



**CWSF**  
COUNCIL OF WESTERN  
STATE FORESTERS

# WESTERN STATE FORESTRY AGENCIES Good Neighbor Authority Activities and Accomplishments OCTOBER 2025

WA | Photo: John Perry

## BACKGROUND

The Good Neighbor Authority (GNA) is a critical cross-boundary tool for improving forest conditions and increasing the pace and scale of restoration treatments across landscapes. The Authority allows the USDA Forest Service (Forest Service), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the National Park Service (NPS) to enter into agreements with states, counties, and tribes to conduct authorized restoration and recreation services on and off federal lands.

The Council of Western State Foresters (CWSF), representing State Foresters across the 23 western states and U.S.-Affiliated Pacific Islands, has supported GNA since its beginning as a pilot and, later, its permanent expansion in the 2014 Farm Bill<sup>1</sup>. Amendments to the Authority, such as road reconstruction, repair, and restoration fixes for National Forest System (NFS)<sup>2</sup> and BLM roads<sup>3</sup>, the authority for states to retain GNA timber sale revenues for reinvestment in additional restoration services<sup>4</sup>, and the cross-boundary application of GNA timber revenues<sup>5</sup> have further benefited GNA's success.

States are essential partners in implementing GNA, and state forestry agencies have embraced opportunities to utilize the Authority in coordination with their Forest Service and BLM partners. Sixteen of the 23 CWSF member states have either or both Forest Service and BLM-managed lands to implement GNA. With the expansion of the Authority to NPS and USFWS<sup>6</sup>, now 20 of the 23 CWSF member states and U.S.-Affiliated Pacific Islands may enter into GNA agreements. Recognizing the opportunities for GNA implementation in the West, CWSF established a committee comprising state forestry agency GNA staff to provide a platform for peer learning and the exchange of information, resource materials, and ideas.

### 16 of 23 WESTERN STATES

have either or both  
Forest Service and  
BLM-managed lands  
to implement GNA.

This document is a combined effort of the GNA Committee and CWSF staff to capture and share GNA activities and accomplishments across western state forestry agencies. For the 2025 report, 14 western state forestry agencies responded to a CWSF GNA data sensing. This document synthesizes the information gathered from those 14 western state forestry agencies and is intended to provide a snapshot of their collective GNA accomplishments from the time each state forestry agency began using the Authority to the close of the state fiscal year (FY) 2025 (June 30, 2025).

1 Agricultural Act of 2014, [P.L. 113-79, sec. 8206](#)

2 Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018, [P.L. 115-141](#)

3 Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023, [P.L. 117-328](#)

4 Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 [P.L. 115-334](#)

5 Expanding Public Lands Outdoor Recreation Experiences (EXPLORE) Act of 2025, [P.L. 118-234](#)

6 Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2024, [P.L. 118-42](#)

## GNA AGREEMENTS

Western state forestry agencies began utilizing GNA quickly following its permanent enactment in the 2014 Farm Bill (**Graphic 1**). The Colorado State Forest Service began GNA work under the permanent authority in 2015<sup>7</sup>. In 2016, the Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management (AZ DFFM), the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL), the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (MT DNRC), the Nevada Division of Forestry (NDF), and the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) entered into GNA agreements. From 2017 to 2018, seven additional western state forestry agencies began utilizing GNA.

**GRAPHIC 1.** When Western State Forestry Agencies Commenced GNA

2015	2016	2017	2018
Colorado	Arizona California Idaho Montana Nevada Oregon	Alaska North Dakota South Dakota Washington Wyoming	Nebraska New Mexico

At the time of this synthesis, the 14 state forestry agencies reported 186 active GNA agreements with the Forest Service and 59 expired or closed-out agreements (**Table 2**). This number includes Forest Service Master Agreements, Supplemental Project Agreements (SPAs), and Stand-alone Agreements. With the BLM, the 14 states reported 18 active agreements and 17 expired or closed-out agreements. The agreements cover activities and projects on 84 of approximately 87 national forests and roughly 22 of 43 BLM districts across the 14 reporting states.

The Wyden Authority is referenced in 76 western state forestry agencies' GNA agreements with approximately 29 active or completed projects. Under Wyden, the Forest Service and the BLM have the authority to utilize appropriated federal dollars to complete restoration work on non-federal lands that benefit watersheds on public lands<sup>8</sup>. Additionally, western state forestry agencies are exploring opportunities with their federal partners to apply GNA timber sale revenues to mutual cross-boundary priority treatments following the recent amendment in the Expanding Public Lands Outdoor Recreation Experiences (EXPLORE) Act of 2025.



