



Annex I Loomis Fire Protection District

I.1 Introduction

This is a new participating jurisdiction to the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan process.

This Annex details the hazard mitigation planning elements specific to the Loomis Fire Protection District (Loomis FPD), a participating jurisdiction to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) Update. This Annex is not intended to be a standalone document, but appends to and supplements the information contained in the base plan document. As such, all sections of the base plan, including the planning process and other procedural requirements apply to and were met by the District. This Annex provides additional information specific to the Loomis FPD, with a focus on providing additional details on the risk assessment and mitigation strategy for this special district.

I.2 Planning Process

As described above, the District followed the planning process detailed in Section 3 of the base plan. In addition to providing representation on the Placer County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC), the District formulated their own internal planning team to support the broader planning process requirements. Internal planning participants, their positions, and how they participated in the planning process are shown in Table I-1. Additional details on plan participation and District representatives are included in Appendix A.

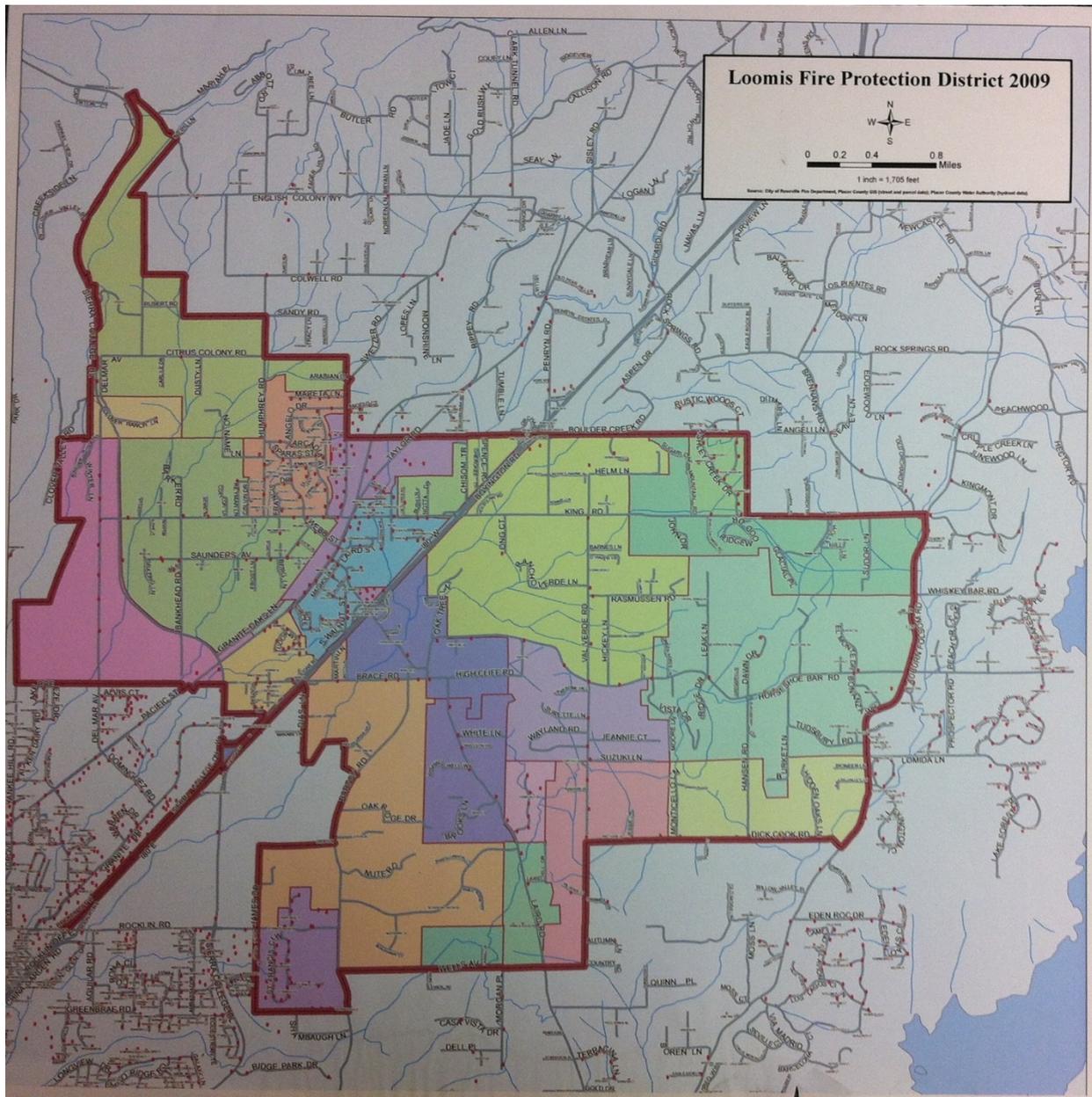
Table I-1 District Planning Team

Name	Position/Title	How Participated
Mike Ritter	Division Chief	Attended meetings. Provided input on past hazards. Filled out hazard ID table. Provided information on capabilities. Provided information on past and future mitigation actions. Reviewed and provided information and edits to Annex.
