OPERATING PLAN

FOR

SHARED PROTECTION RESPONSIBILITIES

BETWEEN

STATE OF MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

AND

USDA FOREST SERVICE
SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST
CHIPPEWA NATIONAL FOREST

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I. OBJECTIVE

The Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management Agreement 07-FI-11090903-011 states that it is mutually advantageous to the State and Federal Agencies to coordinate efforts for the prevention, detection, and suppression of wildfires to limit duplication and improve efficiency and effectiveness. This Operating Plan outlines cooperative fire protection between the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Forestry (DNR or State), and the Chippewa and Superior National Forests (Forest Service). This document identifies specific implementation actions and responsibilities consistent with Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management Agreement 07-FI-11090903-011 and operates under the authorities listed in the agreement.

II. MAP OF LANDS TO BE PROTECTED

The maps (Attachment A) show the Forest Service Protection Boundary and those lands protected by State of Minnesota protection forces within the National Forest Boundary. Even though Forest Service will assume wildfire protection responsibilities on an additional 669,742 acres with this agreement, it is agreed by both agencies that no imbalance exists due to offsetting services provided by the DNR including the two DNR owned and managed CL-215. These aircraft are available for fire management activities on Forest Service lands.

III. PROTECTION RESPONSIBILITIES

Each agency agrees to provide wildland fire protection to the other agency's fire protection lands within the boundaries of the agreed on fire protection area boundaries, as they would to their own protection lands. This operating plan does not address structural protection and neither the DNR nor the Forest Service assumes any structural protection responsibilities with this operating plan. The maps in Attachment A delineate each agency's fire protection boundaries.

IV. EXCHANGE OF FIRE PLANS AND ROSTERS

By April 15, the State and the Forest Service will provide one another with their respective rosters of personnel. The MNICS Mobilization Plan is the document that will accomplish this objective. DNR Area Forestry Offices and USFS Ranger Districts are encouraged to meet, exchange personnel rosters, firefighting equipment lists, and operational plans. In addition, the Forest Service and DNR Area Forestry Offices will provide copies of their fire plan to the appropriate Forest Dispatch, Ranger Districts, DNR Region Offices, and DNR Forestry Area Offices as listed below. These plans should show personnel and equipment staffing guidelines, detection schedules, and an itemized breakdown of fire resources available. The Grand Rapids and Bemidji Regional Offices and the following DNR Areas shall coordinate fire activities with the Superior and Chippewa National Forests: Hibbing, Orr, Tower, Two Harbors, Cloquet, Deer River, Blackduck, Bemidji and Backus Areas.

V. PREVENTION

A. Each agency will assume responsibility for fire prevention work within its assigned protection area. In those areas or communities where representatives of both agencies are operating, the prevention work will be coordinated locally by the State Area Forest Supervisor and Forest Service District Ranger, or their designees, to avoid duplication of efforts. MNICS Prevention Committee should identify prevention projects to be targeted for joint agency efforts.

B. Individual burning permits will be managed by the DNR. It will be necessary for the forest officers of each agency to coordinate the issuance of permits near the border of adjoining areas. Each agency will notify the other agency when they start or stop issuing burning permits, or of any other changes made in burning regulations.

The Forest Service will use the DNR Warning of Violation, NA-01267, to document violations occurring on State and private lands within the Forest Protection Boundary. Training, on proper use of this form, will be provided by DNR personnel. When it is desired to issue a citation for a violation, not on Forest Service lands, but within the National Forest Boundaries, a DNR Forest Officer or Conservation Officer should be requested to write the citation.

C. Railroad inspection contacts with railroad companies regarding defective equipment shall be handled by the State, regardless of the area served by any railroad, except that if a train is starting fires in the National Forest Protection Boundary, the Forest Service through the MIFC will take action to stop the train. The State will be properly notified of action taken and the engine number and location.

D. Railroad Patrols: The National Forest will coordinate patrol needs with the State. Requests initiating railroad patrols, additional patrols, and the release of patrols will be channeled through the Minnesota Interagency Fire Center at Grand Rapids, with the exception of North Shore Mining patrols. Initiation of railroad patrols with North Shore Mining will be through Superior National Forest Dispatch and will be coordinated with appropriate MIFC Dispatch personnel.

