



TINA KOTEK
GOVERNOR

July 29, 2026

The Honorable Brooke L. Rollins, Secretary
U.S. Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Avenue SW
Washington, D.C. 20250

The Honorable Doug Burgum, Secretary
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

**RE: Wildfire Disaster Assistance and Program Flexibility for Oregon's
Farmers and Ranchers, 2026 Fire Season**

Dear Secretary Rollins and Secretary Burgum:

I write as Oregon battles the largest wildfires in the nation. As of this letter, more than one million acres have burned, nearly three times all of 2025, and more large fires are burning in Oregon than in any other state. The Rowe Creek Complex at more than 200,000 acres and the Hay Creek Complex at more than 180,000 are burning ranch country: rangeland, hay, barns, corrals, and hundreds of miles of fence across Wheeler, Wasco, Gilliam, Sherman, and Crook counties. The Big Grass Fire, now the state's largest at some 280,000 acres and five percent contained, is burning the Malheur County high desert, the Coleman Creek and Second Flat Fires are sweeping Harney County, the heart of Oregon's cattle country, and fire is burning on the Warm Springs Reservation. Homes have been lost near Weston, in Gilliam County, near Sisters, and at Warm Springs.

In Baker County, the Powder River Fire burned across nearly the same ground that burned in 2024. Ranchers who spent two years rebuilding fence watched it burn again in an afternoon. They gathered their cattle from blackened allotments, hauled water, and started feeding winter hay in July. They will rebuild again. What they ask of their government is not sympathy; it is speed. A ranch runs on a calendar fire does not respect, seed must be planted in burned ground before the fall rains, hay must be stacked before the snow, and next spring's calves will land on whatever ground we save this month.

I declared a statewide wildfire emergency on June 16 (Executive Order 26-10), invoked the Emergency Conflagration Act ten times in July, mobilized the Oregon National Guard, and have declared drought emergencies in 21 counties. When the Lower Dry Creek Fire took homes near Weston, neighbors sheltered one another's livestock at the Pendleton Round-Up Grounds. The State of Oregon is doing its part. I am asking your departments to do what only they can do, using existing authorities.

254 STATE CAPITOL, SALEM OR 97301-4047 (503) 378-4582 FAX (503) 378-8970

WWW.GOVERNOR.OREGON.GOV

I make this request to you jointly and deliberately. Your departments planned wildland fire response together, signed a joint grazing memorandum of understanding on March 31, and USDA directed the Forest Service on June 12 to restore grazing on National Forest System lands. Nearly everything Oregon needs is within priorities your administration has announced. Secretary Rollins, you promised in Nebraska this spring that government would step in for fire-struck ranchers “where it is needed” and immediately. Secretary Burgum, you launched the U.S. Wildland Fire Service saying, “wildfire does not discriminate.” This letter asks you to deliver those priorities in Oregon to support our rural communities.

I respectfully request the following, with full technical detail in Enclosure A:

- 1. Wildfire-cause Secretarial disaster designations.** In accordance with 7 C.F.R. § 759.5, I request USDA Secretarial disaster designations recognizing wildfire as the cause of loss for Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jackson, Jefferson, Malheur, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wasco, and Wheeler counties, with additional counties as the season evolves. Where loss documentation is still maturing, I ask the Department to use the Emergency Board process of § 759.5(b) and the discretionary authority of § 759.5(d). I thank the Department for the two drought designations of July 16; fire now demands the same recognition drought received.
- 2. Immediate activation and funding of the full USDA recovery suite,** announced for Oregon as it was for Texas in March and Utah on July 22. Across FSA, NRCS, RMA, and Rural Development: LIP, ELAP, LFP, TAP, NAP, emergency loans, Disaster Set-Aside, and Farm Storage Facility Loans; a dedicated ECP and EFRP fence-and-water allocation with advance payments at the new statutory rates of Public Law 119-102, 75 percent for replacement and 50 percent for repair; an emergency EQIP pool above the \$2 million Oregon received in 2024, with ACT NOW processing; Emergency Watershed Protection exigencies pre-positioned on the Rowe Creek and Hay Creek burn scars before the fall rains; and direction to approved insurance providers to extend deadlines for fire counties. I thank the Department for the emergency haying already authorized across 36 Oregon counties. My Director of the Oregon Department of Agriculture is working closely with Oregon FSA's State Executive Director to request a statewide authorization to graze acreage enrolled in CRP and CRP Grasslands. I ask that Oregon FSA's request be processed expeditiously and that the Department support our local FSA staff with additional resources and streamlined administrative processes that expedite county office disaster relief program signups and minimize the administrative burden on producers (Enclosure A-5).
- 3. Forest Service implementation of the June 12 grazing directive in Oregon.** In accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 222.3, I request that Region 6 issue temporary permits on vacant and closed allotments for burned-out permittees under § 222.3(c)(2)(i), including its emergency authority at subsection (E), approve nonuse without loss of preference, use the emergency exception in § 222.4 to modify seasons and numbers, and deploy virtual

