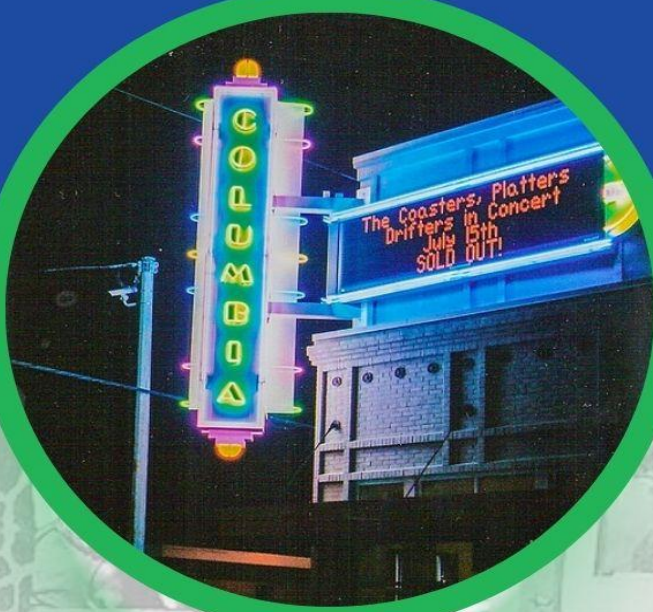


TANGIPAHOA PARISH

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN



2026



Tangipahoa Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

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Tangipahoa Parish



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Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish**Town of Amite City****City of Hammond****Town of Independence****Town of Kentwood****City of Ponchatoula****Town of Roseland****Village of Tangipahoa****Village of Tickfaw**

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1. Introduction

Hazard Mitigation is defined as sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk from hazards and their effects. Hazard Mitigation Planning is the process through which natural hazards that threaten communities are identified, likely impacts of those hazards are determined, mitigation goals are set, and appropriate strategies that would lessen the impacts are determined, prioritized, and implemented.

In that regard, this plan (a) documents the Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update (HMPU) process; (b) identifies natural hazards and risks within the parish; and (c) identifies the parish's hazard mitigation strategy to make Tangipahoa Parish and its jurisdictions less vulnerable and more disaster resilient. It also includes mitigation project scoping to further identify scopes of work, funding sources, and implementation timing requirements of proposed selected mitigation projects. Information in the plan will be used to help guide and coordinate mitigation and local policy decisions affecting future land use.

The Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan is a multi-jurisdictional effort that includes the following participating jurisdictions:

- Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish
- Town of Amite City
- City of Hammond
- Town of Independence
- Town of Kentwood
- City of Ponchatoula
- Town of Roseland
- Village of Tangipahoa
- Village of Tickfaw

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), currently under the Department of Homeland Security, has made reducing losses from natural disasters one of its primary goals. The Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) and subsequent implementation of recommended projects, measures, and policies is the principal means to achieving these goals. Mitigation planning and project implementation has become even more significant in a post-Katrina/Rita, Gustav/Ike, and Laura/Delta environment in south Louisiana.

This Hazard Mitigation Plan provides a comprehensive framework for disaster resiliency in Tangipahoa Parish. The parish is subject to natural hazards that threaten life and health and have caused extensive property damage. This plan was developed to assist the parish in evaluating these hazards and implementing strategies to reduce their impact. Hazard mitigation does not mean stopping or preventing all hazards, nor does it imply completely eliminating the damage or disruption they cause. Natural forces are powerful, and most hazards are beyond our control. Mitigation is not a quick fix; it is a long-term effort to reduce vulnerability. FEMA defines "hazard mitigation" as any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to life and property from hazard events."

Each community faces unique hazards and brings different resources and priorities to the table. Given the variety of approaches and agencies involved, no single solution exists for mitigating the effects of natural hazards. Planning provides the framework to evaluate these options and develop a coordinated program that reduces local hazard impacts while supporting other community goals. A comprehensive plan ensures that strategies are fully reviewed, efficiently implemented, and aligned to minimize conflicts and reduce costs. It also ensures that activities are coordinated with one another and aligned with other goals and programs, helping to prevent conflicts and reduce implementation costs.

Under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (42 USC 5165), communities must have a hazard mitigation plan to be eligible for Federal mitigation funds. Such a plan not only fulfills FEMA's prerequisite for receiving mitigation funding but also guides the effective use of these funds. FEMA further recognizes approved plans through the Community

Rating System (CRS), a program that lowers flood insurance premiums in participating communities. This program is further described in Section Three: Capability Assessment.

This plan identifies activities that can be carried out by both the public and private sectors to reduce risks to safety, health, and property from natural hazards. It fulfills Federal mitigation planning requirements, qualifies for CRS credit, and provides Tangipahoa Parish and its communities with a blueprint for reducing hazard impacts on people and property.

History, Geography, Population and Economy

History

Tangipahoa Parish is one of Louisiana's Florida Parishes. Established on March 6, 1869, it was the last of the Florida Parishes to be created and was formed from portions of Livingston, St. Helena, St. Tammany, and Washington Parishes. The parish seat is Amite City, while Hammond serves as the parish's largest municipality and primary economic center.

Named for Peter Hammond, a Swedish immigrant who settled in the area during the mid-1800s, Hammond experienced significant growth following the arrival of the railroad, which helped establish the city as an important commercial and transportation center. Early industries included lumber production, tanning, and manufacturing, contributing to the community's growth before and after the Civil War.

Soon after the Civil War, Peter Hammond laid out the town, and the growth of merchandising and related businesses quickly established Hammond as a commercial center for the region. In 1893, Colonel Henry Robinson built the first of three prominent hotels on a site facing the railroad tracks near the center of town. The town became a popular destination for northern visitors seeking a warmer climate during the winter months and for New Orleans residents looking to avoid yellow fever outbreaks during the summer. By the early twentieth century, Hammond was known as the "Strawberry Capital of America." Large quantities of strawberries were shipped north by rail until increasing competition from California and other states reduced the area's market share. Hammond's location at the intersection of two major interstate highways has helped support a diverse commercial and industrial economy despite its relatively modest size.

The Town of Independence was originally known as Uncle Sam when it was settled in the 1830s. Italian families began arriving in the early 1880s and initially worked in the area's sugarcane fields. Because of its strong Italian heritage, the town became known as "Little Italy." These families later established strawberry and truck farms in Uncle Sam, which was ideally located along the railroad between Amite City and Hammond. As the Italian population grew, many residents transitioned from agricultural labor to retail and commercial activities that supported employees at the nearby Southern Car Works. The community eventually adopted the name Independence and remained an important cultural influence within the parish.

Kentwood was named after Amos Kent, an early settler who established a sawmill and brickyard that eventually became one of the largest operations of its kind in the South. The lumber industry thrived in the area until approximately 1920, when the supply of virgin timber began to decline. Kentwood was once the largest town in the parish, but its population decreased as the timber industry contracted. The community subsequently turned to dairy production and experienced renewed economic growth through the use of cooperative breeding and marketing techniques. Today, dairy production remains an important industry in the northern portion of the parish.

The first railroad serving the area was chartered in 1852 by the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad (later the Illinois Central Railroad). The railroad attracted the first major land developers to a site approximately 68 miles from New Orleans that had been selected as a station stop and would later become the City of Amite. Amite City has served as the parish seat since the creation of Tangipahoa Parish in 1869. The name "Amite" is derived from a French word used by early explorers to describe the Native American inhabitants of the area. During the Civil War, Amite City was the site of one of Louisiana's principal Confederate induction and training facilities at nearby Camp

Moore, which was named after Governor Thomas Overton Moore. More than 400 soldiers are buried at Camp Moore Cemetery.

Ponchatoula is a Choctaw name meaning "falling" or "flowing hair," a reference to the Spanish moss commonly found throughout the area. Following the arrival of the railroad, Ponchatoula began to grow as railroad work crews established a base camp in the community. Sawmills were eventually constructed to harvest the abundant pine and cypress forests nearby. Strawberry and truck farming also became important components of the local economy.

The original Ponchatoula railroad depot was built by the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad. The depot was destroyed when Union forces captured the town in March 1863 and was subsequently rebuilt in 1865. The present-day depot was constructed in 1894 and remodeled in the late 1920s.

Geography

Tangipahoa Parish is located in southeastern Louisiana, approximately 90 miles north of the Gulf of America. With approximately 792 square miles of land area, Tangipahoa Parish ranks 21st in the state by size and, with an estimated population of 139,823, ranks 10th in the state by population. Neighboring jurisdictions include St. Helena and Livingston Parishes to the west, Washington and St. Tammany Parishes to the east, St. John the Baptist Parish and Lake Pontchartrain to the south, and Pike County, Mississippi, to the north.

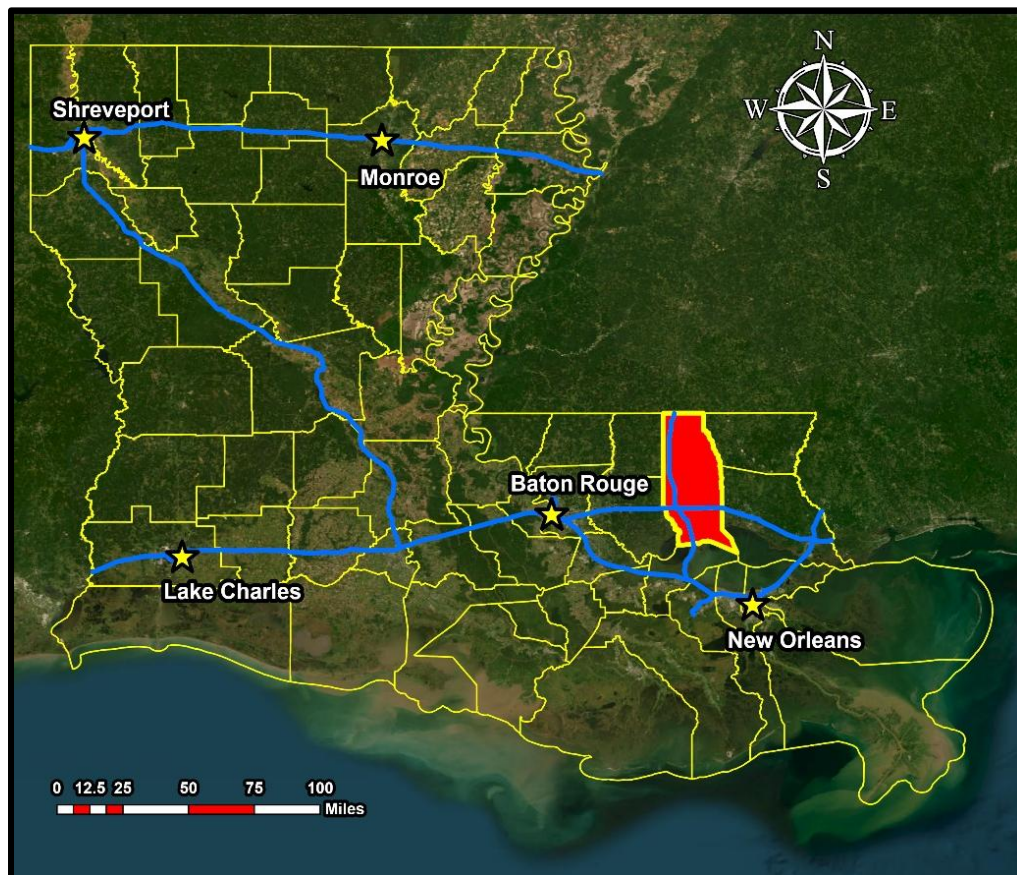


Figure 1-1: Location of Tangipahoa Parish in the State of Louisiana

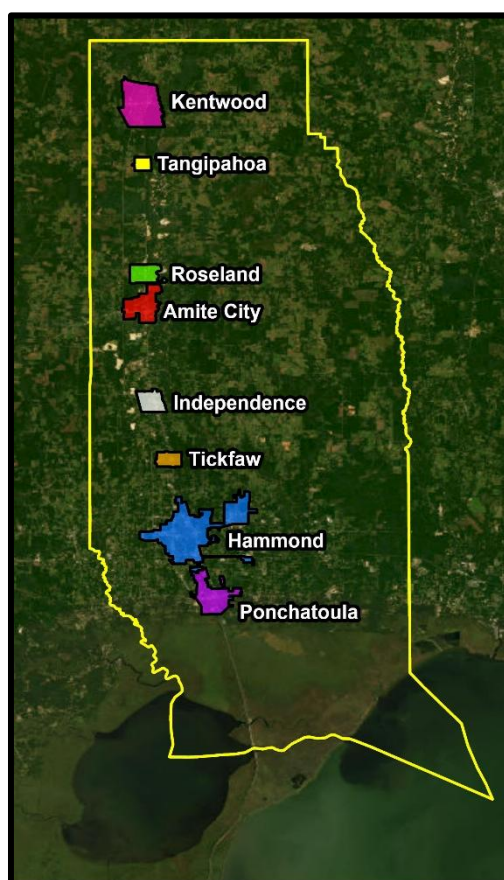


Figure 1-2: Incorporated Jurisdictions within Tangipahoa Parish

The topography of Tangipahoa Parish transitions from low, flat terrain in the southern portion of the parish to gently rolling hills in the north. The parish is approximately 51 miles long and 18 miles wide. Elevations range from approximately 360 feet along the northern parish boundary to near sea level in the wetlands bordering Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain. The northern portion of the parish is characterized by pine forests, hardwood stands, agricultural lands, and small communities situated among gently rolling hills.

Flooding is one of the most significant natural hazards affecting the parish. Approximately 45 percent of the parish's land area is located within FEMA's Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). Much of this flood-prone area is concentrated along the Tangipahoa River, Natalbany River, Tchefuncte River, and the shorelines of Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain.

Tangipahoa Parish experiences a humid subtropical climate (Cfa under the Köppen Climate Classification System). The parish's proximity to the Gulf of America contributes to warm temperatures, high humidity, and abundant rainfall throughout the year. These climatic conditions support dense vegetation, productive agricultural lands, and a long growing season.

Summers are typically long, hot, and humid, with average daily high temperatures often exceeding 92°F during July and August. Excessive heat events and severe thunderstorms are common during the summer months. Winters are generally mild and relatively short, although freezing temperatures and winter weather events occasionally occur. Average daily high temperatures during the winter months (December through February) typically range from the upper 50s to mid-60s.

Average annual rainfall is approximately 68 inches. Due to its location in southeastern Louisiana and proximity to the Gulf of America, Tangipahoa Parish is extremely susceptible to tropical cyclone activity. Hurricane season extends

from June 1 through November 30, with the greatest frequency of tropical storms and hurricanes typically occurring during August and September.

Tangipahoa Parish is located in Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) Region 9 (Figure 1-3).

As noted above, Tangipahoa Parish is located in the south-eastern region of Louisiana.

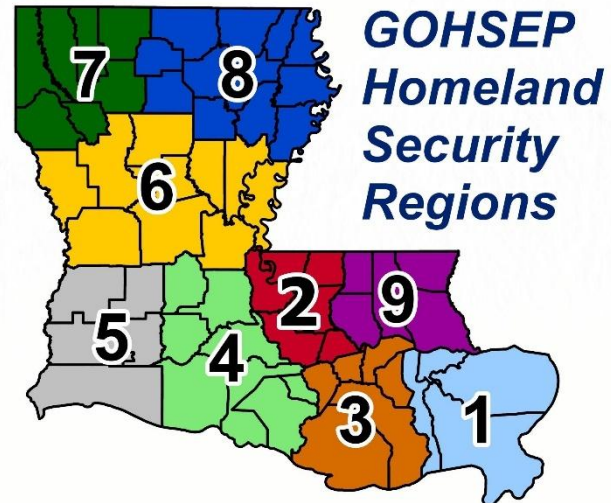


Figure 1-3: Louisiana Homeland Security Regions

Population

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Tangipahoa Parish had an estimated population of 139,823 as of July 1, 2024, representing an approximate increase of 14.3% from the 2010 Census population.

Table 1-1: Tangipahoa Parish Population
(Source: US Census)

Variables	2010 Census	2020 Census	2024 Estimate	Percent Change 2010 -2024
Total Population	121,101	133,157	139,823	14.3%
Population Density (Pop/Sq. Mi.) *	153	168.3	176.8	14.12%
Total Housing Units	-	56,685	61,551	-
Persons Per Household	-	2.86	2.61	-

**Data reflects land area only, not total area including water*

Economy

The economy of Tangipahoa Parish is supported by the lumber and wood products industries, food manufacturing, healthcare, educational institutions, agriculture, and other agriculture-related industries. The parish's transportation network, available workforce, natural resources, and land suitable for commercial and industrial development contribute to its economic growth and development. Tangipahoa Parish ranks 12th among Louisiana's 64 parishes in per capita retail sales.

The Tangipahoa Economic Development Foundation (TEDF), in partnership with the Tangipahoa Parish Economic Development Office, works to attract new investment and employment opportunities while supporting the retention and expansion of existing businesses. The organizations also focus on workforce development, infrastructure improvements, and economic development policy initiatives. The TEDF Master Plan identifies five strategic priorities for fostering business investment and job creation within the parish: marketing, business development, workforce development, infrastructure development, and resource development.

Table 1-2: Tangipahoa Parish Business Patterns
(Source: US Census, CBP)

Business Description	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll (\$1,000)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6	8	199
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	10	66	4,643
Utilities	8	279	24,439
Construction	202	1,187	63,311
Manufacturing	82	2,493	126,415
Wholesale trade	108	2,037	86,464
Retail trade	445	6,747	203,427
Transportation and warehousing	90	1,857	87,043
Information	26	369	20,135
Finance and insurance	185	1,210	69,372
Real estate and rental and leasing	121	620	23,887
Professional, scientific, and technical services	217	1,173	70,061
Management of companies and enterprises	12	505	32,709
Administrative and support and waste management	80	1,966	54,286
Educational services	34	521	13,814
Health care and social assistance	334	9,058	370,980
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	31	457	5,543
Accommodation and food services	266	5,487	74,721
Other services (except public administration)	242	1,836	57,611
Industries not classified	7	2	194

Hazard Mitigation

To fully understand hazard mitigation efforts in Tangipahoa Parish and throughout Louisiana, it is first crucial to understand how hazard mitigation relates to the broader concept of emergency management. In the early 1980s, the newly-created Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was charged with developing a structure for how the federal, state, and local governments would respond to disasters. FEMA developed the *four phases of emergency management*, an approach which can be applied to all disasters. The four phases are as follows:

- Hazard Mitigation**—described by FEMA and the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) as “any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from a hazard event.” The goal of mitigation is to save lives and reduce property damage. Besides significantly aiding in the obviously desirous goal of saving human lives, mitigation can reduce the enormous cost of disasters to property owners and all levels of government. In addition, mitigation can protect critical community facilities and minimize community disruption, helping communities return to usual daily living in the aftermath of disaster. Examples of mitigation involve a range of activities and actions including the following: land-use planning, adoption and enforcement of building codes, and construction projects (e.g., flood proofing homes through elevation, or acquisition or relocation away from floodplains).
- Emergency Preparedness**—includes plans and preparations made to save lives and property and to facilitate response operations in advance of a disaster event.

- **Disaster Response**—includes actions taken to provide emergency assistance, save lives, minimize property damage, and speed recovery immediately following a disaster.
- **Disaster Recovery**—includes actions taken to return to a normal or improved operating condition following a disaster.

Figure 1-4 illustrates the basic relationship between these phases of emergency management. While hazard mitigation may occur both before and after a disaster event, it is significantly more effective when implemented before an event occurs. This principle is central to the plan's strategy: reducing risk before disaster strikes to lessen the need for response and recovery afterward.

As *Figure 1-4* demonstrates, mitigation planning often involves updates following disaster events. This can give the appearance that mitigation is reactive rather than proactive. In reality, post-disaster revision is an essential step in strengthening mitigation. Each event provides valuable lessons and opportunities to reduce the impacts of future hazards.



*Figure 1-4: The Four Phases of Emergency Management
(Source: Tangipahoa Parish Government)*

Unfortunately, this cycle can be painful for a community. For instance, the risks of disasters that could create catastrophic incidents in Louisiana were thought to be relatively well-understood prior to 2005. However, the impact of the 2005 hurricane season on the Gulf Coast region of the United States prompted a new level of planning and engagement related to disaster response, recovery, and hazard mitigation. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita hit three weeks apart and together caused astonishing damage to human life and to property. The two storms highlighted a hurricane season that spawned 28 storms—unparalleled in American history. The 2005 hurricane season confirmed Louisiana's extreme exposure to natural disasters and both the positive effects and the concerns resulting from engineered flood-protection solutions. More recently, the historically impactful 2020 hurricane season reinforced the need for proper planning and mitigation strategies.

The catastrophic tropical events of 2005, 2020, and 2021, coupled with the unprecedented flooding events of 2016 have had profound impacts on emergency management and hazard mitigation throughout Louisiana. As detailed later in this document, significant funding has been made available to the State of Louisiana and its parishes for the purpose of hazard mitigation planning. The storms also raised awareness of the importance of hazard mitigation among decision-makers and the general population, which has been particularly important since natural hazards will likely be increasing in frequency, magnitude, and impact in the coming years due to climate change.

General Strategy

During the last update to the Louisiana State Hazard Mitigation Plan, the State Hazard Mitigation Team (SHMT) began a long-term effort to better integrate related state plans into the mitigation planning process. This effort helps ensure that programs, policies, recommendations, and implementation strategies remain consistent across agencies.

As part of the integration process, the Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) encourages parishes and local jurisdictions with independent hazard mitigation plans to

align their plan formats and methodologies with the State Hazard Mitigation Plan. This alignment promotes consistency and continuity of information across local and state mitigation plans and programs.

The 2026 Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) uses the 2021 plan as the foundation for this update. The plan also incorporates the principles of the Plain Writing Act of 2010, which requires federal agencies to use communication that is clear, consistent, and accessible to the public. Although Louisiana and its political subdivisions are not bound by this law, its principles reflect best practices in hazard mitigation planning. Because effective mitigation depends on cooperation across all levels of government and the broader community, the plan must be easy to use and understand. The Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee built on the strengths of previous plans while identifying areas for improvement in the 2026 update. This version remains consistent with prior plans where appropriate, while removing outdated content and adding new material where necessary.

2026 Plan Update

This 2026 plan update proceeds with the previous goals of the Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan. The current goals are as follows:

1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the parish and in municipalities
3. Regulate sound development in the parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards

This plan update incorporates extensive textual revisions, as well as significant data and structural improvements. First, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Centers for Environmental Information's (NCEI) Storm Events Database was used in the analysis, which provides historical hazard data from 1950 to 2025. The planning committee further contributed detailed local information to more accurately reflect hazard impacts across the parish and its jurisdictions. Each section of the plan was updated to reflect the most current data and planning vision. Among the most significant changes are the development of new hazard profiles and risk assessments, as well as the removal of repetitive material from prior plan updates.

The 2026 plan update is organized in the same format as the 2021 update, with two changes to this 2026 update as outlined below. The decision to change the title of Appendix C from Essential Facilities to Critical Facilities was made to better align with FEMA-preferred terminology. Tangipahoa Parish participates in the Community Rating System (CRS) program. For this reason, an additional appendix, Appendix F, was created to house specific information relating to CRS Activity 512.a: Floodplain Management Plan.

- Section One Introduction
- Section Two Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment
- Section Three Capability Assessment
- Section Four Mitigation Strategies
- Appendix A Planning Process
- Appendix B Plan Maintenance
- Appendix C Critical Facilities
- Appendix D Plan Adoption
- Appendix E State Required Worksheets
- Appendix F Element 512.a: Floodplain Management Plan

Table 1-3: 2026 Plan Update Crosswalk

Plan Update Crosswalk	
2021 Update	2026 Update
Section 1: Introduction	Section 1: Introduction
Section 2: Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment	Section 2: Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment
Section 3: Capability Assessment	Section 3: Capability Assessment
Section 4: Mitigation Strategy	Section 4: Mitigation Strategy
Appendix A: Planning Process	Appendix A: Planning Process
Appendix B: Plan Maintenance	Appendix B: Plan Maintenance
Appendix C: Essential Facilities	Appendix C: Critical Facilities
Appendix D: Plan Adoptions	Appendix D: Plan Adoptions
Appendix E: State Required Worksheets	Appendix E: State Required Worksheets
---	Appendix F: Element 512.a: Floodplain Management Plan

Despite numerous changes in this plan update, the plan remains consistent in its emphasis on the few types of hazards that pose the most risk to loss of life, injury, and property in Tangipahoa Parish and its municipalities. The extent of this risk is dictated primarily by its geographic location. Most significantly, the Tangipahoa Parish remains at high risk of water inundation from various sources, including flooding and tropical cyclone activity. The entire parish is also at high risk of damages from high winds and wind-borne debris. The 2016 flooding events, along with the 2021 hurricane season, were both felt heavily in all parts of Tangipahoa Parish. Other hazards threaten the parish and/or its communities, although not to such great degrees and not in such widespread ways. In all cases, the relative social vulnerability of areas threatened and affected plays a significant role in how governmental agencies and their partners (local, parish, state and federal) prepare for and respond to disasters.

