



**Western
Pacific
Regional
Fishery
Management
Council**

Protocols and Tips for Visiting and Working in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	2
About this document	2
Introduction to the Islands	4
Saipan.....	4
Tinian.....	4
Rota.....	4
Languages of the islands	5
Personal Interaction Étiquette	6
Personal space.....	6
Touching.....	6
Communication.....	7
Attire.....	8
What to do before arrival	8
Connecting to the Islands.....	8
Communication with Council Staff in the CNMI.....	8
CNMI Council Contact:.....	9
Communicating with local agencies.....	9
Communicating with the community.....	10
Public Forums, Hearings and Comment Periods.....	11
Entering the CNMI	12
Phone Usage.....	12
Meet with Local Agencies.....	12
Things to Know	13
Marine Protected Areas.....	13
Endangered and Protected Species.....	13
Knowing your surroundings.....	13
What to pack?.....	14
Weather Conditions.....	14
Driving in the CNMI.....	14
CNMI Directory	15

About this document

This document was created by the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council as a sensitivity guide for visiting Council staff, federal agencies and affiliates. It provides important information describing protocols, how to plan and conduct work in a culturally appropriate manner, and the resources available to assist in the visitor's efforts.



Introduction to the Islands

The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) is a U.S. Territory that consists of 14 islands that are part of the Mariana Archipelago in the Western Pacific Ocean. Of the 14 islands, the most populated islands are Saipan, Tinian and Rota. Agrihan, Alamgan, Anatahan, Asuncion, Farallon de Pajaros, Guguan, Maug, Sarigan, Guguan and Farallon de Medinilla are uninhabited islands. Pagan, however, currently has 2 occupants, living off the grid. The islands are primarily composed of volcanic rock and coral limestone. The Mariana Islands consist of both active and dormant volcanoes that are part of The Ring of Fire which is an area in the Pacific Ocean basin where a large number of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur due to the movement of tectonic plates along the edges of the Pacific Plate.

Saipan

Saipan is the largest island in the CNMI, covering an area of about 45 square miles. It is approximately 12 miles long. The island consists of two airports, one for larger planes that go to Guam and other international locations and the other is for smaller planes that conduct inter-island travels to Tinian, Rota and occasionally, Guam. Saipan has one main docking port to receive transshipment on the west side of the island as well as five smaller launch ramps on the same side of the island for inter-island transshipment, transportation and fishing vessels. Saipan is the most populated island with 48,200 occupants, and it has the most developed infrastructure in the CNMI.

Tinian

Tinian is the island nearest to Saipan (south of Saipan) and is approximately 39 square miles. The northern two-thirds of Tinian is leased by the United States military for military activity and training. The majority of Tinian's 3,000 residents live on the southern part of the island. It consists of one small airport for smaller planes and a military landing strip. There is one public marina and one commercial port used for transshipment.

Rota

Rota is the southernmost island of the CNMI and is home to roughly 2,500 residents. It is approximately 33 square miles. There is one public marina and one commercial port used for transshipment. Rota is known as the "Friendly Island" and it is customary to smile and wave at other vehicles while driving as you pass one another.

Languages of the islands

There are two indigenous languages of the CNMI, Chamorro and Refaluwasch.

The Carolinians migrated from the Caroline islands and settled in the CNMI in 1815. The Carolinian people have a unique language, traditions and practices that have been preserved over generations. Their community plays a vital role in the cultural diversity of the CNMI. There are currently two dialects, North Refaluwasch and South Refaluwasch. The languages are similar but slightly different. South Refaluwasch is more commonly used throughout local government documents and taught in the Public School System.

The Chamorros migrated from Southeast Asia and settled in the CNMI in 1500 BC – 1521 AD. The Chamorro people speak Chamorro, and many words have Japanese, Spanish and German influence from the history of cultures that have entered into the Marianas. Chamorros have a deep-rooted history in the Marianas. They are indigenous to the CNMI and Guam. Although the CNMI neighbors Guam, the Chamorro spoken in the two locations have different dialects as well.

Table 1. Common phrases translated in Chamorro and Refaluwasch.

