound commercial salmon fishery developed later than in other regions of the State. In 1959 and 1960, biologists from the Division of Commercial Fisheries conducted an inventory of salmon resources and determined that harvestable surpluses were present in several Norton Sound river systems. They encouraged processors to develop the fishery after statehood as part of an effort to bring economic benefits to this area of rural Alaska. The first commercial harvest occurred in 1961, and salmon markets in the area have been sporadic since that time. Harvests increased through the 1990s, and have declined since then.³² Additionally, Norton Sound has the northernmost fisheries for both Pacific herring and red king crab. Although the Norton Sound herring spawning biomass has been relatively stable in recent times, the market for herring roe has declined due to decreasing consumption of herring roe in Japan.

Golovin is located within Federal Reporting Area 514, International Pacific Halibut Commission Regulatory Area 4E, and the Bering Sea Sablefish Regulatory District. In addition, Golovin is eligible to participate in the Community Development Quota program through the NSEDC.

Processing Plants

According to the ADF&G's 2010 Intent to Operate list, Golovin does not have a registered processing plant. The nearest processing plant is in Nome.

Fisheries-Related Revenue

Between 2000 and 2010, Golovin received a total of \$60,000 from fishing-related grants (see Table 2 above) and the total known fisheries-related revenue in during that period were minimal, ranging from \$154 to \$7,962 (see Table 3). Raw fish tax collections played a significant role in revenues between 2000 and 2010, with collections during 2001, 2002, and 2004 making up 87.2% of total known fisheries-related revenue during that time period. Shared fisheries business tax collections were the only other source of known fisheries-related revenue received by Golovin, which in 2010 totaled \$66, compared to \$49 in 2000.

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is not widely practiced in Golovin, as evidenced by the lack of overall activity between 2000 and 2010 (Tables 4 through 10). In 2010, there were 22

³¹ Scientific Technical Committee, Norton Sound Steering Committee (2003). *Research and Restoration Plan for Norton Sound Salmon*. Retrieved February 21, 2012 from <http://69.93.224.39/~aykssi/wp-content/uploads/NS-RR-Plan-rev.pdf>.

³² Clark, McGregor, Mecum, Krasnowski and Carroll (2006). *The Commercial Salmon Fishery in Alaska*. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Pgs. 105-146. Retrieved December 28, 2011 from http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/home/library/PDFs/afrb/clarv12n1_p4.pdf.

Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permit holders, compared to 14 in 2000. In 2010, 21 residents, or 13.5% of the population, held 15 salmon permits issued by the (CFEC), of which 11 were fished. Between 2000 and 2010, there were four herring permit holders each year, but none were fished. Between 2003 and 2010, there was one crab permit holder each year, with the exception of 2006 when there were two crab permit holders. Each year crab permits were issued they were fished, although in 2006 only one of two permits was fished. More recently, residents participated in Norton Sound fisheries, including herring and salmon gill net fishing, and king crab fishing using pot gear.

Between 2000 and 2010, no residents held Federal Fisheries Permits, of License Limitation Program permits. In addition, no residents held halibut, crab, or sablefish quota between 2010 and when the programs began. However, the number of crew licenses held by residents increased dramatically from 2 in 2000 to 16 in 2010. In addition, five residents held primary ownership of vessels in 2010, which was same for 2000, and there were five vessels homeported in 2010, compared to eight in 2000.

No shoreside processors or fish buyers were present in Golovin between 2000 and 2010. Given this, no landings were reported in Golovin between 2000 and 2010. In addition, no landings were reported by residents between 2000 and 2010. Further information regarding commercial fishing trends can be found in Tables 4 through 10.

Table 3. Known Fisheries-Related Revenue (in U.S. Dollars) Received by the Community of Golovin: 2000-2010.