Mitigation efforts related to particular hazards are highly individualized by jurisdiction. Flexibility in response and planning is essential. The most important step forward to improve hazard management capability is to improve coordination and information sharing between the various levels of government regarding hazards.

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2. Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment

Overview

The risk assessment identifies and assesses a large variety of threats and hazards that impact the parish to identify a strategy for mitigation. Having identified the categories of hazards, emergencies, disasters, and catastrophes, this section describes the risks associated with each identified hazard of concern. Each section (1) defines the hazard, (2) explains how each hazard is measured, (3) provides the hazard's geographic extent, (4) analyzes the previous occurrences, (5) evaluates each hazard's future likelihood of occurrence, and (6) identifies the worst-case scenario for each hazard.

The following steps were used to define the risk of each hazard:

- Profile and describe each hazard
 - Geographic areas most affected by the hazard
 - Previous occurrences and detailed description of events occurring in the last 5-years
 - Occurrence probability/frequency estimates
 - Worst-case scenarios
- Determine exposure to each hazard
 - Exposure was determined by overlaying hazard maps with an inventory of structures, facilities, and systems to determine which of them would be exposed to each hazard
 - Vulnerability analysis for people and infrastructure

The primary source for historical data used throughout the risk assessment is the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) Storm Events Database, which provides natural hazard event data from 1950 to the present. In staying consistent with climatological studies, the NCEI Storm Events Database was evaluated for the past 30 years (1996 – 2025) to determine the future probability and frequency of a hazard occurring when data was available.

Data Limitations

Throughout the planning process, every effort was made to use the best available data. Much of the historic natural-hazard occurrence information was obtained through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) NCEI. The NCEI Storm Events Database contains data from January 1950 to the present (i.e., within the past few months); however, there are some issues with events recorded prior to 1996. From the years 1950 to 1954, the NCEI Storm Events Database only contain information on tornado events, until thunderstorm wind and hail events were added to the database for the time period between 1955 and 1992. All event types identified in the National Weather Service (NWS) Directive 10-1605 (48 in total) are recorded from 1996 to the present. For these hazards, only 30 years (1996 – 2025) worth of data was evaluated to determine the future probability and frequency of a hazard occurring. Additionally, property damage and crop damage estimates from the NCEI Storm Events Database are a "best guess" based on all available data at the time of the event publication.

The NCEI Storm Events Database does not record all events, only occurrences that have sufficient intensity to cause loss of life, injuries, significant property damage, and/or disruption to commerce. Even then, there are events that may not be covered due to changes in data collection and processing procedures over time. Also, events such as tornadoes or hailstorms rely heavily on eye-witness accounts which creates a reporting bias in urban areas. The inception of Doppler radar in 1980 significantly decreased this bias, especially for tornado events, but records prior to 1980 are not as detailed or complete as post 1980-records.

The Storm Prediction Center (SPC) National Severe Weather Database browser examines convective/thunderstorm-related winds only and does not include wind data from hurricane or non-thunderstorm wind damage. This data contains measured and estimated wind gusts including wind damage without estimated wind speeds. For many observations, this results in several thunderstorm wind events with no estimated or actual wind speed estimates.

The vulnerability estimates provided herein use the best data currently available, and the methodologies applied result in an approximation of risk. These estimates may be used to understand the relative risk from hazards and potential losses. However, uncertainties are inherent in any loss estimation methodology, arising in part from incomplete scientific knowledge concerning hazards and their effects on the built environment, as well as approximations and simplifications that are necessary for a comprehensive analysis.

Identifying Hazards

Several emergency management and hazard mitigation documents at the state and local levels were reviewed to identify a comprehensive list of hazards that may impact the parish. These documents addressed a wide range of hazards including natural, technological, and human-caused. The primary source used for hazard identification was FEMA's National Risk Index. Hazards receiving a medium or higher rating were profiled, with additional hazards included based on recommendations from Tangipahoa Parish planning committee members and stakeholders. The table below provides a comprehensive list of the hazards selected based on the above criteria.

Table 2-1: Hazard Profile Summary.

Hazard	Profiled in Previous Plan	Profiled in the 2026 Update
Coastal Land Loss	X	*
Flooding	X	X
Heat Wave		X
Ice Storm		X
Lightning		X
Strong Winds		X
Subsidence	X	*
Thunderstorms (Hail, Lightning, and Wind)	X	*
Tornadoes	X	X
Tropical Cyclones	X	X
Wildfires	X	X
Winter Weather	X	X
Cyber Security	X	*
Bioterrorism	X	*
Pandemic	X	*

*Profiled in last plan, but discounted due to low impact on the parish.

Historical Context and Previous Occurrences

The following table displays past Presidential Declaration occurrences and provides background on the type of natural disasters that have affected the parish in the past.

Table 2-2: Major Disaster Declarations in the Parish.

Disaster Number	Type	Year	Declaration
208	DR	1965	HURRICANE BETSY
374	DR	1973	SEVERE STORMS & FLOODING
3031	EM	1977	DROUGHT & FREEZING
534	DR	1977	SEVERE STORMS & FLOODING
679	DR	1983	SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING
752	DR	1986	HURRICANE JUAN
833	DR	1989	SEVERE STORMS & TORNADOES
956	DR	1992	HURRICANE ANDREW

Disaster Number	Type	Year	Declaration
978	DR	1993	SEVERE STORMS & FLOODING
1049	DR	1995	SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING
1246	DR	1998	HURRICANE GEORGES/TS FRANCES
1380	DR	2001	TROPICAL STORM ALLISON
1435	DR	2002	TROPICAL STORM ISIDORE
1437	DR	2003	HURRICANE LILI
3172	EM	2003	LOSS OF SPACE SHUTTLE COLUMBIA
1548	DR	2004	HURRICANE IVAN
3212	EM	2005	HURRICANE KATRINA
1603	DR	2005	HURRICANE KATRINA
3260	EM	2005	HURRICANE RITA
1607	DR	2005	HURRICANE RITA
3289	EM	2008	HURRICANE GUSTAV
1786	DR	2008	HURRICANE GUSTAV
1792	DR	2008	HURRICANE IKE
3347	EM	2012	TROPICAL STORM ISAAC
4080	DR	2012	HURRICANE ISAAC
4263	DR	2016	SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING
4277	DR	2016	SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING
3392	EM	2018	TROPICAL STORM NATE
3416	EM	2019	TROPICAL STORM BARRY
4458	DR	2019	HURRICANE BARRY
3459	EM	2020	COVID-19
4484	DR	2020	COVID-19 PANDEMIC
3527	EM	2020	TROPICAL STORM CRISTOBAL
3538	EM	2020	TROPICAL STORMS LAURA AND MARCO
4559	DR	2020	HURRICANE LAURA
3543	EM	2020	HURRICANE SALLY
3547	EM	2021	HURRICANE DELTA
4570	DR	2021	HURRICANE DELTA
3549	EM	2021	TROPICAL STORM ZETA
4577	DR	2021	HURRICANE ZETA
3556	EM	2021	SEVERE WINTER STORM
4590	DR	2021	SEVERE WINTER STORMS
3568	EM	2021	TROPICAL STORM IDA
4611	DR	2021	HURRICANE IDA
3574	EM	2021	TROPICAL STORM NICHOLAS
3614	EM	2024	TROPICAL STORM FRANCINE
4817	DR	2024	HURRICANE FRANCINE

Probability of Future Threats and Hazards

The probability of each hazard occurring in the parish is estimated in the following tables:

Table 2-3: Probability of Future Hazard Reoccurrence.

Hazard	Probability				
	Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	Amite City	Hammond	Independence	Kentwood
Flooding	50%	7%	30%	7%	3%
Heat Wave	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Ice Storm	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%
Lightning	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
Strong Winds	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Tornadoes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tropical Cyclones	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
Wildfires	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%
Winter Weather	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%

Table 2-4: Probability of Future Hazard Reoccurrence.

Hazard	Probability			
	Ponchatoula	Roseland	Tangipahoa	Tickfaw
Flooding	17%	3%	7%	3%
Heat Wave	7%	7%	7%	7%
Ice Storm	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%
Lightning	60%	60%	60%	60%
Strong Winds	3%	3%	3%	3%
Tornadoes	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tropical Cyclones	29%	29%	29%	29%
Wildfires	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%
Winter Weather	23%	23%	23%	23%

Assessing Vulnerability Overview

The purpose of assessing vulnerability is to quantify and/or qualify exposure and determine how various threats and hazards impact life, property, the environment, and critical operations of the parish. Vulnerability can be defined as the manifestation of the inherent states of the system (e.g., physical, technical, organizational, cultural) that can be exploited to adversely affect (cause harm or damage to) that system. For example, identifying areas within the parish that suffer disproportional damage compared to other areas, or overall exposure of the entire parish to flooding. Identifying and understanding vulnerability to each threat and hazard provides a strong foundation for developing and pursuing mitigation actions.

The vulnerability analysis builds upon the information provided in the risk assessment by assessing the potential impact and amount of damage that each hazard has on the parish. To complete the analysis, the best available data were collected from a variety of sources, including local, state, and federal agencies and multiple analyses were performed qualitatively and quantitatively. The estimates provided in the vulnerability analysis should be used to understand the relative risk from each hazard and the potential losses that may be incurred; however, uncertainties

are inherent in any loss estimation methodology, arising in part from incomplete scientific knowledge concerning specific hazards and their effects on the built environment, as well as incomplete datasets and from approximations and simplifications that are necessary to provide a meaningful and complete analysis. Further, most datasets used in this assessment contain relatively short periods of records, which increases the uncertainty of any statistically based analysis.

Vulnerability Analysis Methodology

To direct the vulnerability analysis effort for the parish, two distinct methodologies were applied. The first includes a quantitative analysis that relies upon the best available data and technology, while the second methodology includes a qualitative analysis that relies more on local knowledge and rational decision-making. Upon completion, the methodologies are combined to create a vulnerability analysis that allows for some degree of quality control and assurance. The quantitative assessment focuses on potential hazard loss estimates, while the qualitative assessment is comprised of a scoring system built around values assigned by the Planning Team as to the likelihood of occurrence, spatial extent, and potential impact of each hazard.

Quantitative Methodology

The quantitative methodology consists of utilizing Hazus, a geographic information system (GIS)-based loss estimation software available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), as well as a detailed GIS-based approach independent of the Hazus software. These two GIS-based studies together help form a quantitative vulnerability analysis. GIS technology allows for the identification and analysis of potentially at-risk community assets such as people and infrastructure. This analysis was completed for hazards that can be spatially defined in a meaningful manner (i.e., hazards with an official and scientifically determined geographic extent) and for which GIS data were readily available.

Additionally, the National Risk Index developed by FEMA was utilized to determine the composite risk to 18 natural hazards to include avalanche, coastal flooding, cold wave, drought, earthquake, hail, heat wave, hurricane, ice storm, landslide, lightning, riverine flooding, strong wind, tornado, tsunami, volcanic activity, wildfire, and winter weather. Historic loss ratio, expected annual loss, and overall risk factor for any of the above hazards which are profiled in this plan are provided in the vulnerability analysis to provide further context on the risk associated to the hazard. Expected annual loss and the risk factor are calculated using the following formulas:

$$\text{Expected Annual Loss} = \text{Exposure} * \text{Annualized Frequency} * \text{Historic Loss Ratio}$$

$$\text{Risk Index} = \text{Expected Annual Loss} * \text{Social Vulnerability} / \text{Community Resilience}$$

Qualitative Methodology

The qualitative assessment relies less on technology, but more on historical and anecdotal data regarding expected hazard impacts. The qualitative assessment completed for the parish is based on the Priority Risk Index (PRI). The purpose of the PRI is to prioritize all potential hazards, and then group them into three categories of high, moderate, or low risk to identify and prioritize mitigation opportunities.

The PRI is a good practice to use when prioritizing hazards because it provides a standardized numerical value for hazards to be compared. Adapted PRI scores were calculated using five categories:

- Probability
- Impact
- Spatial Extent
- Warning Time
- Duration

Each degree of risk is assigned a value (1-4) and a weighting factor. To calculate the Risk Factor for a given hazard, the assigned risk value for each category is multiplied by the weighted factor, and the sum of all five categories is totaled together for a final score. The highest possible Risk Factor is a 4.0.

$$\text{Risk Factor} = [(\text{Probability} * 0.25) + (\text{Impact} * 0.25) + (\text{Spatial Extent} * 0.20) + (\text{Warning Time} * 0.15) + (\text{Duration} * 0.15)]$$

Priority Risk Index and Hazard Risk

Hazard risk is determined by calculating the Risk Factor for each hazard impacting the parish. A summary of the PRI is found in the following table. The conclusions drawn from the qualitative and quantitative assessments are fitted into three categories based on High, Moderate, or Low designations. Hazards identified as high risk have a risk factor of 2.5 or greater. Risk factors ranging from 2.0 to 2.4 are deemed moderate risk hazards while hazards with risk factors less than 2.0 are considered low risk.

Table 2-5: Summary of the Priority Risk Index.

PRI Category	Degree of Risk			Assigned Weighting Factor
	Level	Criteria	Index Value	
Probability	Unlikely	Less than 1% annual probability	1	25%
	Possible	Between 1 and 10% annual probability	2	
	Likely	Between 10 and 100% probability	3	
	Highly Likely	100% annual probability	4	
Impact	Minor	Very few injuries, if any. Only minor property damage and minimal disruption on quality of life. Temporary shutdown of critical facilities.	1	25%
	Limited	Minor injuries only. More than 10% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one day.	2	
	Critical	Multiple deaths/injuries possible. More than 25% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than a week.	3	
	Catastrophic	High number of deaths/injuries possible. More than 50% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for 30 days or more.	4	
Spatial Extent	Negligible	Less than 1% of area affected	1	20%
	Small	Between 1 and 10% of area affected	2	
	Moderate	Between 10 and 50% of area affected	3	
	Large	Between 50 and 100% of area affected	4	
Warning Time	More than 24 hours	Self-explanatory	1	15%
	12 to 24 hours	Self-explanatory	2	
	6 to 12 hours	Self-explanatory	3	
	Less than 6 hours	Self-explanatory	4	
Duration	Less than 6 hours	Self-explanatory	1	15%
	Less than 24 hours	Self-explanatory	2	
	Less than one week	Self-explanatory	3	
	More than one week	Self-explanatory	4	

Table 2-6: Associated Risk Factor with PRI Value Range.

Risk Factor	PRI Range
High Risk	2.5 to 4.0
Moderate Risk	2.0 to 2.4
Low Risk	0 to 1.9

Vulnerability Analysis (NRI & PRI)

The first table is the overall risk associated with each threat and hazard with 2.5 or above deemed high risk, 2.0 to 2.4 deemed medium risk, and less than 2.0 deemed low risk. The second table summarizes the composite risk of 18 natural hazards outlined previously on the parish by expected annual loss, social vulnerability, community resilience, and overall risk rating.

Table 2-7: PRI Vulnerability Analysis for the Parish.

Hazard	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Overall Risk
Flooding	3	4	3	4	3	3.4
Heat Wave	2	2	4	1	2	2.25
Ice Storm	1	2	2	1	4	1.9
Lightning	3	2	2	3	1	2.25
Strong Winds	2	2	3	3	1	2.2
Tornadoes	4	3	2	4	3	3.2
Tropical Cyclones	3	4	4	1	4	3.3
Wildfires	1	3	4	1	2	2.25
Winter Weather	3	4	4	1	2	3

*Table 2-8: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Risk to Eighteen Natural Hazards for the Parish.
(Source: National Risk Index)*

Expected Annual Loss	Social Vulnerability	Community Resilience	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Moderate	Relatively High	Relatively High	Relatively Moderate

Population and Development Trends

The future population and number of buildings can be estimated using U.S. Census Bureau housing and population data. The following tables show population and housing unit estimates from 2010 to 2024:

Table 2-9: Population Growth Rate for the Parish.

Total Population	Tangipahoa Parish	Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	Amite City	Hammond	Independence
1-Apr-10	121,097	83,950	4,141	20,019	1,665
1-Apr-20	133,157	96,026	4,005	19,584	1,635
1-Jul-24	139,823	99,685	4,048	21,539	2,207
Population Growth between 2010 – 2020	10.0%	14.4%	-3.3%	-2.2%	-1.8%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2020	1.0%	1.4%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%
Population Growth between 2020 – 2024	5.0%	3.8%	1.1%	10.0%	35.0%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2020 – 2024	1.25%	0.95%	0.27%	2.50%	8.75%

Table 2-10: Population Growth Rate for the Parish.

Total Population	Kentwood	Ponchatoula	Roseland	Tangipahoa	Tickfaw
1-Apr-10	2,198	6,559	1,123	748	694
1-Apr-20	2,145	7,822	880	425	635
1-Jul-24	2,087	7,808	1,070	522	857
Population Growth between 2010 – 2020	-2.4%	19.3%	-21.6%	-43.2%	-8.5%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2020	-0.2%	1.9%	-2.2%	-4.3%	-0.9%
Population Growth between 2020 – 2024	-2.7%	-0.2%	21.6%	22.8%	35.0%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2020 – 2024	-0.68%	-0.04%	5.40%	5.71%	8.74%

Table 2-11: Housing Growth Rate for the Parish.

Total Housing Units	Tangipahoa Parish	Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	Amite City	Hammond	Independence
1-Apr-10	50,073	34,978	1,502	8,059	708
1-Apr-20	54,698	37,886	1,625	9,189	762
1-Jul-24	62,828	44,330	1,848	9,855	863
Housing Growth between 2010 – 2020	9.2%	8.3%	8.2%	14.0%	7.6%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2020	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	1.4%	0.8%
Housing Growth between 2020 – 2024	14.9%	17.0%	13.7%	7.2%	13.3%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2020 – 2024	3.7%	4.3%	3.4%	1.8%	3.3%

Table 2-12: Housing Growth Rate for the Parish.

Total Housing Units	Kentwood	Ponchatoula	Roseland	Tangipahoa	Tickfaw
1-Apr-10	967	2,852	471	259	277
1-Apr-20	1,001	3,214	501	236	284
1-Jul-24	1,014	3,884	514	229	291
Housing Growth between 2010 – 2020	3.5%	12.7%	6.4%	-8.9%	2.5%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2010 – 2020	0.4%	1.3%	0.6%	-0.9%	0.3%
Housing Growth between 2020 – 2024	1.3%	20.8%	2.6%	-3.0%	2.5%
Average Annual Growth Rate between 2020 – 2024	0.3%	5.2%	0.6%	-0.7%	0.6%

Since the previous plan update in 2021, Tangipahoa Parish has experienced increases in both population and housing development. As growth continues, the parish and its communities will remain vigilant in guiding new development and implementing appropriate mitigation actions to reduce future risk. Initiatives such as active floodplain management have regulated the development of flood prone areas to continue supporting and encouraging safer communities within Tangipahoa Parish. The development that has occurred since 2021 has not in any knowing way altered the parish's vulnerability to natural hazards. Tangipahoa Parish will continue to monitor the rise of development and ensure that any new planning project is within the limitations of this hazard mitigation plan and for the best interest of the public, especially socially vulnerable populations.

Population and development trends vary across the parish. The following figures summarize key population characteristics, at-risk populations, and social vulnerability indicators for Tangipahoa Parish and each jurisdiction.

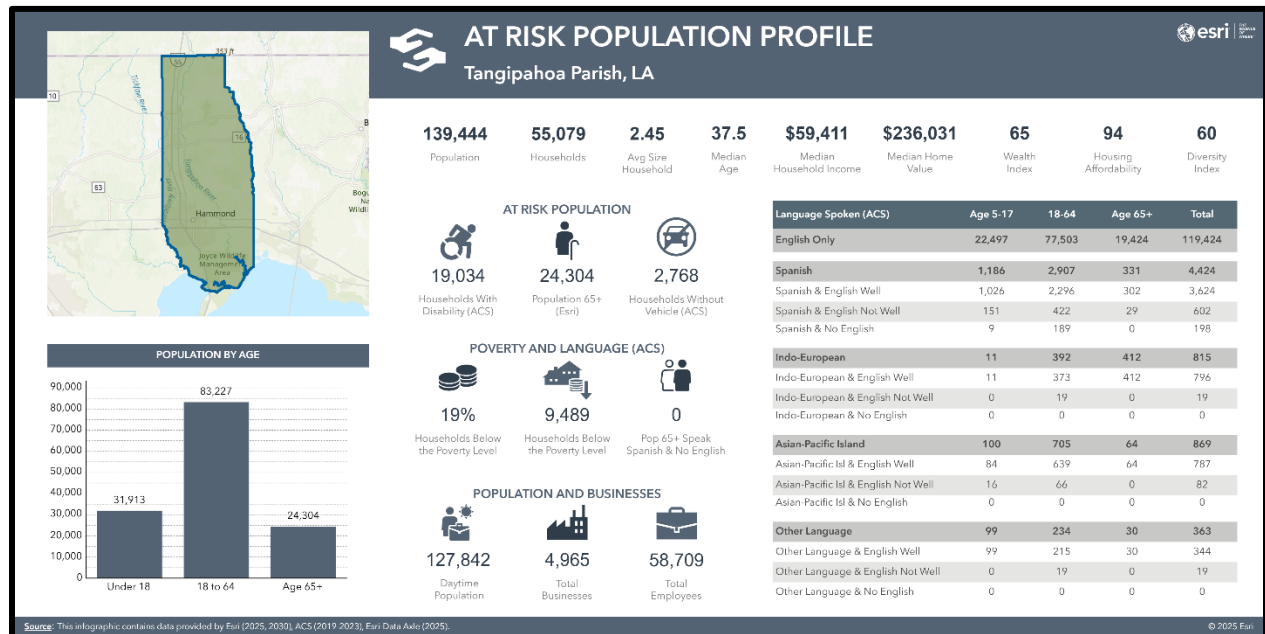


Figure 2-1: Tangipahoa At Risk Population Profile.

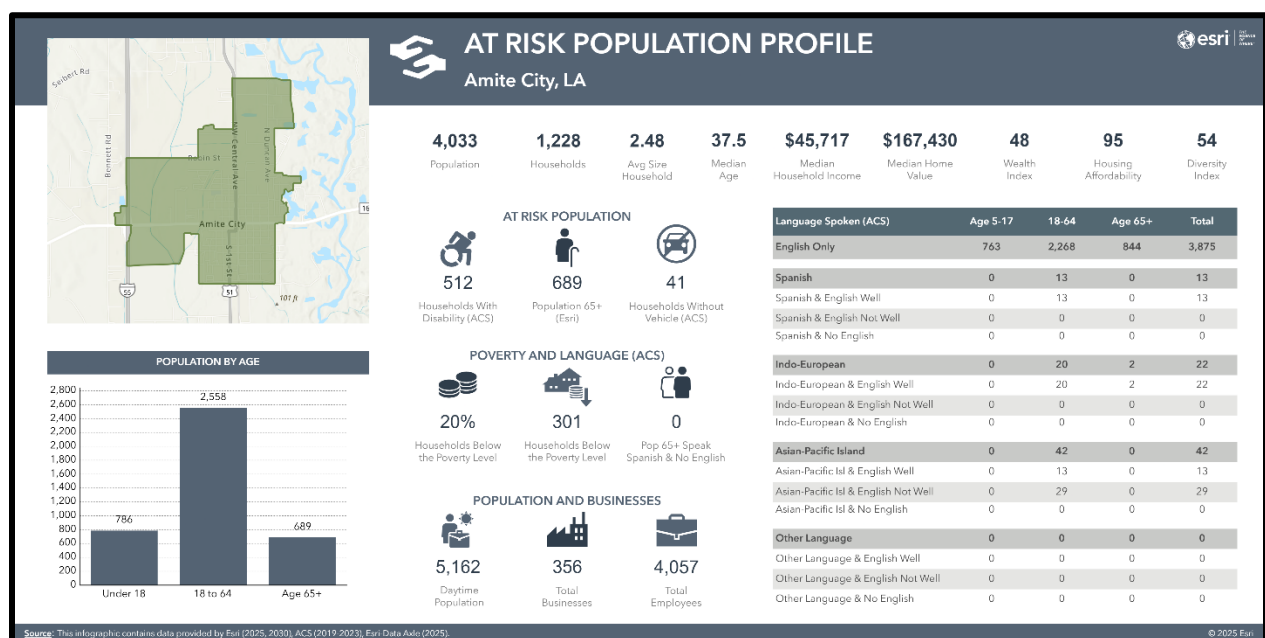


Figure 2-2: Amite City At Risk Population Profile.