Eric Walder	Chief	Attended meetings. Provided input on past hazards. Filled out hazard ID table. Provided information on capabilities. Provided information on past and future mitigation actions. Reviewed and provided information and edits to Annex.
Karl Fowler	Deputy Chief	Attended meetings. Provided input on past hazards. Filled out hazard ID table. Provided information on capabilities. Provided information on past and future mitigation actions. Reviewed and provided information and edits to Annex.

I.3 District Profile

The District service area is illustrated in Figure I-1.

Figure I-1 Loomis FPD Service Area



Source: Loomis FPD

I.3.1. District Information and Background

LFPD was formed in 1930 after several major fires in the downtown Loomis area resulted in heavy damage to business structures. The principal act that governs the District is the Fire Protection District Law of 1987. The principal act empowers fire districts to provide fire protection, rescue, emergency medical, hazardous material response, ambulance, and any other services relating to the protection of lives and property.

LFPD is entirely within Placer County. The District is located in the southern part of Placer County and borders South Placer FPD in the east, City of Rocklin Fire Department in the west, and Penryn FPD and Placer County Fire Department in the north. The present bounds encompass approximately 18 square miles. LFPD serves the majority of the Town of Loomis in its central portion, as well as unincorporated areas to the northwest of Loomis and east of the Town. The District provides service along Interstate 80 and the main line for Amtrak and the Union Pacific Railroad, a major tourist transportation corridor.

Figure I-2 Loomis Fire Training Facility



Source: Loomis FPD

I.4 Hazard Identification and Summary

The District's planning team identified the hazards that affect the District and summarized their frequency of occurrence, spatial extent, potential magnitude, and significance specific to the District (see Table I-2).

