Crime Prevention & Improvement (CPID) – FAQs

What is a Crime Prevention & Improvement District?

It is a legislatively created political subdivision of the state with taxing and spending authority that follow the boundaries of a residential subdivision.

Why do neighborhoods create them?

It is a mechanism that provides for an annual assessment of a fee that is dedicated for crime prevention and improvement of the neighborhood. These districts are mostly used by older neighborhoods that do not have mandatory dues in their covenants and find that voluntary dues are not sufficient to provide for enhanced law enforcement activities and general maintenance of common areas.

Is the payment fee optional?

No, it is collected when a property (parcel) owner pays his or her annual property tax. Unlike voluntary Civic Association dues, it assures every homeowner pays equally.

How much is it? How long does it last?

A parcel fee in the amount of $150/year is collected along with your property taxes. The parcel fee is allowed to increase by 10% each year but it can not exceed $250 in the course of the ten year period that the CPID is enforce.

What can the assessment be used for?

The assessment’s most significant expenditure is related to providing enhanced security through off duty police/sheriff patrols. Other related purchases may include: license plate readers, security cameras, speed bumps, flashing speed sigs, security lighting, etc. Also it can be used for improvements such as lawn mowing, landscaping, signage and improvements to the District for a common purpose.

Who governs the CPID and determines how the money is spent?

The CPID is considered a legal entity. An uncompensated board of appointed commissioners, who reside within the District, are charged with abiding by the State Code of Ethics, submitting financial reports, preparing an annual budget, holding regular open meetings (announced in advance) and spending the collected funds for the purposes established by law. The CPID is subject to annual audits by the Legislative Auditor.

Who is on the CPID Board?

There are seven members. Four are appointed by the PVOCA, one by the La. House of Representatives, one by the La. Senate and one from the City Counselor. They are as follows:

President: Jerry Chenevert
Vice President: Willie Williamson
Secretary: Linda Butler
Treasurer: Keith Kyler
Other Members: Joyce McGraw, Shawn Benbow, Jason Hendrix

Who votes on approval? How many votes are needed to approve?

Only registered voters within the boundaries of the CPID can vote on its creation or renewal. 50% plus 1 of the votes in the election determine if the Bill passes.

How long does it take for the CPID to start collecting money from the assessment?

If the Bill passes in the April 17, 2027 election, parcel owners would receive the parcel fee notice on their 2027 Tax Notice. Payment would be due by December 31, 2027. Funds would be transferred by the Tax Accessor as it is received, to the CPID in January or February of 2028.

If a neighborhood were to create a CPID would it need to continue to have a Homeowner's Association?

Absolutely, as a political subdivision there are certain things that a CPID can not do, such as deal with zoning or deed restriction matters and paying for things like Spring Fling, Fall Market & Game Nights. The separate dues would also cover the cost of Awards/prizes for Holiday Decorating contests and Yard of the Month. Note: The Civic Association dues could be reduced if a CPID is created.