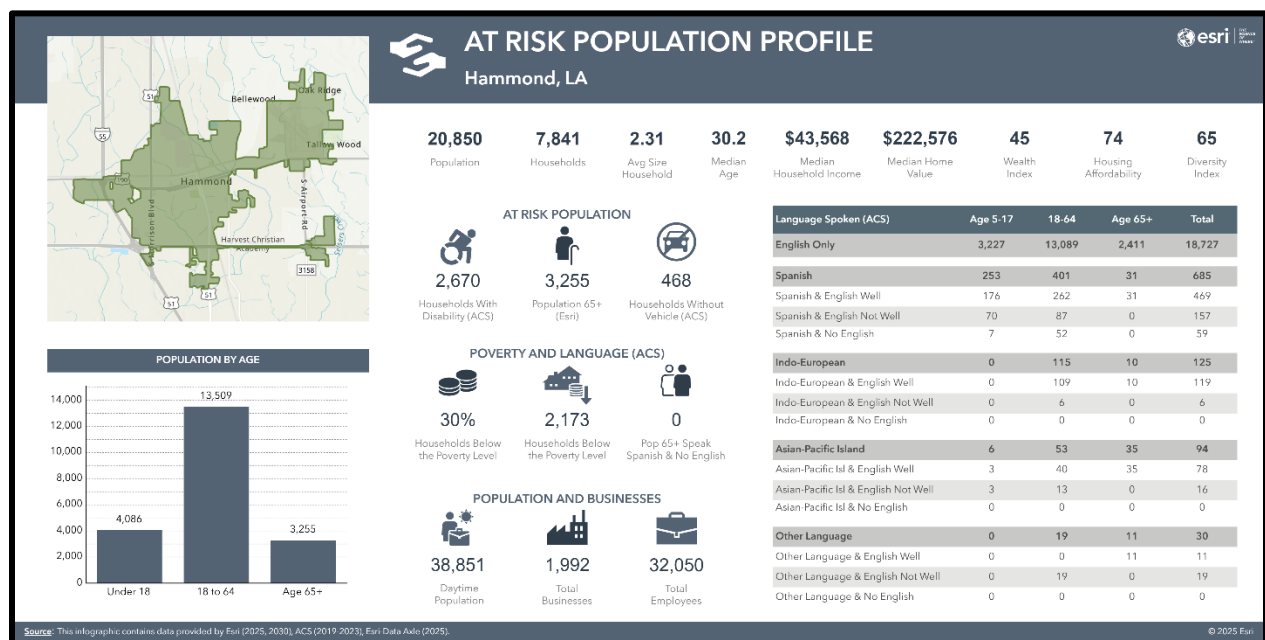


Figure 2-3: Hammond At Risk Population Profile.

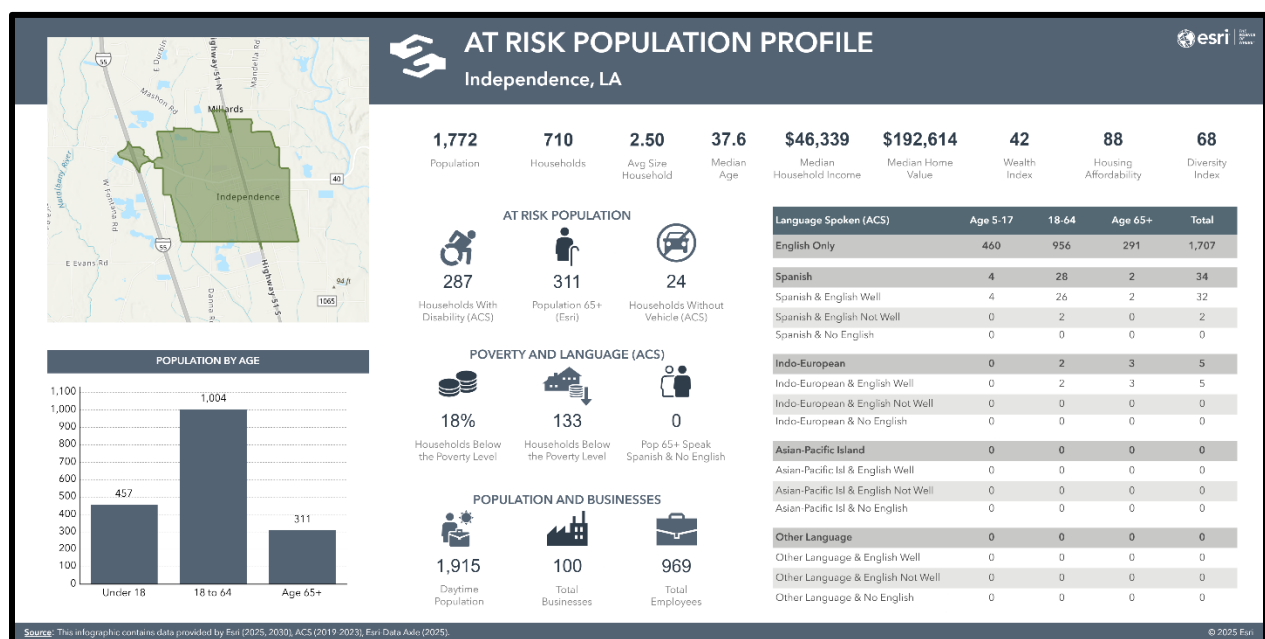


Figure 2-4: Independence At Risk Population Profile.

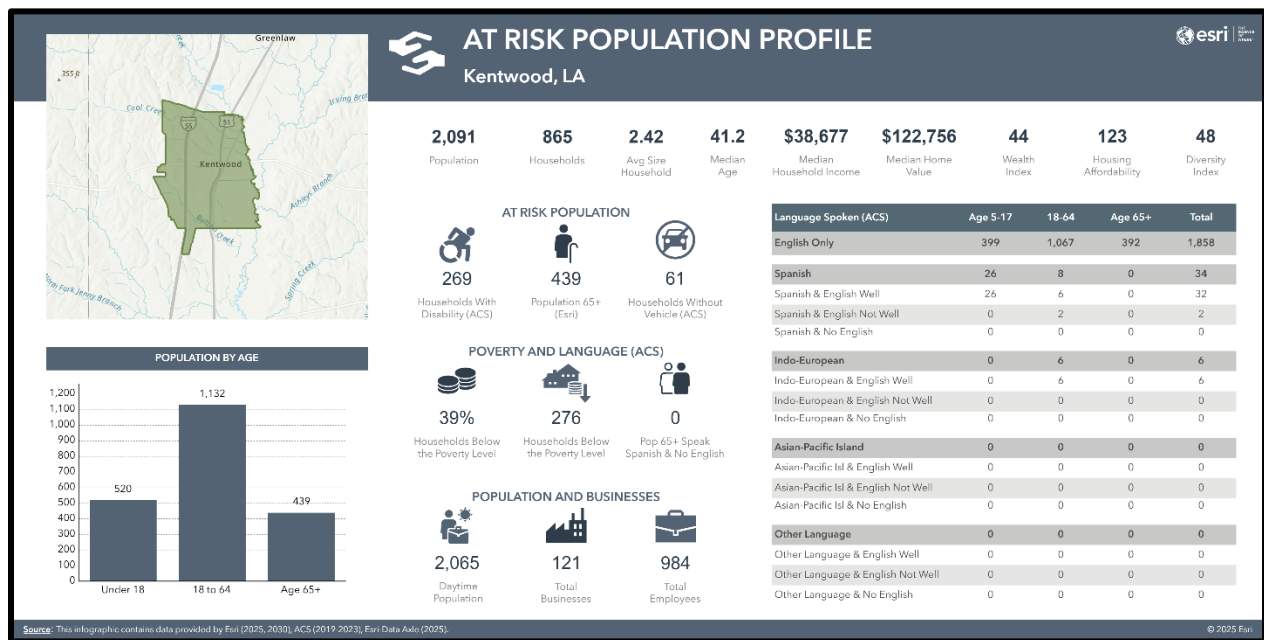


Figure 2-5: Kentwood At Risk Population Profile.

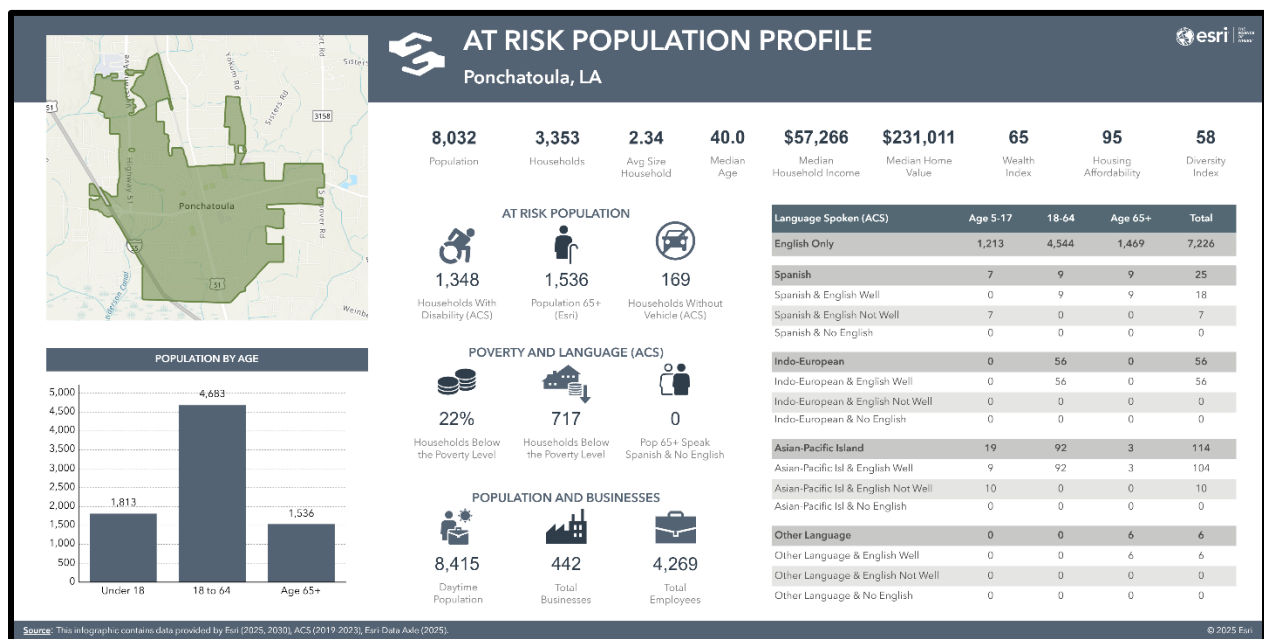


Figure 2-6: Ponchatoula At Risk Population Profile.

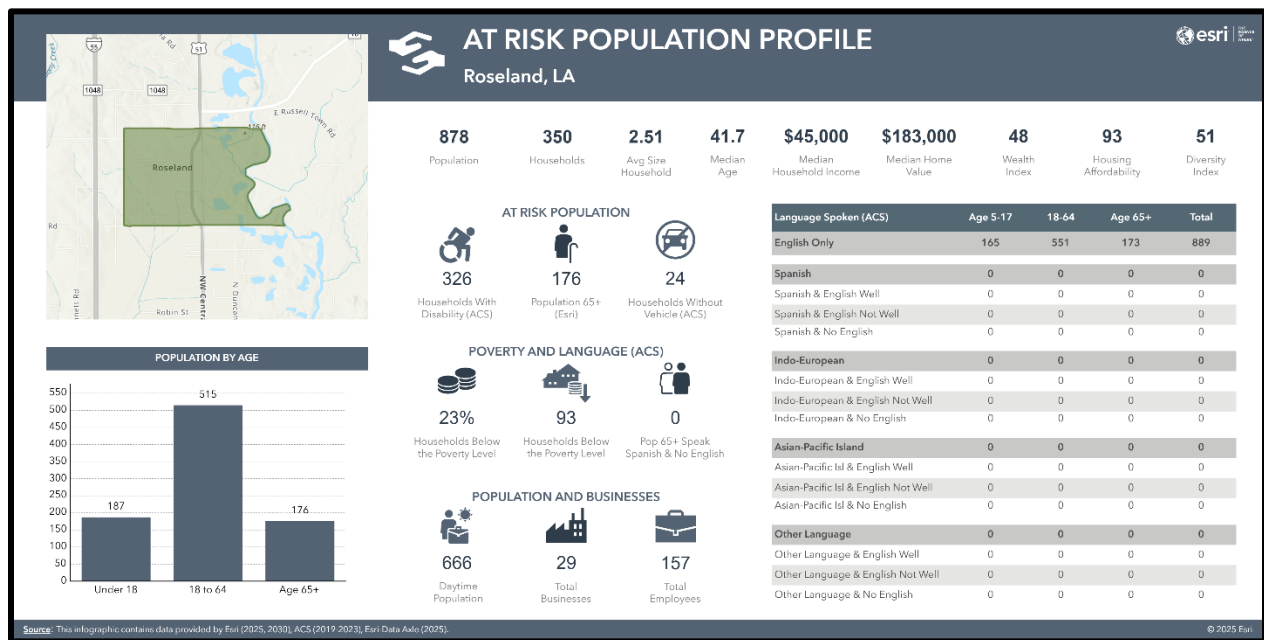


Figure 2-7: Roseland At Risk Population Profile.

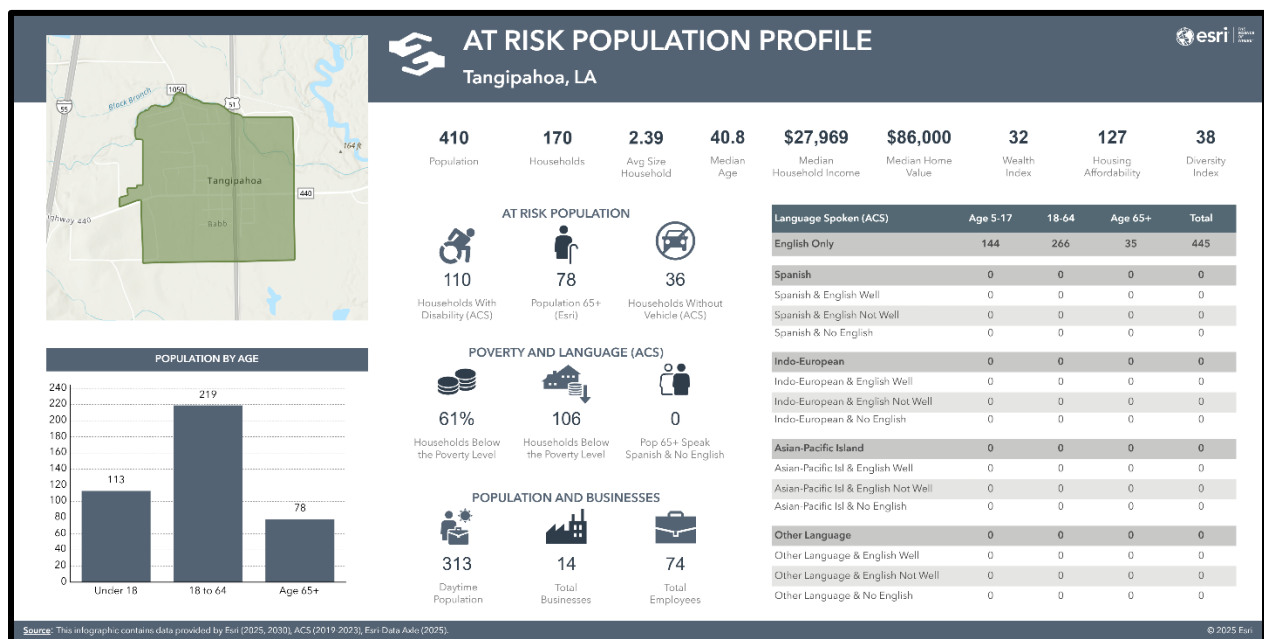


Figure 2-8: Tangipahoa At Risk Population Profile.

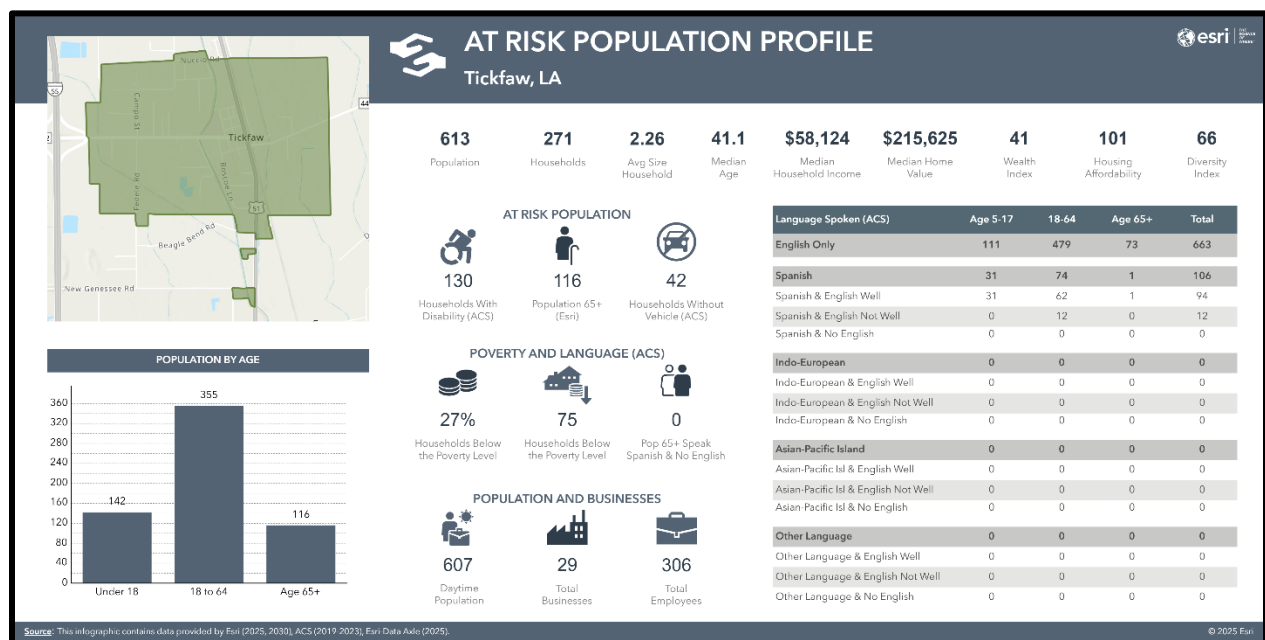


Figure 2-9: Tickfaw At Risk Population Profile.

Inventory of Assets for the Entire Parish

As part of the Risk Assessment, the planning team identified essential facilities throughout the parish. Within the entire planning area, there is an estimated value of \$9,582,412,000 in structures throughout the parish. The tables below provide the total estimated value for each type of structure by occupancy.

Table 2-13: Estimated Total of Potential Losses throughout the Parish.

Occupancy	Tangipahoa Parish	Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	Amite City	Hammond	Independence
Agricultural	\$28,601,000	\$26,439,000	\$495,000	\$1,198,000	\$0
Commercial	\$997,548,000	\$578,774,000	\$43,010,000	\$269,085,000	\$15,369,000
Government	\$41,213,000	-\$23,275,000	\$3,879,000	\$5,123,000	\$984,000
Industrial	\$201,145,000	\$137,757,000	\$14,147,000	\$32,341,000	\$3,889,000
Religion	\$207,351,000	\$121,392,000	\$15,226,000	\$45,211,000	\$1,925,000
Residential	\$7,999,214,000	\$5,607,535,000	\$238,001,000	\$1,398,214,000	\$76,987,000
Education	\$107,340,000	\$71,298,000	\$789,000	\$29,154,000	\$3,874,000
Total	\$9,582,412,000	\$6,519,920,000	\$315,547,000	\$1,780,326,000	\$103,028,000

Table 2-14: Estimated Total of Potential Losses throughout the Parish.

Occupancy	Kentwood	Ponchatoula	Roseland	Tangipahoa	Tickfaw
Agricultural	\$469,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Commercial	\$32,548,000	\$51,897,000	\$4,714,000	\$526,000	\$1,625,000
Government	\$1,336,000	\$51,478,000	\$1,602,000	\$86,000	\$0
Industrial	\$6,687,000	\$6,123,000	\$0	\$0	\$201,000
Religion	\$4,987,000	\$11,271,000	\$6,121,000	\$779,000	\$439,000
Residential	\$101,214,000	\$452,698,000	\$61,214,000	\$28,140,000	\$35,211,000
Education	\$378,000	\$1,508,000	\$339,000	\$0	\$0
Total	\$147,619,000	\$574,975,000	\$73,990,000	\$29,531,000	\$37,476,000

Critical Facilities of the Parish

The following figures show the locations and names of the critical facilities within the parish:

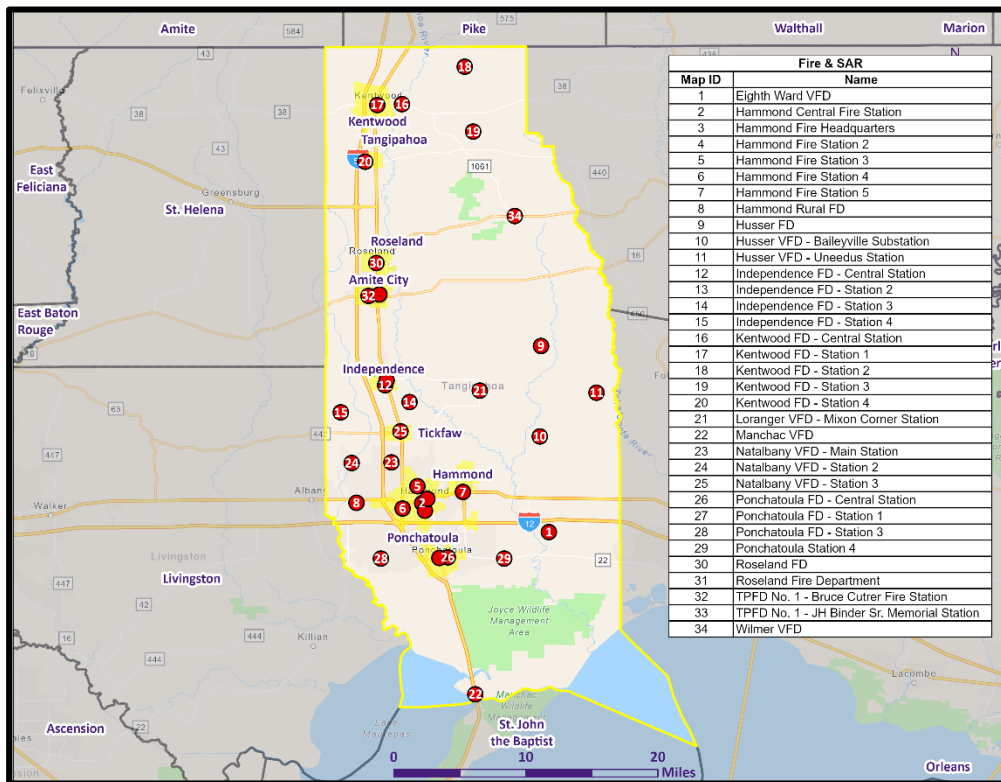


Figure 2-10: Fire and Rescue Facilities in Tangipahoa Parish.