fencing so unburned portions of damaged allotments keep working. I further request that the Regional Forester replace the weed-free forage order that lapsed July 1 with one carrying a standing emergency livestock-feeding exemption under 36 C.F.R. § 261.50(e), so local forage can lawfully feed livestock and hold soil when certified supply runs short.

4. Bureau of Land Management activation of its flexibility and fee-relief authorities.

The Bureau moved quickly to close the John Day River corridor, and I appreciate it; the same urgency must now reach the producer-facing decisions. In accordance with 43 C.F.R. part 4100, I request that BLM place displaced herds on temporarily available forage, including vacant allotments, under § 4130.6-2, backed by an immediate forage inventory within trailing distance of the burns and standing forage reserves on the Idaho model; process temporary changes and nonuse liberally under § 4130.4; document every fire-related grazing closure promptly, because that record is the producer's trigger for federal forage assistance; and apply § 4130.8-2(b) across the burned districts. The regulations authorize the Bureau, during range depletion due to fire, to credit or refund fees in whole or in part or to postpone payment for as long as the emergency exists.

5. Post-fire stabilization at the speed the reorganization committed. I request that the Department of the Interior deploy Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) teams to the Rowe Creek and Hay Creek Complexes before full containment; hold Emergency Stabilization plans to the 21-day clock of BLM Handbook H-1742-1; issue decisions effective immediately under 43 C.F.R. § 4190.1; replace every fire-damaged range improvement on public land, accepting permittee labor and materials in kind under §§ 4120.3-2 and 4120.3-7; fund virtual fencing as a stabilization tool; and publish measurable reopening criteria in every plan, so grazing returns as the ground recovers, not by the calendar; and activate emergency consultation under 50 C.F.R. § 402.05 with the wildlife agencies, so Endangered Species Act compliance moves with the emergency instead of behind it. Oregon asks to be the proving ground that the new U.S. Wildland Fire Service makes recovery faster.

6. A named Grazing Permittee Wildfire Liaison for Oregon's fires within two weeks, as your March 31 memorandum of understanding provides, and consultation with the Oregon Department of Agriculture on every fire-related grazing closure and reopening decision, as 43 C.F.R. §§ 4110.3-3(b) and 4130.6-2 already require.

7. Standing with the federally recognized Tribes in Oregon. Fire knows no boundaries, and I make this request in the spirit of collaboration and co-creation with the nine federally recognized Tribes in Oregon. On July 22, the Board of Trustees of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) declared a state of emergency, finding the Reservation at "imminent risk of fire danger related to the Hagen Fire near its eastern boundary." The North Cayuse Fire has already burned some 2,500 acres of the Reservation's working rangeland, local resources are at capacity, and the Hagen Fire continues to spread. The Bench and Beachcomb Fires are burning the reservation of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs and have taken homes. Tribal lands are no longer merely threatened; they are burning. Fires statewide are also burning

ceded lands rich in First Foods and cultural resources, whose protection and restoration must honor tribal sovereignty and traditional ecological knowledge. I ask both departments to honor government-to-government consultation under Executive Order 13175 on every recovery decision touching tribal trust or ceded lands; to run Emergency Stabilization on burned trust rangeland on the same clock as neighboring federal land under 25 C.F.R. parts 162 and 166; to keep tribally contracted fire programs whole through the Wildland Fire Service transition; and to staff and resource the FSA offices serving tribal communities so tribal producers can reach critical federal aid quickly. Oregon will support, not supplant, any tribal government that seeks its own declaration under 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170(b) and 5191(c).