Revenue source	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw fish tax ¹	\$593	\$4,676	\$4,676	\$114	\$7,905	\$400	n/a	\$138	\$100	\$100	\$88
Shared Fisheries Business Tax ¹	\$49	\$101	\$145	n/a	\$57	\$144	\$176	\$135	\$73	\$55	\$66
Fisheries Resource Landing Tax ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a							
Fuel transfer tax ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a							
Extraterritorial fish tax ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a							
Bulk fuel transfers ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a							
Boat hauls ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a							
Harbor usage ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a							
Port/dock usage ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a							
Fishing gear storage on public land ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a							
Marine fuel sales tax ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a							
<i>Total fisheries-related revenue⁴</i>	<i>\$642</i>	<i>\$4,777</i>	<i>\$4,821</i>	<i>\$114</i>	<i>\$7,962</i>	<i>\$544</i>	<i>\$176</i>	<i>\$273</i>	<i>\$173</i>	<i>\$155</i>	<i>\$154</i>
<i>Total municipal revenue⁵</i>	<i>\$645,108</i>	<i>\$627,145</i>	<i>\$692,458</i>	<i>\$590,971</i>	<i>\$649,771</i>	<i>\$825,215</i>	<i>\$798,823</i>	<i>\$884,422</i>	<i>\$1.34 M</i>	<i>\$1.82 M</i>	<i>\$1.20 M</i>

Note: n/a indicates that no data were reported for that year.

¹ Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Econ. Dev. (n.d.) *Alaska Taxable (2000-2010)*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 from http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/osa_summary.cfm.

² Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.) *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

³ Reported by community leaders in a survey conducted by the AFSC in 2011.

⁴ Total fisheries related revenue represents a sum of all known revenue sources in the previous rows.

⁵ Total municipal revenue represents the total revenue that the City reports each year in its municipal budget. Alaska Dept. of Comm. and Rural Affairs. (n.d.) *Financial Documents Delivery System*. Retrieved April 15, 2011 at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dcra/commfin/CF_FinRec.cfm.

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Table 4. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Golovin: 2000-2010.

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Groundfish (LLP) ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crab (LLP) ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
	Active permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
	% of permits fished	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Federal Fisheries Permits ¹	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crab (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
	Fished permits	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
	% of permits fished	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	0%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Other shellfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halibut (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Herring (CFEC) ²	Total permits	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total permit holders	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Table 4 cont'd. Permits and Permit Holders by Species, Golovin: 2000-2010.

Species		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sablefish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Finfish (CFEC) ²	Total permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fished permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% of permits fished	n/a										
	Total permit holders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon (CFEC) ²	Total permits	14	13	14	15	15	16	15	14	14	14	15
	Fished permits	5	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	11
	% of permits fished	36%	38%	0%	0%	0%	6%	7%	0%	21%	14%	73%
	Total permit holders	14	13	14	15	15	16	15	14	16	14	21
<i>Total CFEC Permits</i> ²	<i>Permits</i>	18	17	18	20	20	22	21	19	19	19	20
	<i>Fished permits</i>	5	5	0	1	0	2	2	1	4	3	12
	<i>% of permits fished</i>	28%	29%	0%	5%	0%	9%	10%	5%	21%	16%	60%
	<i>Permit holders</i>	14	13	14	15	16	17	16	15	17	15	22

¹ National Marine Fisheries Service. (2011). Data on License Limitation Program, Alaska Federal Processor Permits (FPP), Federal Fisheries Permits (FFP), and Permit holders. NMFS Alaska Regional Office. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

² Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. (2011). Alaska commercial fishing permits, permit holders, and vessel licenses, 2000 – 2010. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

Table 5. Characteristics of the Commercial Fishing Sector in Golovin: 2000-2010.

Year	Crew License Holders ¹	Count Of All Fish Buyers ²	Count Of Shore-Side Processing Facilities ³	Vessels Primarily Owned by Residents ⁴	Vessels Homeported ⁴	Vessels Landing Catch in Golovin ²	Total Net Pounds Landed in Golovin ^{2,5}	Total Ex-Vessel Value of Landings in Golovin ^{2,5}
2000	2	0	0	5	8	0	0	\$0
2001	6	0	0	6	9	0	0	\$0
2002	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	\$0
2003	3	0	0	4	5	0	0	\$0
2004	4	0	0	3	3	0	0	\$0
2005	7	0	0	3	4	0	0	\$0
2006	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	\$0
2007	4	0	0	3	2	0	0	\$0
2008	11	0	0	3	2	0	0	\$0
2009	13	0	0	2	3	0	0	\$0
2010	16	0	0	5	5	0	0	\$0

Note: Cells showing – indicate that the data are considered confidential.