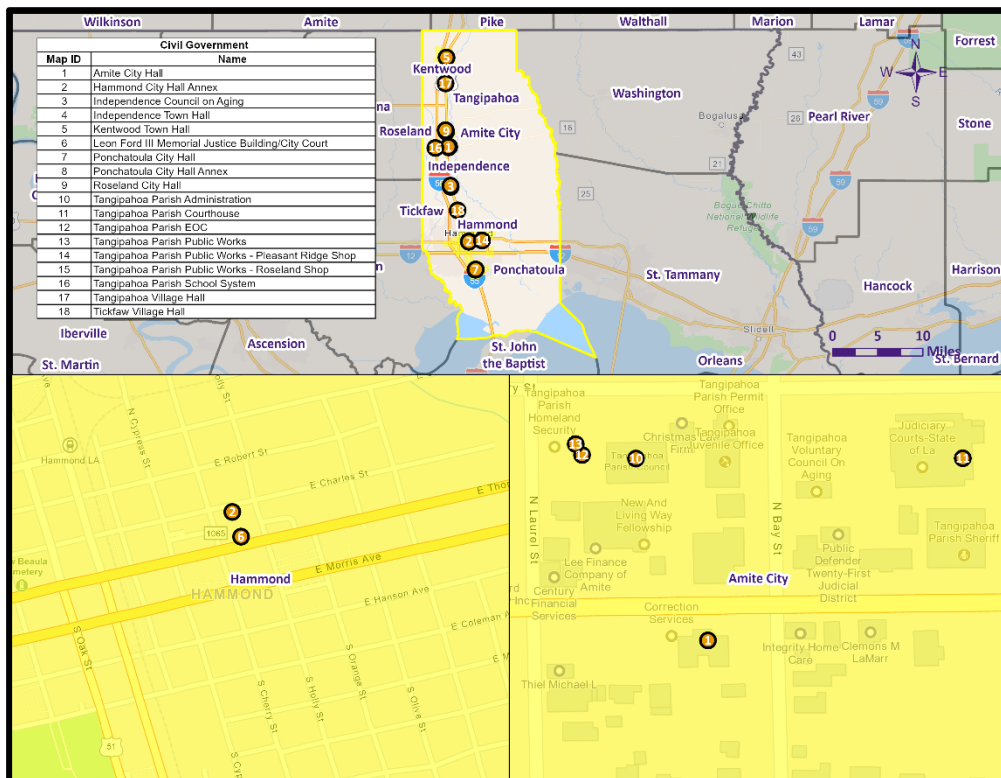


Figure 2-11: Government Facilities in Tangipahoa Parish.

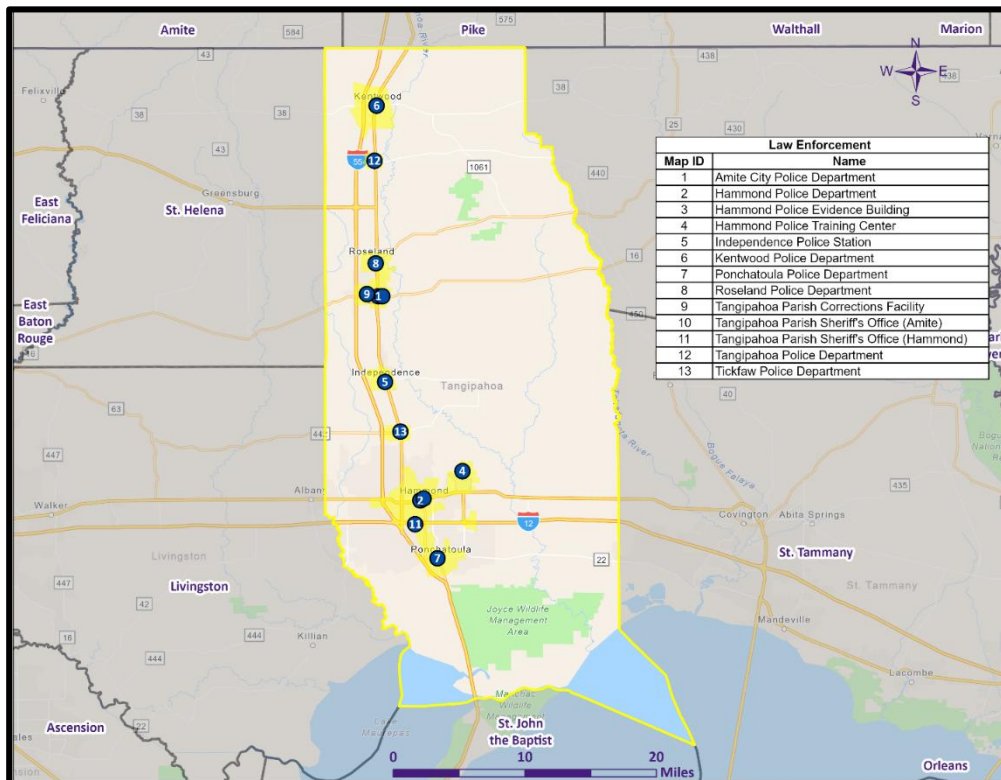


Figure 2-12: Law Enforcement Facilities in Tangipahoa Parish.

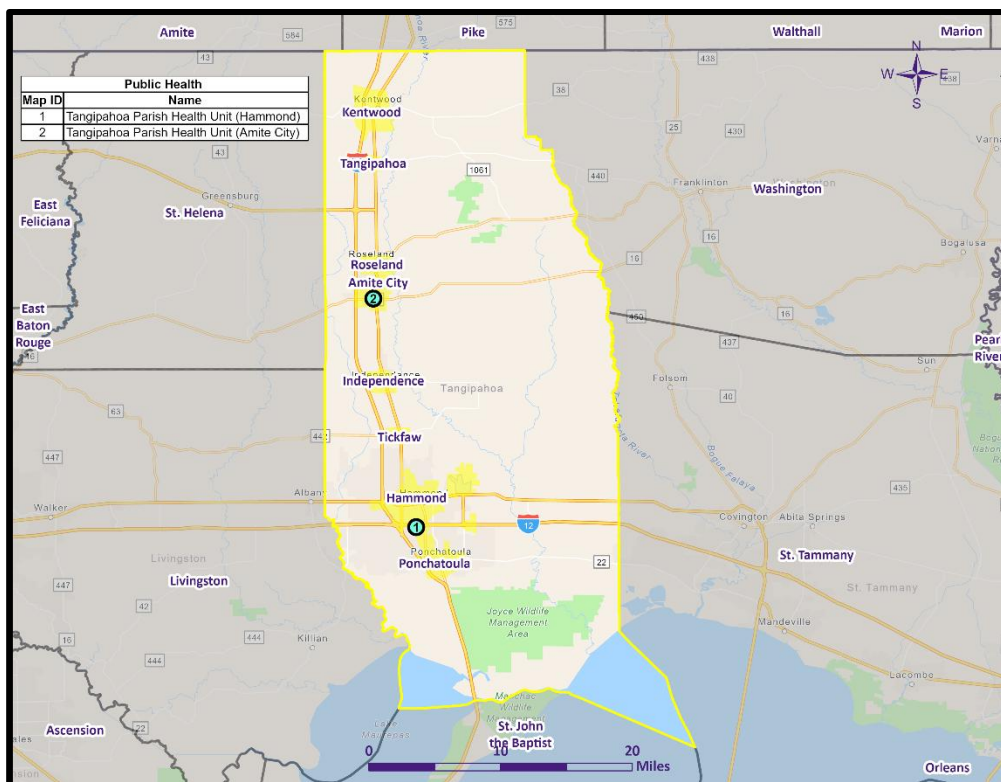


Figure 2-13: Public Health Facilities in Tangipahoa Parish.

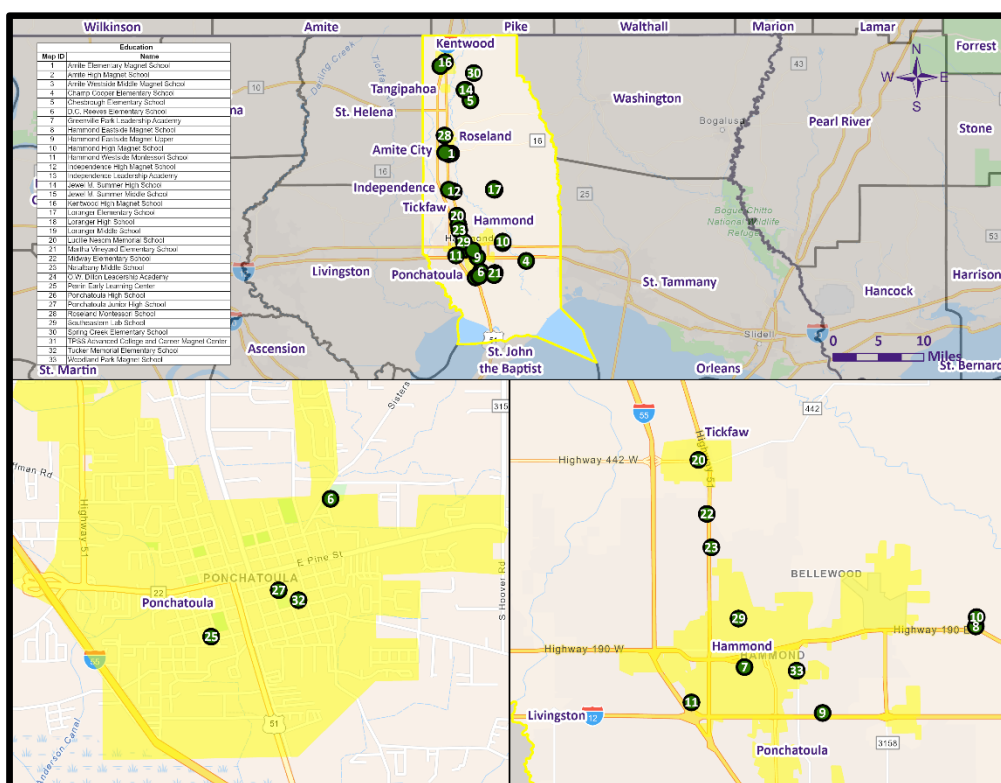


Figure 2-14: Educational Facilities in Tangipahoa Parish.

Land Use

The Parish Land Use table is provided below. Residential, commercial, and industrial areas account for only 11% of the parish's land use. Wetlands is the largest category at 163,324 acres, accounting for 31% of parish land. At 31,611 acres, water accounts for 6% of parish lands, while 152,787 acres of forested areas account for 29% of parish lands. The parish also consists of 121,175 acres of agricultural areas, accounting for 23% of all parish lands.

Table 2-15: Parish Land Use.

(Source: USGS Land Use Map)

Land Use	Acres	Percentage
Agricultural Land, Cropland, and Pasture	121,175	23%
Wetlands	163,324	31%
Forest Land (Not including forested wetlands)	152,787	29%
Urban/Development	57,953	11%
Water	31,611	6%

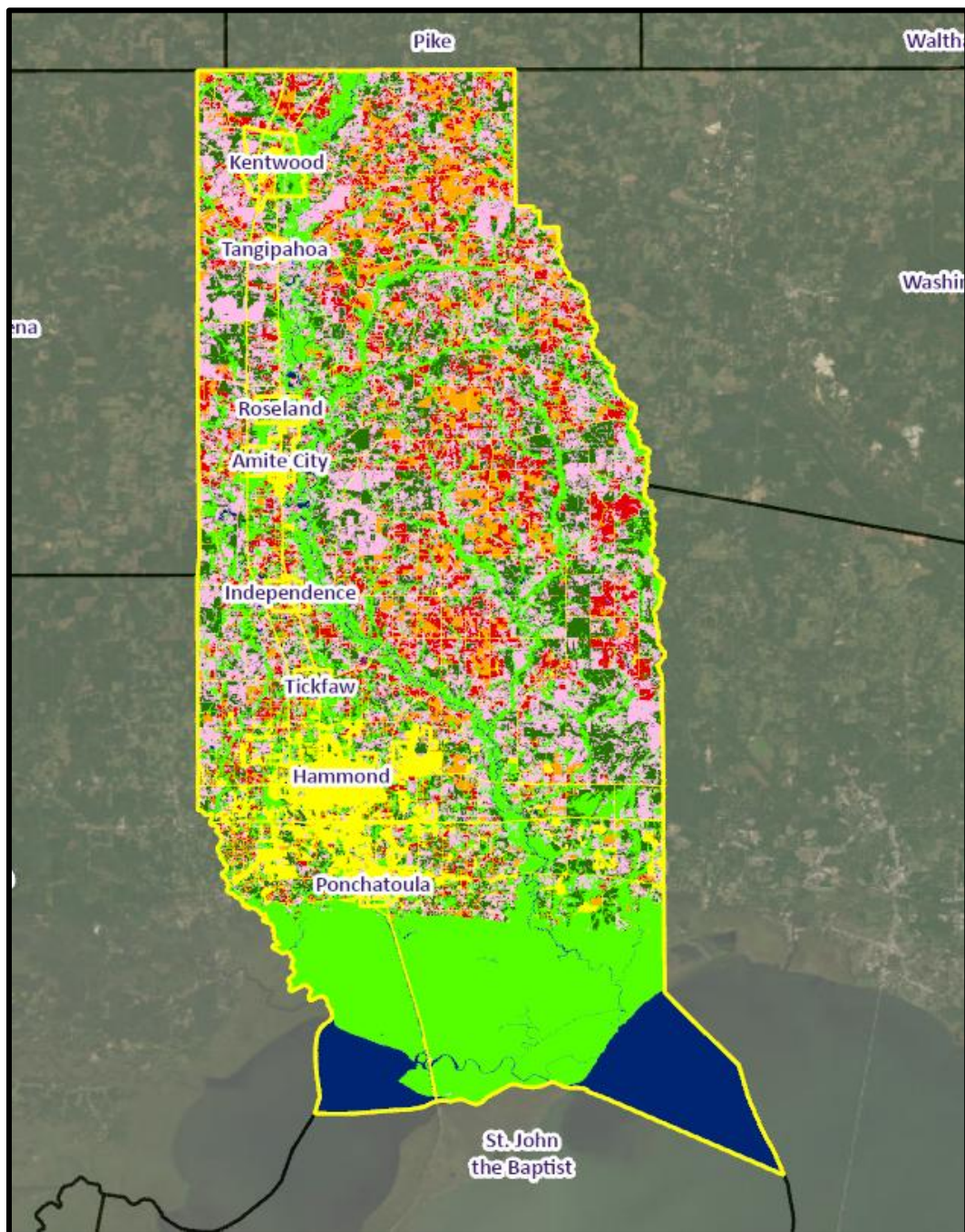


Figure 2-15: Parish Land Use Map.
(Source: USGS Land Use Map)

Hazard Profile, Risk Assessment, and Vulnerability Analysis

Flooding

Profile

A flood is an overflow of water onto land that is usually not inundated. The National Flood Insurance Program defines a flood as:

A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of two or more acres of normally dry land area or of two or more properties from overflow of inland or tidal waves, unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source, mudflow, or collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or similar body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels that result in a flood as defined above.

Factors influencing the type and severity of flooding include natural variables such as precipitation, topography, vegetation, soil texture, and seasonality, as well as anthropogenic factors such as urbanization (extent of impervious surfaces), land use (agricultural and forestry tend to remove native vegetation and accelerate soil erosion), and the presence of flood-control structures such as levees and dams.

Extreme precipitation, produced from mid-latitude cyclones, thunderstorms, or hurricanes, is often the major initiating condition for flooding. During the cooler months, slow-moving frontal weather systems produce heavy rainfalls, while the summer and autumn seasons produce major precipitation in isolated thunderstorm occurrences (often on warm afternoons) that may lead to localized flooding. During these warmer seasons, floods are overwhelmingly of the flash flood variety, as opposed to the slower-developing river floods caused by heavy stream flow during the cooler months.

Six specific types of flooding are of main concern: riverine, flash, ponding, backwater, urban, and coastal.

- **Riverine flooding** occurs along a river or smaller stream. It is the result of runoff from heavy rainfall or intensive snow or ice melt. The speed with which riverine flood levels rise and fall depends not only on the amount of rainfall, but even more on the capacity of the river itself, as well as the shape and land cover of its drainage basin. The smaller the river, the faster that water levels rise and fall. For example, the Mississippi River levels rise and fall slowly due to its large capacity. Generally, elongated and intensely developed drainage basins will reach faster peak discharges and faster falls than circular-shaped and forested basins of the same area.
- **Flash flooding** occurs when locally intense precipitation inundates an area in a short amount of time, resulting in local stream flow and drainage capacity being overwhelmed.
- **Ponding** occurs when concave areas (e.g., parking lots, roads, and clay-lined natural low areas) collect water and are unable to drain.
- **Backwater flooding** occurs when water slowly rises from a normally unexpected direction where protection has not been provided.
- **Urban flooding** is similar to flash flooding but is specific to urbanized areas. It takes place when storm water drainage systems cannot keep pace with heavy precipitation, and water accumulates on the surface. Most urban flooding is caused by slow-moving thunderstorms or torrential rainfall.
- **Coastal flooding** can appear similar to any of the other flood types, depending on its cause. It occurs when normally dry coastal land is flooded by seawater, but may be caused by direct inundation (when the sea level exceeds the elevation of the land), overtopping of a natural or artificial barrier, or the breaching of a natural or artificial barrier (i.e., when the barrier is broken down by the sea water). Coastal flooding is typically caused by storm surge, tsunamis, or gradual sea level rise.

Based on stream gauge levels and precipitation forecasts, the NWS posts flood statements, watches, and warnings. The NWS issues the following weather statements with regard to flooding:

- Flood Categories
 - Minor Flooding: Minimal or no property damage, but possibly some public threat.
 - Moderate Flooding: Some inundation of structures and roads near streams. Some evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations.
 - Major Flooding: Extensive inundation of structures and roads. Significant evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations.
 - Record Flooding: Flooding equals or exceeds the highest stage or discharge at a given site during the period of record keeping.
- Flood Warning
 - Issued along larger streams when there is a serious threat to life or property.
- Flood Watch
 - Issued when current and developing hydrometeorological conditions are such that there is a threat of flooding, but the occurrence is neither certain nor imminent.

Floods are measured mainly by probability of occurrence. A 10-year flood occurrence, for example, is an occurrence of small magnitude (in terms of stream flow or precipitation) but with a relatively high annual probability of recurrence (10%). A 100-year flood occurrence is larger in magnitude, but it has a smaller chance of recurrence (1%). A 500-year flood is significantly larger than both a 100-year occurrence and a 10-year occurrence, but it has a lower probability than both to occur in any given year (0.2%). It is important to understand that an X-year flood occurrence does not mean an occurrence of that magnitude occurs only once in X years. Instead, it means that on average, we can expect a flood occurrence of that magnitude to occur once every X years. Given that such statistical probability terms are inherently difficult for the general population to understand, the Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM) promotes the use of more tangible expressions of flood probability. As such, the ASFPM also expresses the 100-year flood occurrence as having a 25% chance of occurring over the life of a 30-year mortgage.

The 100-year flood occurrence is of particular significance since it is the regulatory standard that determines the obligation (or lack thereof) to purchase flood insurance. Flood insurance premiums are set depending on the flood zone, as modeled by National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Rate Maps. The NFIP and FEMA suggest insurance rates based on Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs), as diagrammed in the following figure.

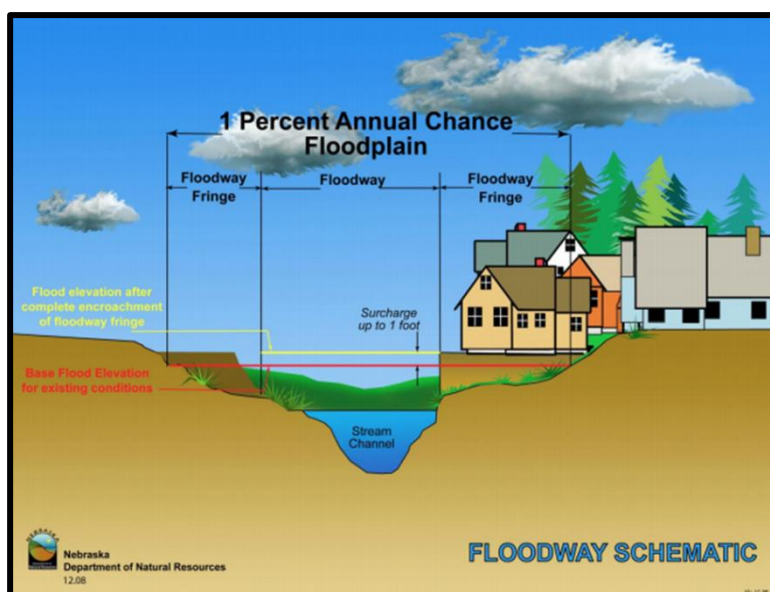


*Figure 2-16: Schematic of 100-Year Floodplain.
The Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) extends to the end of the floodway fringe.
Source: Nebraska Department of Natural Resources)*

A SFHA is the land area covered by the floodwaters of the base flood (red line in the previous figure), where the NFIP's floodplain management regulations must be enforced and the area where the mandatory purchase of flood insurance applies. Flood zones for the parish and communities are shown in the following figures.

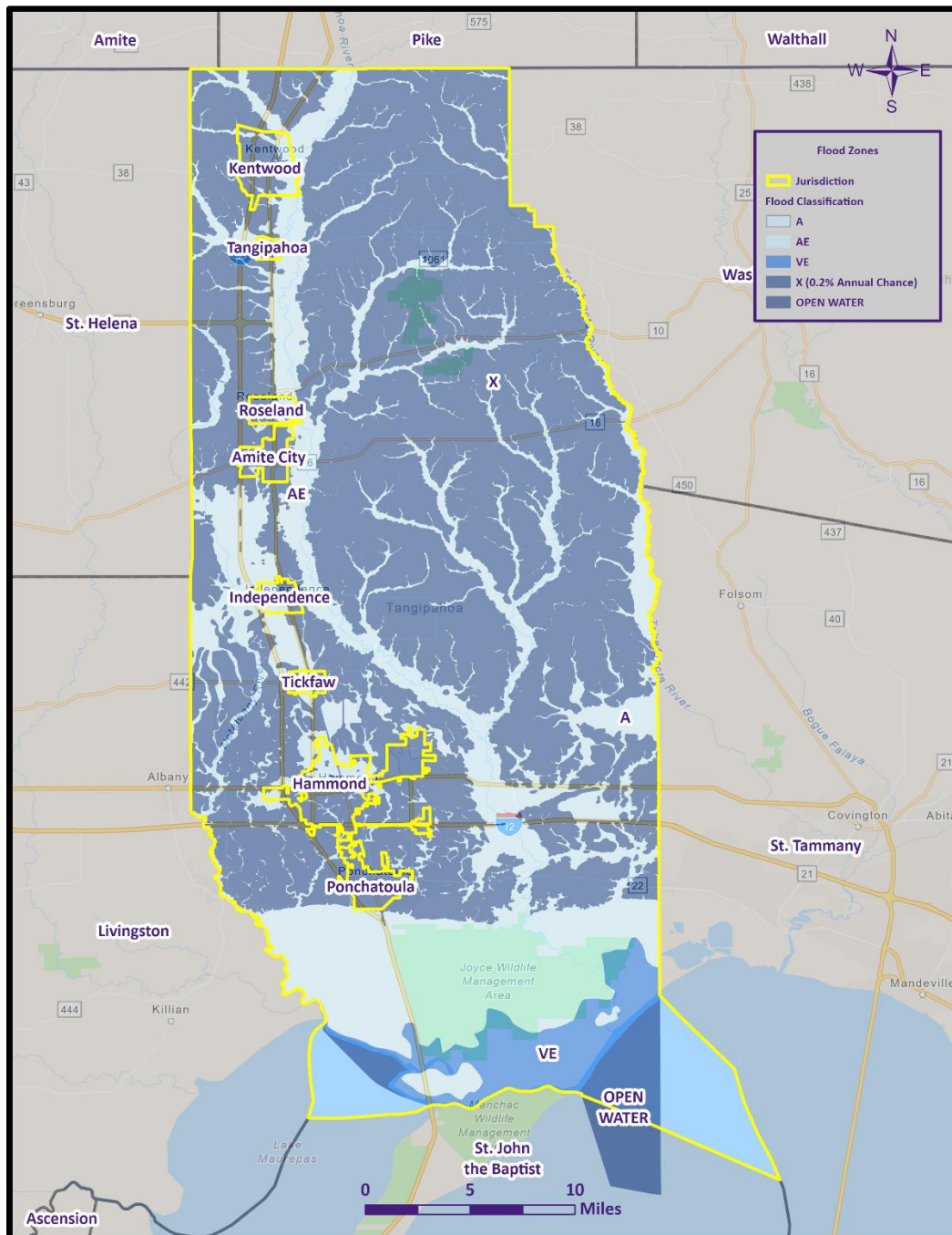


Figure 2-17: FEMA Flood Zones in Tangipahoa Parish

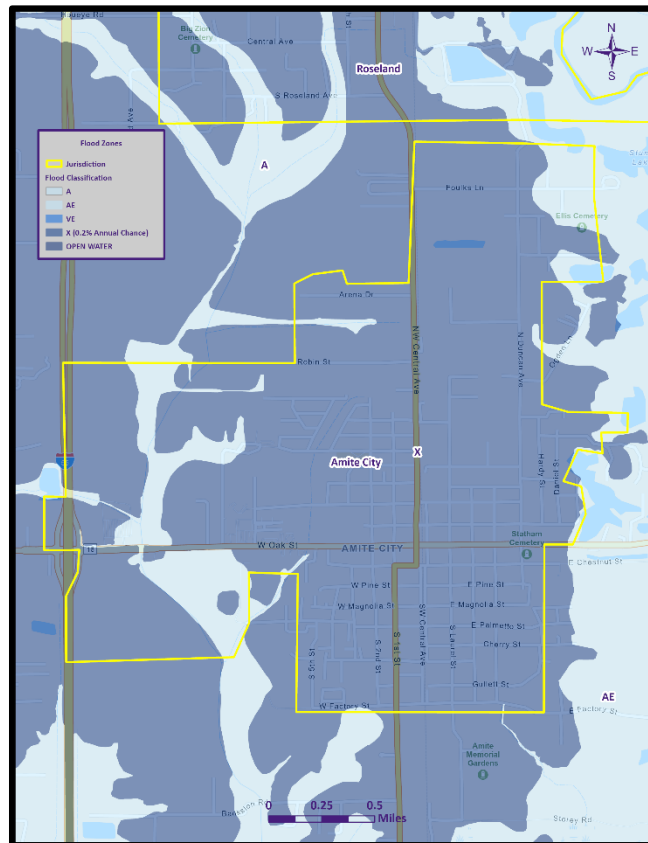


Figure 2-18: FEMA Flood Zones in and around Amite City.