English	<i>Chamorro</i>	<i>Refaluwasch</i>
Hello	<i>Hâfa adai</i>	<i>Tirow</i>
Good bye	<i>Adios</i>	<i>U le lô</i>
Thank you	<i>Si yu'us ma'âse'</i>	<i>Ghilissow</i>
Excuse me	<i>Dispensa yu</i>	<i>Tirow</i>
Good morning	<i>Buenas dias</i>	<i>Leesor allimw</i>
Good afternoon	<i>Buenas tâtdes</i>	<i>Láluwas allimw</i>
Good evening	<i>Buenas noches</i>	<i>Lefáf allimw</i>

Main languages in the CNMI

- English (spoken by majority of the individuals on the island population)
- Chamorro
- Refaluwasch
- Tagalog

Personal Interaction Étiquette

Personal Interaction Étiquettes refer to the manners and behaviors that individuals should conduct when engaging with others on a personal level or with a group of people. These etiquettes include aspects like being respectful, considerate, and attentive during conversations, showing empathy, and maintaining appropriate cultural and traditional boundaries in interactions. It's essential to communicate effectively, listen actively and demonstrate politeness and courtesy in personal interactions to foster positive relationships.

Personal space

Respect for personal space is important in the Marianas. Be aware of your surroundings. One should be cautious when standing and/or sitting too close to another individual. This can be read by the other individual or even surrounding bystanders as a sign of disrespect. It is also important to remember that you should not stand directly behind someone facing the same direction as they are, as it could be interpreted as a sign of distrust. Turning your back on someone during a conversation is also considered disrespectful..

Touching

It is customary to extend your hand for a handshake when meeting new people both in a professional and casual setting. If you and another individual are comfortable with one another and have known each other for quite some time, it may also be polite to lean in for a side hug and a cheek to cheek kiss.

In the Carolinian and Chamorro culture, there is a tradition where an individual performs the act of smelling or sniffing the back part of an elder's slightly raised hand while slightly bowing. The individual performing the act utters *ñot* for males and *ñora* for females. The response the elder will utter is *Dios di ayude* (in Chamorro) or *liyoos e fayúscho* (in Refaluwasch). This is usually done as a traditional way to show respect in both cultures. This practice is called *nginge'* in Chamorro. This was adapted into Carolinian culture after migrating to the Marianas. The Chamorros adapted this forced practice through acts of colonization from the Spanish. In modern times, this is usually not practiced in a professional or office setting but is still practiced casually on a day-to-day basis. This is done during the first encounter of an elder, for example, running into them at the store, restaurant, party, etc. It is also done again after prayer during religious ceremonies, regardless if you had already done so when you had arrived at the location of the event.



Imagine 1. An individual performing *nginge'* towards another individual to show respect.

Communication

It is important to greet individuals personally, saying “hi” or “hello” would suffice, but greeting individuals in their native tongue will leave a positive impression. Greeting them depending on the time of meeting would be appropriate, see Table 1. Stay engaged with the person you are speaking with, if another individual says hi to you from a distance, give them a quick smile and nod/wave, but return back to your conversation and apologize to whom you were initially conversing with so that your conversation may carry on. If someone approaches you during your conversation, acknowledge them but also remember to introduce them to who you were having your initial conversation with, even if they already know one another.

When addressing a group of people, it is polite to greet them in both Chamorro (*hâfa adai*) and Refaluwasch (*tirow*) and thank them at the end of your speech/presentation in their native tongues as well. You may also use Tagalog as well, especially if your topic involves fisheries. Filipinos make up the majority of active commercial fishermen on the island of Saipan. This lets the locals know that you are aware that English is not their first language and that you are humble enough to attempt to speak their language.

As a non-local to the CNMI, you must be humble during all occasions of interactions, whether it be professional or casual. Whether you're visiting to obtain permits, gather information, or offer assistance like subsidies, training, or public comment opportunities, it's important to act with humility. This approach is key to gaining respect from the local community. They may not agree with you or your attempted actions in the CNMI, but they may still respect you and that respect will go a long way.

Keep in mind that non-verbal cues are also a sign of communication. Standing too close to someone, staring, nodding with a sour face, rolling your eyes, standing or walking with your nose pointed at the sky and smiling directly at someone for too long may all be considered a sign of disrespect towards an individual or by the surrounding individuals. A simple gesture of a quick smile and nod downwards can be taken as being polite depending on the situation.

When speaking to a pair or group of people whom you do not know at all, it is less likely for verbal and non-verbal communication to get misconstrued if you first address the person as the same sex as you. If there is someone in the group that you know, you should address that person and smile at everyone else. It is fine to introduce yourself politely if you are not already introduced to the rest of the group.