Table I-2 Loomis FPD Hazard Identification Table

Hazard	Geographic Extent	Probability of Future Occurrences	Magnitude/Severity	Significance
Agricultural Hazards	Significant	Occasional	Limited	Medium
Avalanche	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low
Dam Failure	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low
Drought and Water Shortage	Significant	Likely	Limited	Medium
Earthquake	Extensive	Unlikely	Critical	Medium
Flood: 100/500 year	Limited	Occasional	Negligible	Medium
Flood: Localized Stormwater Flooding	Significant	Likely	Limited	Medium
Landslides and Debris Flows	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low
Levee Failure	Significant	Unlikely	Limited	Medium
Seiche (Lake Tsunami)	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low
Severe Weather: Extreme Heat	Extensive	Highly Likely	Limited	Medium
Severe Weather: Freeze and Snow	Extensive	Highly Likely	Limited	Medium
Severe Weather: Fog and Freezing Fog	Extensive	Occasional	Limited	Low
Severe Weather: Heavy Rains and Storms (Thunderstorms/Hail, Lightning/Wind/Tornadoes)	Extensive	Highly Likely	Critical	High
Soil Bank Erosion	Significant	Occasional	Limited	Medium
Subsidence	Limited	Occasional	Limited	Low
Wildfire	Extensive	Highly Likely	Critical	High
Hazardous Materials Transport	Limited	Likely	Limited	Medium
Geographic Extent Limited: Less than 10% of planning area Significant: 10-50% of planning area Extensive: 50-100% of planning area		Magnitude/Severity Catastrophic—More than 50 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for more than 30 days; and/or multiple deaths Critical—25-50 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for at least two weeks; and/or injuries and/or illnesses result in permanent disability Limited—10-25 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for more than a week; and/or injuries/illnesses treatable do not result in permanent disability Negligible—Less than 10 percent of property severely damaged, shutdown of facilities and services for less than 24 hours; and/or injuries/illnesses treatable with first aid		
Probability of Future Occurrences Highly Likely: Near 100% chance of occurrence in next year, or happens every year. Likely: Between 10 and 100% chance of occurrence in next year, or has a recurrence interval of 10 years or less. Occasional: Between 1 and 10% chance of occurrence in the next year, or has a recurrence interval of 11 to 100 years. Unlikely: Less than 1% chance of occurrence in next 100 years, or has a recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years.		Significance Low: minimal potential impact Medium: moderate potential impact High: widespread potential impact		

I.5 Vulnerability Assessment

The intent of this section is to assess the District’s vulnerability separate from that of the planning area as a whole, which has already been assessed in Section 4.3 Vulnerability Assessment in the main plan. This vulnerability assessment analyzes the population, property, and other assets at risk to hazards ranked of medium or high significance that may vary from other parts of the planning area. For more information about how hazards affect the County as a whole, see Chapter 4 Risk Assessment in the main plan.

I.5.1. Assets at Risk

This section considers the District’s assets at risk, specifically critical facilities and infrastructure and growth and development trends. Table I-3 lists particular critical facilities and other community assets identified by the District’s planning team as important to protect in the event of a disaster.

Table I-3 Loomis FPD’s Critical Facilities, Infrastructure, and Other District Assets

Name of Asset	Facility Type	Address	Replacement Value
Station #28	Fire Facility	5840 Horseshoe Bar	\$2,000,000
Station #29	Fire Facility	Horseshoe Bar	\$500,000
Training Facility	Fire Facility	3664 Magnolia	\$350,000

Source: Loomis FPD

Growth and Development Trends

Land uses within the District consist mainly of rural residential in its unincorporated portions and residential, commercial and industrial in the Town of Loomis. The District’s bounds encompass approximately 18 square miles. There are approximately 13,000 residents within the District based on LFPD estimates with about 6,900 people in the Town of Loomis and the remainder of the population in the unincorporated area. The population density within the District is 722 people per square mile.

Growth since 2010 Plan

The District reportedly experienced minimal population growth and change in service demand in the last five years. Growth has been concentrating in the downtown Loomis area near the District’s Station 28. The District is anticipating a limited increase in population based on the Town of Loomis General Plan. LFPD does not formally forecast its service needs, but monitors population growth through the Town of Loomis and Placer County general plans. The District has three major projects in the development stages or building stages. The Village and Turtle Island (Loomis Market Place) have been discussed for 10 -15 years. Development plans and an EIR for the Village have been submitted for review in 2015. The 322 acre - 62 lot Sierra de Montserrat Subdivision is less than 50% built-out, consisting of \$1.5 - \$4 million dollar single family homes. The Village consists of approximately 436 single family residences on 5000 sq. ft. lots and light commercial near Interstate 80 and Horseshoe Bar Road. Turtle Island does not have any current development plans; past plans included 300,000 + square feet of light commercial and a hotel near Interstate 80. There are several small 4-10 lot single family residential lot splits in the building or development phase in the Loomis FPD (Bankhead Road, Cherokee Lane, Del Mar Avenue).