VI. FIRE REPORTS

Each party will exchange a fire report for any fire occurring on the other's land. Each party will provide the other with preparation guidelines that interpret data entries. The National Forests will furnish a copy to the appropriate Area Forest Supervisor. The Area Forest Supervisor will furnish one copy to the appropriate District Ranger. For a fire which crosses the boundary lines between protection areas, each agency will make a complete report of that portion within their respective areas and exchange that report with the other agency as identified above.

The Forest Service will initiate an analysis using the Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) on all wildland fires that are managed within their protection areas. Except for fires occurring in the BWCAW, fire suppression will be the primary objective for fires that occur on state and private lands protected by the Forest Service.

A WFDSS will also need to be completed for all fires occurring on Forest Service lands that are protected by the DNR. The Forest Service will be responsible for completing the WFDSS and fire suppression will be the primary objective for all initial attack. Suppression strategies will be determined by the local unit. The DNR and the Forest Service will collaborate on developing a WFDSS outlining fire management objectives and strategies when a fire exceeds initial attack strategies.

VII. HAZARD AREAS

The Forest Service and DNR will participate in regularly scheduled conference calls throughout the fire season. The purpose of these calls is to discuss current fire conditions, hazards, resources and needs including fire restrictions.

VIII. AIRCRAFT

A. The State may provide air tankers, water scooping air tankers, aerial detection and helicopter services to the Forest Service when requested. The State may station helicopters with Part 135 certification at Hibbing, Orr, Cloquet, Grand Marais or other strategic locations depending on fire conditions. Additional aircraft may be provided by the Forest Service to provide protection coverage as deemed necessary. These aircraft may be requested by the State. The location of these aircraft will be determined by conditions at the time of need. Daily aircraft status reports will be prepared.

B. The Superior National Forest may furnish aerial detection services for the DNR. These flights will be made at the request of the DNR and are subject to Forest Service aircraft availability. Whenever feasible, the State and Forest Service may share aerial detection services for any portion of the Superior National Forests or any State protection area in or near the Forest and share costs as mutually agreed. Costs for aircraft owned or contracted by either the State or Forest Service will be billed as the actual flight time at current flight rates.

Minnesota State contracted or owned aircraft may be provided for fire management activities on request from the Forest Service. The Forest Service will be charged a daily fixed ownership rate (FOR) for each full day they have a State aircraft under their control as well as an hourly operating cost. Forest Service requests for these aircraft will come through the Minnesota Interagency Fire Center.

C. the Forest Service has available and may provide upon request by the State, three (3) single-engine aircraft (DeHaviland Beavers) with water dropping capability. In addition, a type III helicopter module is stationed at Ely from May 23 to September 30. Dispatch of these aircraft will be coordinated through the Superior/Chippewa Initial Attack Dispatch Center. The State will pay the hourly use rate or contract rate plus other associated costs; i.e., retardant costs, transportation of float gear, mileage, per diem, salaries, daily availability, or helitorch, if applicable. Excluding the Beavers, the DNR will also be charged a daily fixed ownership rate (FOR) for each full day they have a Forest Service aircraft under their control. State requests for these aircraft will come through the Minnesota Interagency Fire Center.

IX. INITIAL ATTACK RESOURCES

Supplemental initial attack resources may be made available between the State and Forest Service by telephone request. Requests to the Forest Service will be made to the Superior/Chippewa Initial Attack Dispatch Center. Requests to the State will be made to the appropriate Area Dispatch or through MIFC Dispatch. The concept of "closest forces" and "fight the going fire" will be the operational norm.

The Forest Service may provide mutual aid to the DNR for fires that are threatening, or that are a potential threat, to National Forests Lands or property. Within the first 24 hour period, no cost

for assistance by local agency personnel or engines will be billed. Request for mutual aid should be made to the MIFC Dispatch through coordination of the Superior/Chippewa Initial Attack Dispatch Center. Guidelines for providing mutual aid are included in Appendix B.

