Recent Timeline of Coral Reef Management in CNMI

Disclaimer

The purpose of this timeline is to present a simplifying visualization of the events that may have influcend the development of capacity to manage coral reefs in CNMI over time.

By its nature, it is incomplete. For example, the start date is somewhat arbitrary and therefore does not include events relating to coral reef management that have occured prior.

Furthermore, it is inteded as a living document that we hope will continue to evolve and improve as past events are added, existing events are reinterpreted and future events included. While the primary inteded use of this was to help inform a coral reef capacity needs assessment we conducted in 2012, we believe the visualization of events can be used in the future to imrpvoe a collective understanding of coral reef management, serve other educational purposes, and illustrate the importance of investing in capcaity to manage oral reefs into the future.

We value your input to the timeline and encourage you to contact us at info@s m with any suggestions you might have to improve it.

For the latest electronic version of the timeline, please use the QR code below



Legazpi claims the islands for Spain After Magellan had first landed on the island to be greeted by the Chamorro poeple only to clash over a borrowed boat, Miguel Lopez de Legazpi claimed the Guam and surrounding island for the Spanish Crown. The Spanish then forced the Chamorro and other native people to the island of Guam to assimilate them to christianity. In the mean time the Carolinians had become settled and are thus considered indigenous along with the d are thus considered indigenous along with the namorros.

A Typhoon Hits the Caroline Islands A typhoon devastated the Caroline Islands and the vivors sailed to Guam, but only half of the oulation have survived. The Spanish authoriti ent the survivors to Saipan and Tinian as labor to anage the cattle herds.

Germany Assigns George Fritz to Run the Mariana Islands "George Fritz stepped in to stand up for the Chamorros that held beliefs in private property accumulating wealth, and nuclear family structu which starkly contrasted with the communal and clan run Carolinians who had little aspiration for wealth accumulation. He then attempted to bler the two cultures through a punctual-trained polic force consisting of members of both cultures. Spain Cedes Guam and Sells the Marianas The Germans also heavily focused on Copra production with little thought to the health of the e U.S. and sell the rest of the Marianas to the 1899-1910 1898 -1899 Eugenio Blanco-First Governor Japanese Invade and Take Over the Marianas from the Germans After WWI, the League of Nations awarde the Marianas to Japan as part of the Sout Pacific Mandate. During the Japanese rul sugar cane became the main crop and imported Japanese labor.

trend would continue into presen, o the U.S. owning Guam and the ans now owning the Northern Mai where the Spanish had previous

		Trust Territory Treaty of the Pacific Islands The United States administered all of the Japanese territory formerly owned under the the Trust Treaty of the Pacific breaking up the Japanese claims. 1947-1986	South Pacific Mandate, when the United Nations settled on	
Chamorros Settle the Islands Settlers first reached the islands around 2000 BC and were since called the Chamorros. 2000 B.C. Magellan first arrives to the Mariana Islands Settlers first reached the islands around 2000 BC and were since called the Chamorros. 2000 B.C.	New Migration of Carolinians (Refalu- wasch) A new wave of settlers arrive to Saipan from atolls West and North of Truk (Chuuk) in the Eastern Carolies 1815	The Japanese operate a pole-and-line fishery out of Saipan The first large scale commercial fishery in the Marianas 1920-1944		Tourism and Apparel Manufacturing Explode "Due to the lax labor laws and lack of a minimum wage, companies rush to the island to begin clothing production. The garment industry likewise explodes bringing additional foreign contract workers to the island to supply the labor need. At one point, there were so many foreign contract workers that they outnumbered the locals just like under Japanese oversight. Now easier than ever to travel to Saipan and now on the international scene, the tourism industry also receives a boost in incoming money and investment opportunities."
		Population: ~ 6,000 Population: ~ 1960 1970	9,436	Population: ~16,780 1980

Shift to industrial production

1947-1978

Now under American authority, the CNMI experiences a cultural shift from eating predominantly fish to eating Spam and drinking Budweiser along

with other American products. This also coincides with an explosion of the industrial sector and a decrease in subsistence fishing.