- 8. Recovery delivery through Oregon produced commodities.** Recovery is also the chance to build capacity that outlasts the fire. I request that both departments deliver restoration and stabilization services through Good Neighbor agreements with the State of Oregon under 16 U.S.C. § 2113a, which covers rangeland and watershed restoration on National Forest System and Bureau of Land Management lands alike, so the work moves at state speed and its dollars stay in the counties that burned; that stabilization seed purchases prioritize ecologically appropriate, Oregon-grown native seed under the interagency National Seed Strategy and Oregon's 2025 Native Seed Strategy; and that APHIS expand its cooperative agreements with the Oregon Department of Agriculture under 7 U.S.C. §§ 7717 and 7721 for grasshopper suppression and post-fire invasive plant control. Oregon's delivery network is ready: forty-five conservation districts, a statewide native seed partnership, and 35,000 farms and ranches.
- 9. Coverage for 2025 and 2026 losses.** The disaster programs funded by the American Relief Act stop at 2024, and the pending supplemental addresses freeze losses but not fire. I ask both departments to support extending that relief to 2025 and 2026 wildfire losses, whether through a successor program or a state block grant on the model your administration executed with Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

There is reason for hope in this work. After the 2020 Holiday Farm Fire, University of Oregon researchers seeded native wildflowers into the burn and observed pollinator communities growing more diverse. Seed these rangelands with Oregon's own native stock, rebuild fence smarter than it stood, and the country that burned this summer will come back stronger: for the cattle, for the bees our orchards and seed crops depend on, and for the families who will steward this land for another generation.

Together we can use existing authority, cut red tape, and move quickly. This Administration has already set the pace: disaster assistance for Texas within days in March; a wildfire-cause designation for Nebraska in July; and for Utah, an emergency EQIP signup on July 17 and full disaster assistance on July 22, days after its fires burned. BLM's Vale District earned the national Pulaski Award for its work on Oregon's 2024 burns. Oregon's ranchers have earned the same response, and Oregon asks for the Utah clock.

Secretaries Rollins and Burgum

July 29, 2026

Page 5

I have designated John Boyes (john.boyes@oda.oregon.gov) of the Oregon Department of Agriculture as the State's lead for this request, who will coordinate with the FSA State Executive Director, the NRCS State Conservationist, Forest Service Region 6, and BLM Oregon-Washington. Our communities look to us for leadership and action in times of need.

My personal thanks go to the county and state FSA, NRCS, Forest Service, and BLM staff already in the field with our producers. Thank you for your prompt attention to this urgent matter. I look forward to continuing our partnership to assist Oregon's rural and agrarian communities.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tina Kotek", with a stylized, cursive script.

Governor Tina Kotek

cc: The Honorable Ron Wyden, Senator
 The Honorable Jeff Merkley, Senator
 The Honorable Suzanne Bonamici, Congresswoman, Oregon's 1st District
 The Honorable Cliff Bentz, Congressman, Oregon's 2nd District
 The Honorable Maxine Dexter, Congresswoman, Oregon's 3rd District
 The Honorable Valerie Hoyle, Congresswoman, Oregon's 4th District
 The Honorable Janelle Bynum, Congresswoman, Oregon's 5th District
 The Honorable Andrea Salinas, Congresswoman, Oregon's 6th District

ENCLOSURE A

Technical Requests and Authorities

I. Requests to the Department of Agriculture

A-1. Disaster designations (FSA). Wildfire-cause Secretarial designations for the counties named in the letter via expedited Loss Assessment Reports (7 C.F.R. § 759.5(b); three-month LAR window) and the discretionary exception (§ 759.5(d)). Requested action: direct the Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs to act on Oregon's LARs within 15 days of receipt, as was done for Nebraska's spring wildfires this month.

A-2. Emergency credit (FSA). Emergency loans under 7 U.S.C. § 1961 and 7 C.F.R. part 764, subpart I, in primary and contiguous counties; Disaster Set-Aside under 7 C.F.R. §§ 766.51-766.61 for existing borrowers; Farm Storage Facility Loans (7 C.F.R. part 1436) for hay and feed storage rebuilding; marketing assistance loan maturity flexibility for fire-county borrowers.