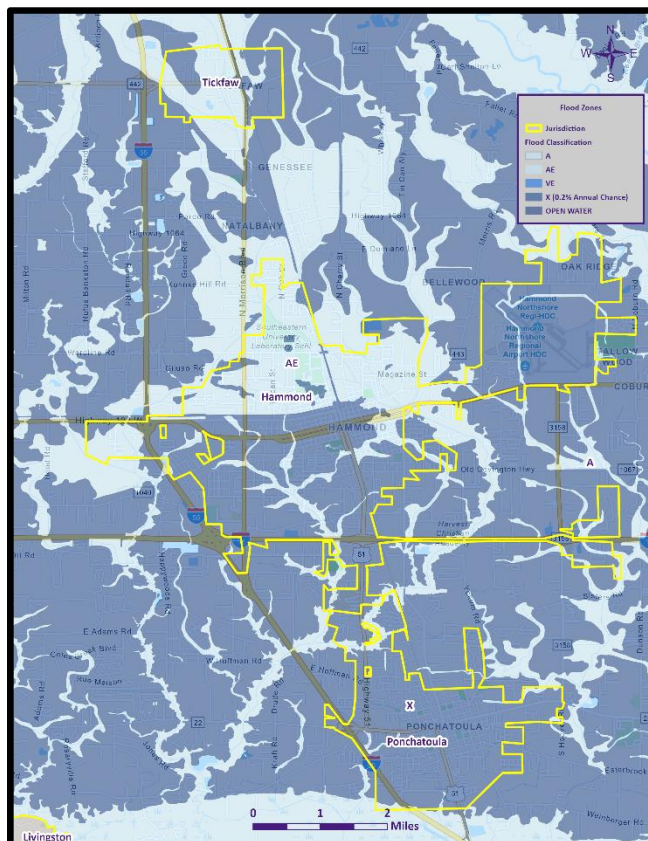


Figure 2-19: FEMA Flood Zones in and around Hammond

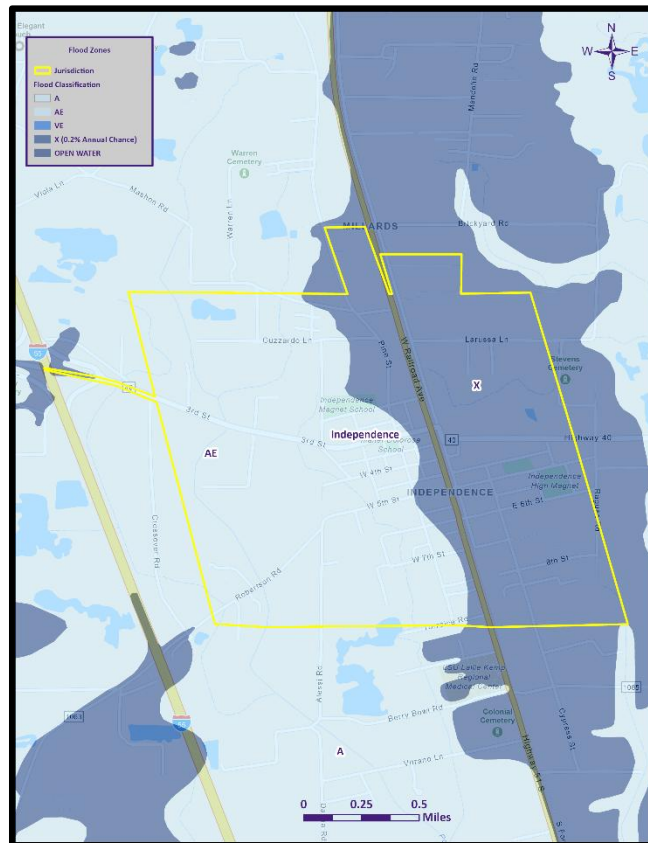


Figure 2-20: FEMA Flood Zones in and around Independence

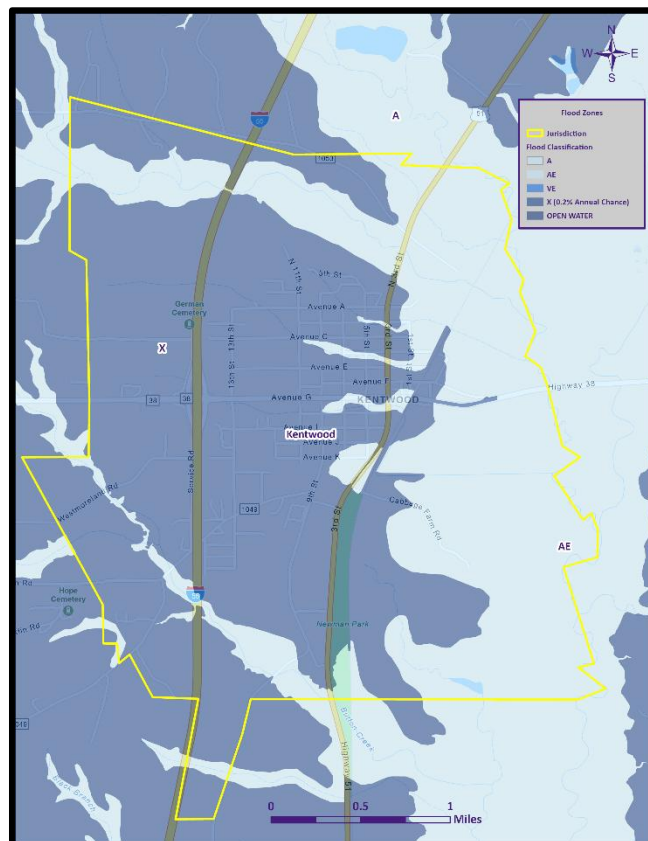


Figure 2-21: FEMA Flood Zones in and around Kentwood

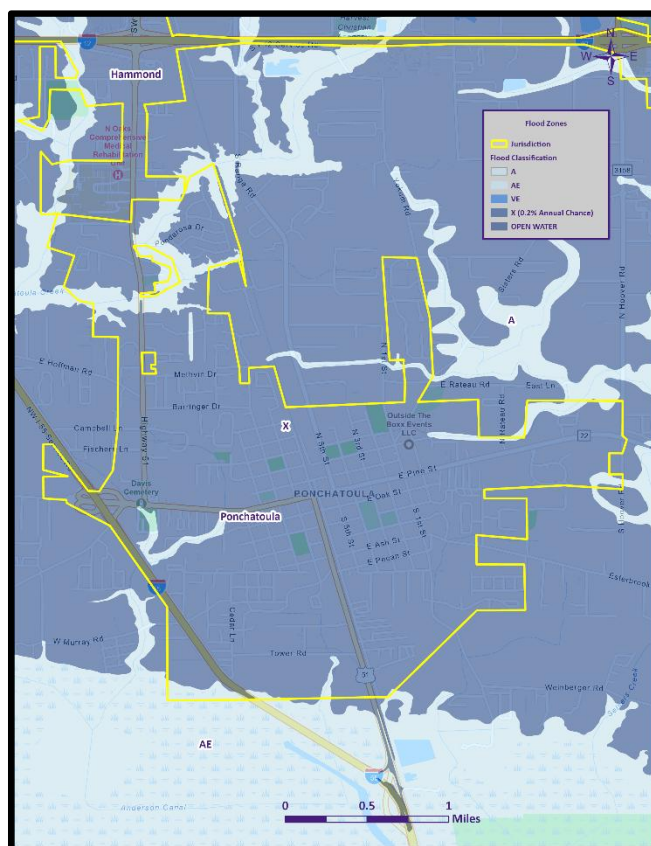


Figure 2-22: FEMA Flood Zones in and around Ponchatoula

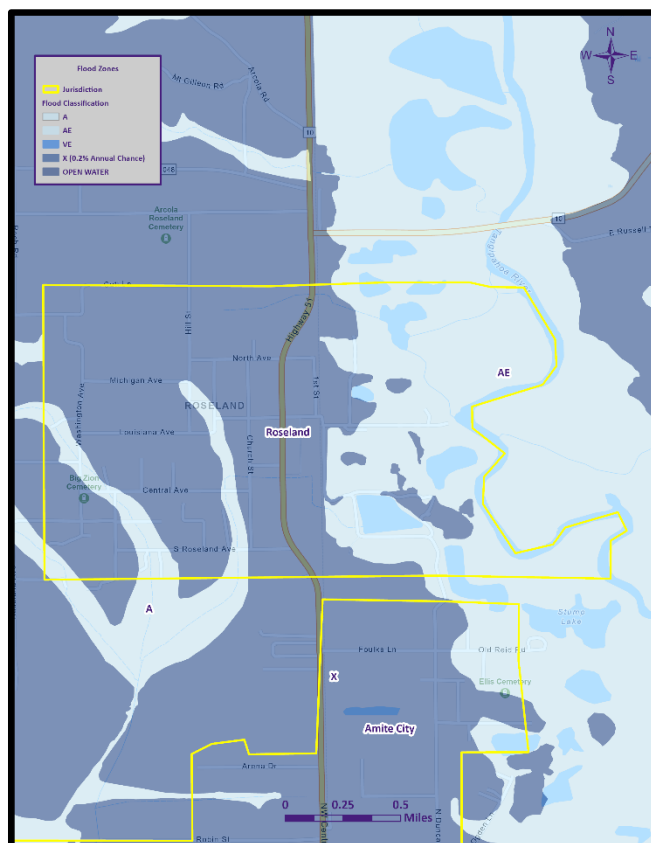


Figure 2-23: FEMA Flood Zones in and around Roseland

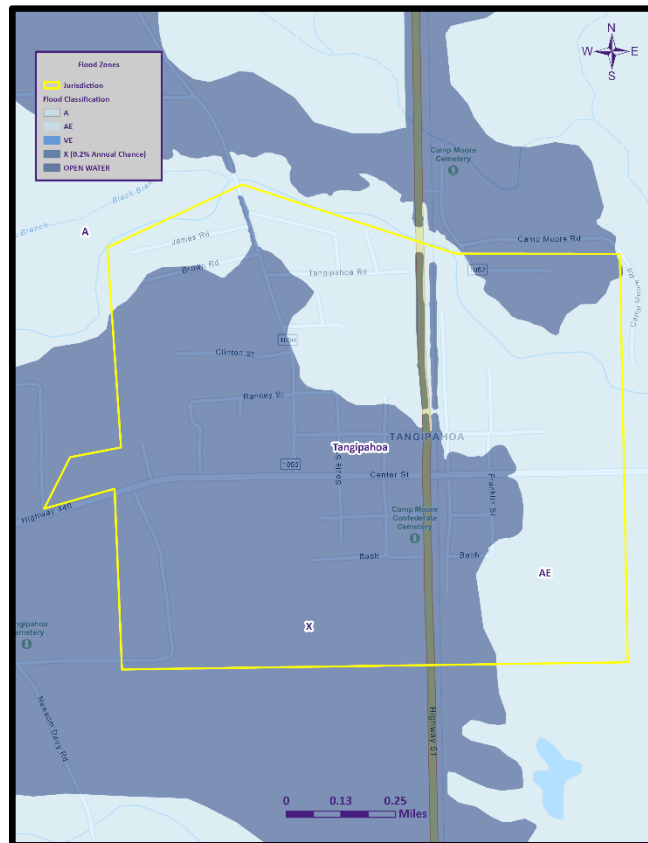


Figure 2-24: FEMA Flood Zones in and around Tangipahoa

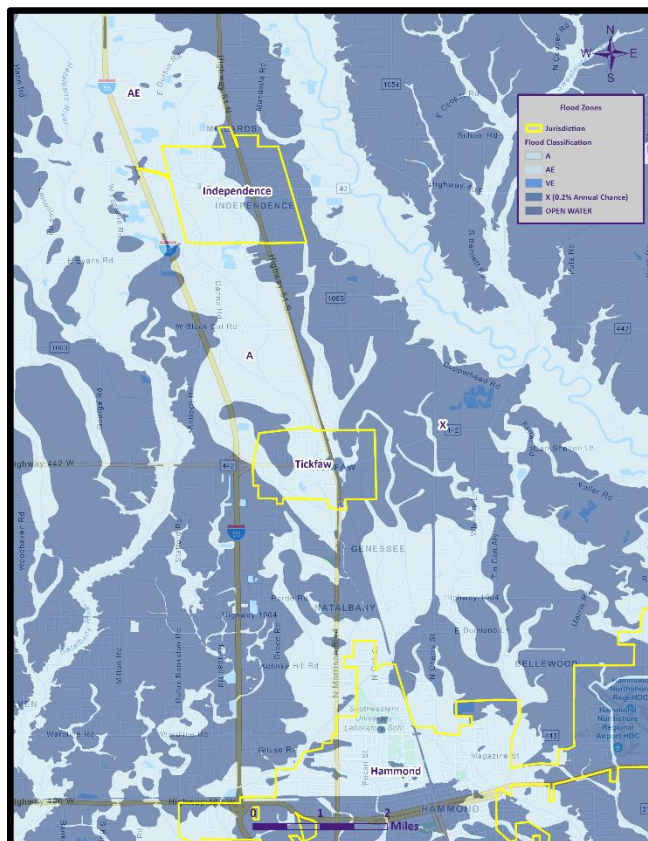


Figure 2-25: FEMA Flood Zones in and around Tickfaw

Property Damage

The depth and velocity of flood waters are the major variables in determining property damage. Flood velocity is important because the faster water moves, the more pressure it puts on a structure and the more it will erode stream banks and scour the earth around a building's foundation. In some situations, deep and fast-moving waters can push a building off its foundation. Structural damage can also be caused by the weight of standing water (hydrostatic pressure).

Another threat to property from a flood is called "soaking". When soaked, many materials change their composition or shape. Wet wood will swell, and if dried too quickly, will crack, split, or warp. Plywood can come apart and gypsum wallboard can deteriorate if it is bumped before it has time to completely dry. The longer these materials are saturated, the more moisture, sediment, and pollutants they absorb.

Soaking can also cause extensive damage to household goods. Wooden furniture may become warped, making it unusable, while other furnishings such as books, carpeting, mattresses, and upholstery usually are not salvageable. Electrical appliances and gasoline engines will flood, making them worthless until they are professionally dried and cleaned.

Many buildings that have succumbed to flood waters may look sound and unharmed after a flood, but water has the potential to cause severe property damage. Any structure that experiences a flood should be stripped, cleaned, and allowed to dry before being reconstructed. This can be an extremely expensive and time-consuming effort.

Repetitive Loss Properties

FEMA uses repetitive loss terminology in more than one context. For general NFIP, CRS, and hazard mitigation planning purposes, a repetitive loss property is typically understood as an NFIP-insured structure for which two or more flood insurance claim payments of more than \$1,000 have been made within any rolling 10-year period since 1978. In certain FEMA mitigation grant or Increased Cost of Compliance-related contexts, repetitive loss may also be defined based on the severity of flood damage, including structures that have experienced two flood events where the average cost of repair equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the structure's value.

Severe repetitive loss (SRL) is defined by the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 and updated in the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012. For a property to be designated SRL, the following criteria must be met:

- a. It is covered under a contract for flood insurance made available under the NFIP; and
- b. It has incurred flood related damage –
 - 1) For which four or more separate claims payments have been made under flood insurance coverage with the amount of each claim exceeding \$5,000 and with the cumulative amount of such claim's payments exceeding \$20,000; or
 - 2) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made under such coverage, with the cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the market value of the insured structure.

Figures regarding repetitive loss structures for the parish are provided in the table below:

Table 2-16: Repetitive Loss Structures for the Parish.

Jurisdiction	Number of Structures	Residential	Commercial	Government	Total Claims	Total Claims Paid	Average Claim Paid
Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	120	120	0	0	695	\$32,183,339	\$46,307
Amite City	7	6	1	0	17	\$592,184	\$34,834
Hammond	219	210	9	0	376	\$19,572,443	\$52,054
Independence	27	27	0	0	65	\$3,264,139	\$50,218
Kentwood	3	3	0	0	8	\$193,598	\$24,200
Ponchatoula	276	271	5	0	603	\$33,262,323	\$55,161
Roseland	4	4	0	0	14	\$448,810	\$32,058
Tangipahoa	1	1	0	0	2	\$32,716	\$16,358
Tickfaw	24	24	0	0	40	\$1,780,385	\$44,510
Total	681	656	25	0	1,820	\$91,329,937	\$50,181

The 681 repetitive loss structures were geocoded in order to provide an overview of where the repetitive loss structures are located throughout the parish. The figures on the following page show the approximate locations of the structures and where the highest concentration of repetitive loss structures is located. Through the repetitive loss maps, it is clear the primary concentration of repetitive loss structures is located in the southern portion of the parish.

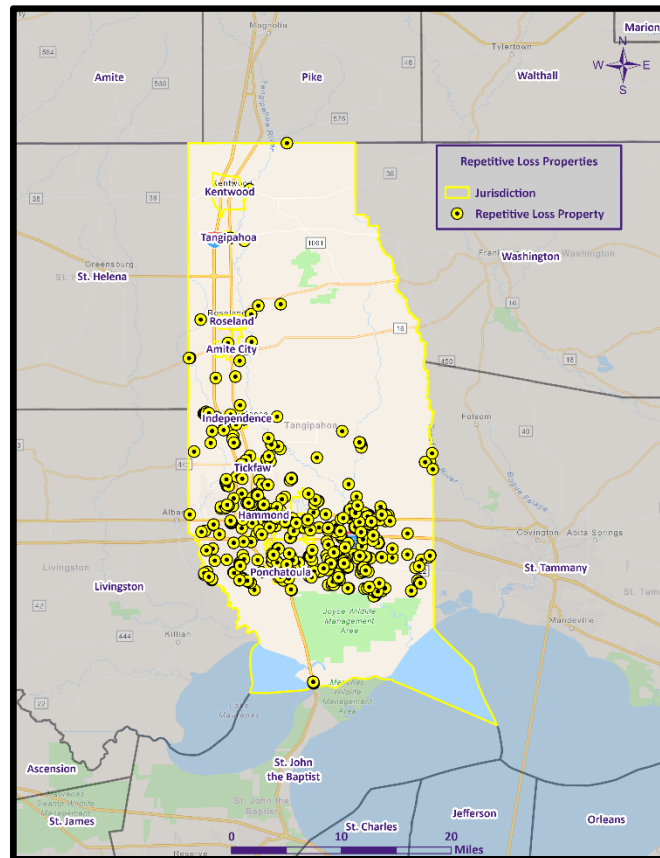


Figure 2-26: Repetitive Loss Properties in the Parish.

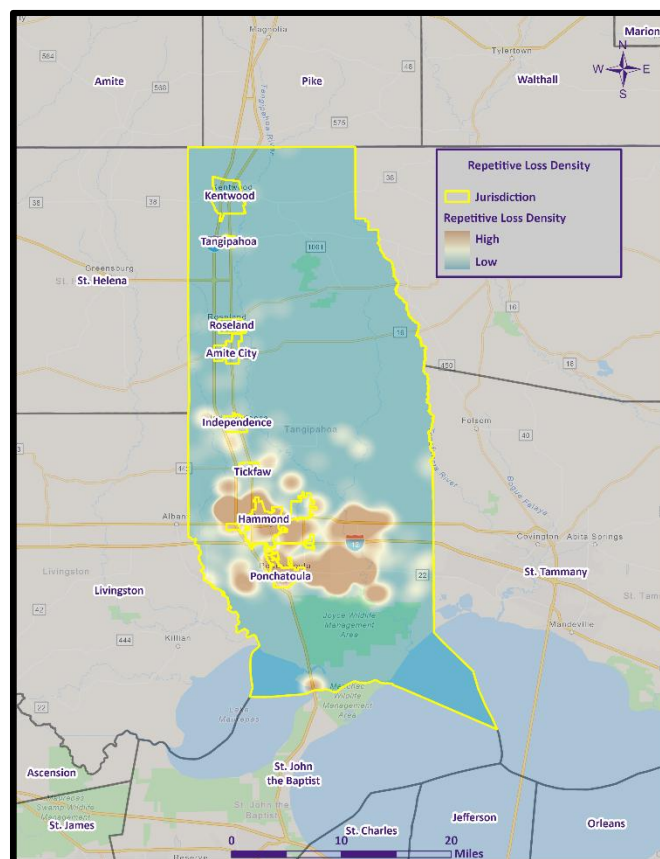


Figure 2-27: Repetitive Loss Property Densities in the Parish.

National Flood Insurance Program

Flood insurance statistics indicate that Tangipahoa Parish has 5,464 flood insurance policies with the NFIP, with total annual premiums of \$4,899,894. The parish and each of its jurisdictions participate in the NFIP. The parish and its jurisdictions will continue to adopt and enforce floodplain management requirements, including regulating new construction Special Flood Hazard Areas, making substantial improvement and/or damage determinations, or determining the necessary permits required of owners to bring a substantially improved/damaged structure back into compliance. The parish and its jurisdictions will continue to monitor activities including local requests for new map updates. Flood insurance statistics and additional NFIP participation details for the parish are provided in the tables to follow.

Table 2-17: Summary of NFIP Policies for the Parish.

Location	No. of Insured Structures	Total Insurance Coverage Value	Annual Premiums Paid	No. of Insurance Claims Filed Since 1978	Total Loss Payments
Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	4,171	1,205,579,000	3,506,561	3,491	153,704,342
Amite City	38	12,875,000	49,455	36	1,706,611
Hammond	837	219,319,000	974,382	591	16,507,457
Independence	55	11,467,000	47,140	32	1,095,891
Kentwood	18	6,969,000	17,890	4	237,356
Ponchatoula	290	91,476,000	252,332	94	3,160,973
Roseland	3	1,073,000	4,743	6	95,326
Tangipahoa	4	917,000	4,629	22	23,769
Tickfaw	48	7,552,000	42,762	28	515,729
Total	5,464	\$1,557,227,000	\$4,899,894	4,304	\$177,047,454

Table 2-18: Summary of Community Flood Maps for the Parish.