<sup>7</sup> Colorado and Utah were authorized under various federal appropriations acts to pilot GNA prior to the permanent authority in the 2014 Farm Bill

<sup>8</sup> Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Agreements ([P.L. 104-208, sec. 124](#), [P.L. 105-277, sec. 323](#), as amended in [P.L. 108-7, sec. 135](#), [P.L. 109-54, sec. 434](#), and [P.L. 111-11, sec. 3001](#))



**TABLE 2.** State Forestry Agencies' Active and Expired GNA Agreements with the Forest Service and BLM

State	Active Forest Service Master Agreements	Active Forest Service SPAs	Active Forest Service Stand-alone Agreements	Active BLM GNA Agreements	Expired/ Closed Out Forest Service GNA Agreements	Expired/ Closed out BLM Agreements
Alaska	1	2	0	0	0	0
Arizona	2	12	4	2	6	2
California	1	4	1	1	1	0
Colorado	3	25	2	3	7	2
Idaho	1	5	8	1	0	1
Montana	1	0	14	1	1	2
Nebraska	1	2	0	0	7	0
Nevada	1	1	3	0	0	1
New Mexico	2	5	1	2	6	1
North Dakota	0	0	1	0	0	0
Oregon	2	35	0	5	14	4
South Dakota	2	2	0	0	2	1
Washington	2	20	0	2	2	0
Wyoming	1	19	0	1	13	3
Totals	20	132	34	18	59	17

## GNA AUTHORIZED RESTORATION SERVICES ACCOMPLISHMENTS



Western state forestry agencies have completed numerous authorized restoration services under GNA agreements ([Table 3](#)). To date, the Authority has been most widely utilized by states for completing National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) surveys, followed by project preparation fieldwork, timber sales, and non-commercial fuels and forest health work. Among other activities, state forestry agencies have also utilized GNA for invasive weed control, road repair and decommissioning projects, aquatic organism passage, wildlife habitat improvement, aerial seeding, herbicide application, reforestation, and cone collection.

Nine western state forestry agencies have sold 340 timber sales across 121,885 acres under GNA agreements ([Table 3 and Table 4](#)). These timber sales have generated 870,483 MBF of timber (sawlog) and a combined net value of \$88,999,026. Three agencies, IDL, MT DNRC, and ODF, have used GNA to conduct comprehensive environmental analyses for 14 Categorical Exclusions and one Environmental Assessment encompassing 54,844 acres. AZ DFFM, IDL, MT DNRC, ODF, and the Washington Department of Natural Resources (WA DNR) have used GNA to complete discrete NEPA surveys across 286,557 acres.

9 western states  
have sold **340 timber sales** across **121,885 acres** under GNA Agreements.



AZ | Photo: Christine Mares

**TABLE 3.** Western State Forestry Agencies GNA Restoration Services Accomplishments

State	Non-commercial Fuels & Forest Health (acres)	Invasive Weed Control (acres)	Road Repair and Decommissioning (miles)	Aquatic Organism Passage (Bridge and Culvert Repair) (number)	Wildlife Habitat Improvement (acres)	Discrete NEPA Surveys (acres)	Project Preparation Fieldwork (acres)	Timber Sales (acres)	Other
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	902	-
Arizona	10,146	-	6	131	4,500	12,097	59,861	19,217	81 Boundary marking miles, 2,373 cruise plots, 860 fuels plots
California	2,174	-	-	-	2,174	-	-	-	-
Colorado	3,493	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	11,658	400 Tussock moth control acres, 739 aerial seeding acres
Idaho	9,952	995	850	5	-	60,854	12,808	16,570	2,736 reforestation acres
Montana	7,796	439	79	12	-	14,345	2,339	23,505	28 berms, 59 barriers number, 146 property line survey miles
Nebraska	1,377	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	430	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-
New Mexico	3,214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	23,893	478	93	-	475	107,644	25,904	30,592	594 bushels of cones
South Dakota	-	18	-	-	-	-	16,149	-	55 LiDAR plots
Washington	19,575	103	426	84	381	90,235	17,486	11,620	1,319 planting acres, 147 seed orchard maintenance acres
Wyoming	5,106	-	2	-	552	1,382	13,075	7,731	80 LiDAR plots
Totals	87,334	2,033	1,456	232	8,082	286,557	154,695	121,885	-



