



US TROPICAL WOOD PURCHASING MEASURES

- 1990, Senator Patrick Moynihan (D) New York, introduces bill to ban the importation of teak from Burma. The bill does not pass.
- 1990, May, International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO). Agreement on the year 2000 target for all timber in international trade to come from sustainably managed sources. The target was simply a means to put off any actual regulations.
- 1990, Bellingham, Washington. Bill passes banning the purchase of tropical hardwoods for municipal projects.
- 1990, Santa Monica, California. Bill passes banning the purchase of tropical hardwoods for municipal projects.
- 1990, July, Arizona. State bill passes banning the use of tropical hardwoods in all state buildings.
- 1990, California. Bill introduced barring the state from purchasing tropical hardwoods. Bill passes both chambers but is vetoed by then-governor Pete Wilson.
- 1991, New York State. State legislature passes a bill banning the use of certain tropical hardwoods in all state projects, and by all municipal governments in the state. The list, however, is not comprehensive. Further, the law's passage thus preempts individual municipalities from passing stronger legislation.
- 1992, February, New Jersey. State legislature introduces a bill limiting the use of tropical hardwoods in all state projects to only those independently certified as harvested in a sustainable way, certified and accredited by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). Bill does not pass due to intense industry lobbying.
- 1995, Los Angeles, California.. Purchasing policy restricting use of tropical hardwoods by City government passed.
- 1997, April, New York, New York. Purchasing policy introduced restricting use of tropical hardwoods by City government to only those certified by FSC-accredited certifiers. Bill languishes after two years and is revised and reintroduced (see 2000).
- 1997, Ocean City, New Jersey. As a result of a campaign by Rainforest Relief and Friends Of The Rainforest, City Council votes to end the use of tropical hardwoods for the town's 3.5 miles of coastal boardwalks.
- 1998, Wildwood, New Jersey. As a result of a campaign by Rainforest Relief, Friends Of The Rainforest and local residents, City Commissioners vote to end the use of tropical hardwoods for the town's 3.5 miles of coastal boardwalks.
- 1998, Los Angeles, California.. Purchasing policy adopted restricting use of all old growth wood by City government and incentive for use of Forest Stewardship Council-accredited independently certified wood.
- 1998, May, Long Beach, California. As a result of a campaign by Rainforest Relief and Action Resource Center, an ordinance passes restricting use by City government of tropical hardwoods to only those certified by Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)-accredited certifiers.
- 2000, Greenport, New York. As a result of a Rainforest Relief campaign, City Commission votes to restrict purchase of tropical hardwoods for the town's boardwalk to only those certified by FSC-accredited certifiers.
- 2000, New York, New York. Purchasing policy introduced that would restrict the purchase of all wood products by the City to only wood certified by FSC-accredited certifiers. Bill gains support but then languishes due to the administration's opposition.
- 2001, August, Long Beach, New York. As a result of a Rainforest Relief campaign, ordinance passes barring the town's purchase of tropical hardwoods.
- 2002, New Jersey state. As a result of a campaign by Rainforest Relief in Asbury Park, NJ, a bill is introduced into the state legislature barring the use of state monies for purchase of tropical hardwoods unless they are certified by FSC-accredited certifiers.
- 2003, Asbury Park, NJ. As a result of the above campaign, Asbury Park, NJ passes resolution barring further use of tropical hardwoods by the city, unless they are certified, FSC-accredited.
- 2006, Jersey City, NJ passes an ordinance barring further purchase of tropical hardwoods or temperate rainforest woods unless FSC-certified.
- 2006, Hoboken, NJ passes an ordinance barring further purchase of tropical hardwoods or temperate rainforest woods unless FSC-certified.

Exposing and Challenging Rainforest Consumption

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