A-3. Livestock programs (FSA). Prompt processing under the LFP fire provision (7 C.F.R. § 1416.205(c)), with payment at 50 percent of monthly feed cost for up to 180 days, for permittees excluded from federally managed rangeland by fire; direction to the Forest Service and BLM to issue and document grazing prohibitions immediately, because the closure record is the producer's trigger; LIP processing including the unborn-livestock provisions of the July 9, 2026 final rule (91 FR 42313); ELAP for grazing losses on non-federal land, feed losses, water hauling, and above-normal feed and livestock transport mileage, including ELAP's coverage of honeybee colony losses to fire; APHIS carcass-management technical assistance, with livestock carcass removal treated as eligible debris under ECP for the 2026 fires; and LIP predation claims processed at the new 100 percent rate, with documentation flexibility where fire delayed carcass recovery (see A-21). TAP and NAP, named in the letter, run through this same county machinery and belong on the same emergency footing: Tree Assistance Program applications within the 90-day window (7 C.F.R. part 1416, subpart E) and Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance notices of loss within 15 days (7 C.F.R. part 1437).

A-4. Conservation programs (FSA and NRCS). A named Oregon ECP/EFRP allocation (16 U.S.C. §§ 2201-2206; 7 C.F.R. part 701) with advance payments at the rates newly mandated by the Emergency Conservation Program Improvement Act of 2025 (Public Law 119-102, amending 16 U.S.C. § 2201): 75 percent of cost for replacement and 50 percent for repair or restoration, with a 180-day expenditure window, pending the conforming update to 7 C.F.R. § 701.128, and noting the Act's express coverage of wildfires caused by the Federal Government; the 90 percent limited-resource cost share publicized (§ 701.126); streamlined FSA-850 processes that leverage appropriate categorical exclusions established under 7 C.F.R. part 1b and minimize county office processing and review time; exercise of the Secretary's waiver authority at § 701.126(d) for fence replacement, where the 50-percent-of-agricultural-value cap collides with low rangeland values and fence costs near \$15,000 per mile; an emergency EQIP fire pool with ACT NOW processing exceeding the August 2024 baseline, on the model NRCS opened for Utah on July 17; Emergency Watershed Protection

(7 C.F.R. part 624) exigency determinations pre-positioned for burn scars above homes, roads, and municipal water, with sponsor coordination through ODA and the affected counties; emergency haying and grazing authorization on ACEP-WRE wetland-easement acres as a compatible use; and Rural Development Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants (7 C.F.R. part 1778) for fire-affected rural and stock-water systems.

A-5. Conservation Reserve Program (FSA/CCC/NRCS). Building on the emergency haying authorizations already covering 36 Oregon counties (FSA list of July 9, 2026): expedited authorization of emergency grazing alongside haying through the end of the grazing season under 7 C.F.R. § 1410.63(f)(2); coordinated and streamlined conservation plan revision processing and approval for emergency grazing requests so producers can utilize standing forage quickly; primary-nesting-season emergency grazing at 50 percent of carrying capacity where counties carry Livestock Forage Disaster Program triggers (§ 1410.63(f)(2)(ii)); and cost-share to re-establish fire-destroyed CRP cover without contract penalty (grassland-signup acres graze under their own contract terms).

A-6. Crop insurance (RMA). A bulletin directing approved insurance providers to extend premium billing deadlines and waive interest for Oregon fire counties, on the 2021 precedent; continued expansion of smoke-loss products, noting the Fire Insurance Protection - Smoke Index endorsement reaches Oregon for crop year 2026.

A-7. Forest Service grazing. Implementation of the June 12, 2026, USDA directive to the Forest Service in Oregon: temporary permits on vacant and closed allotments (36 C.F.R. § 222.3(c)(2)(i), including the emergency authority of subsection (E)); emergency modifications without one-year notice (§ 222.4); approved nonuse without loss of preference (§ 222.3(c)(1)(vi)(D)); virtual fencing and alternatives allowing grazing of unburned areas, as the directive itself instructs; an inventory of vacant allotments and available forage within trailing distance of the 2026 burns, coordinated with BLM.

A-8. Weed-free forage. Replacement of Pacific Northwest Region Order 06-00-00-21-02, which lapsed July 1, 2026, with a renewed order carrying a built-in exemption under 36 C.F.R. § 261.50(e) authorizing non-certified local forage for emergency livestock feeding and soil stabilization during a Governor-declared emergency when certified supply is constrained.