X. BILLING FOR FIRE PREPAREDNESS AND SUPPRESSION ASSISTANCE

Each agency is responsible for the suppression costs within their agreed upon protection area. Assistance from the partner agency may be requested. Within the first 24 hour period, no cost for assistance by local agency personnel or engines will be billed. Specialized Equipment (such as tracked or heavy equipment), private contract equipment and personnel may be billed from the time requested. When fires burn beyond the first 24 hour period (extended attack), all costs for assistance will be billed to the agency requesting assistance following established billing procedures. Assistance rendered by detection aircraft will be billed only after the first 30 minutes of service. Suppression assistance by aircraft will be billed at the appropriate rate from the time the service is requested. In situations where the party responsible for the fire will be billed, all costs from the time of request shall be billed to the jurisdictional agency. Cost for fire preparedness will be the responsibility of each agency, unless by mutual agreement, both agencies agree to share costs.

XI. EXTENDED ATTACK RESOURCES

All requests for additional incident resources or personnel between MNICS agencies will be made through the Minnesota Interagency Fire Center (MIFC).

XII. ALL RISK INCIDENTS

All risk incidents include, but are not limited to, hazardous materials spills, tornados, floods, windstorms, search and rescue, flooding or snowstorms. All requests for resources for all risk incidents will be made through the Minnesota Interagency Fire Center. Costs will be borne by the requesting agency, which will seek cost recovery from responsible parties or disaster funding, unless other mutual agreements are made by the agencies involved. Presidentially-declared emergencies and disasters are covered under this Agreement.

For Stafford Act responses, procedures and requirements established in the National Response Plan shall be utilized by Agencies to this Agreement to authorize and accomplish any required response or support tasks. Any agency requesting support pursuant to a Stafford Act response shall issue written instructions and funding limitations to any agency providing cooperation, resources or support. Mobilization activities will be accomplished utilizing established dispatch coordination concepts per the current National Interagency Mobilization Guide.

XIII. MAJOR INCIDENTS OR OUT-OF-STATE INCIDENTS REIMBURSEMENTS

Cost Share Agreements should be prepared by the responsible unit administrator(s) or their authorized representatives when there is a multi-jurisdictional incident, regardless of protection responsibilities, that is being managed by a Type 1 or Type 2 Incident Management Team or if a Type 1 or Type 2 incident threatens or burns across jurisdictional boundaries. The Superiorv National assumes financial responsibilities for fires that are managed within the Boundary Water Canoe Area Wilderness regardless of ownership and a cost share agreement will not be initiated for fires that occur within the wilderness boundaries.

When assistance is provided on a major incident or out-of-state assignments, the sending agency shall prepare a detailed invoice for all reimbursable expenses. All expenses shall be consolidated under the proper management code by each agency's appropriate staff at the Minnesota Interagency Fire Center. These reimbursements are made on authorities in the Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management Agreement 07-FI-11090903-011 and any other pertinent Agreement.

XIV. PRESCRIBED FIRES

Forest Service and State DNR units can exchange services, provide personnel, equipment and/or aerial resources on prescribed fires and wildland fire use, as mutually agreed upon and in accordance with the MNICS/MIFC FINANCIAL/OPERATING PLAN.

XV. FIRE WEATHER AND FIRE WEATHER STATIONS

The Forest Service maintains six official automated Fire Weather Stations. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry (MN DNR Forestry), maintains seventeen similar stations. Each individual agency will be responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of the actual stations themselves as well as establishing the stations in the Weather Information Management System (WIMS) at Kansas City. The Forest Service and the MN DNR Forestry make mutual use of each other's automated Fire Weather Stations for the management of wildland fire. It is a mutual benefit for the MN DNR Forestry to be covered under the Forest Service Agreement with the USDI Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for automated weather station maintenance.

MN DNR Forestry agrees that this is a long-term commitment that will provide stable funding to the BLM for their services and in turn provide a stable source of repair for the MN DNR Forestry weather station equipment.