The Town of Loomis in its General Plan uses the projections done by the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) according to which the population of the Town will grow by four percent from 2008 to 2020 and by 35 percent from 2008 to 2035. Based on the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) projections, the population of Placer County as a whole is anticipated to grow by 19 percent from 2008 to 2020. SACOG, therefore, expects the average annual growth in the County to be about 1.45 percent.

According to California Department of Finance (DOF) data, the population of Placer County is expected to grow by 12 percent over the 10 year period from 2010 to 2020. Thus, the average annual population growth in the County is anticipated to be approximately 1.12 percent. Based on these projections, the District's population would increase from 13,000 in 2010 to approximately 14,560 in 2020.

I.5.2. Estimating Potential Losses

This section provides the vulnerability assessment, including any quantifiable loss estimates, for those hazards identified above in Table I-2 as high or medium significance hazards. Impacts of past events and vulnerability of the District to specific hazards are further discussed below (see Section 4.1 Hazard Identification for more detailed information about these hazards and their impacts on the Placer County planning area). Methodologies for calculating loss estimates are the same as those described in Section 4.3 of the base plan. In general, the most vulnerable structures are those located within the floodplain, in the wildland urban interface, other priority hazard areas, unreinforced masonry buildings, and buildings built prior to the introduction of modern building codes.

An estimate of the vulnerability of the District to each identified hazard, in addition to the estimate of risk of future occurrence, is provided in each of the hazard-specific sections that follow. Vulnerability is measured in general, qualitative terms and is a summary of the potential impact based on past occurrences, spatial extent, and damage and casualty potential. It is categorized into the following classifications:

- **Extremely Low**—The occurrence and potential cost of damage to life and property is very minimal to nonexistent.
- **Low**—Minimal potential impact. The occurrence and potential cost of damage to life and property is minimal.
- **Medium**—Moderate potential impact. This ranking carries a moderate threat level to the general population and/or built environment. Here the potential damage is more isolated and less costly than a more widespread disaster.
- **High**—Widespread potential impact. This ranking carries a high threat to the general population and/or built environment. The potential for damage is widespread. Hazards in this category may have occurred in the past.
- **Extremely High**—Very widespread with catastrophic impact.

Agricultural Hazards

Likelihood of Future Occurrence—Occasional

Vulnerability—Medium

The District boundaries contain agricultural land. From time to time, fire threatens agricultural areas. According to data provided by the HMPC, there have been four incidents in the District since 1985 where fire has threatened cultivated vegetation, orchards, or trees. Damages from these fires was unavailable.

Drought and Water Shortage

Likelihood of Future Occurrence–Likely

Vulnerability–High

Drought would most definitely affect the crop productions and pre-dry the lighter fuels creating more volatile wildfire conditions in the non-developed open areas of the District.

Earthquake

Likelihood of Future Occurrence–Unlikely

Vulnerability–Medium

Major infrastructure damage and potential fires may occur from earthquake. The District is concerned with the strain on resources due to earthquake response efforts. Mutual aid agreements with surrounding agencies may help reduce this, but would most likely be unavailable due to the regional nature of earthquake. Railroad and I-80 present potential risks associated with train derailment and high speed vehicle accidents.

Flood: 100/500 year

Likelihood of Future Occurrence–Occasional

Vulnerability–Medium

The District is concerned with damage to commercial and residential properties from flooded creeks and ravines. This also may cause reduced crop production in the District.

Flood: Localized Stormwater Flooding

Likelihood of Future Occurrence–Likely

Vulnerability–Medium

There are many localized flooding areas in the District. Problematic areas are shown in Table I-4.