A-9. One Department, one door. A written commitment that Region 6 realignment and headquarters relocation will not interrupt range administration, BAER, or permit processing for Oregon's 2026 fires; one named USDA point of contact for Oregon fire recovery carrying standing across FSA, NRCS, RMA, Rural Development, APHIS, and the Forest Service, so the State works one door rather than six; and Rural Development engagement through the Oregon State Office for the rural communities that lost homes and outbuildings, including Single Family Housing repair assistance and Community Facilities support (7 U.S.C. § 1926) alongside the Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants at A-4.

II. Requests to the Department of the Interior

A-10. Temporary forage (BLM). Nonrenewable grazing permits under 43 C.F.R. § 4130.6-2 for displaced herds; temporary changes in grazing use under § 4130.4 and temporary nonuse under § 4130.2(g), with approvals processed within days and no loss of grazing preference; crossing permits under § 4130.6-3; designation of standing forage reserves from vacant Oregon allotments, prioritized for fire-displaced permittees. Where fire has burned wild horse herd management areas, emergency gathers of excess animals under 16 U.S.C. § 1333(b)(2) so recovering range is not grazed bare while permittees stand in nonuse.

A-11. Grazing fees (BLM). District-wide application of § 4130.8-2(b) fee credits, refunds, and payment postponements in burned counties before any late-payment assessment; issuance of temporary authorizations directly to displaced owners so the § 4130.8-1(d) subleasing surcharge does not fall on fire-displaced stock.

A-12. Closures and reopening (BLM). The Oregon Department of Agriculture treated as the consulting state agency on every closure and modification under § 4110.3-3(b); every 2026 ES&R plan to publish measurable reopening criteria and interim grazing options, including virtual-fence-managed use of unburned pastures, consistent with Handbook H-1742-1's objective-based framework.

A-13. Stabilization (USWFS and BLM). BAER teams to the Rowe Creek and Hay Creek Complexes before full containment; Emergency Stabilization plans within 21 days of containment with funding requests in 7 days (BLM Handbook H-1742-1); advance commitment of the Bureau-Director extension so seeding windows are not lost; decisions effective immediately under § 4190.1; repair or replacement of all fire-damaged range improvements on public land programmed in ES/BAR regardless of cooperative-agreement title share, with permittee in-kind contributions accepted under §§ 4120.3-2 and 4120.3-7; Oregon's proportional share of range improvement funds surged to burned districts (§ 4120.3-8(a); 43 U.S.C. § 1751(b)(1)); Wyden Amendment agreements (16 U.S.C. § 1011) for cross-boundary fence and restoration work, which the statute expressly permits Wildland Fire Management appropriations to fund for "reduction of risk from natural disaster where public safety is threatened"; virtual fencing funded as a stabilization and range-improvement tool; and activation of emergency consultation procedures under 50 C.F.R. § 402.05 with the Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA Fisheries for all 2026 Oregon fire stabilization work, so section 7 compliance follows the emergency instead of delaying it.

A-14. Flexible permits (BLM). Conversion of burned-allotment permit renewals to outcome-based flexible terms during rehabilitation under Instruction Memorandum 2025-011 and 43 C.F.R. § 4130.3-2, so restocking follows monitoring; fuels-oriented grazing through wildfire-management decisions (§ 4190.1(a)(1)) and nonrenewable authorizations (§ 4130.6-2) to maintain fuel breaks around the 2026 burns.

A-15. Liaison and response. A named Grazing Permittee Wildfire Liaison for the Oregon fires within 14 days under the March 31, 2026, DOI-USDA memorandum of understanding; a standing Oregon post-fire grazing task force (BLM Oregon-Washington, ODA, permittee

representatives, affected counties) under 43 C.F.R. §§ 4120.5-1 and 4120.5-2; and a written response to this letter within 30 days.

A-16. Tribal nations (BIA, FEMA coordination). Emergency Stabilization on burned tribal trust rangeland, beginning with the North Cayuse Fire footprint on the Umatilla Indian Reservation, on the same clock as neighboring federal land; emergency action and grazing-capacity adjustments under 25 C.F.R. §§ 166.306 and 166.708 and § 162.024, with rental adjustment where it serves the Indian landowners' interest (§ 166.408(a)(3)); continuity of tribally contracted fire programs through the Wildland Fire Service transition; government-to-government consultation under Executive Order 13175 on recovery decisions affecting tribal trust and treaty-ceded lands; tribal producer access to the temporary forage network on neighboring federal land; leveraging co-management agreement authorities with interested Tribes to aid in post-fire recovery on tribal trust and ceded federal lands; and departmental readiness to support any tribal request under 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170(b) and 5191(c) and FEMA's Tribal Declarations Interim Guidance (December 2024), as this Administration did on July 17, 2026, when it granted fire management assistance, at Washington State's request, for the Kaiser Canyon Fire burning on the Colville Reservation. Oregon stands ready to make the same requests on behalf of any Oregon tribe that asks.