US Army Destroys Coral as a Building Material for Runway Construction Airfields were constructed on Guam, Saipan and Tinian. The construction of the airfields on Tinian the largest building activity the U.S. Naval Instruction Battalion (Seabees) had ever under-en up to that time and the largest airport of /II was on Tinian. Six runways, each 8,500 ft 90 m) long, were constructed to support the Parracks to accommodate 50,000 troops s. Barracks to accommodate 50,000 troops built on Tinian, and Navy Seabees hauled, ed and packed down enough coral to fill three the volume of Boulder Dam--nearly 112 Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ) formally established by EPA Region 9 Pacific Islands Office DFW Started EPA Pacific Islands Office established on cubic yards of fill WWII Alters Tinian and Damages Volcanic Eruption in Pagan the Landscape "Prior to WWII, Tinian was a major sugarcane growing and processing center, but the War left only a denuded forest"

Approve Commonwealth Status eb 15, In local elections 78.8% of the residents oproved a covenant under which the Northern larianas would become a US Commonwealth. In 976 the US Congress approved a covenant hereby Saipan became the capital of the Com-nonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The 4,000 permanent residents became US citizens ut could not vote in US presidential elections. The NMI was allowed to set its own tax, immigration nd labor policies. A new government and consti-ition went into effect in 1978. Japanese Invade Guam borros and Japanese soldiers. This created that came between these two close island evented them from reuniting even when for in multiple referendums in the 1960's. CNMI votes to reunify with Guam Guam voters vote down the referendum Clean Water ACT 1982-1990 Pedro P. Tenorio Elec CNMI Approve Commonwealth Americans Invade Saipan and Capture the Marianas Staus and the New Constitution lar to the U.S. territories, CNMI doe e representation in the Senate, but o The remaining Japanese were kept in inter ment camps and repatriated at the end of the e a delegate to represent them in the war. The Chamorros and Carolinians eventuouse of Representatives although the ally returned to the island. Carlos S. Camacho is Elected