Table I-4 Loomis Fire Protection District – Localized Flooding Areas

Road Name	Flooding	Pavement Deterioration	Washouts	High Water/ Creek Crossing	Landslides/ Mudslides	Debris	Downed Trees
Pick Cook	X	X	X	X			X
Auburn Folsom	X					X	X
Brace Road	X			X		X	X
King Road	X			X			X
Bankhead	X						X
No Name Lane	X		X	X			X

Road Name	Flooding	Pavement Deterioration	Washouts	High Water/Creek Crossing	Landslides/Mudslides	Debris	Downed Trees
Horseshoe Bar	X			X			X

Levee Failure

Likelihood of Future Occurrence–Unlikely

Vulnerability–Medium

Levee failure risk in the District is the same as the flood vulnerability. It includes damage to commercial and residential properties, over flooded creeks and ravines, reduced crop production.

Severe Weather: Extreme Heat

Likelihood of Future Occurrence–Highly Likely

Vulnerability–Medium

High temperatures create volatile light flashy fuels, creating a severe fire hazard throughout the entire District, especially in the WUI. Reduced crop production would result as well.

Severe Weather: Freeze and Snow

Likelihood of Future Occurrence–Highly Likely

Vulnerability–Medium

The District has concerns with reduced crop production, in addition to infrastructure damage due to frozen pipes.

Severe Weather: Heavy Rains and Storms (Thunderstorms/Hail, Lightning/Wind/Tornadoes)

Likelihood of Future Occurrence– Highly Likely

Vulnerability–High

In the District, high winds can cause issues for residents and District personnel. The HMPC provided past occurrences of wind events for the District. Downed power lines, caused by wind events, occurred 106 times between 1985 and 2015. 17 other severe weather events occurred inside District boundaries.

Soil Bank Erosion

Likelihood of Future Occurrence–Occasional

Vulnerability–Medium

The District noted that erosion may be problematic in the District. Washouts, as detailed in the Localized Flooding discussion above, are likely to occur.

Wildfire

Likelihood of Future Occurrence–Highly Likely

Vulnerability–High

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) provides services throughout the State. Generally, Cal Fire services are focused in wildland areas defined as state responsibility areas (SRA). Similarly, the United States Forest Service (USFS) also provides services in California, primarily within forests and grasslands. Areas where USFS services are focused are defined as federal responsibility areas (FRA). The territory of the District that lies within the Town of Loomis is designated as local responsibility area (LRA) and is not considered by Cal Fire to be a very high fire hazard severity zone. Unincorporated areas in the east and northwestern tip of the District are classified as SRA and considered to be moderate fire hazard severity zones. Cal Fire also provides technical support throughout the County in the form of specialized services such as fire suppression handcrews, dozers, and helicopter services when necessary.

The Loomis Fire Protection District provided past occurrences of fire that the District has responded to from 1985 to 2015. There were 1,184 fires that caused \$1,887,706 in total losses. Many of these fires were house, car, or building fires. However, 470 of these fires were in grass, brush, forest, or natural vegetation fires. Damages from these specific fires was unavailable.

Hazardous Materials Transport

Likelihood of Future Occurrence–Likely

Vulnerability–Medium

Taylor Road, Horseshoe Bar Road, and King Road are main roads that connect to I-80. Many commercial trucks utilize these roads to transport product. Loomis Fire Protection District has multiple fueling stations in the district. Any hazardous incident could result in product release that could contaminate the waterways, create traffic issues, and require potential evacuations. All of which impact District resources.

I.6 Capability Assessment

Capabilities are the programs and policies currently in use to reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. This capabilities assessment is divided into four sections: regulatory mitigation capabilities; administrative and technical mitigation capabilities; fiscal mitigation capabilities; and mitigation education, outreach, and partnerships.

I.6.1. Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Table I-5 lists regulatory mitigation capabilities, including planning and land management tools, typically used by local jurisdictions to implement hazard mitigation activities and indicates those that are in place in the District.