**TABLE 4.** Western State Forestry Agencies GNA Timber Sale Metrics

State	Number of Timber Sales Sold	Volume of Sawlog Timber Sold (MBF)	Net Value of Timber Sales Sold
Alaska	2	40,000	\$345,766
Arizona	12	57,851	-\$12,749,466
Colorado	68	114,736	\$1,212,408
Idaho	64	209,084	\$32,794,437
Montana	69	123,464	\$15,488,413
Nevada	1	115	N/A
Oregon	54	153,191	\$25,904,635
Washington	31	136,623	\$24,254,000
Wyoming	39	35,419	\$1,748,833
<b>Totals</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>870,483</b>	<b>\$88,999,026</b>

Thirteen western state forestry agencies responded that their state agency staff conduct GNA activities and projects, and/or they utilize other grants and agreements, such as state agreements, county agreements, universities, etc. (**Table 5**). Ten states utilize private-sector contracts, and nine states use timber sale contracts.

**TABLE 5.** Who Completes GNA Activities?

State	State Forestry Employees	Private-sector Service Contracts	Other Grants and Agreements (State Agreements, County Agreements, Universities, etc.)	Timber Sale Contracts
Alaska	x	x	x	x
Arizona		x	x	x
California	x		x	
Colorado	x	x	x	x
Idaho	x	x	x	x
Montana	x	x	x	x
Nebraska	x			
Nevada	x	x	x	x
New Mexico	x	x	x	
North Dakota	x		x	
Oregon	x	x	x	x
South Dakota	x		x	
Washington	x	x	x	x
Wyoming	x	x	x	x
<b>Totals</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>



AZ | Photo: Christine Mares

## GNA STRUCTURES AND STAFFING

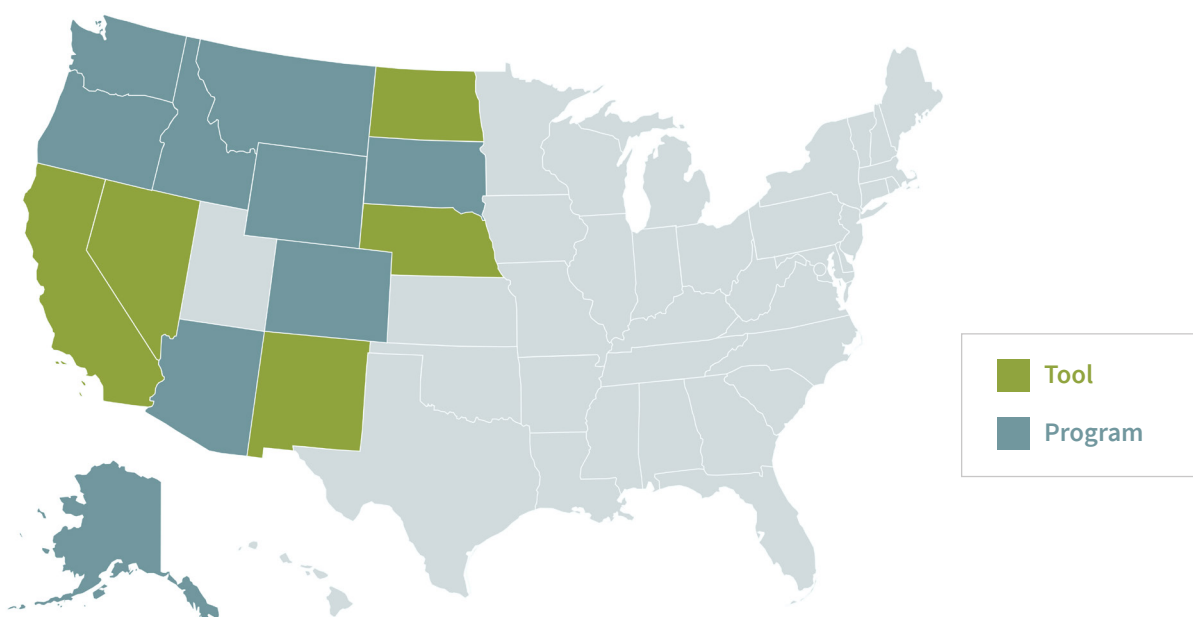
Across the West, state forestry agencies have taken various organizational approaches to GNA structures within their agencies and the number of staff contributing to GNA activities.