The Forest Service Washington Office at the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) will bill the MN DNR Forestry directly each year and the MN DNR Forestry will make payment accordingly. During the month of August each year Doug Miedtke, Fire Training and Intelligence Specialist, from the MN DNR Forestry will contact the Forest Service Data Collection Platform (DCP) Coordinator to review the maintenance requests and costs for the upcoming year. The costs of the maintenance will be mutually agreed upon annually between the MN DNR Forestry and the Forest Service. The DCP Coordinator will advise the MN DNR Forestry if the cost of maintenance is going to increase, at that time the MN DNR Forestry will advise the DCP Coordinator if the agreement will continue.

XVI. COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

This operating plan is in support of and consistent with the overall objectives established in the MNICS charter. This operating plan is meant to provide guidance and to be further enhanced through meetings and discussions between Forest Service Districts and adjacent DNR Area Offices.

When either agency is notified of a fire on the other agency's fire protection area, the agency responsible for that land should be notified immediately. The initially notified agency may

weekly, when the ground is snow free, to the Minnesota Interagency Fire Center and cooperating bordering agencies. The Forest Service and DNR will communicate regularly in coordinating information on training, personnel, and equipment placement, fire danger, needs for news releases, locations of permit burns, etc. Principal contacts for this Operating Plan are:

Rural Fires Programs Coordinator
MN DNR Forestry
402 11th St. SE
Grand Rapids, MN 55744
218-327-4373

Forest Fire Management Officer
US Forest Service
402 11th St. SE
Grand Rapids, MN 55744
218-327-4568

This Operating Plan will become effective upon signature of the last party, shall be reviewed annually and remain in effect for the life of the Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management Agreement. This operating plan can rescinded upon 30 calendar days with written notice by either the DNR or Forest Service.

Minor changes or additions may be made to this Operating Plan in the form of addendums, signed by the U.S. Forest Service Fire and Aviation Staff Officer for the Chippewa and Superior National Forests and the Minnesota Wildfire Suppression Supervisor.

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF FORESTRY

Director: Forrest Boe

Date: 4/17/12

US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SUPERIOR NATIONAL FORES

Forest Supervisor: Timothy A. Dabney

Date: _____

US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CHIPPEWA NATIONAL FOREST

Forest Supervisor: Darla Lenz

Date: _____

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF FORESTRY

_____
Director: Forrest Boe

Date: _____

US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SUPERIOR NATIONAL FORES

Timothy A. Dabney
Acting Forest Supervisor: Timothy A. Dabney

Date: 05/16/12

US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CHIPPEWA NATIONAL FOREST

Darla Lenz
Forest Supervisor: Darla Lenz

Date: 5/10/12

The authority and format of this instrument has been
Reviewed and approved for signature.