CID	Community Name	Initial FHBM Identified	Initial FIRM Identified	Adopted Date	Current Effective Map Date	Date Joined the NFIP	Tribal
220206#	Tangipahoa Parish	1/17/1975	2/2/1983	2010	7/22/2010	2/2/1983	No
220207#	Amite City	12/7/1973	7/22/2010	2010	7/22/2010	6/30/1976	No
220208#	Hammond	3/8/1974	12/15/1981	2010	7/22/2010	12/15/1981	No
220209#	Independence	5/176/1974	7/5/1977	2010	7/22/2010	7/5/1977	No
220210#	Kentwood	11/2/1973	4/15/1980	2010	7/22/2010	4/15/1980	No
220211#	Ponchatoula	4/12/1974	4/17/1979	2010	7/22/2010	4/17/1979	No
220212#	Roseland	10/26/1973	9/1/1987	2010	7/22/2010	9/1/1987	No
220213#	Tangipahoa	8/30/1974	9/28/1979	2010	7/22/2010	9/28/1979	No
220214#	Tickfaw	8/30/1974	6/28/1977	2010	7/22/2010	6/28/1977	No

According to the Community Rating System (CRS) list of eligible communities, the parish participates in the CRS program. The incorporated areas of Amite City, Hammond, Independence, Kentwood, Ponchatoula, Tangipahoa, Roseland, and Tickfaw do not participate in the CRS program.

Table 2-19: Communities in Tangipahoa Parish Participating in the CRS Program

CID	Community Name	CRS Entry Date	Current Effective Date	Current Class	% Discount for SFHA
220206	Tangipahoa Parish	10/1/1996	4/1/2023	8	10%

Threat to People

Just as with property damage, depth and velocity are major factors in determining the threat posed to people by flooding. It takes very little depth or velocity for flood waters to become dangerous. A car will float in less than two feet of moving water, and can be swept downstream into deeper waters, trapping passengers within the vehicle. Victims of floods have often put themselves in perilous situations by entering flood waters that they believe to be safe, or by ignoring travel advisories.

Major health concerns are also associated with floods. Flood waters can transport materials such as dirt, oil, animal waste, and chemicals (e.g., farm, lawn, and industrial) that may cause illnesses of various degrees when coming in contact with humans. Flood water can also infiltrate sewer lines and inundate wastewater treatment plants, causing sewage to back up and creating a breeding ground for dangerous bacteria. This infiltration may also cause water supplies to become contaminated and undrinkable.

Elevations in the Parish

The digital elevation model (DEM) provides a useful visualization of the parish's topography and areas of relatively low elevation. The lowest elevations are generally found in the southern portion of the parish, particularly near the Tangipahoa and Tchefuncte Rivers, where elevations commonly range from less than 20 feet NAVD88 to approximately 50 feet NAVD88. Elevations gradually increase toward the north, with much of the central portion of the parish ranging between 50 and 150 feet NAVD88.

Among the incorporated jurisdictions, the Cities of Hammond and Ponchatoula are generally situated at elevations ranging from approximately 25 to 75 feet NAVD88. The Town of Independence and the Village of Tickfaw occupy moderately elevated terrain, typically ranging from 50 to 100 feet NAVD88. The highest elevations within the parish are found in and around the Town of Kentwood and the Village of Tangipahoa, where elevations frequently exceed 150 feet NAVD88 and may approach or exceed 250 feet NAVD88 in localized areas. In the northern most areas in Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish, elevation can reach and exceed 350 feet NAVD88.

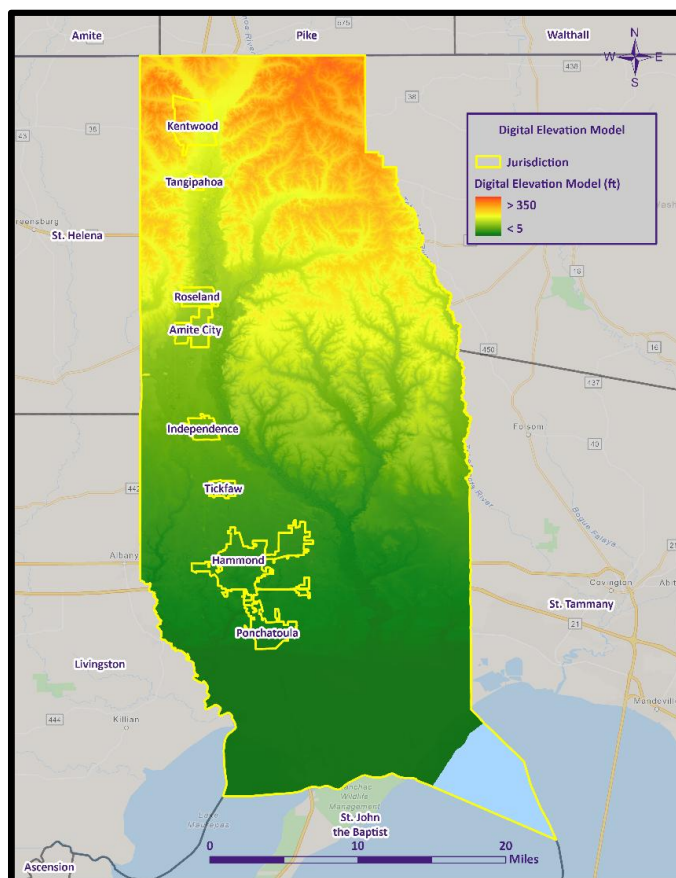


Figure 2-28: Elevation throughout the Parish.

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

Tangipahoa Parish has experienced significant flooding throughout its history and remains vulnerable to future flood events. Flood-prone areas and mapped floodplains are located throughout the parish, particularly along the Tangipahoa River, Natalbany River, Tchefuncte River, and other streams and waterways. These areas are often subject to prolonged periods of inundation, especially between December and May.

A substantial portion of the parish is classified as wetland or flood-prone. Many of these areas consist of swamps and other wetlands that may experience standing water depths of up to one foot for much of the year. Most of these wetlands are concentrated in the southern portion of the parish within the Lake Pontchartrain and Lake Maurepas basin, where they play an important role in the parish's natural floodplain system.

Based on previous flood events and available flood hazard data, the worst-case flooding scenario for the unincorporated areas of Tangipahoa Parish, as well as the communities of Tangipahoa, Kentwood, and Ponchatoula, includes flood depths of approximately eight feet. Flood depths of approximately five to seven feet may occur in Roseland and Hammond, while Amite City and Tickfaw may experience flood depths ranging from eight to twelve feet. The community of Independence can expect flood depths of approximately one to two feet under a worst-case flooding scenario.

Previous Occurrences

According to the NCEI Storm Events Database, the parish has experienced 33 flooding occurrences between the years 1996 and 2025. Since the last update, there have been six flood occurrences within the boundaries of the parish.

Table 2-20: Historical Flooding Events in the Parish since the Last Update.

Date	Area	Type of Flood	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
5/14/2020	LEES LANDING	Flash Flood	\$8,000	0	0
9/15/2021	LORANGER	Flash Flood	\$0	0	0
9/25/2023	HAMMOND EAST ARPT	Flash Flood	\$0	0	0
1/24/2024	HUSSER	Flash Flood	\$0	0	0
1/24/2024	HUSSER	Flash Flood	\$0	0	0
4/10/2024	HAMMOND EAST ARPT	Flash Flood	\$0	0	0

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for periods of flooding in the parish is 1.1, which means there is a 100% probability of a flooding event occurring in any given year. This translates to an average of one flooding event occurring every one to two times per year over the long term.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): 1.1 (100%), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one flooding event occurs approximately every 10 to 11 months. This is the inverse of the return rate ($1 / 1.1 = 0.9$ years)

The table on the next page shows the probability and return frequency for each jurisdiction in the parish.

Table 2-21: Annual Flood Probabilities for Each Jurisdiction in the Parish.

Jurisdiction	Annual Probability	Return Frequency
Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	50%	1 event every 2 years
Amite City	7%	1 event every 15 years
Hammond	30%	1 event every 3 to 4 years
Independence	7%	1 event every 15 years
Kentwood	3%	1 event every 30 years
Ponchatoula	17%	1 event every 6 years
Roseland	3%	1 event every 30 years
Tangipahoa	7%	1 event every 15 years
Tickfaw	3%	1 event every 30 years

Climate Change Impacts

Atmospheric moisture, precipitation, and atmospheric circulation can be affected by climate change, since radiative forcing alters heating which affects evaporation and sensible heating at the Earth's surface. This process alters the amount, frequency, intensity, duration, and type of precipitation which is part of the hydrological cycle. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports that over 105-year period (1901 – 2005) precipitation has increased 5 to 10%. Additionally, water resource managers observed the following:

- Historical hydrological patterns can no longer be solely relied upon to forecast the water future.
- Precipitation and runoff patterns are changing, increasing the uncertainty for water supply quality, flood management, and ecosystem functions.
- Extreme climatic events will become more frequent, necessitating improvement in flood protection and emergency response.

Climate change poses significant threats to both infrastructure and vulnerable populations in the context of flooding. Rising global temperatures have led to the intensification of extreme weather events, such as heavy rainfall and storms, which increase the frequency and severity of floods. Infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, and buildings, designed to withstand historical weather patterns, is now facing greater stress and damage due to the increased volume and intensity of floodwaters.

One of the most pressing impacts of climate change on infrastructure is the increased risk of damage and disruption to critical lifeline systems, such as water supply networks, energy grids, and transportation systems. Floods can compromise the integrity of these systems, leading to widespread power outages, disrupted water access, and road closures, hindering emergency response and recovery efforts. As floods become more frequent and severe, the cost of repairing and reinforcing infrastructure becomes a significant burden on governments and communities.

Furthermore, climate change disproportionately affects vulnerable populations, including low-income communities, the elderly, and those with limited mobility or access to resources. These communities often reside in flood-prone areas with inadequate infrastructure and limited capacity to adapt to changing conditions. Floods can exacerbate existing social inequalities, displacing vulnerable populations and exposing them to health risks, property loss, and economic hardship. Lack of access to timely information and limited evacuation resources can further endanger their lives during extreme flooding events.

Additionally, climate change can disrupt local economies in flood-affected regions. Agricultural lands can be damaged, leading to reduced crop yields and affecting livelihoods. Businesses, particularly those without insurance or financial resilience, may face bankruptcy due to flood-related losses. The overall economic impacts ripple beyond immediate flood-affected regions, affecting supply chains and markets globally.

Addressing the impacts of climate change on infrastructure and vulnerable populations requires a comprehensive approach. Building more resilient infrastructure, incorporating climate adaptation measures, and enforcing zoning regulations to prevent development in flood-prone areas are essential steps. Additionally, governments must prioritize support and resources for vulnerable communities, providing them with better access to early warning systems, evacuation plans, and social safety nets to cope with flood-related challenges. Long-term climate change mitigation efforts are also necessary to reduce the severity and frequency of floods, ultimately safeguarding both infrastructure and vulnerable populations from the detrimental effects of flooding.

Future Hazard Impacts

Hazard impacts for flooding were estimated for the years 2030 and 2035. Yearly population and housing rates were applied to parish inventory assets for composite floods. Based on a review of available information, it is assumed that population and housing units will increase within the parish from the present until 2035. A summary of estimated future impacts is shown in the table below. Dollar values are expressed in future costs and assume an annual rate of inflation of 1.02%

*Table 2-22: Estimated Future Impacts, 2020 - 2030.
(Source: Hazus, US Census Bureau)*

Hazard / Impact	Total in Parish (2025)	Hazard Area (2025)	Hazard Area (2030)	Hazard Area (2035)
Flood Damage				
Structures	65,163	45,350	54,426	67,745
Value of Structures	\$10,039,853,326	\$6,987,320,877	\$8,822,127,509	\$11,670,474,171
# of People	139,823	98,529	104,851	112,975

Vulnerability Analysis

The NRI includes data on the expected annual losses to individual natural hazards, historical losses, and overall risk at the county and Census tract level. The following table provides an overview of each category at the county level for flooding.

*Table 2-23: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Riverine Flood Occurrences for the Parish.
(Source: National Risk Index)*

Historical Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Very Low	Very Low	Very Low

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

Using the Hazus Flood Model, the 100-year flood scenario was analyzed to determine losses from this scenario. The following table shows the total economic losses that would result from a 100-year flood occurrence.

*Table 2-24: Estimated Losses in the Parish from a 100-Year Flood Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Jurisdiction	Estimated Loss
Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	\$1,334,526,000
Amite City	\$12,823,000
Hammond	\$886,556,000
Independence	\$50,367,000
Kentwood	\$18,454,000
Ponchatoula	\$8,115,000
Roseland	\$9,223,000
Tangipahoa	\$10,300,000
Tickfaw	\$21,803,000

The Hazus Flood Model also provides a breakdown by jurisdiction for seven primary categories (Hazus occupancy) throughout the parish. The losses for each jurisdiction by sector are listed in the following tables:

*Table 2-25: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)*

Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$1,539,000
Commercial	\$154,539,000
Government	\$8,725,000
Industrial	\$41,937,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$56,723,000
Residential	\$1,034,895,000
Schools	\$34,167,000
Total	\$1,334,526,000

*Table 2-26: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Amite City by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)*

Amite City	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$97,000
Commercial	\$5,124,000
Government	\$78,000
Industrial	\$587,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$796,000
Residential	\$5,118,000
Schools	\$1,023,000
Total	\$12,823,000

*Table 2-27: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Hammond by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)*

Hammond	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$401,000
Commercial	\$119,654,000
Government	\$5,789,000
Industrial	\$12,369,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$44,664,000
Residential	\$668,578,000
Schools	\$35,101,000
Total	\$886,556,000

*Table 2-28: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Independence by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)*

Independence	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$6,974,000
Government	\$1,111,000
Industrial	\$509,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$1,421,000
Residential	\$35,654,000
Schools	\$4,698,000
Total	\$50,367,000

*Table 2-29: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Kentwood by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)*

Kentwood	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$201,000
Commercial	\$6,541,000
Government	\$605,000
Industrial	\$1,598,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$608,000
Residential	\$8,698,000
Schools	\$203,000
Total	\$18,454,000

*Table 2-30: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Ponchatoula by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)*

Ponchatoula	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$1,028,000
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$56,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$236,000
Residential	\$6,795,000
Schools	\$0
Total	\$8,115,000

*Table 2-31: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Roseland by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)*

Roseland	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$1,300,000
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$1,675,000
Residential	\$6,248,000
Schools	\$0
Total	\$9,223,000

*Table 2-32: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Tangipahoa by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)*

Tangipahoa	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$104,000
Government	\$130,000
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$954,000
Residential	\$9,112,000
Schools	\$0
Total	\$10,300,000

*Table 2-33: Estimated 100-year Flood Losses for Tickfaw by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)*

Tickfaw	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Flood Event
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$1,798,000
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$284,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$580,000
Residential	\$19,141,000
Schools	\$0
Total	\$21,803,000

Vulnerable Population

The total population within the parish that is susceptible to a flood hazard is shown in the table below:

*Table 2-34: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event.
(Source: Hazus)*

Number of People Exposed to Flood Hazards			
Location	# in Community	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	99,685	76,123	76.3%
Amite City	4,048	1,216	30.0%
Hammond	21,539	14,813	68.8%
Independence	2,207	1,106	50.1%
Kentwood	2,087	1,125	53.9%
Ponchatoula	7,808	1,542	19.7%
Roseland	1,070	877	82.0%
Tangipahoa	522	509	97.5%
Tickfaw	857	671	78.3%

The Hazus Flood model was also extrapolated to provide an overview of the vulnerable populations throughout the jurisdictions in the following tables:

*Table 2-35: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in the Parish.
(Source: Hazus)*

Unincorporate Tangipahoa Parish		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	76,123	76.3%
Persons Under 5 Years	5,100	6.7%
Persons Under 18 Years	18,574	24.4%
Persons 65 Years and Over	12,256	16.1%
White	46,207	60.7%
Minority	29,916	39.3%

*Table 2-36: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Amite City.
(Source: Hazus)*

Amite City		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,216	30.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	26	2.1%
Persons Under 18 Years	282	23.2%
Persons 65 Years and Over	270	22.2%
White	407	33.5%
Minority	809	66.5%

*Table 2-37: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Hammond.
(Source: Hazus)*

Hammond		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	14,813	68.8%
Persons Under 5 Years	978	6.6%
Persons Under 18 Years	3,111	21.0%
Persons 65 Years and Over	1,911	12.9%
White	7,466	50.4%
Minority	7,347	49.6%

*Table 2-38: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Independence.
(Source: Hazus)*

Independence		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,106	50.1%
Persons Under 5 Years	181	16.4%
Persons Under 18 Years	357	32.3%
Persons 65 Years and Over	117	10.6%
White	1,034	93.5%
Minority	72	6.5%

*Table 2-39: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Kentwood.
(Source: Hazus)*

Kentwood		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,125	53.9%
Persons Under 5 Years	46	4.1%
Persons Under 18 Years	284	25.2%
Persons 65 Years and Over	219	19.5%
White	270	24.0%
Minority	855	76.0%

*Table 2-40: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Ponchatoula.
(Source: Hazus)*

Ponchatoula		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,542	19.7%
Persons Under 5 Years	72	4.7%
Persons Under 18 Years	336	21.8%
Persons 65 Years and Over	290	18.8%
White	954	61.9%
Minority	588	38.1%

*Table 2-41: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Roseland.
(Source: Hazus)*

Roseland		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	877	82.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	183	20.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	316	36.0%
Persons 65 Years and Over	132	15.1%
White	426	48.6%
Minority	451	51.4%

*Table 2-42: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Tangipahoa.
(Source: Hazus)*

Tangipahoa		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	509	97.5%
Persons Under 5 Years	46	9.0%
Persons Under 18 Years	182	35.8%
Persons 65 Years and Over	48	9.4%
White	15	2.9%
Minority	494	97.1%

*Table 2-43: Vulnerable Populations Susceptible to a 100-year Flood Event in Tickfaw.
(Source: Hazus)*

Tickfaw		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	671	78.3%
Persons Under 5 Years	55	8.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	197	29.4%
Persons 65 Years and Over	52	7.7%
White	384	57.3%
Minority	287	42.7%

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-44: Flood Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Flood Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	3	4	3	4	3	3.4

Heat Wave

Profile

Heat waves are the consequence of the same weather pattern as drought, and therefore both hazards often occur concurrently. A heat wave is an extended period of oppressive and above normal temperatures over a given period of time. The World Meteorological Organization recommends the declaration of a heat wave when the daily maximum temperature exceeds the average maximum temperatures by 9 °F and lasts for a period of at least five days.

However, temperature alone is insufficient to describe the stress placed on humans (as well as flora and fauna) in hot weather. It is crucial to consider the effect of relative humidity since it is essential to the body's ability to perspire and cool. Once air temperature reaches 95 °F, perspiration becomes a very significant biophysical mechanism to ensure heat loss. Perspiration is ineffective as a cooling mechanism if the water cannot evaporate (i.e., sweating in high relative humidity is reduced as compared to during dry conditions). To communicate this relationship between temperature and humidity, the National Weather Service (NWS) developed the Heat Index (HI), which provides a warning system based on a combination of air temperature and relative humidity. The HI is presented in the following tables. The NWS devised the index for shady, light wind conditions, and thus advises that the HI value can be increased by as much as 15 °F if a person is in direct sunlight with strong, hot winds present.

Most heat disorders (e.g., sunburn, heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke) occur because the victim has been overexposed to heat, or has over-exercised in relation to their age and physical condition. Other circumstances that can induce heat-related illnesses include stagnant atmospheric conditions and poor air quality. Seniors and children are most at risk from adverse heat effects. Extreme heat can also damage roads, bridges, pipelines, utilities, and railroads. High temperatures can be partially responsible for deflection of rails and related railroad accidents.

According to NOAA, extreme heat is the leading weather-related cause of death in the United States. And while heat-related deaths in Louisiana are not common, due in part to the consistency and predictability of high seasonal temperatures, they do occur and are still very intense and dangerous. Such deaths happen in a variety of circumstances, often in ways that are not easily categorized due to their unexpectedness. For instance, although exposure to heat is higher at the beach than usual, NOAA does not track heat-related deaths there because such deaths happen infrequently.

*Table 2-45: Summary of Heat Index Risk Levels with Protective Measures
(Source: National Weather Service)*

Heat Index	Risk Level	Protective Measures
Less than 91°F	Lower (Caution)	Basic heat safety and planning.
91°F to 103°F	Moderate	Implement precautions and heighten awareness.
103°F to 115°F	High	Additional precautions to protect workers
Greater than 115°F	Very High to Extreme	Triggers even more aggressive protective measures.

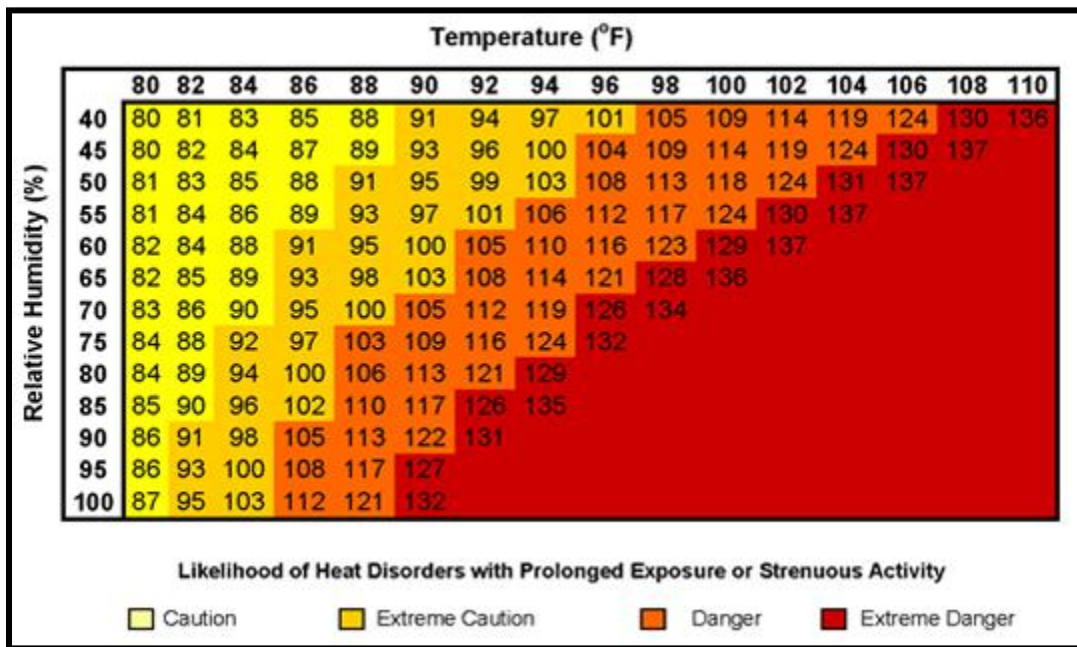


Figure 2-29: Heat Index Advisor based on Air Temperature (°F) and Relative Humidity.
(Source: National Weather Service)

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

A heat wave typically impacts a region and not one specific parish or jurisdiction. Because a heat wave is a climatological based hazard, it has the same probability of occurring in the parish as all of the adjacent parishes. The entire planning area of the parish is equally at risk for a heat wave. Based on historical data, the worst-case scenario for the parish involving a heat wave would be a high-risk level on the HI scale with temperatures ranging from 110°F to 118°F.

Previous Occurrences

The parish experienced two heat wave occurrences between the years 1996 and 2024. Since the last update, there have been two heat wave occurrences within the boundaries of the parish.

Table 2-46: Historical Heat Wave Occurrences in the Parish since the Last Update in 2021.