Attire

The southern islands of the Marianas are hot and humid as it is located near the equator, however, appropriate attire is expected to demonstrate respect and to protect your skin as well. In a professional setting like a meeting, both men and women should stay away from wearing shorts and displaying their chest. Slacks, polos, trousers, blouses, dresses and skirts are acceptable as long as they cover the respective areas. During casual days at work, many individuals use shorts just above the knee. When you are performing field work on land or in water, it is important to cover up. Shorts are acceptable for these occasions, but ensure that your behind remains covered, especially when bending over. When in the field, t-shirts and long sleeves may be more comfortable and light in a dry fit material to combat the heat.

What to do before arrival

Preparation before your arrival is essential for a successful visit. Planning ahead can save both time and effort, whether in your professional or personal life.

Connecting to the Islands

Communication with Council Staff in the CNMI

Before your departure to the CNMI, you should connect with the Council's CNMI Island Coordinator. Visitors to the territory should coordinate all visits through the local island coordinator in the CNMI via email, ensuring the coordinator is included in all logistical

communications. This will keep the coordinator informed and assist in planning activities effectively. As the primary on-the-ground resource, the local coordinator acts as an extension of the Council, facilitating engagement with the local government and communities. Once in town, you can pay the Council's CNMI Office a visit located at the BRI Bldg., Suite 205, Kopa Di Oru St., Garapan, Saipan, CNMI. You may contact Council staff to meet and show you where specific local agencies are located. Plan ahead to assure the Council staff is available to assist you during your visit to accommodate your needs. Confirming before your arrival can serve as a helpful reminder.

CNMI Council Contact:

Angela Dela Cruz
CNMI Island Coordinator
Mobile: (670)783-8729
Email: angela.delacruz@wpcouncil.org

Communicating with local agencies

It is imperative that communication between local agencies be conducted before arrival, especially when permits and permissions are required to conduct a study, research or survey and/or build an infrastructure. Turn around time to get documents needed from local agencies may take longer than you think. Certain permits may also require a pre-application meeting.

It is also a good courtesy to meet with local agencies before conducting your training/workshops, study, research or public comment period. This lets the local agency know you respect their significance to the islands and their role in the process. Many local agencies are backlogged with work, so the sooner you make arrangements to meet, the better. It is suggested to make these arrangements at least a month prior to your visit. It is best to communicate with department secretaries and cc division directors in your email. If you wish to speak to the Governor, making arrangements through the Governor's office is the most appropriate. Same goes with the Mayors. See the directory at the end of this document.

- **Department of Lands and Natural Resources (DLNR) - Division of Fish and Wildlife (DFW):** The point of contact is the Secretary of DLNR or the DFW Director. When engaging in community outreach, research studies or projects, DLNR-DFW should be included as permits are required for scientific research when dealing with fish and corals in regards to fishing, harvesting or hunting.
- **Bureau of Environmental Coastal Quality's (BECQ):** The point of contact is the BECQ Director. When engaging in community outreach, research studies or projects, BECQ should be included as permits may be needed from the divisions that fall under this local agency. Visible Emissions Certification Application (VEC), Minor Source Air Permit Application, One Start Commercial Earthmoving Permit Application, One Start Non Commercial Earthmoving Permit Application, Application to Receive Haul – Excavated Materials and the Section 401 Water Quality Certification Request Form.
Coastal Resource Management (CRM) section offers these Areas of Particular Concern (APC) Permits: Lagoon & Reef; Managaha & Anjota Islands; Coral Reef; Seagrass Application, Shorelines Application and Coastal Hazards Applications.

- **Office of the Governor:** To schedule meetings with the Governor or staff, coordinate all communications through the Governor's Office.
- **Office of the Mayor (Tinian and Aguigan/Goat Island):** Contacting the Mayor of Tinian is essential if your visit includes activities on these islands. If you wish to set foot on Aguigan, a permit is needed and would be given by this local agency.
- **Office of the Mayor (Rota):** Contacting the Mayor of Rota is essential if your visit includes activities on this island.
- **Office of the Mayor (Northern Islands):** Contacting the Mayor of the Northern Islands is essential if your visit includes activities on these islands or the waters surrounding these islands.
- **Department of Public Safety - Division of Boating Safety:** The point of contact is the Director of Boating Safety to submit a float plan for vessels carrying passengers or cargo under 3 CMC 5459 Section 106.

See directory on page 15.

When conducting research studies, projects or taking a trip to the northern islands in the Marianas, a float plan must be submitted to DFW, Office of the Northern Islands Mayor, DPS Boating Safety and Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM). Float plan forms are provided by DPS Boating Safety located at the Smiling Cove Marina, Garapan. However, following a template online will suffice according to boating safety officers.