Brenda K. Frenzel 5/8/12

Brenda K. Frenzel Date
U.S. Forest Service Grants & Agreements Specialist

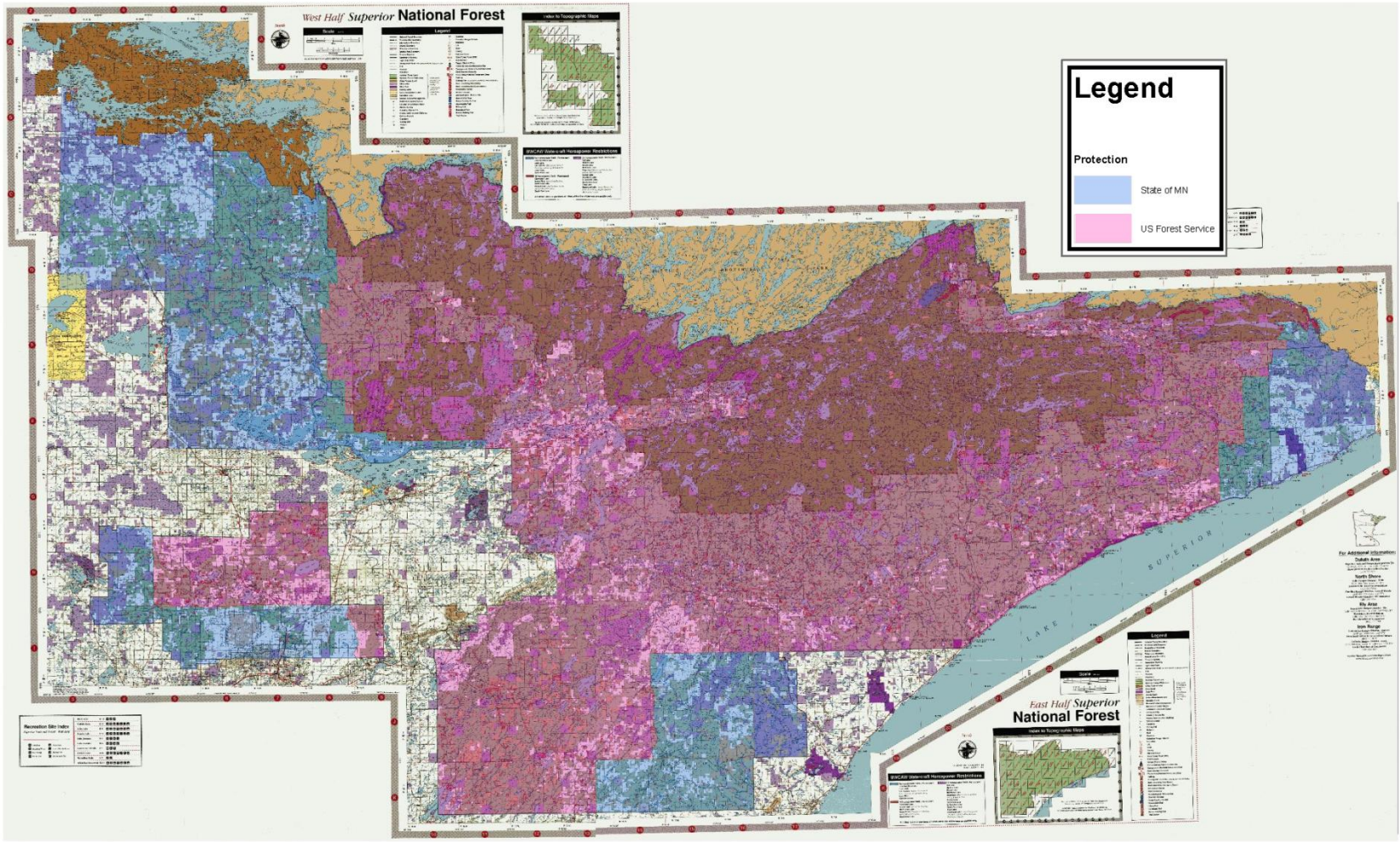
Appendix A

Shared Protection Maps

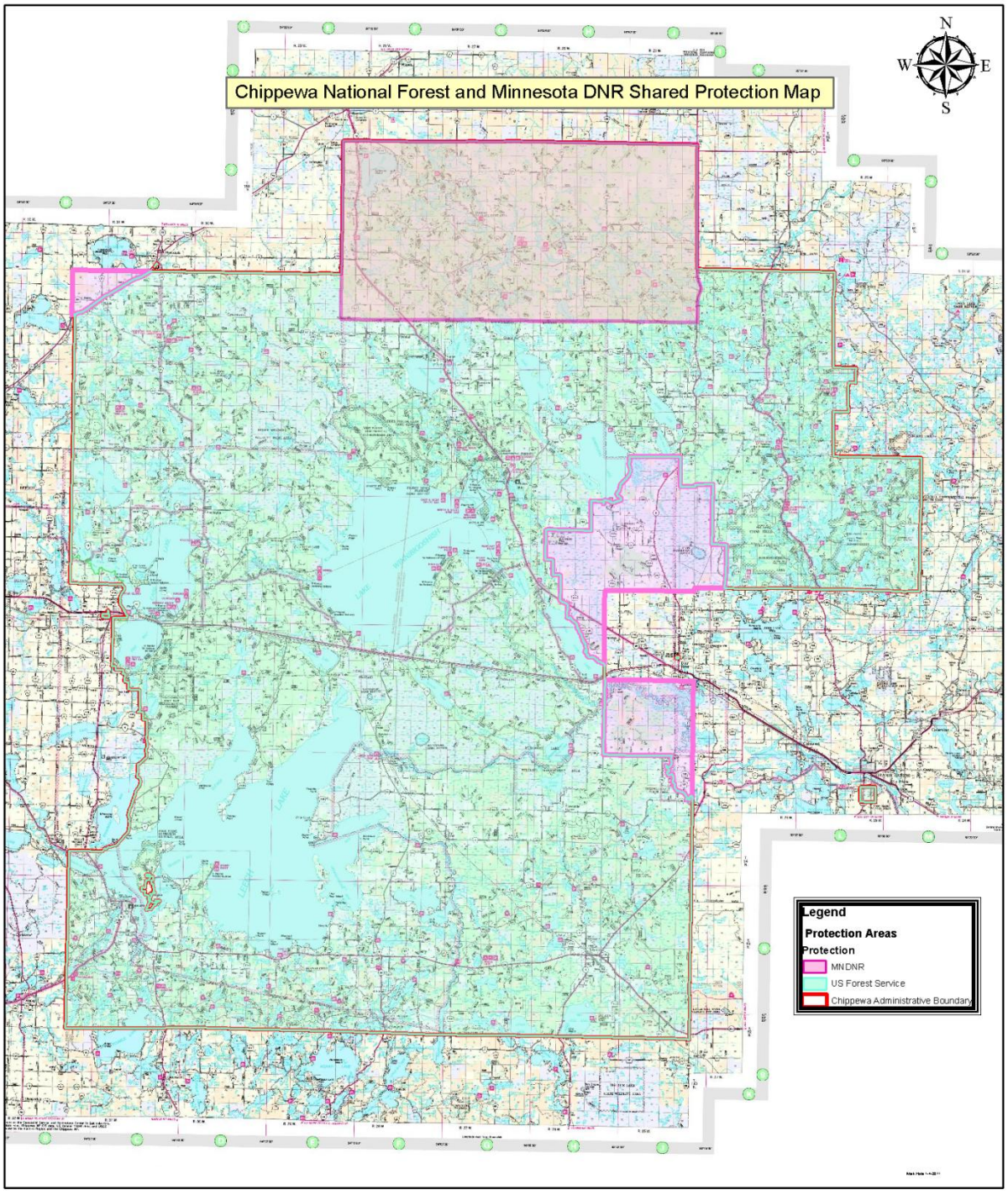
Operating Plan for Shared Protection Responsibilities

Between Minnesota DNR and the National Forests within Minnesota

Superior National Forest and Minnesota DNR Potential Shared Protection Areas



Mark Hale 3-23-11


Chippewa National Forest and Minnesota DNR Shared Protection Map
N
W
E
S
Legend
Protection Areas
Protection
MNDNR
US Forest Service
Chippewa Administrative Boundary

Appendix B

Mutual Aid Guidelines

Operating Plan for Shared Protection Responsibilities

Between Minnesota DNR and the National Forests within Minnesota

Mutual Aid between MN National Forests and State of Minnesota in Suppressing Wildland Fires

The Chippewa and Superior National Forests have shared protection agreements with the MN DNR Division of Forestry. These agreements divide the two Forests into separate areas where the State assumes fire protection for all lands within one designated area while the FS assumes protection responsibilities in other designated areas. The shared protection agreements are written for lands within the administrative boundaries of the two National Forests. As part of the agreements both parties have agreed to mutual aid where they will support suppression activities for the first 24 hours without billing each other for personnel or engines. An imbalance analysis was completed when the agreements were first developed to ensure that one agency was not assuming more responsibility without being reimbursed. The analysis indicated that the FS was protecting more State lands the State was protecting FS lands but it was determined that there was no imbalance due cost incurred by MN to provide aviation assets that are utilized by the partners.

There are two different scenarios where the Forest Service could be requested to provide mutual aid. The first is for the fires that are on the Forest Service and nonfederal lands within the State Protection areas within the administrative boundaries of the Chippewa and Superior National Forests. Here mutual aid requested on State Protection areas would be covered under our current agreements and we would not charge for engines or personnel for initial attack for the first 24 hours. As part of this agreement the US Forest Service is also responsible for suppression cost on non-Federal lands within their protection areas including all cost for aircraft and specialized equipment. Therefore, we have the legal authority to suppress or assist in suppressing all fires within the National Forest Administrative Boundary.