Table I-5 Loomis FPD's Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Plans	Y/N Year	Does the plan/program address hazards? Does the plan identify projects to include in the mitigation strategy? Can the plan be used to implement mitigation actions?
Comprehensive/Master Plan	N	
Capital Improvements Plan	Y	Started in 2014, it focuses on increasing wildfire suppression in the District boundaries.
Economic Development Plan	N	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	N	
Continuity of Operations Plan	N	
Transportation Plan	N	
Stormwater Management Plan/Program	N	
Engineering Studies for Streams	N	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	N	
Other special plans (e.g., brownfields redevelopment, disaster recovery, coastal zone management, climate change adaptation)	N	
Building Code, Permitting, and Inspections	Y/N	Are codes adequately enforced?
Building Code	Y	Version/Year: 2013 CBC and 2013 CFC
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	N	Score:
Fire department ISO rating:	Y	Rating: 4(urban), 6 (suburban), 8B (rural)
Site plan review requirements	Y	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Y/N	Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts? Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?
Zoning ordinance	N	
Subdivision ordinance	N	
Floodplain ordinance	N	
Natural hazard specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	N	
Flood insurance rate maps	N	
Elevation Certificates	N	

Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	N
Erosion or sediment control program	N
Other	N
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?	

I.6.2. Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities

The five-member board of directors governs the District. Board members are elected by the general population residing within the district boundaries and serve for staggered four-year terms. Table I-6 identifies the personnel responsible for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention in the District.

Table I-6 Loomis FPD's Administrative and Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Administration	Y/N	Describe capability Is coordination effective?
Planning Commission	N	
Mitigation Planning Committee	N	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (e.g., tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	N	
Mutual aid agreements	N	
Other	N	
		Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations? Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation? Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?
Staff	Y/N FT/PT	
Chief Building Official	N	
Floodplain Administrator	N	
Emergency Manager	N	
Community Planner	N	
Civil Engineer	N	
GIS Coordinator	N	
Other	N	
		Describe capability Has capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past?
Technical	Y/N	
Warning systems/services (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	N	
Hazard data and information	N	
Grant writing	N	
Hazus analysis	N	

Other	N
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?	

I.6.3. Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Table I-7 identifies financial tools or resources that the District could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities. Additional funding information for the District can be found below the table.

Table I-7 Loomis FPD’s Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Funding Resource	Access/ Eligibility (Y/N)	Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital improvements project funding	N	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	N	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	N	
Impact fees for new development	N	
Storm water utility fee	N	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	N	
Incur debt through private activities	N	
Community Development Block Grant	N	
Other federal funding programs	N	
State funding programs	N	
Other	N	
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		

The District’s revenue in FY 12-13 was \$1,572,800, consisting of 14 percent from property taxes, 24 percent from a special tax, 50 percent from benefit assessments, two percent from development fees, one percent from interest income, nine percent from other sources, and less than one percent from plan check fees.

I.6.4. Mitigation Education, Outreach, and Partnerships

Table I-8 identifies education and outreach programs and methods already in place that could be/or are used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information. More information can be found below the table.

Table I-8 Loomis FPD’s Mitigation Education, Outreach, and Partnerships

Program/Organization	Yes/No	Describe program/organization and how relates to disaster resilience and mitigation. Could the program/organization help implement future mitigation activities?
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	N	
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	N	
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	N	
StormReady certification	N	
Firewise Communities certification	N	
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	N	
Other	N	
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		

LFPD is a signatory of the Western Placer County Cooperative Fire Services Response Agreement along with the 12 other fire protection agencies in western Placer County, including Alta Fire Protection District, Cal Fire/Placer County Fire Department, Foresthill Fire Protection District, Placer Hills Fire Protection District, Newcastle Fire Protection District, Penryn Fire Protection District, South Placer Fire Protection District, City of Auburn Fire Department, City of Colfax Fire Department, City of Lincoln Fire Department, City of Rocklin Fire Department, and City of Roseville Fire Department. According to the agreement, the agencies provide automatic aid to each other and make use of the closest resource concept by dispatching fire, rescue, and medical emergency response without regard to jurisdiction or statutory responsibility.

LFPD has a contract with South Placer FPD to share operations, personnel, training, vehicle maintenance, and prevention. In 2000, LFPD entered into a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with South Placer FPD and American Medical Response (AMR) for paramedic ambulance transportation. South Placer Fire provides ambulance transport in areas of Loomis close Station 20 located at King and Auburn-Folsom Road.