It is good due diligence to confirm with the local agencies that you have received your permits, documents and/or emails, along with the dates that you may meet with them and the dates you plan to conduct your study, perform training/workshops or receive public comments. Be adamant about getting a response back, even after you have already received the documents and confirmation you need from them. Sending a reminder about your visit before your departure is also recommended. Express that you are excited to work with the local agencies and be amongst their traditions and culture. Be sure to take into account local and federal holidays during your visits. A list of holidays that government agencies follow can be found here: <https://finance.gov.mp/forms.php>

Communicating with the community

Communicating with the local community prior to your arrival for trainings/workshops or public comment is important. The older demographic reads the newspapers on a daily basis, whether a digital or physical copy. There are two newspapers in the CNMI that have been present for quite some time - Marianas Variety (www.mvariety.com) and Saipan Tribune (www.saipantribune.com). This demographic also listens to local radio stations for news and information. The main radio stations are KKMP, Magic 100 and Power 99.

The majority of locals in the CNMI use Facebook and Whatsapp, however, the younger generation is highly engaged in Instagram. Social media platforms are a good way to capture the attention of the public. Another way is contacting local agencies you wish to work with (i.e.

DLNR, DFW, BECQ, CRM, etc.) and the Northern Marianas College to disperse emails and/or spread the word through their social media platforms.

It would be beneficial for all stakeholders, both local and visiting, to have a translator assist with the vernacular. Outreach materials in the vernacular would grab the attention of local communities, resulting in more attendees. A translator would also help with communication barriers during a visit, allowing the perspectives of the local community to be captured while allowing the visiting agency to respond properly if needed be.

The communities in the CNMI are welcoming, especially on the island of Rota. On Rota you will meet the most humble and hospitable people of the Marianas. Many people from all the islands may invite you to family events, work barbecues, or beach gatherings to try the local cuisine and build relationships. During these get-togethers, it is good to get some feedback from the communities as long as it is in a respectful manner. It is good to keep in mind that people may have their own opinions and hearing them out may give you a new perspective or grasp on your projects.

Public Forums, Hearings and Comment Periods

Community Involvement in public hearings provides a platform for community members and local agencies to express their views, concerns, and suggestions. This involvement fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility toward local environmental issues. These hearings promote transparency in the decision-making process as well giving the community the opportunity to be included. Residents often possess local knowledge about the ecosystem, environment, cultural and traditional aspects, species behavior and historical context. Public hearings allow this knowledge to be shared, which can lead to more informed decisions that consider the unique characteristics of the area. Outcomes from these hearings can impact local economies, land/ocean use and/or access and community activities. This helps balance the need of conservation with those of local development and livelihood, giving the opportunity for multiple perspectives to be considered which may influence policy decisions. This can help ensure that the regulations enacted are practical and considerate of local contexts. Engaging in discussions about local wildlife fosters a sense of community. It can bring together diverse groups—such as conservationists, business owners, and residents—encouraging collaboration and mutual respect if done so properly.

Before public hearings are conducted to collect comments on topics of interests, it is crucial to do your due diligence of education and outreach. Visiting agencies should share key documents and research materials that are more digestible to the public, well in advance—preferably at least 30 days prior to the public comment session, and as early as possible within their project timeline. This will allow sufficient time for stakeholders to review, process, and provide meaningful feedback. If this can be done months in advance, local agencies and communities have more time to digest available materials to conclude a proper comment. Timely documentation distribution is needed within our community to foster opinions, perspectives and

additional data that may be needed to influence the decision making process. There are also many platforms to reach the community that include social media, newspapers, radio stations, flyers and communication between local agencies to distribute these documents and invite the public to attend. In addition to the early sharing of documents, visiting agencies should hold pre-session briefings with stakeholders to explain the context, objectives, and potential impacts of their visit, ensuring that all parties are on the same page before formal discussions begin. If major decisions or complex proposals are on the table, consider setting a longer review period, allowing stakeholders the necessary time to properly engage with the materials and offer thoughtful insights. A disconnect with the local agencies and communities is not viewed as the visiting agencies being transparent, it is viewed as having lack of time, effort and respect towards the local communities.