The second scenario is where we have request for mutual aid for fires on non-federal lands outside the administrative boundaries of the two National Forests. **The Forest Service Manual 51.26 - Other Ownership Lands** allows the US Forest Service to spend WFSU to suppress wildland fires on non-National Forest System lands only when:

1. There is a clear threat to National Forest System lands, no fire protection agreement exists, and other wildland fire suppression forces cannot contain the fire.

2. A clear threat to National Forest System lands exists and resources planned under a fire protection agreement cannot take suppression action on the wildland fire; or,

3. The terms of a specific reciprocal fire protection agreement, regardless of reimbursement provisions, provide for this specific suppression action.

Clause II of the shared protection agreements titled MAP OF LANDS TO BE PROTECTED that states “The maps (Attachment A) show the Forest Service Protection Boundary and those lands protected by State of Minnesota protection forces within the National Forest Boundary” limits the scope of the agreement to lands within the National Forest Boundary. Therefore we do not

have an agreement that will allow us to spend WFSU funds on fires outside the Forest boundary unless there is a clear threat to National Forest System lands.

Support for Wildland Fires Outside of the Shared Protection Agreement and Threatening National Forest Lands

The USFS does have the authority to spend Federal dollars on fires that are threatening the National Forest and can provide mutual aid to help suppress these fires. However if a fire is not threatening the National Forest, the protecting agency (in MN it would be the State) would be responsible for the costs. Proper procedure would be to request aid through our dispatch and a reimbursable p-code established.

The Following procedures will be used for requesting aid:

1. Requesting unit will contact MIFC dispatch with the type and number of resources needed.
2. MIFC Dispatch will contact Superior/Chippewa Initial Attack Dispatch. If resources are available, Superior/Chippewa Initial Attack Dispatch will contact the resource and dispatch them to the fire.
3. Forest Service employees will track expenditure using the appropriate Forest's Misc. ABC P-code.
4. No charges would occur for personnel or engines for initial attack during the first 24 hours following the dispatch. If assistance extends beyond 24 hours or if aircraft and/or other National Forest equipment are utilized, a reimbursable p-code would be established to track expenditures. Note, a p-code does not need to be established before resources are dispatched. Resources can be dispatch and the p-code established as time allows.
5. ASC will submit the bill to the State of Minnesota for payment. Most appropriate agreement will probably be the "State and Private Cooperative Fire Agreement". The MNICS agreement also contains provisions that could be utilized.
6. If the Chippewa or Superior National Forest utilizes resources where reimbursement is required, the MN DNR will submit a bill to the USFS NE Area State and Private Forestry office with proper documentation and will be reimbursed via "State and Private Cooperative Fire Agreement".

Support for Wildland Fires Outside of the Shared Protection Agreement and Not Threatening National Forest Lands

The Forest Service still has the ability to support other agencies including the Minnesota DNR Division of Forestry in these cases. Forest Service resources would need to be requested and the agency responsible for fire protection would be responsible for all suppression costs and liabilities. A key point is that the procedures for dispatching resources to fires will be identical for both reimbursable fires and for mutual aid. The identification of the need to establish a reimbursable p-code will be made at MIFC and not at the local level. Procedures for requesting assistance would be as follows:

1. Requesting unit will contact MIFC dispatch with the type and number of resources needed.
2. MIFC Dispatch will contact Superior/Chippewa Initial Attack Dispatch. If resources are available, Superior/Chippewa Initial Attack Dispatch will contact the resource and dispatch them to the fire.
3. A reimbursable p-code will be established by MIFC Dispatch to track expenditures. In most cases, it will only be salary but could include equipment if aircraft or other National Forest equipment excluding engines were used on the fire. Note, p-codes do not need to be established before resources are dispatched. Resources can be dispatch and the p-code established as time allows.
4. ASC will submit the bill to the State of Minnesota for payment. Most appropriate agreement will probably be the "State and Private Cooperative Fire Agreement" between Minnesota and USFS NE State and Private Forestry. The MNICS agreement also contains provisions that could be utilized.