Date	Crop Damage	Magnitude (°F)
8/4/2023 – 8/8/2023	\$0	113 – 115
8/10/2023 – 8/15/2023	\$0	113 – 115

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for periods of heat wave in the parish is 0.07, which means there is a 7% probability of an event occurring in any given year. This translates to an average of one heat wave event occurring every 14 to 15 years over the long term.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): 0.07 (7%), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one heat wave event occurs approximately every 14 to 15 years. This is the inverse of the return rate ($1 / 0.07 = \sim 14.3$ years)

Climate Change Impacts

Climate change has contributed to a noticeable increase in extreme heat events across Tangipahoa Parish and its jurisdictions, particularly in developed and urbanized areas where the urban heat island effect intensifies already elevated temperatures. Communities throughout Louisiana are now experiencing significantly more days each year with temperatures exceeding 95°F compared to historical averages recorded 50 years ago. As heat waves become more frequent, prolonged, and severe, Tangipahoa Parish may experience a range of environmental, economic, and public health impacts. These impacts include stress on agriculture, forestry, fisheries, manufacturing, transportation systems, utilities, and other critical sectors that support the regional economy and quality of life.

Climate change is accelerating the frequency and intensity of heat waves by increasing atmospheric temperatures through the continued buildup of greenhouse gases. As more heat is trapped within the atmosphere, periods of extreme heat are becoming longer-lasting and more intense, often surpassing historical temperature records. Urbanized areas are especially vulnerable because concrete, asphalt, and other heat-absorbing surfaces retain heat and reduce nighttime cooling, creating dangerous conditions for residents. Prolonged heat waves can strain infrastructure, increase energy consumption, reduce water availability, damage crops, and decrease worker productivity, particularly for outdoor occupations. Extreme heat also poses serious health risks, especially for vulnerable populations such as older adults, children, low-income households, and individuals with pre-existing medical conditions. Heat-related illnesses, emergency medical responses, and energy costs are all expected to rise as climate conditions continue to warm, placing additional pressure on public resources and community resilience throughout Tangipahoa Parish and the state of Louisiana.

Future Hazard Impacts

Population growth and future development can amplify extreme heat events by creating urban heat islands—areas where temperatures are higher than in surrounding rural areas due to human activities and infrastructure like buildings, roads, and reduced green spaces. As populations grow, urbanization increases, leading to more heat-absorbing surfaces and less evaporative cooling, which exacerbates heat retention. Energy demand also rises with development, increasing heat emissions from power generation and transportation, further contributing to local and regional heat intensification.

Vulnerability Analysis

The NRI includes data on the expected annual losses to individual natural hazards, historical losses, and overall risk at the county and Census tract level. The following table provides an overview of each category at the county level for heat wave.

*Table 2-47: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Heat Wave Occurrences for the Parish
(Source: National Risk Index)*

Historical Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively High	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

According to the NCEI Storm Events Database, two significant heat wave events have been recorded in Tangipahoa Parish since 1996, with no reported property damage.

Vulnerable Population

There have been no reported fatalities or injuries due to heat waves in the parish. However, extreme heat poses a dire threat to vulnerable populations, magnifying existing disparities and triggering a cascade of health, social, and economic challenges. The elderly, children, low-income individuals, and those with underlying health conditions are particularly susceptible. Their compromised physiological resilience makes them more prone to heat-related illnesses, including life-threatening conditions like heat stroke. Mortality rates surge, disproportionately affecting the elderly, as soaring temperatures strain their already fragile health. Economic strain intensifies for low-income communities, unable to afford proper cooling measures, leading to discomfort and potential productivity losses. Inadequate housing exacerbates the issue, as substandard dwellings lack insulation and ventilation, turning homes into heat traps. Moreover, social isolation heightens vulnerability, as limited social connections hinder access to aid

and cooler environments. The lack of resources, clean water, and medical care amplifies risks. Environmental injustices come to the fore, as marginalized neighborhoods, trapped in urban heat islands, experience even higher temperatures due to scant greenery. This extreme heat can induce migration and displacement, straining resources and instigating social tensions. Utility disruptions during heatwaves further compromise their well-being, and overburdened healthcare systems struggle to cope with the influx of heat-related cases.

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-48: Heat Wave Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Heat Wave Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	2	2	4	1	2	2.25

Ice Storm

Profile

Ice storms are severe winter weather events characterized by the rapid accumulation of ice on surfaces such as roads, trees, power lines, and buildings. Like coastal flooding, these events arise from a confluence of factors, making them complex phenomena influenced by both natural atmospheric processes and human preparedness measures. The intricate dynamics behind ice storms mean that their occurrence and impacts are seldom attributable to a single cause, with multiple meteorological conditions often acting in concert.

Recent severe ice storms have demonstrated their ability to disrupt entire communities in a short span. Powerful winter weather systems can generate intense bands of freezing rain that deposit a thick layer of ice, leading to widespread power outages, impassable roads, and significant structural damage. Such events have underscored the challenges in forecasting and mitigating ice storms, prompting a stronger focus on improving warning systems and emergency response strategies.

The formation of ice storms hinges on the interaction of warm and cold air masses. Typically, when a layer of relatively warm, moisture-laden air sits above a shallow, cold layer near the surface, precipitation falls as supercooled water droplets. When these droplets come into contact with surfaces that are at or below freezing, they instantly freeze, creating a dangerous coating of ice. This process is analogous to the multifaceted nature of coastal flooding, where multiple factors—such as sea level rise and land subsidence—combine to exacerbate impacts.

Key factors driving the development and severity of ice storms include:

- **Temperature Inversions:** A warm air layer above a cold surface layer allows rain to remain liquid until it contacts sub-freezing surfaces.
- **Moisture Content:** Abundant atmospheric moisture increases the volume of freezing rain, intensifying ice accumulation.
- **Frontal Systems:** The passage of cold fronts and the dynamics of storm tracks dictate where and how much freezing precipitation occurs.
- **Duration of Freezing Conditions:** Prolonged sub-freezing temperatures allow more time for ice to build up, escalating the potential for damage.

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

The risks associated with ice storms in Tangipahoa Parish include hazardous travel conditions, particularly on bridges and overpasses, where ice accumulation can make roadways extremely dangerous. Power outages are a common consequence of ice storms, as accumulated ice can weigh down power lines and tree limbs, resulting in service disruptions, property damage, and blocked roadways. Infrastructure impacts can affect public services, emergency response operations, and local businesses. Although ice storms are relatively uncommon in Tangipahoa Parish, they can create significant challenges when they occur. Even minor accumulations of ice can disrupt daily activities and critical services due to the region's limited experience with severe winter weather. As a result, residents and local officials should remain prepared for the potential impacts of freezing rain and ice accumulation during extreme winter weather events.

Previous Occurrences

According to the NCEI Storm Events Database, Tangipahoa Parish experienced no recorded ice storm events between 1996 and 2025.

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for periods of ice storm in the parish is < 0.01 , which means there is a $< 1\%$ probability of an ice storm event occurring in any given year. This translates to an average of one ice storm event occurring every 100 years over the long term.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): < 0.01 ($< 1\%$), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one ice storm event occurs approximately every 100 years. This is the inverse of the return rate ($1 / 0.01 = 100$ years)

Climate Change Impacts

Climate change has contributed to an increase in ice storm events within Livingston Parish and its jurisdictions, affecting both urban and rural areas. With shifting weather patterns, winter storms that bring freezing rain, sleet, and ice accumulation have become more frequent and severe. While Louisiana has historically experienced mild winters, recent years have seen an uptick in prolonged freezing conditions, leading to widespread infrastructure disruptions, transportation hazards, and economic setbacks. The impacts extend beyond temporary inconveniences, as ice storms threaten vital industries such as agriculture, forestry, manufacturing, transportation, and utilities. With freezing precipitation becoming more frequent, the parish faces greater risks of power outages, road closures, and damage to homes and businesses, straining local resources and emergency services.

The increasing prevalence of ice storms is largely driven by climate change, which is altering atmospheric patterns and increasing the likelihood of extreme winter weather events. As Arctic air masses push further south, they collide with warm, moisture-rich air from the Gulf of Mexico, creating ideal conditions for freezing rain and sleet. These hazardous weather events can result in extensive power failures, as ice builds up on electrical lines and tree limbs, causing widespread outages that last for days. Urban areas are particularly vulnerable due to their reliance on electricity-dependent infrastructure, while rural communities face isolation due to impassable roads and bridge closures. Vulnerable populations, including elderly residents, low-income families, and those with medical conditions, are at greater risk during prolonged cold spells, as heating systems fail and access to emergency assistance becomes limited. Additionally, business operations and economic productivity suffer as transportation slows, supply chains are disrupted, and workers are unable to commute. The cost of recovery and repairs from repeated ice storms continues to rise, putting further strain on local governments and residents. As ice storm occurrences increase, Livingston Parish must prioritize resilient infrastructure, enhance emergency preparedness, and develop adaptation strategies to mitigate the growing challenges posed by extreme winter weather.

Future Hazard Impacts

Vulnerability Analysis

The NRI includes data on the expected annual losses to individual natural hazards, historical losses, and overall risk at the county and Census tract level. The following table provides an overview of each category for ice storms.

*Table 2-49: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Ice Storm Occurrences for the Parish
(Source: National Risk Index)*

Historical Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Low	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

Since 1996, there have been no significant ice storm occurrences per the NCEI Storm Events Database.

Vulnerable Population

There have been no reported fatalities or injuries due to ice storms in the parish.

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-50: Ice Storm Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Ice Storm Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	1	2	2	1	4	1.9

Lightning

Profile

Lightning is defined by the National Weather Service as any and all of the various forms of visible electrical discharge caused by thunderstorms. Thunderstorms and lightning are usually (but not always) accompanied by rain. Cloud-to-ground lightning can kill or injure people by direct or indirect means. Objects can be struck directly, which may result in an explosion, burn, or total destruction. Damage may also be indirect, which occurs when the current passes through or near an object.

Intra-cloud lightning is the most common type of discharge. This occurs between oppositely charged centers within the same cloud. Usually, it transpires inside the cloud and looks from the outside of the cloud like a diffuse brightening that flickers. However, the flash may exit the boundary of the cloud, and a bright channel, similar to a cloud-to-ground flash, can be visible for many miles.

Cloud-to-ground lightning is the most damaging and dangerous type of lightning, though it is also less common. Most flashes originate near the lower-negative charged center and deliver negative charge to the earth. However, a large minority of flashes carry a positive charge to earth. These positive flashes often occur during the dissipating stage of a thunderstorm. Positive flashes are also more common as a percentage of total ground strikes during the winter months. This type of lightning is particularly dangerous for several reasons. It frequently strikes away from the rain core, either ahead or behind the thunderstorm. It can strike five to ten miles from the storm in areas that most people do not consider a threat. Positive lightning also has a longer duration, so fires are more easily ignited. When positive lightning strikes, it usually carries a high peak electrical current, which can potentially result in greater damage.

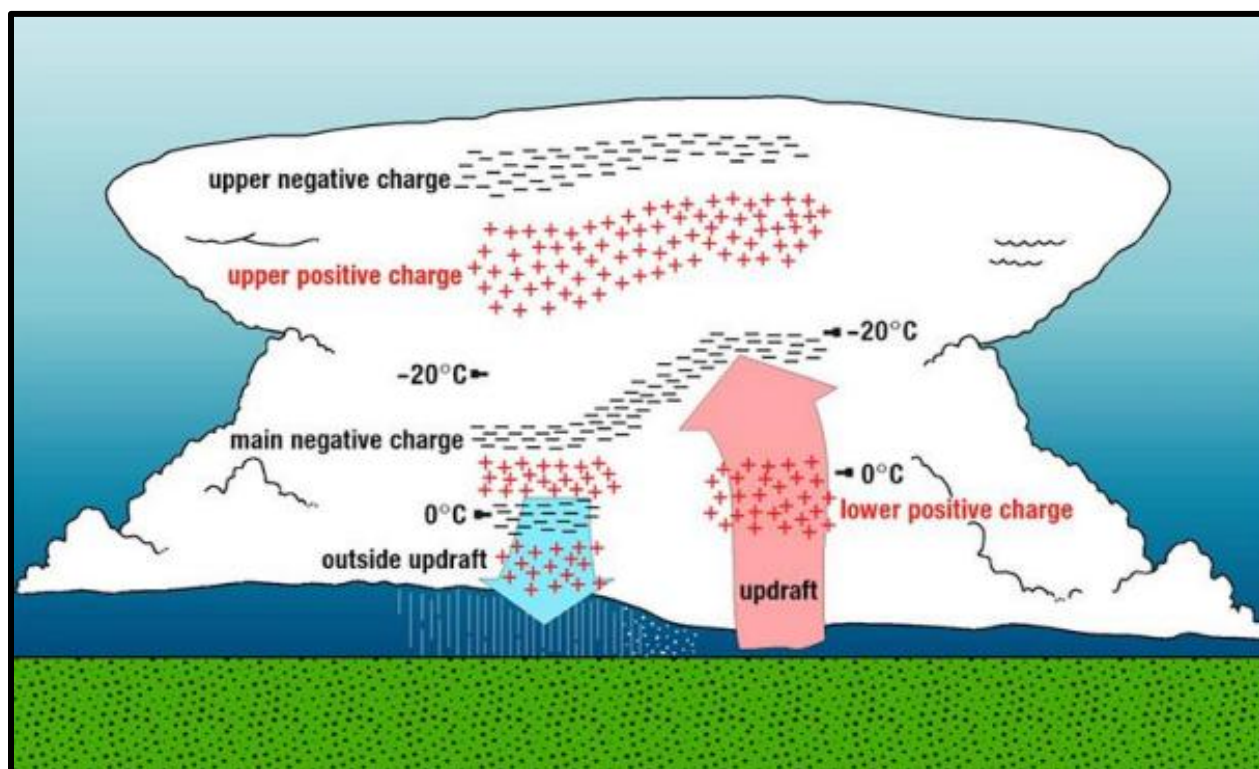


Figure 2-30: Charge Distribution in a Typical Storm Cloud
(Source: The National Severe Storms Laboratory)

According to FEMA, lightning remains one of the top three storm-related causes of death in the United States. Even when not fatal, lightning strikes can cause long-term health effects for those who are struck. The table on the following page outlines the Lightning Activity Level and intensity scale.

Table 2-51: Lightning Activity Level (LAL) Grids.

LAL	Cloud and Storm Development	Lightning Strikes/15 Min
1	No thunderstorms.	-
2	Cumulus clouds are common but only a few reaches the towering cumulus stage. A single thunderstorm must be confirmed in the observation area. The clouds produce mainly virga, but light rain will occasionally reach the ground. Lightning is very infrequent.	1-8
3	Towering cumulus covers less than two-tenths of the sky. Thunderstorms are few, but two to three must occur within the observation. Light to moderate rain will reach the ground, and lightning is infrequent.	9-15
4	Towering cumulus covers two to three-tenths of the sky. Thunderstorms are scattered and more than three must occur within the observation area. Moderate rain is common, and lightning is frequent.	16-25
5	Towering cumulus and thunderstorms are numerous. They cover more than three-tenths and occasionally obscure the sky. Rain is moderate to heavy and lightning is frequent.	>25
6	Similar to LAL 3 except thunderstorms are dry	

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

Because lightning strikes are a climatological based occurrence that can occur anywhere, the entire planning area is at risk from lightning strikes. The worst-case scenario for lightning incidents is a lightning activity level of 4 which is approximately 16 to 25 lightning strikes every 15 minutes.

Previous Occurrences

The parish had experienced 18 lightning occurrences between the years 1996 and 2025. Since the last update, there has been one significant lightning occurrence within the boundaries of the parish.

Table 2-52: Historical Lightning Occurrences in the Parish since the Last Update.

Date	Location	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
6/10/2025	WADESBORO	\$50,000	\$0	0	0

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for periods of lightning in the parish is 0.6, which means there is a 60% probability of a lightning event occurring in any given year. This translates to an average of one lightning event occurring every one to two years over the long term.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): 0.6 (60%), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one lightning event occurs approximately every 18-20 months. This is the inverse of the return rate ($1 / 0.6 = 1.66$ years)

Vulnerability Analysis

The NRI includes data on the expected annual losses to individual natural hazards, historical losses, and overall risk at the county and Census tract level. The following table provides an overview of each category at the county level for lightning.

*Table 2-53: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Lightning Occurrences for the Parish
(Source: National Risk Index)*

Historical Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Low	Relatively High	Relatively High

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

Since 1996, there have been 18 significant lightning occurrences per the NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damage associated with this storm totaled approximately \$237,000. To estimate the potential losses on an annual basis, the total damages recorded were divided by the total number of years of available data in the NCEI Storm Events Database (1996 – 2025). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$9,480 and \$13,167 per event. The following tables provide an estimate of potential property losses for the Parish:

*Table 2-54: Estimated Annual Losses for Lightning in the Parish.
(Source: Hazus)*

Estimated Annual Potential Losses Due to Lightning				
Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	Amite City	Hammond	Independence	Kentwood
\$6,817	\$274	\$1,460	\$150	\$141

*Table 2-55: Estimated Annual Losses for Lightning in the Parish.
(Source: Hazus)*

Estimated Annual Potential Losses Due to Lightning			
Ponchatoula	Roseland	Tangipahoa	Tickfaw
\$529	\$73	\$35	\$58

Vulnerable Population

Per the NCEI Storm Events Database, there have been four injuries and two fatalities as a result of lightning.

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-56: Lightning Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Lightning Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	3	2	2	3	1	2.25

Strong Winds

Profile

Strong winds are potent atmospheric phenomena that can cause significant disruption across a variety of environments. Like severe weather events such as hurricanes or tornadoes, the dynamics of strong winds are influenced by multiple meteorological conditions acting in unison. These winds are not caused by a single factor but emerge from complex interactions between high and low-pressure systems, temperature differences, and geographic features that influence air movement. Strong winds are typically generated by the rapid movement of air from areas of high pressure to low pressure, often resulting from large-scale storm systems or deepening atmospheric depressions. These winds can also be intensified by geographic features such as mountains, valleys, or coastal areas, which channel and accelerate air flows. Key factors influencing strong winds include the following:

- **Pressure Gradients:** A steeper pressure gradient—where the difference in air pressure between high and low-pressure areas is more pronounced—results in stronger winds.
- **Storm Intensity:** As storms intensify, they often generate stronger winds. Low-pressure systems like cyclones or frontal systems that bring rapid temperature changes can accelerate wind speeds.
- **Geography:** Coastal regions, valleys, and mountains can concentrate and funnel winds, increasing their strength in specific areas.
- **Duration and Speed:** Strong winds may last for hours or even days, with varying intensity. The longer the winds persist, the greater the cumulative impact on infrastructure and the environment.

Winds can be measured using the Beaufort Wind Scale, which is outlined in the following table.

*Table 2-57: Beaufort Wind Scale.
(Source: NOAA's SPC)*

Beaufort Wind Scale			
Force	Wind (MPH)	WMO Classification	Appearance of Wind Effects on Land
			Calm, smoke rises vertically
1	1-3	Light Air	Smoke drift indicates wind direction, still wind vanes
2	4-7	Light Breeze	Wind felt on face, leaves rustle, vanes begin to move
3	8-12	Gentle Breeze	Leaves and small twigs constantly moving, light flags extended
4	13-17	Moderate Breeze	Dust, leaves, and loose paper lifted; small tree branches move
5	18-24	Fresh Breeze	Small trees in leaf begin to sway
6	25-30	Strong Breeze	Larger tree branches moving, whistling in wires
7	31-38	Near Gale	Whole trees moving, resistance felt walking against wind
8	39-46	Gale	Twigs breaking off trees, generally impedes progress
9	47-54	Strong Gale	Slight structural damage occurs, slate blows off roofs
10	55-63	Storm	Seldom experienced on land, trees broken or uprooted, "considerable structural damage"
11	54-73	Violent Storm	N/A
12	74+	Hurricane	N/A

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

Tangipahoa Parish, located in southeastern Louisiana, experiences a humid subtropical climate and is periodically affected by strong wind events. These winds are most commonly associated with severe thunderstorms, tropical storms, hurricanes, and the passage of strong cold fronts. Strong winds can damage homes, businesses, utilities, and transportation infrastructure and may result in extended power outages and disruptions to essential services.

Like many communities along the Gulf Coast, Tangipahoa Parish is susceptible to both short-duration wind events associated with thunderstorms and prolonged periods of high winds associated with tropical cyclones. Wind impacts can vary considerably depending on the intensity and duration of the event, local vegetation, and the condition of structures and infrastructure. The Beaufort Wind Scale, presented in the following table, provides a general description of wind speeds and their associated impacts.

Strong winds occur when air moves rapidly from areas of high pressure to areas of low pressure. In Tangipahoa Parish, these conditions are most often associated with thunderstorms, frontal systems, and tropical cyclones. While wind events may occur throughout the year, the strongest and most damaging winds are typically associated with hurricanes, tropical storms, and severe convective weather.

Previous Occurrences

According to the NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) Storm Events Database, a strong wind event is defined as sustained non-convective winds of at least 40 mph or wind gusts between 58 mph and 114 mph occurring outside of thunderstorm activity and capable of causing damage to property, infrastructure, or vegetation. The parish has experienced one recorded strong wind occurrence between 1996 and 2025, and no strong wind events have been recorded since the last plan update.

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for periods of strong winds in the parish is 0.03, which means there is a 3% probability of a strong wind event occurring in any given year. This translates to an average of one strong wind event occurring every 33 to 34 years over the long term.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): 0.03 (3%), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one strong wind event occurs approximately every 33 to 34 years. This is the inverse of the return rate ($1 / 0.03 = 33.3$ years)

Climate Change Impacts

Climate change may influence the frequency, intensity, and geographic distribution of future wind events in Tangipahoa Parish. While uncertainties remain regarding the extent of these changes at the local level, scientific research suggests that a warming climate may contribute to more intense tropical cyclones and severe weather events capable of producing damaging winds. As a result, the parish could experience increased exposure to strong wind hazards in the future.

Strong winds associated with thunderstorms, tropical storms, and hurricanes can have significant impacts on infrastructure, the local economy, and public safety. These events may result in power outages, property damage, transportation disruptions, and interruptions to essential services. Industries such as agriculture, transportation, utilities, and construction may be particularly vulnerable to prolonged or severe wind events. As development continues and weather patterns evolve, maintaining resilient infrastructure and preparedness measures will remain important components of risk reduction in Tangipahoa Parish.

Future Hazard Impacts

Vulnerability Analysis

The NRI includes data on the expected annual losses to individual natural hazards, historical losses, and overall risk at the county and Census tract level. The table on the following page provides an overview of each category at the county level for strong winds.

*Table 2-58: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Strong Wind Occurrences for the Parish
(Source: National Risk Index)*

Historical Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Low	Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

Since 1996, there has been one significant strong wind occurrence per the NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damage associated with this storm totaled approximately \$10,000. To estimate the potential losses on an annual basis, the total damages recorded were divided by the total number of years of available data in the NCEI Storm Events Database (1996 – 2025). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$333 and \$10,000 per event. The following tables provide an estimate of potential property losses for the parish:

*Table 2-59: Estimated Annual Losses for Strong Wind in the Parish.
(Source: Hazus)*

Estimated Annual Potential Losses for Strong Winds				
Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	Amite City	Hammond	Independence	Kentwood
\$240	\$10	\$51	\$5	\$5

*Table 2-60: Estimated Annual Losses for Strong Wind in the Parish.
(Source: Hazus)*

Estimated Annual Potential Losses for Strong Winds			
Ponchatoula	Roseland	Tangipahoa	Tickfaw
\$19	\$3	\$1	< \$1

Vulnerable Population

There has been one fatality due to strong winds in the parish. This occurred when a tree was toppled by strong winds, landing on a camper and fatally injuring the occupant of the camper.

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-61: Strong Winds Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Strong Winds Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	2	2	3	3	1	2.2

Tornadoes

Profile

Tornadoes (also called twisters or cyclones) are rapidly rotating funnels of wind extending between storm clouds and the ground. For their size, tornadoes are the most severe storms, and 70% of the world's reported tornadoes occur within the continental United States, making them one of the most significant hazards Americans face. Tornadoes and waterspouts form during severe weather occurrences, such as thunderstorms and hurricanes, when cold air overrides a layer of warm air, causing the warm air to rise rapidly. This usually results in a counterclockwise rotation in the northern hemisphere. The updraft of air in tornadoes always rotates because of wind shear (differing speeds of moving air at various heights), and it can rotate in either a clockwise or counterclockwise direction; clockwise rotations (in the northern hemisphere) will sustain the system, at least until other forces cause it to die seconds to minutes later.