¹ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (2011). Alaska sport fish and crew license holders, 2000 – 2010. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

² Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. (2011). Alaska fish ticket data. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

³ National Marine Fisheries Service. (2011). Alaska processors' Weekly Production Reports (WPR) data. NMFS Alaska Regional Office. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

⁴ Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. (2011). Alaska commercial fishing permits, permit holders, and vessel licenses, 2000 – 2010. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

⁵ Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Table 6. Halibut Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Golovin: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Halibut Quota Share Account Holders	Halibut Quota Shares Held	Halibut IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2000	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0

Source: National Marine Fisheries Service. (2011). Alaska Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) permit data. NMFS Alaska Regional Office. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

Table 7. Sablefish Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Golovin: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Sablefish Quota Share Account Holders	Sablefish Quota Shares Held	Sablefish IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2000	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0

Source: National Marine Fisheries Service. (2011). Alaska Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) permit data. NMFS Alaska Regional Office. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

Table 8. Bering Sea and Aleutian Island Crab Catch Share Program Participation by Residents of Golovin: 2000-2010.

Year	Number of Crab Quota Share Account Holders	Crab Quota Shares Held	Crab IFQ Allotment (Pounds)
2005	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0

Source: National Marine Fisheries Service. (2011). Alaska Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) permit data. NMFS Alaska Regional Office. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

Table 9. Landed Pounds and Ex-vessel Revenue, by Species, in Golovin: 2000-2010.

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halibut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Groundfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Shellfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Cod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pollock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sablefish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total²</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Finfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Halibut	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Herring	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Groundfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Shellfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pacific Cod	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pollock	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sablefish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salmon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. (2011). Alaska fish ticket data. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

¹ Net pounds refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Table 10. Landed Pounds and Ex-vessel Revenue, by Species, by Golovin Residents: 2000-2010.

	<i>Total Net Pounds¹</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halibut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Groundfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Shellfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Cod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pollock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sablefish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total²</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
	<i>Ex-vessel Value (nominal U.S. dollars)</i>										
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
Crab	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Finfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Halibut	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Herring	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Groundfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Shellfish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pacific Cod	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pollock	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sablefish	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salmon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Total²</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>

Note: Cells showing – indicate that the data are considered confidential.

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. (2011). Alaska fish ticket data. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

¹ Net pounds refers to the landed weight recorded in fish tickets.

² Totals only represent non-confidential data.

Recreational Fishing

Minimal recreational fishing occurs in Golovin specifically. In 2010, eight sport fishing licenses were sold to residents, compared to 19 in 2000. Sport fishing license sales to residents peaked in 2004 at 29 licenses. Between 2000 and 2010, no sport fish guide businesses were located in the community, nor were there any sport fish guide licenses issued or any sport fishing licenses sold in the community during that time period (Table 11).

However, there is a substantial amount of freshwater sport fishing occurring in the region surrounding the community. Golovin is located with Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Area W -- Seward Peninsula-Norton Sound. This survey area includes all waters north of the Yukon River drainage and south of the Selawik River Drainage. Information is available about both saltwater and freshwater sport fishing activity at this regional scale. In 2010, there were 77 total saltwater angler days fished, compared to 2,859 in 2000. In that year, non-residents accounted for 55.8% of saltwater angler days fished, compared to 6.9% in 2000. Although annual resident saltwater angler days fished varied between 2000 and 2010, there was a significant decline compared to previous years in 2010. Also in 2010, there was a total of 10,533 freshwater angler days fished, compared to 15,584 in 2000. Of that total, non-residents accounted for 41.1%, compared to 24.3% in 2000. According to ADF&G Harvest Survey data,³³ resident private anglers target Chinook, coho, pink, and chum salmon, Dolly Varden char, Pacific halibut, and Pacific cod. Further information regarding recreational fishing trends in Golovin can be found in Table 11.