A-17. National Wildlife Refuges (FWS). Emergency haying and grazing compatibility at Malheur National Wildlife Refuge through its existing cooperative agriculture program, and completion of the pending Klamath Marsh compatibility determination, on the 2017 Charles M. Russell Refuge emergency-grazing precedent (50 C.F.R. §§ 29.1, 29.2); a Partners for Fish and Wildlife allocation (16 U.S.C. §§ 3771-3774) for burn-area restoration on private ranchland.

A-18. Irrigation infrastructure (Reclamation). Emergency Fund readiness (43 U.S.C. § 502) and extraordinary operation and maintenance authority (43 U.S.C. § 510b) pre-positioned for ash, debris-flow, and canal damage in the Deschutes, Crooked River, and Wapinitia project areas, on the Yakima-Tieton precedent.

III. Cross-Cutting and Joint Requests

A-19. Interagency handoffs. Joint Forest Service, BLM, and NRCS coordination so BAER hands off to EWP at the forest boundary without a gap, and closure documentation flows to FSA within days for LFP purposes.

A-20. 2025-2026 loss coverage. Departmental support for extending federal disaster coverage to 2025 and 2026 wildfire losses through a successor to SDRP/ELRP, a wildfire component in the pending supplemental, or a state block grant on the 2025 precedents.

IV. Recovery Investment and Oregon's Delivery Capacity

Oregon is organized to put federal recovery dollars to work. Through forty-five soil and water conservation districts, a statewide native seed partnership, and the working-lands stewardship network the State is building under its own resilience initiatives, the requests below keep restoration local, fast, and durable.

A-21. Good Neighbor Authority (USDA and DOI). Delivery of post-fire restoration and stabilization work through Good Neighbor agreements under 16 U.S.C. § 2113a between the Secretaries and the State of Oregon (the Oregon Department of Forestry and Oregon Department of Agriculture as appropriate executive officials of the State), on National Forest System and BLM public land alike. The authority's defined "authorized restoration services" expressly include "forest, rangeland, and watershed restoration services," not timber alone, and agreements may run to a Governor or an appropriate State executive official, keeping recovery work at state speed and its dollars and jobs in the counties that burned.

A-22. Native seed (BLM, USFS, NRCS). Priority for ecologically appropriate, Oregon-grown native seed in Emergency Stabilization and Burned Area Rehabilitation purchases, consistent with the interagency National Seed Strategy and Oregon's 2025 Native Seed Strategy, building on the 233,000 pounds of bluebunch wheatgrass seed programmed in the 2024 Durkee and Cow Valley rehabilitation plans; and investment, through NRCS and BLM, in Oregon native seed production capacity so ecologically appropriate supply keeps pace with a rising fire workload and sustains the Oregon growers who produce it.

A-23. Invasive species and rangeland pests (APHIS, BLM, NRCS). Expanded APHIS cooperative agreements with the Oregon Department of Agriculture under the Plant Protection Act, 7 U.S.C. § 7721, for post-fire detection and control of invasive annual grasses and plant pests (funded at \$90 million nationally for fiscal year 2026 by the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, Public Law 119-21); grasshopper and Mormon cricket suppression on burned and adjacent rangeland under 7 U.S.C. § 7717, which directs treatment on the request of the State agriculture department with the Federal government bearing 100 percent of the cost on federal rangeland and cost-sharing on State and private land; and BLM and NRCS invasive-plant work delivered through cooperative weed-management agreements with ODA, counties, and soil and water conservation districts, so recovering range is not lost to cheatgrass and medusahead.

A-24. Pollinator and forb recovery (NRCS, BLM, FWS). Inclusion of native forbs and pollinator-forage species in Emergency Stabilization and EQIP seeding mixes where compatible with erosion and rangeland objectives, supporting the specialty-crop, seed, and honey producers whose livelihoods depend on pollination. University of Oregon researchers seeding native plants after the 2020 Holiday Farm Fire observed pollinator communities growing more diverse, a low-cost recovery investment with lasting agricultural return.