When asked whether the state forestry agency considers GNA an established/dedicated program within the agency or a tool for implementation, most states responded that they have established GNA programs (**Graphic 6**). The number of staff with GNA responsibilities varies significantly by state forestry agency, with a range of no permanent or seasonal (dedicated or non-dedicated) GNA staff at the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department Forestry Division, up to 54 full-time equivalent (FTE) of permanent and seasonal staff at ODF (**Chart 7**).



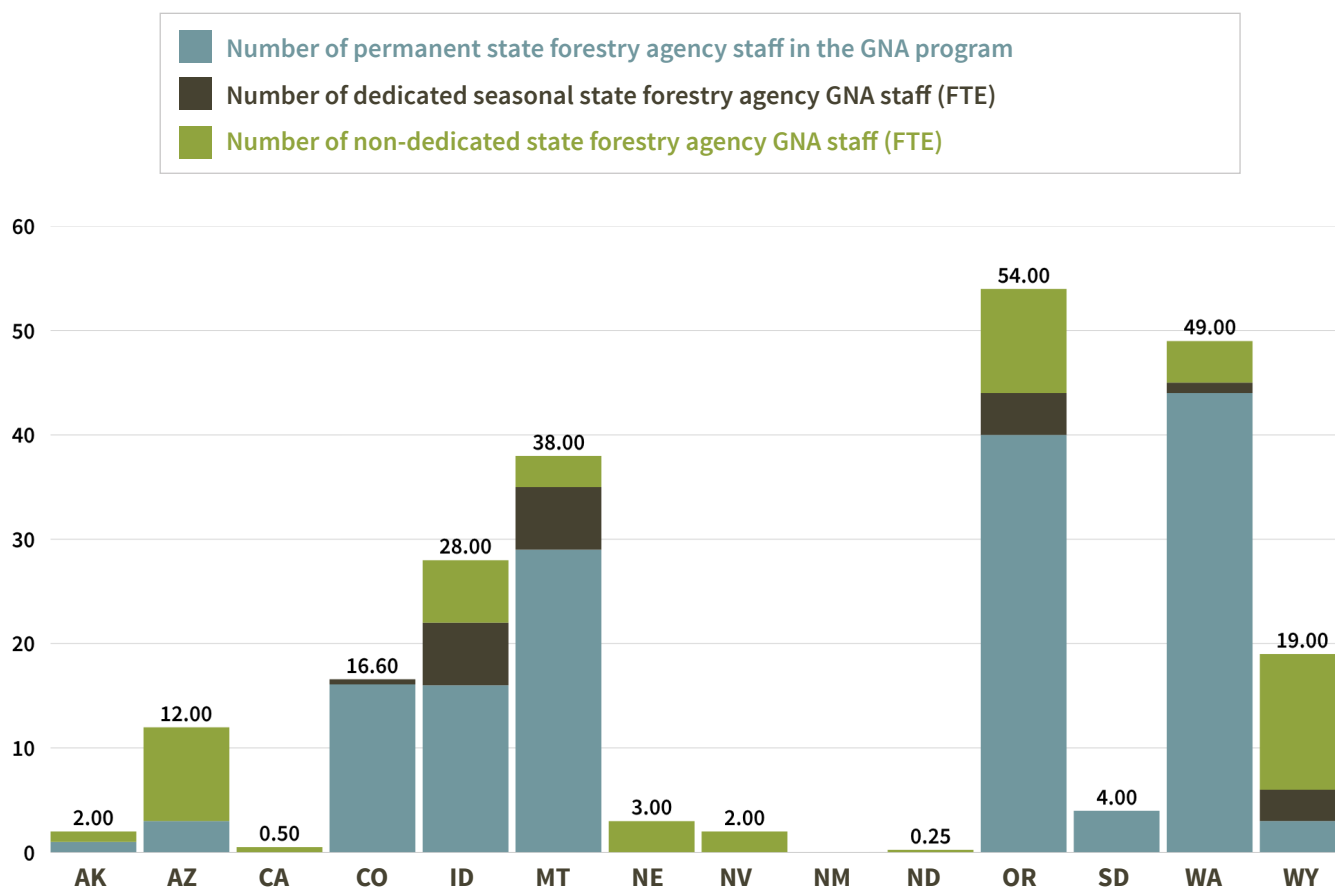
The number of **GNA STAFF VARIES WIDELY BY STATE**, ranging from **no permanent or seasonal** GNA staff, to **54 full-time equivalent positions**.