Table 11. Sport Fishing Trends, Golovin: 2000-2010.

Year	Active Sport Fish Guide Businesses¹	Sport Fish Guide Licenses¹	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold to Residents²	Sport Fishing Licenses Sold in Golovin²
2000	0	0	19	0
2001	0	0	15	0
2002	0	0	14	0
2003	0	0	21	0
2004	0	0	29	0
2005	0	0	11	0
2006	0	0	11	0
2007	0	0	13	0
2008	0	0	10	0
2009	0	0	13	0
2010	0	0	8	0

³³ Alaska Department of Fish and Game (2011). Alaska Sport Fishing Survey results, 2000 – 2010. ADF&G Division of Sport Fish, Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey project. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/> (Accessed September 2011).

Table 11 cont'd. Sport Fishing Trends, Golovin: 2000-2010.

Year	Saltwater		Freshwater	
	Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Non-Residents ³	Angler Days Fished – Alaska Residents ³
2000	196	2,663	3,789	11,795
2001	64	988	2,087	7,816
2002	94	1,650	4,321	12,260
2003	30	1,530	3,632	7,211
2004	204	497	4,183	8,439
2005	56	1,940	8,307	6,764
2006	90	1,400	3,547	12,535
2007	49	530	3,688	12,400
2008	n/a	655	3,761	17,579
2009	133	897	4,198	11,995
2010	43	34	4,334	6,199

¹ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (2011). Alaska sport fish guide licenses and businesses, 2000 – 2010. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

² Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (2011). Alaska sport fish and crew license holders, 2000 – 2010. ADF&G Division of Administrative Services. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. [URL not publicly available as some information is confidential.]

³ Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (2011). Alaska Sport Fishing Survey results, 2000 – 2010. ADF&G Division of Sport Fish, Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey project. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sport_fishingsurvey/ (Accessed September 2011).

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence fishing is an important part of community life in Golovin. Subsistence fishing has been practiced widely by the area’s inhabitants for thousands of years. Chum and pink salmon harvests are cyclical, with more chum salmon being harvested on odd years. Beach seines are the most popular type of gear for catching salmon; however, set gill nets and rods and reels are also used. In a community survey conducted in 2001, elders commented that salmon harvests had been in decline over the years.³⁴

ADF&G’s subsistence data are limited, and information on subsistence participation by household is unavailable. According to ADF&G *Community Subsistence Information System* (CSIS) data, Golovin residents harvest or use non-salmon/halibut species including clams, king crab, mussels, shrimp, Tanner crab, bearded seal, bowhead whale, gray whale, ribbon seal, ringed seal, spotted seal, Steller sea lion, blackfish, burbot, cisco, Dolly Varden, flounder, grayling, herring, herring roe, pike, saffron cod, sculpin, sheefish, smelt, sole, sucker, trout, and whitefish.

³⁴ Magdanz, J. S., S. Tahbone, K. Kamletz, and A. Ahmasuk., 2001. Subsistence Salmon Fishing by Residents of Nome, Alaska, 2001. Technical Paper 274. Retrieved August 10, 2012 from: <http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/pdf/fisheries/reports/01-224final.pdf>.

Of the species listed by ADF&G in Table 13, residents reported harvesting pink salmon most often; followed by chum, coho, Chinook, and sockeye salmon. In 2008, residents reported harvesting a total of 3,393 salmon for subsistence, compared to 6,560 in 2000. In each year (with the exception of 2001), pink salmon were harvested at a significant majority.

Halibut are not fished extensively for subsistence purposes by Golovin residents (Table 14). Between 2003 and 2010, the number of Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificates (SHARC) held by residents ranged from one to two, although no halibut was reported harvested in any of those years.