Guidance for Determining When a Fire is Threatening National Forest Lands

The USFS will use the following criteria to help decide if a fire is threatening National Forest Lands. The Planning Level for the MN DNR NE Region will be utilized to determine if fires threaten National Forest lands.

Planning Level 1 - Fire spread is usually nominal. Non-reimbursable mutual aid by the USFS will not typically be provided for lands outside the National Forest Boundaries.

Planning Level II - Although fires at this Planning Level in Minnesota typically do not become large, they often occur in flashy fuels and can spread as fast as 100 chains/hour with moderate winds. In the spring when cured grasses and other vegetation provide an abundant fuel source, wildland fires can easily travel over a mile/hour. Therefore wildland fires within 2 miles of the National Forest boundaries have potential to threaten National Forest Lands and mutual aid will be provided for the first 24 hours by the Minnesota National Forests.

Planning Level III to V - Historically, large fires have occurred in Northeast Minnesota when fire indices have indicated moderate to high fire conditions. The average Canadian Build Up Index (BUI) for 32 of the largest fires in the NE Region since 1976 was 49 with several fires starting in the low 40's with some starts in the 20's and 30's. This is in the middle of Planning Level III where BUI from 26 to 50.

Minnesota fire history has also shown that most wildland fires in Northeast Minnesota are wind driven and intense fire spread is possible in any direction. Under these conditions wind driven fire runs of 4 to 7 miles/day are possible with some of the larger fires traveling 10-18 miles before they were contained (See Table A). Based upon this analysis and attached historical data, fire will be considered threatening National Forest Lands when NE Minnesota is at Planning Level III and if the fire occurs within the adjoining MN DNR Forestry Protection Areas illustrated in the map labeled Figure B.

Table A
Northeastern Minnesota Large Fire History, Spring Season (March-May 31), 1976-2007

Date	Fire Name	Area	Acres	Temp	R.H.	Winds	Est. Fire Run - Miles	FFMC	DMC	DC	ISI	BUI	FWI
4/10/1977	South Grove	Hibbing		84	30	10	10	92	20	43	15	20	19
4/22/1987	McGregor	Hill City	1400	60	23	2	4	91	59	81	6	59	17
4/16/1988	French Lake	Hill City	620	62	21	12	3	92	33	50	18	33	28
5/10/1992	Vermillion Comp	Orr	5200	80	25	8	8	94	46	79	44	46	57
5/1/1998	Sheep Ranch	Orr	301	73	29	19	4	93	55	75	12	54	26
5/20/1998	Esther Lake	GR. Marais	155	71	33	22	1	91	33	93	13	36	22
5/3/2000	Elbow Lake	Orr	953	75	36	21	4	94	35	64	31	35	41
3/24/2003	Aitkin Complex	Aitkin		57	26	23	5	90	16.2	97	8.7	22.9	13.5
5/16/2003	Fen Fire	Hibbing	732	73	28	16	3	92	40	174	17.8	51	33
5/5/2005	Mississippi Mdw	Chip NF.	475	62	48	20	2	91.2	44.8	114	8	45	18
4/14/2007	221-002	Deer River	5350	53	22	20	7	88.4	9.3	95.2	8.6	15	10.8
4/18/2007	Lee fire	Aitken	550	61	28	14	2	88.7	10.3	83	7	16	9
4/20/2007	Alger Barn	Two Harbors	2000	62	38	16	5	87.8	16.8	171.4	6.7	27	12
4/20/2007	221-003	Deer River	2200	68	37	18	5	48.1	19.2	149	6	29	11
4/25/2007	Cook Spill	Aitken	1000	53	29	13	3	81.4	9.6	12	2	9.3	1.4
5/5/2007	HAM LAKE	SUF	34000	58	31	29	10	93.1	39	248	27	56	46
5/8/2007	LTV2	Tower	2100	65	36	25	5	93.1	24.7	140	15	34	25
5/10/2007	Cherry Fire	Hibbing	182	79	38	30	1	92.4	43.3	147.5	45.7	49.9	60.2

Average	3576	67	30	18	5	88.5	30.8	106	16.2	35.5	25

Figure B

Mutual Aid Boundary When NE Region of Minnesota is Above Planning Level 3