When collecting public comments, recording information in the vernacular is significant to the community, local agencies and the visiting agency as well. This ensures that voices of the local stakeholders are authentically represented, reflecting the unique perspectives and deep-rooted connections to the topic in question. This inclusion fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility among community members encouraging more active engagement. Moreover, vernacular language can encapsulate traditional ecological knowledge and local experiences that may not be captured in scientific discourse, offering valuable insights into the ecological dynamics and historical contexts of the topic of discussion. Ultimately, embracing the vernacular enhances the credibility and comprehensiveness of public input, fostering a more inclusive and effective decision-making process that acknowledges the intricate relationship between communities and their environment. Having public input in their vernacular translated by a translator during your event or even afterwards would allow such insights to be taken into account.

Entering the CNMI

Currently the only transportation from Guam to Saipan is through United Airlines. There are flights from Korea that are brought by Jeju Air directly to Saipan, but travelers that come from the Mainland and Hawaii usually take United Airlines. It is the most convenient flight route, however, it is costly. United flights come in once a day from Guam, Jeju flights come in once a day from Korea and United comes in three times a week from Japan.

A U.S. passport, green card, immigration visa and a REAL ID compliant identification may be used to enter the CNMI. Since the airports in the CNMI are small, customs and immigration lines are short or non-existent. However, if you are leaving from Guam to enter the CNMI, it is recommended to check-in 2-3 hours prior to departure if there are flights going to Chuuk on the same day. Military personnel may also be traveling and they usually take a while to check-in their items. The long lines in Guam could be overwhelming to a first timer entering the CNMI and it may also cost your flight.

Links to the customs declaration forms are in the directory below.

Phone Usage

Phone coverage may be limited if you plan to use roaming. You may stop by one of the popular phone carriers which are IT&E or Docomo Pacific. SIM cards are also sold at many stores and gas stations on the islands. Both carriers also offer prepaid plans with unlimited talk, text and data from a range between \$2.25-2.50 per day. You may need to reload your SIM with a prepaid card that is also sold at stores and gas stations when you run out.

Meet with Local Agencies

It makes a good impression to meet with local agencies that are part of your current and future projects. Plan for the future, but also be humbled that you have the opportunity to meet to accomplish your current objectives. Offering simple gifts is a nice gesture, however, it is not required or expected. See directory under Office of the Public Auditor for more information on gifts.

Things to Know

Marine Protected Areas

There are seven MPAs in the CNMI which consist of five "no-take" zones and two species-specific reserves. These areas include marine conservation areas, sanctuaries and reserves that are managed by DFW. These areas are fully accessible to the public and may be enjoyed as long as you are adhering to the restrictions and regulations that can be found in the directory at the end of this document.

Saipan

- Mañagaha Marine Conservation Area
- Bird Island Marine Sanctuary
- Forbidden Island Marine Sanctuary
- Lau Lau Bay Sea Cucumber Sanctuary
- Lighthouse Reef Trochus Sanctuary

Rota (Luta)

- Sasanhaya Bay Fish Reserve

Tinian

- Tinian Marine Reserve

Endangered and Protected Species

The CNMI is home to 21 federally protected mammals, birds, reptiles, invertebrates and 14 plant species. DLNR has an Endangered Species Program to protect both endangered and

threatened species. The DLNR Sea Turtle Program conducts research, monitoring, outreach and education on both the green sea turtle and the hawksbill turtle. To find out more information about other endangered and protected species, see the directory at the end of this document.

Knowing your surroundings

The Marianas is sacred land that the Chamorro and Carolinian ancestors have inhabited for generations. Whether you believe it or not, it is the belief of the local people and must be respected when visiting the islands, which include both land and water. Unspeakable or unexplainable things have happened to several individuals who are not aware of their surroundings or do not respect the area. Keep in mind that many people have passed on these lands and in these waters, you are in the presence of a massive burial ground. Places that have infrastructure with constant disturbance, or places that are located more into civilization are less likely to be areas that may cause harm. Be cautious around places that are undisturbed or uninhabited. This does not mean that spirits are not present in developed areas, it is just less likely for them to be harmful unless provoked. It is recommended to take caution when hiking through the jungle, being present on beaches that have difficult access points, being at places late at night or early in the morning. You can do this by limiting loud noises such as loud music, shouting, or causing a disturbance. If you must do so, remember to apologize to the ancestors by saying “dispensa” in Chamorro and/or “tirow” in Refaluwasch. This should also be said repeatedly during your journey to your destination and when you have arrived. It is also important to ask for permission to do what you need to do, whether that be cutting down branches or bushes in your path, collecting data, conducting surveys, doing research or even using the restroom in these areas. Do not yell or shout these terms, whispering under your breath will suffice. An example could be “Dispensa/tirow, may I have your permission to cut this branch down to pass through to the beach? Thank you/Si yu’us ma’ase/Ghillisow.” Speaking in English is fine, but using the local vernacular to say “excuse me” and “thank you” is preferred.