Information regarding marine mammal subsistence harvests between 2000 and 2010 is limited. The only year in which marine mammal harvests were reported was 2005 when a total of five Beluga whales were harvested for subsistence (Table 15).

Table 12. Subsistence Participation by Household and Species, Golovin: 2000-2010.

Year	% Households Participating in Salmon Subsistence	% Households Participating in Halibut Subsistence	% Households Participating in Marine Mammal Subsistence	% Households Participating in Marine Invertebrate Subsistence	% Households Participating in Non-Salmon Fish Subsistence	Per Capita Subsistence Harvest (pounds)
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: n/a indicates that no data were reported for that year.

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game. 2011. Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS). ADF&G Division of Subsistence. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sb/CSIS/> (Accessed February 2011).

Table 13. Subsistence Fishing Participation for Salmon, Marine Invertebrates, and Non-Salmon Fish, Golovin: 2000-2010.

Year	Subsistence Salmon Permits Issued ¹	Salmon Permits Returned ¹	Chinook Salmon Harvested ¹	Chum Salmon Harvested ¹	Coho Salmon Harvested ¹	Pink Salmon Harvested ¹	Sockeye Salmon Harvested ¹	Lbs of Marine Inverts ²	Lbs of Non-Salmon Fish ²
2000	45	42	42	866	1,328	4,306	18	n/a	n/a
2001	44	39	65	1,206	199	168	68	n/a	n/a
2002	47	39	42	1,144	979	7,827	66	n/a	n/a
2003	47	42	80	448	178	351	28	n/a	n/a
2004	43	43	143	290	98	7,694	45	n/a	n/a
2005	39	39	76	204	140	2,126	7	n/a	n/a
2006	36	34	112	362	760	5,283	31	n/a	n/a
2007	41	41	87	659	422	1,799	158	n/a	n/a
2008	39	39	68	260	840	2,889	92	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: n/a indicates that no data were reported for that year.

¹ Fall, J.A., C. Brown, N. Braem, J.J. Simon, W.E. Simeone, D.L. Holen, L. Naves, L. Hutchinson-Scarborough, T. Lemons, and T.M. Krieg. (2011). Alaska subsistence salmon fisheries 2008 annual report. Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 359, Anchorage. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

² Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (2011). Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS). ADF&G Division of Subsistence. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle. <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sb/CSIS/> (Accessed February 2011).

Table 14. Subsistence Halibut Fishing Participation, Golovin: 2003-2010.

Year	SHARC Issued	SHARC Cards Fished	SHARC Halibut Lbs Harvested
2003	1	n/a	n/a
2004	1	n/a	n/a
2005	1	n/a	n/a
2006	1	n/a	n/a
2007	2	n/a	n/a
2008	2	n/a	n/a
2009	1	n/a	n/a
2010	1	n/a	n/a

Note: n/a indicates that no data were reported for that year.

Source: Fall, J.A. and D. Koster. (2011). Subsistence harvests of Pacific halibut in Alaska, 2009. Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 357, Anchorage. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

Table 15. Subsistence Harvests of Marine Mammal Resources, Golovin: 2000-2010.

Year	# of Beluga Whales ¹	# of Sea Otters ²	# of Walrus ²	# of Polar Bears ²	# of Steller Sea Lions ³	# of Harbor Seals ³	# of Spotted Seals ³
2000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: n/a indicates that no data were reported for that year.

¹ Frost, K.J., and R.S. Suydam. 2010. Subsistence harvest of beluga or white whales (*Delphinapterus leucas*) in northern and western Alaska, 1987–2006. *J. Cetacean Res. Manage.* 11(3): 293–299. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

² U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2011. Marking, Tagging and Reporting Program data bases for northern sea otter, Pacific walrus and polar bear. Office of Marine Mammals Management. Anchorage, Alaska. Data compiled by Alaska Fisheries Information Network for Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle.

³ Wolfe, R.J., Fall, J.A. and M. Riedel. 2009. The subsistence harvest of harbor seals and sea lions by Alaska Natives in 2008. Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission and Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence, Technical Paper No. 347, Anchorage.