I.6.5. Other Mitigation Efforts

The District participates in the Placer County Closest Resource Agreement, Placer County Incident Management Team (IMT) Team, and Regional Arson Task Force.

LFPD is a participant in the Closest Resource Agreement along with twelve other fire districts and the Sheriff’s Dispatch Center. The participating agencies have dropped their traditional boundaries to allow the

nearest resources to respond into neighboring jurisdictions. The mission of the boundary drop agreement is to provide the quickest response to citizens by disregarding traditional agency boundaries.

I.7 Mitigation Strategy

I.7.1. Mitigation Goals and Objectives

The District adopts the hazard mitigation goals and objectives developed by the HMPC and described in Chapter 5 Mitigation Strategy.

I.7.2. Mitigation Actions

The planning team for the District identified and prioritized the following mitigation action based on the risk assessment. Background information and information on how each action will be implemented and administered, such as ideas for implementation, responsible office, partners, potential funding, estimated cost, and schedule are included.

Action 1. Identify and inspect ALL bridges in LFPD

Hazard Addressed: Multi-hazard (evacuation)

Issue/Background Statement: LFPD has already identified several bridges that serve multiple residences, that are not structurally sound and in some cases, will not cross with emergency vehicles.

Other Alternatives: No action.

Existing Planning Mechanisms through which Action Will be Implemented: Loomis Township Traffic Safety Meeting

Responsible Office: Town of Loomis, Property owners

Priority (H, M, L): High

Cost Estimate: Unknown

Benefits (Losses Avoided): Access to residences for emergencies

Potential Funding: General Fund, Occasional grants, property owners, mitigation fees

Schedule: Ongoing

Action 2. Vegetation Management for Open Areas

Hazard Addressed: Wildfire

Issue/Background Statement: The topography, climate, and vegetation throughout the LFPD is conducive to the spread of wild land fires. It contains extensive grasslands and oak woodlands in rolling terrain. An example is shown in Figure I-3.

Figure I-3 Excessive Vegetation in Loomis FPD



Source: Loomis FPD

Other Alternatives: No action

Existing Planning Mechanisms through which Action Will be Implemented: Plan review for new subdivisions; Weed abatement; PRC 4291

Responsible Office: Town of Loomis, Property owners

Priority (H, M, L): High

Cost Estimate: Unknown

Benefits (Losses Avoided): Reduced fire risk to residents.

Potential Funding: General Fund, Occasional grants, property owners, mitigation fees

Schedule: Ongoing

Action 3. Address Signs for Rural Residences

Hazard Addressed: Multi-Hazard

Issue/Background Statement: The rural areas of the Loomis Fire Protection District have residential homes that do not have visible addresses, making it difficult to locate them during an emergency.

Other Alternatives: No action.

Existing Planning Mechanisms through which Action Will be Implemented: Plan review for new subdivisions and residential homes; offer address signs to residents, at cost; adopted code standards

Responsible Office: Loomis Fire Protection District, Property owners, Town of Loomis

Priority (H, M, L): High

Cost Estimate: Unknown

Benefits (Losses Avoided): Improves emergency response times

Potential Funding: Fees associated with code enforcement, plan review, mitigation

Schedule: Ongoing

Action 4. Adopt 2016 CFC, CBC, and local standards

Hazard Addressed: Multi-hazard

Issue/Background Statement: The Loomis Fire Protection District has not adopted any codes since 1999. Updates to code cycles are crucial.

Other Alternatives: No action

Existing Planning Mechanisms through which Action Will be Implemented: Administrative responsibilities contracted with South Placer Fire District

Responsible Office: Loomis Fire Protection District, Town of Loomis

Priority (H, M, L): High

Cost Estimate: Staff time

Benefits (Losses Avoided): Gives Loomis Fire Protection District the authority to inspect and enforce codes, improving the general safety of the community.

Potential Funding: Existing budgets

Schedule: Ongoing