

APPENDIX 1

Federal Forestry Codes, 1926–2008

Year	Observations
1926	Establishes conservationist principles; requires producers cooperatives
1942	Allows exclusionary management structures such as UIEFs and logging bans (<i>vedas</i>)
1948	Elaboration and clarification of 1942 code; explicitly suppresses cooperatives
1960	“Decentralizes” some management to state forestry councils; allows for paragovernmental corporations
1986	Suppresses UIEFs; restricts rental agreements between communities and timber companies; promotes community forestry enterprises (1)
1992	Deregulation of forestry by breaking Forest Service monopoly on management; diminished support for conservation; contemplates privatization of ejidal forests (2)
2003	Builds on 1992 code; requires long-term planning mechanisms (e.g., forest districts)
2008	Promotes community forestry within broad management districts

(1) Complemented by the 1988 Ley General del Equilibrio Ecológico y la Protección al Ambiente (General Law of Ecological Equilibrium and Environmental Protection), which provided additional encouragement for local production under federal foresters’ oversight.

(2) Reformed in 1997 to encourage development of tree plantations.