What to pack?

The CNMI is limited in supplies, clothing and food. Many locals order items from off-island depending on availability and the price on the islands. Remember to pack clothing and personal items as they may not be available, depending on the item. For food, be mindful that many stores, restaurants and hotels do not offer many vegan options, so proper planning and packing should be done prior to your arrival.

Weather Conditions

The CNMI has 2 seasons during the year: wet season and dry season. It is hot and rainy all year-round. Temperatures range from 77°-86° (25 °C-30 °C). The islands have a tropical marine climate with warm temperatures and high humidity. It usually receives 80 to 100 inches of rain annually. The dry season runs from December to June, and the rainy season from July to November. Typhoons are more likely to occur in the region during July to October. Typhoons can bring strong winds, heavy rainfall and potential damage to the islands during this period.





Around this time, locals usually prepare in anticipation of a typhoon when winds start to pick up and rainfall becomes more constant.

Driving in the CNMI


Driving in the CNMI is similar to the rest of the U.S. - drive on the right side of the road. Speed limits in the CNMI range from 5-45 miles per hour. Street signs are dispersed throughout the islands. Some may not be visible due to overgrown trees, however, a good rule of thumb is to go 10 mph in residential areas and 25 mph on main roads until you come across a speed limit sign. Many of the roads in the CNMI consist of potholes, cracks and bumps at random places. Pavement markings may also be faded or non-existent. Be cautious when driving and you see another car in front of you or in the incoming lane slowing down and turning on their hazards, it means a pedestrian may be crossing the road, even in areas with no crosswalks. Be aware that the CNMI has an issue with stray dogs, they may cross the street randomly and cause accidents. More information on road safety can be found in the directory.






Interactive maps can be found at this link <https://www.mymarianas.com/things-to-do/map/> and may also be found in the directory under the Marianas Visitors Authority (MVA) on page 16.

CNMI Directory

Government Offices	URL	QR Code
Bureau of Environmental Coastal Quality (BECQ)	https://www.deq.gov.mp/about.html	
Department of Lands and Natural Resources (DNLR)	https://dlnr.cnmi.gov/	
Department of Public Safety (DPS) - Division of Boating Safety	https://www.facebook.com/CN MIDPS670/	
Marianas Visitors Authority (MVA)	https://www.mymarianas.com/visitor-information/	

Office of the Governor	https://governor.gov.mp/	
Office of the Lt. Governor	https://governor.gov.mp/lt-gov-office/	
Office of the Mayor (Rota)	https://rotamayor.cnmi.gov/	
Office of the Mayor (Saipan)	https://saipanmayor.cnmi.gov/	
Office of the Mayor (Tinian and Aguigan)	https://tinianmayor.cnmi.gov/	

Office of the Mayor (Northern Islands)	northernislandmayor@gmail.com	(670)664-6471
Office of the Public Auditor (OPA)	https://www.opacnmi.com/ethics-act-gift-and-gratuities/	
CNMI Government Directory	https://opd.gov.mp/directory.html	
Laws, Regulations and Permitting		
DLNR Endangered Species	https://dlnr.cnmi.gov/endangered-species-program.html	
Division of Fish and Wildlife (DFW)	https://dlnr.cnmi.gov/dfw-laws-and-regulations.html	

<p>DFW Marine Protected Areas</p>	<p>https://dlnr.cnmi.gov/marine-protected-areas.html</p>	
<p>Division of Environmental Quality</p>	<p>https://www.deq.gov.mp/regulations.html</p>	
<p>Division Coastal Resource Management</p>	<p>https://dcrm.gov.mp/our-programs/permitting/downloadable-application-forms/</p>	
<p>DPS - Float Plan Regulation</p>	<p>https://cnmilaw.org/pdf/cnmiregister/1987_Volume_9/1987_Number_01.pdf</p>	
<p>Customs Declaration Forms</p>		
<p>Guam</p>	<p>https://guamedf.landing.cards/</p>	

Saipan	https://landing.travel.mp/	
Local Media		
Marianas Variety (newspaper)	https://www.mvariety.com/	
Saipan Tribune (newspaper)	http://www.saipantribune.com	
KKMP (radio station)	https://www.facebook.com/kkmpcnmi/	

Magic 100 FM (radio station)	https://www.facebook.com/kwawfm/	
Power 99 (radio station)	https://onlineradiobox.com/mp/kzgu/	