**GRAPHIC 6.** Is GNA a Tool or an Established Program within State Forestry Agencies





**CHART 7.** GNA Staffing Numbers in Western State Forestry Agencies



## GNA FUNDING

Multiple sources provide funding for GNA activities and projects (**Chart 8**). Prior to the passage of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)<sup>9</sup>, there was no federal appropriation specifically for GNA work, and any Forest Service or BLM funds used for GNA came from existing budget line items (BLIs). While those federal funding mechanisms continue to exist, IIJA appropriated \$200 million specifically for GNA agreements/projects for FY 2022 to 2026, \$160 million to the Forest Service, and \$40 million to BLM. Additionally, certain GNA activities may be funded through sources within the Inflation Reduction Act<sup>10</sup> so long as the work meets the intent of the funding. State appropriations and third-party funds may also be used for GNA work. Finally, revenue generated from GNA timber sales is used to conduct additional authorized restoration and recreation services indicated within GNA agreements.



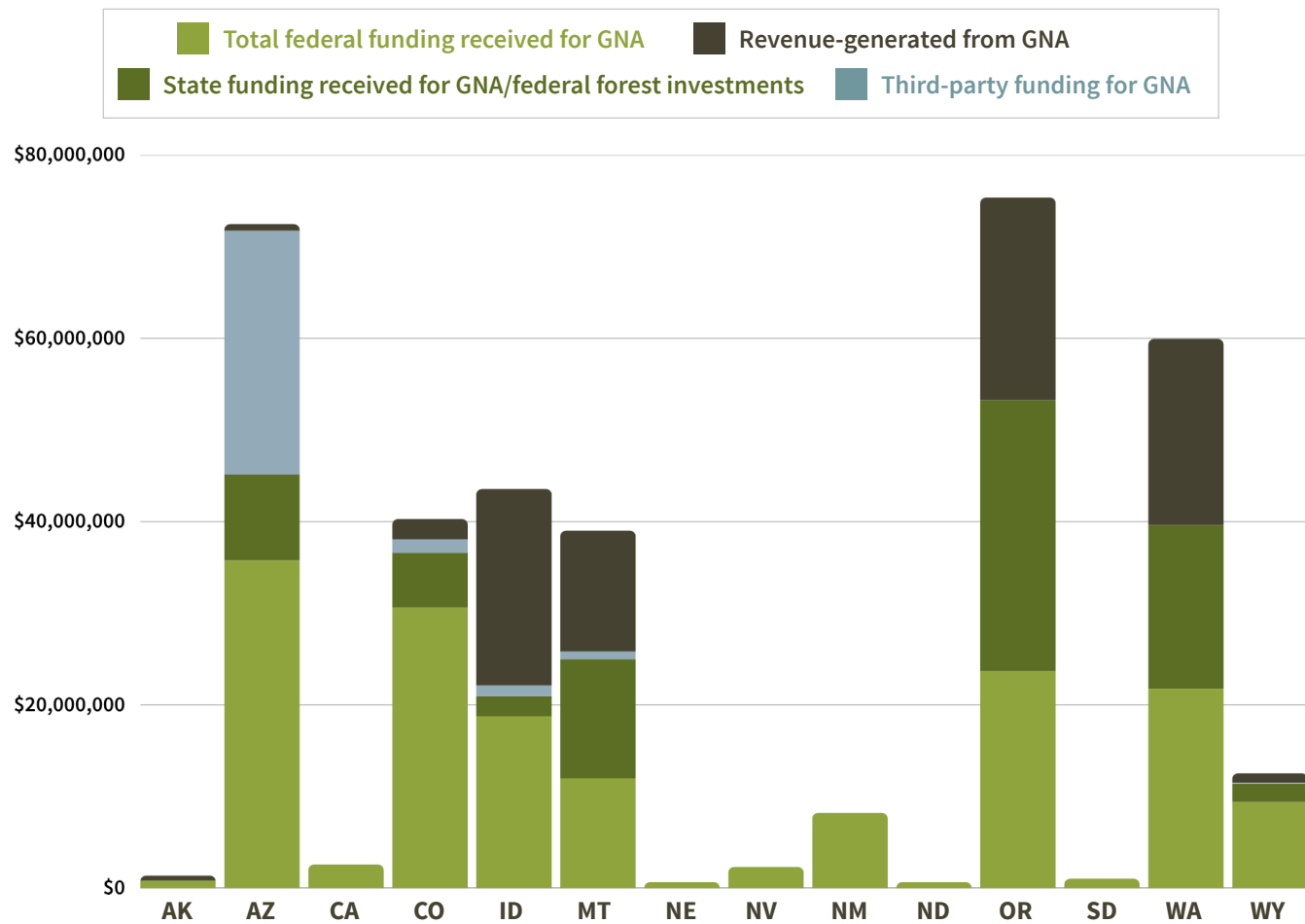
Since GNA's permanent authorization, the 14 western state forestry agencies have received **\$168,249,811 in federal appropriations**, and seven have received **\$80,031,251 in state appropriations**.