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							APASEEM becomes an official NGO Zoning developed for CNMI
						UH Report on Mañaga CNMI Marine Operator	Homeland security takes control of airline security
First garment factory opens in Saipan DEQ started enabling act		Northern Mariana Diving Operators Associ- ation (NMDOA) established Comprehensive Land Use Plan developed by Duenas and Associates	Anti-litter Act established 1993 Sasanhaya Bay Fish Reserve in Rota is designated 1994 Sea Cucumber fishery started in Rota			Bird Island Marine San	ctuary Management Plan Services and Economy in Rota and Tinian are Very Strained Kervices and Economy in Rota and Tinian are Very Strained Are Kagman Wildlife Conservation Area and Forbidden Island Marine Sanctuary Airlines Move out of CNMI
Coastal Resources Management Office (CRM) established Daily sale of "Trip-Tickets" initiated		First Saipan Lagoon Use Manage- ment Plan (SLUMP) 1988	1995 Sea Cucumber fishery started in Saipan Pacific Year of the Coral Reef 1995	Reels	Formed along with the on Act of 2000. NOAA Reef Conservation	f Task oral "Island Ecology" textbook published 2006	Prain reefs24th Coral Reef Task Force Meeting Saipan, CNMI The CCWG presented the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force Climate Change Working Group Progress Report on Resolution 18:1: Coral Reefs and Climate Change at the 24th Meeting of the USCRTF in Saipan, CNMI. 2010LaoLao Bay Conservation Action Plan addendumTalakhaya/Sabana Conservation Action Plan completed 2012Talakhaya/Sabana Conservation Action Plan completed 2012
Crown-of-Thorns Outbreak C m Si Si Si	985 Ind Coastal Resources Manage- ent Office Proposed MPAs aipan Fisherman's Association tarted aipan International Fishing Tourna- ent began				Science Center forms Coral Reef Reefs, Cl Initiative "The USCR and internater's Guide to lates the states the state and conseq provides infolieaching eresponse pl and econom ing and built CNMI Thr Protection 1st Coral go Reef A Program (Included Coral Coral Science) Reef environweater and and econom ing and built CNMI Thr Protection 1st Coral go Reef A Program (Included Coral Science) Reef environweater and and a science and and a science and science and a science and a science and a science and science and science and science and science and science and a science and a science and a science and scie	 rents, developing bleaching re	Assessment and Monitoring Pro- gram (RAMP) Cruise Monitoring Program (RAMP) Cruise issess surveys, and inproved fish surveys: increased number, added strated rations ampling design and abase has two stopands the vapanded depth range to 0-30 m Monitoring Program (Fine development of the CNNI Reef Resil- ience and Monitoring Pro- added strated rations ampling design and supands depth range to 0-30 m 30020 and an 222 May, 2007, bronducted around Rota, Aguijan, was used to verys to International ne standards of #0107). and Rota the Pres Buth designated parts of 3 ne standards of #0107). and Rota the Pres Buth designated parts of 3 ne standards of #0107). and commercial fishing. The areas totaled some 1062.724 square miles and included the order of the Grading and walking and corlin urey. During stands, Rose AUII in American Samoa and 7 islands along the equator in the central Pacific Ceean. Martian Teroch as well as walters and corlin surveys. During stands, Rose AUII in American Samoa and 7 islands along the equator in the central Pacific Ceean. Martian Teroch as well as walters and corlin surveys. During stands, Rose AUII in American Samoa and 7 islands along the equator in the central Pacific Ceean. Martian Teroch as well as walters and corlin surveys. Variana Archipeel stands SARS Outbreak SARS Outbreak SARS Outbreak Astandards of eta Correin Finonolity and for to the Parts Hatoro as and dreveto pa as some dreveto pa as some dreveto pa are for to the parts hatoro and for an and the samo parts to be signated in CNM SARS Outbreak Astandards of eta Correin Finonolity are sponder 7-10, ave and the sama parts to the and area for to the and area for to the surveys of
Iected Governor		1990-1994 Lorenzo I. De Leon Guerrero Elected Governor	1994-1998 Froilan C. Tenorio Elected Governor	1998-2002 Froilan C. Tenorio Re-Elected Governor	2001-2006 Juan N. Babauta Elected Go	vernor 2006-2013 Benigno R. Fitial Elected Governor	2013 Governor Fitial resigns, Governor Inos sworn in
First garment factory opens in Saipan Commonwealth Garment Factory 1983				Class-action Lawsuits Filed Against Sweatshop Working Conditions Nine large companies settle to reimburse workers and to create a program to monitor island contractors. The nine companies include Nordstrom, J. Crew, Cutter & Buck, Gymboree, Ralph Lauren, Philips-Van Heusen, Bryland L.P., Karan Int'l., and Dress Barn. 1999 Eurotex suspended Factories Associati The suspension follow the workers for witheld bankrupcy and closed other factories followed	ion Lands Be ed a demonstration by Some 264, I wages; Eurotex filed were ruled in October and many US judiciar	al Judge Ruled Submerged ong to the US Demonstration BMP created Mañagaha Management Plan completed Shoreline Based CREEL survey started Garment Factories Shut Down, None Left in Saipan 2005-2009 Sous-2009	Services and Economy in Rota and Tinian are Very Strained Many hotels shut down 2010-2011 Airlines Move out of CNMI Due to rising costs 2010-2011 Homeland security takes control of airline security May be deterring visitors to CNMI Northern Islands Development Summit Gas Prices Rise to \$4.77 in Saipan and >\$5 in Rota and Tinian Immigration Law Ammended The bill made CNMI immigration laws more similar to those of the Mainiand US. 2010
	1986 1987	Population: ~43,345 1990 1988 1989 1990 1988 1989 1990	1994 1995 1996 1997	Population: ~69,2 2000	21		Population: ~53,883 2010 3 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015