Of the total federal appropriation, \$51,514,805 has been awarded through the IIJA, and \$29,727,475 has been awarded through IRA funding (**Table 9**). Five state forestry agencies received third-party funding totaling \$30,157,009, and eight western states have generated \$81,615,779 in revenue from GNA timber sales to implement additional authorized services identified within GNA agreements.

9 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, [P.L. 117-58](#)

10 Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, [P.L. 117-169](#)

**CHART 8.** Western State Forestry Agencies GNA Funding



**TABLE 9.** GNA Funding Received from IIJA and IRA

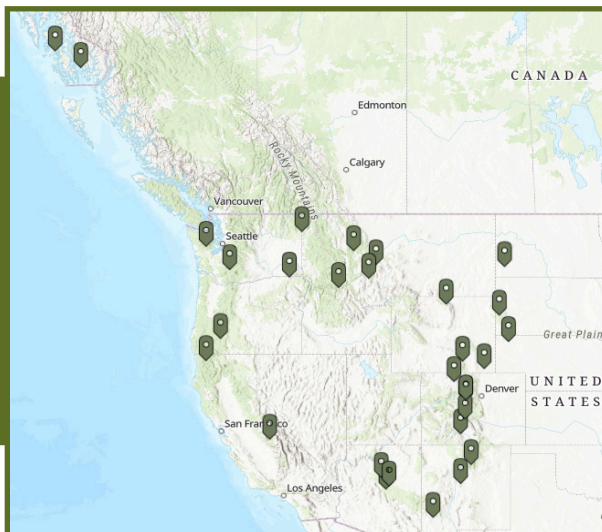
State	IIJA Funding Received for GNA	IRA Funding Received for GNA
Alaska	\$0	\$0
Arizona	\$1,726,000	\$19,965,565
California	\$600,000	\$0
Colorado	\$12,992,481	\$0
Idaho	\$2,812,296	\$2,070,000
Montana	\$10,487,000	\$1,500,000
Nebraska	\$0	\$0
Nevada	\$2,320,070	\$0
New Mexico	\$1,573,604	\$150,000
North Dakota	\$0	\$0
Oregon	\$5,012,649	\$3,331,910
South Dakota	\$477,905	\$0
Washington	\$13,112,800	\$2,480,000
Wyoming	\$400,000	\$230,000
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$51,514,805</b>	<b>\$29,727,475</b>



## CLOSING

GNA remains critically important for western state forestry agencies to advance mutually-identified priority restoration treatments across forested landscapes in coordination with their federal partners. As stated earlier in this synthesis, the majority of the 14 states reported having established GNA programs within their agencies, with the intent of developing long-term planning for GNA. Further, state forestry agencies have invested significant resources, including time, staff, and funding, to maximize the application and benefits of the Authority. The numbers in this synthesis provide a snapshot of the significant accomplishments achieved since GNA was permanently authorized and underscore western state forestry agencies' strong support to continue GNA implementation for years to come.

Western state forestry agencies' staff will continue to utilize the CWSF GNA Committee platform to share information, lessons learned, and best practices regarding implementation. The committee anticipates refreshing this document annually with updated information.



## GNA STORYMAP

CWSF collects GNA stories, or spotlights, from western state forestry agencies to showcase GNA efforts and accomplishments.

A collection of spotlights can be found on the CWSF StoryMap featured below.

<https://arcg.is/WGOi>

## → LEARN MORE

To learn more about GNA in the West, visit [www.thewflc.org/partnerships/gna-information-and-resources](http://www.thewflc.org/partnerships/gna-information-and-resources).

*This report was produced by CWSF in cooperation with the CWSF GNA Committee and was made possible through funding provided by the USDA Forest Service.*