Since February 1, 2007, the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale has been used to classify tornado intensity. The EF Scale classifies tornadoes based on their damage pattern rather than wind speed; wind speed is then derived and estimated. This contrasts with the Saffir-Simpson scale used for hurricane classification, which is based on measured wind speed. The following table compares the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale with the original Fujita (F) Scale, which was used prior to February 1, 2007. Historical tornado events are referenced using the rating scale in place at the time of the event. The table provides a general comparison of wind speeds, damage descriptions, and rating categories between the two scales.

Table 2-62: Comparison of the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale to the Fujita (F) Scale.

Wind speed (mph)	Enhanced Fujita Scale					
	EF0	EF1	EF2	EF3	EF4	EF5
	65-85	86-110	111-135	136-165	166-200	>200
	Fujita Scale					
	F0	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5
	<73	73-112	113-157	158-206	207-260	>261

Table 2-63: Fujita and Enhanced Fujita Tornado Damage Scale.

Scale	Typical Damage
F0/EF0	Light damage. Some damage to chimneys; branches broken off trees; shallow-rooted trees pushed over; sign boards damaged.
F1/EF1	Moderate damage. Peels surface off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; moving autos blown off roads.
F2/EF2	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars overturned; light-object missiles generated; cars lifted off ground.
F3/EF3	Severe damage. Roofs and some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in brushy uprooted; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown.
F4/EF4	Devastating damage. Well-constructed houses leveled; structures with weak foundations blown away some distance; cars thrown, and large missiles generated.
F5/EF5	Incredible damage. Strong frame houses leveled off foundations and swept away; automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 meters (109 yards); trees debarked; incredible phenomena will occur.

The National Weather Service (NWS) has the ability to issue advisory messages based on forecasts and observations. The following are the advisory messages that may be issued with definitions of each:

- **Tornado Watch:** Issued to alert people to the possibility of a tornado developing in the area. A tornado has not been spotted but the conditions are favorable for tornadoes to occur.
- **Tornado Warning:** Issued when a tornado has been spotted or when Doppler radar identifies a distinctive “hook-shaped” area within a thunderstorm line.

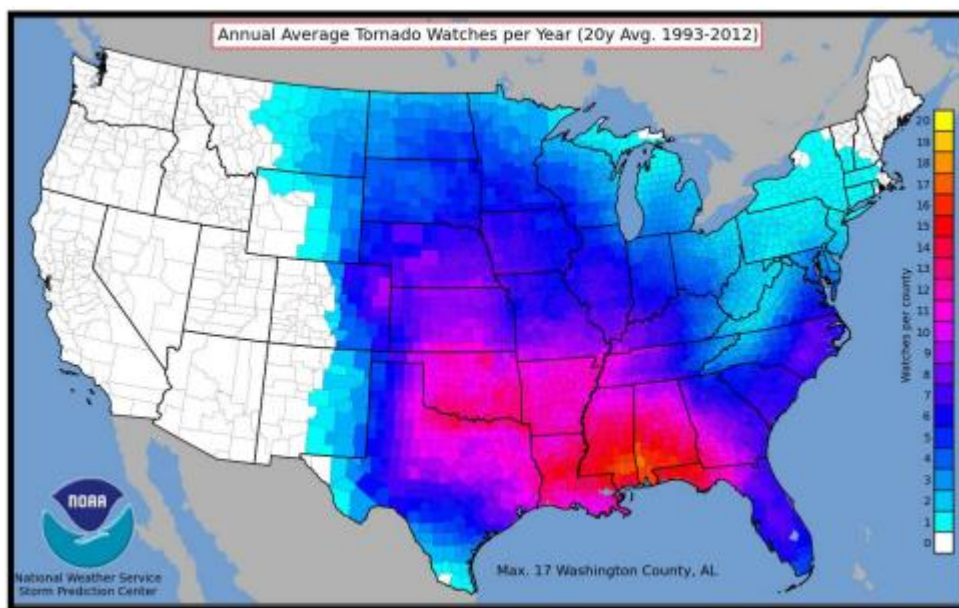


Figure 2-31: County-Level Tornado Watches Issued Per Year on Average
(Source: NOAA SPC)

Structures within the direct path of a tornado vortex are often reduced to rubble. Structures adjacent to the tornado’s path are often severely damaged by high winds flowing into the tornado vortex, known as inflow winds. It is here, adjacent to the tornado’s path, that the building type and construction techniques are critical to the structure’s survival. Although tornadoes strike at random, making all buildings vulnerable, mobile homes, homes with crawlspaces, and buildings with large spans are more likely to suffer damage.

The major health hazard from tornadoes is physical injury from flying debris or being in a collapsed building or mobile home. Within a building, flying debris or projectiles are generally stopped by interior walls. However, if a building has no partitions, any glass, brick, or other debris blown into the interior is life threatening. Following a tornado, damaged buildings are a potential health hazard due to instability, electrical system damage, and gas leaks. Sewage and water lines may also be damaged. Tornadoes have historically impacted all areas of Louisiana.

Peak tornado activity in Louisiana occurs during the spring, as it does in the rest of the United States. Nearly one-third of observed tornadoes in the United States occur during April. About half of those in Louisiana, including many of the strongest, occur between March and June. Fall and winter tornadoes are less frequent, but the distribution of tornadoes throughout the year is more uniform in Louisiana than in locations farther north.

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

Tornadoes occur sporadically throughout the parish and the occurrence of a tornado in the parish is highly unpredictable making it impossible to forecast the exact time and locations of when a tornado will touch down or the path it will take. Because of this, the entire planning area is considered equally at risk for a tornadic incident. The worst-case scenario of a tornado occurrence is an EF3 tornado.

Previous Occurrences

The parish has experienced 39 tornado occurrences between the years 1996 and 2025. Since the last update, there have been 10 tornado occurrences within the boundaries of the parish.

Table 2-64: Historical Tornado Occurrences in the Parish since the Last Update.

Date	Magnitude	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
3/30/2022	EF1	\$250,000	\$0	0	0
12/14/2022	EF1	\$5,000	\$0	0	0
2/8/2023	EF2	\$150,000	\$0	0	0
6/4/2024	EF1	\$0	\$0	0	0
6/4/2024	EF1	\$0	\$0	0	0
3/15/2025	EF1	\$500,000	\$0	0	0
10/6/2025	EF1	\$50,000	\$0	0	0
10/6/2025	EF0	\$5,000	\$0	0	0
10/6/2025	EF1	\$30,000	\$0	0	0
10/26/2025	EF1	\$15,000	\$0	0	0

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for periods of tornadoes in the parish is 1.3, which means there is a 100% probability of a tornado event occurring in any given year. This translates to an average of one to two tornado events occurring every year over the long term.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): 1.3 (100%), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one to two tornado events occur approximately every year. This is the inverse of the return rate ($1 / 1.3 = 0.76$ years)

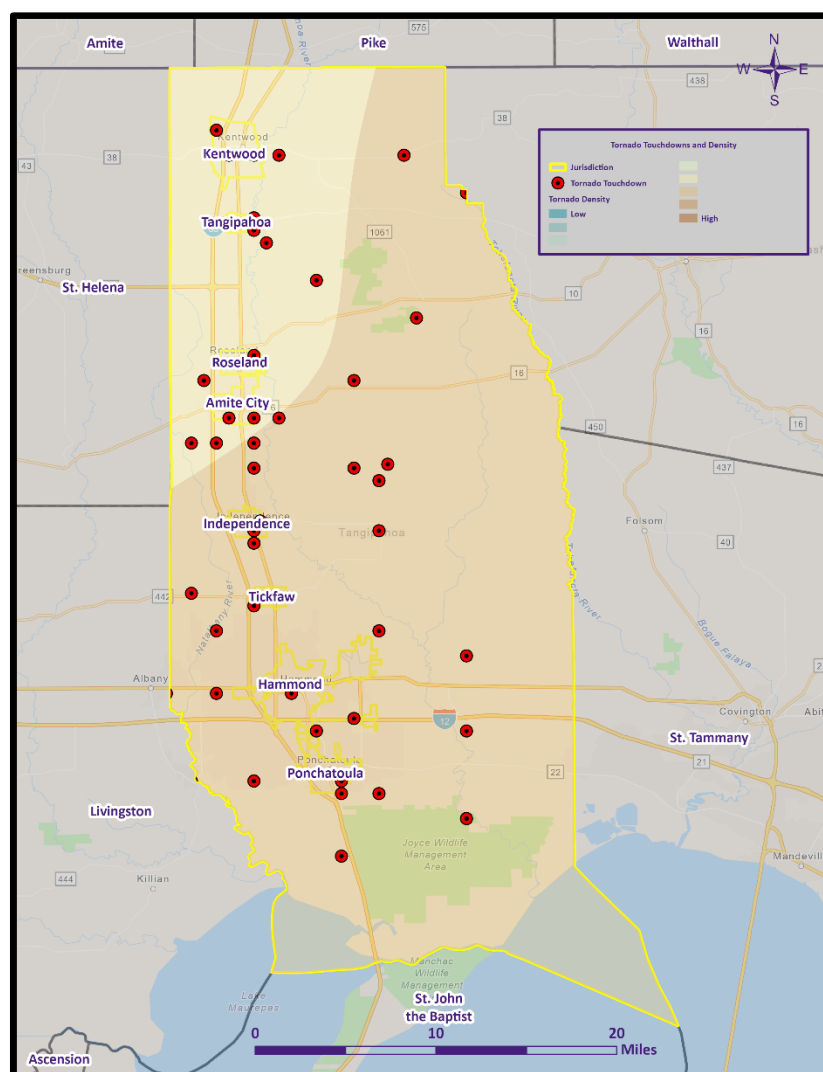


Figure 2-32: Location of Tornadoes to Touchdown and Tornado Density in the Parish
(Source: NOAA/SPC Severe Weather Database)

Climate Change Impacts

Similar to thunderstorms, the impacts of climate change on the occurrence and strength of tornadoes is not well understood at this time, but is an area of ongoing research. While only about 1% of thunderstorms will produce a tornado, preliminary research and climate models indicate that the environmental suitability for severe thunderstorms, and therefore tornadoes, could increase over the Eastern United States by the end of the century.

Climate change is contributing to the increasing frequency and intensity of tornadoes, leading to significant impacts on both infrastructure and vulnerable populations. As global temperatures rise, the atmosphere becomes more unstable, creating conditions favorable for the development of severe thunderstorms and tornadoes. Tornadoes are powerful and destructive, capable of causing widespread damage to various types of infrastructure.

One of the most significant impacts of tornadoes on infrastructure is the destruction of buildings and critical facilities. Tornadoes can flatten homes, schools, hospitals, and businesses, leaving communities devastated and in need of urgent assistance. The damage to infrastructure disrupts essential services, such as electricity, water supply, and communication networks, exacerbating the challenges faced by affected communities during recovery and rebuilding efforts.

Vulnerable populations are particularly at-risk during tornadoes. Low-income communities often live in substandard housing and lack access to proper storm shelters, leaving them more exposed to the destructive forces of tornadoes. Furthermore, elderly individuals and people with disabilities may struggle to seek shelter and escape the path of these fast-moving storms, increasing their vulnerability to injury or death. Tornadoes can also disproportionately affect marginalized communities due to limited access to emergency response services and resources.

Moreover, tornadoes can lead to economic hardships for vulnerable populations. Homes and properties are often uninsured or underinsured in these areas, leaving residents with significant financial burdens after tornadoes strike. As a result, vulnerable communities may face challenges in recovering and rebuilding their lives, perpetuating cycles of poverty and inequality.

To address the impacts of climate change on infrastructure and vulnerable populations concerning tornadoes, proactive measures are essential. Building tornado-resistant infrastructure and implementing better early warning systems can help minimize the damage caused by tornadoes. For vulnerable populations, providing accessible storm shelters and ensuring access to emergency resources and support are critical to saving lives and reducing the long-term impacts of tornadoes. Additionally, climate change mitigation efforts are crucial to addressing the root causes of tornado intensification, as reducing greenhouse gas emissions can help stabilize the climate and potentially mitigate the future increase in tornado frequency and severity.

Future Hazard Impacts

Population growth and development trends can influence tornado impacts in several ways. As urban areas expand, there is a higher likelihood of tornadoes affecting densely populated regions, increasing the potential for damage and casualties. Urbanization also alters land cover, creating more obstacles and structures that can disrupt tornado paths and increase the likelihood of tornado-related damage to infrastructure. Additionally, changes in land use can affect atmospheric conditions, potentially influencing tornado formation and intensity.

Vulnerability Analysis

The NRI includes data on the expected annual losses to individual natural hazards, historical losses, and overall risk at the county and Census tract level. The following table provides an overview of each category at the county level for tornadoes.

*Table 2-65: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Tornado Occurrences for the Parish
(Source: National Risk Index)*

Historical Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Moderate	Relatively Moderate	Relatively High

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

Since 1996, there have been 39 significant tornado occurrences per the NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damage associated with these storms totaled approximately \$2,255,000. To estimate the potential losses on an annual basis, the total damages recorded were divided by the total number of years of available data in the NCEI Storm Events Database (1996 – 2025). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$90,200 and \$57,821 per event. The following tables provide an estimate of potential property losses for the Parish:

*Table 2-66: Estimated Annual Losses for Tornadoes in the Parish.
(Source: Hazus)*

Estimated Annual Potential Losses Due to Tornadoes				
Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	Amite City	Hammond	Independence	Kentwood
\$64,860	\$2,611	\$13,895	\$1,424	\$1,346

*Table 2-67: Estimated Annual Losses for Tornadoes in the Parish.
(Source: Hazus)*

Tornado Estimated Annual Potential Losses			
Ponchatoula	Roseland	Tangipahoa	Tickfaw
\$5,037	\$690	\$337	\$553

The following table presents an analysis of building exposure that are susceptible to tornadoes by general occupancy type for the parish along with the percentage of building stock that are mobile homes.

*Table 2-68: Building Exposure by General Occupancy Type for Tornadoes in the Parish.
(Source: Hazus)*

Building Exposure by General Occupancy Type for Tornadoes - Exposure Types (\$1,000)						
Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Agricultural	Religion	Government	Education
7,999,214	997,548	201,145	28,601	207,351	41,213	107,340

Vulnerable Population

Per the NCEI Storm Events Database, there has been one reported fatality and five injuries as a result of tornadoes. In accessing the overall risk to population, the most vulnerable population throughout the parish are those residing in manufacturing housing. Manufactured housing accounts for approximately 13.2% of the parish's total housing stock.

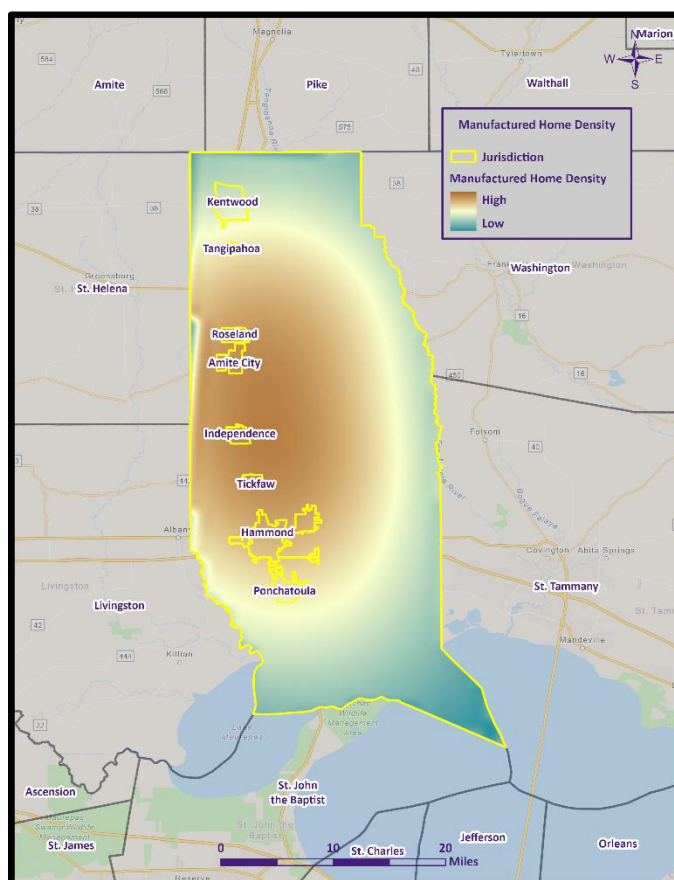


Figure 2-33: Density of Manufactured Homes in the Parish

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-69: Tornado Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Tornado Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	4	3	2	4	3	3.2

Tropical Cyclones

Profile

Hurricanes, typhoons, and cyclones, are names for powerful tropical storms in which winds rotate around a closed circulation of low-pressure. In the Atlantic and eastern Pacific basins, they are known as hurricanes, in Asia (western Pacific) they are known as typhoons, and in Australia they are called cyclones. In the Northern Hemisphere, hurricane winds rotate in a counter-clockwise direction (clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere). The key energy source for a hurricane is the release of latent heat energy from condensation.

This energy is found where there is a deep layer of warm water to fuel the system. Conditions for hurricane formation include warm waters, rotational force from the earth's spin (Coriolis Effect), and the absence of vertical wind shear (stability in the lower atmosphere). Tropical disturbances that affect North America typically originate off the west coast of Africa. If the tropical disturbance lowers in pressure and starts to rotate around a low pressure center, it may turn into a tropical depression. Barometric pressure (measured in millibars or inches) continues to fall in the center as these storm systems develop in intensity. When sustained wind speeds reach 39 mph, the system becomes a tropical storm and is given a name by the National Hurricane Center. When sustained wind speeds reach 74 mph, it becomes a hurricane. Hurricanes are much larger and powerful storms with an average diameter of 350 miles. The start of the official Atlantic hurricane season is June 1st and ends November 30th. Peak hurricane season is August and September in the Northern Hemisphere, when water temperatures and evaporation rates are greatest. Associated with these storms are damaging winds, heavy precipitation, and tornadoes. Coastal areas are also vulnerable to storm surge, wind-driven waves, and tidal flooding, which can cause more destruction than cyclone winds.

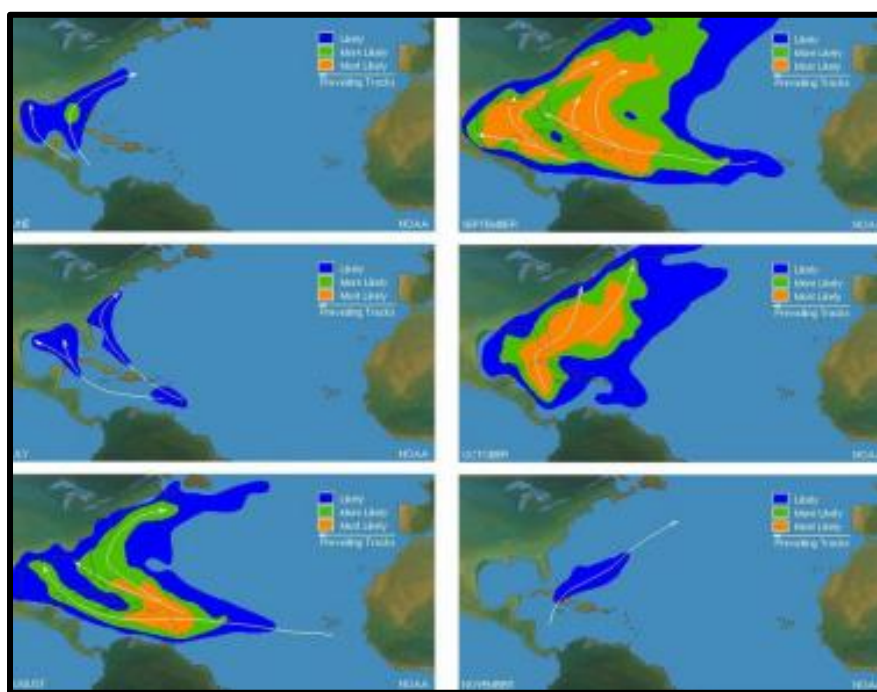


Figure 2-34: Areas of Likely Hurricane Formation and Tracking
(Source: NOAA NHC)

Hurricane intensity is classified by the Saffir-Simpson Scale, which categorizes hurricane intensity based upon maximum sustained wind speeds on a scale of one to five, with five being the most intense. Typically, higher category hurricanes have lower pressure and greater storm surge. Categories three, four, and five are classified as “major” hurricanes, and while hurricanes within this range comprise only 20 percent of total landfalls, they account for over 70 percent of the damage incurred in the United States. Hurricane (Category 1 or higher) return periods are shown in the figure on the next page.

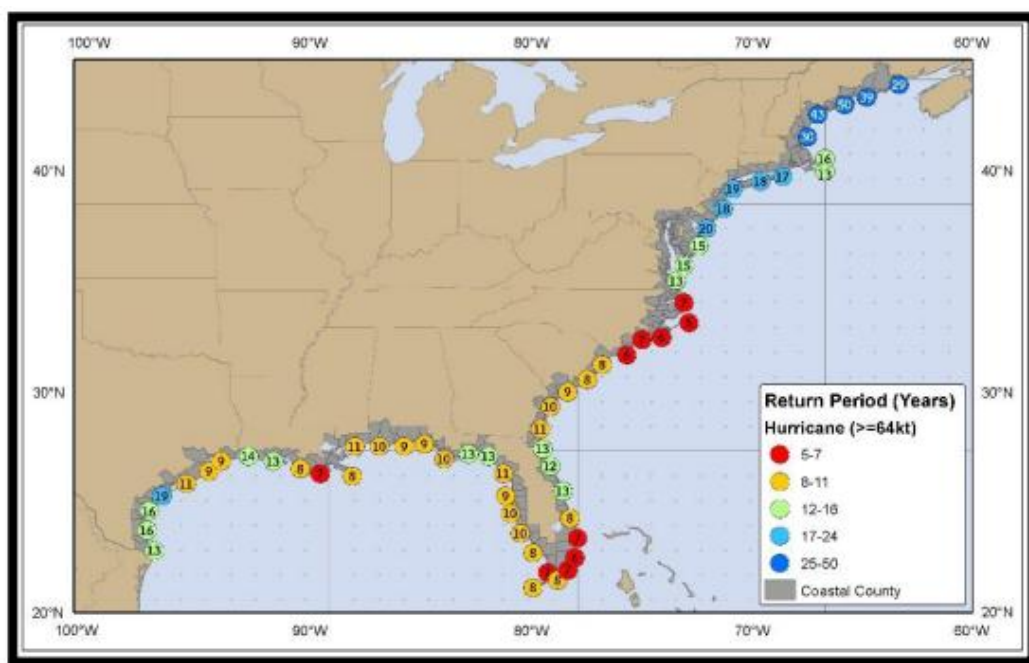


Figure 2-35: Hurricane Return Periods for the Atlantic Basin (USA)
(Source: NOAA NHC)

Table 2-70: Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale.

Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale			
Category	Sustained Winds	Pressure	Types of Damage Due to Winds
Tropical Depression	<39 mph	N/A	N/A
Tropical Cyclone	39-73 mph	N/A	N/A
1	74-95 mph	>14.2 psi	Very dangerous winds will produce some damage. Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding, and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap, and shallow-rooted trees may be toppled, especially after the soil becomes waterlogged. Extensive damage to power lines and poles will likely result in power outages that could last several days.
2	96-110 mph	14-14.2 psi	Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage. Well-constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallow-rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted, especially after the soil becomes waterlogged, and block numerous roads. Near total power loss is expected, with outages that could last from several days to weeks.
3	111-129 mph	13.7 -14 psi	Devastating damage will occur. Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, especially after the soil becomes waterlogged, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water may be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.
4	130-156 mph	13.3-13.7 psi	Catastrophic damage will occur. Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted, especially after the soil becomes waterlogged, and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.
5	157 mph or higher	<13.7 psi	Catastrophic damage will occur. A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks to months.

Storm surge is elevated water level that is pushed towards the shore by the force of strong winds that result in the piling up of water. The advancing surge combines with the normal tides, which in extreme cases can increase the normal water height over 20 feet. The storm surge arrives ahead of the storm's actual landfall and the more intense the hurricane is, the sooner the surge arrives. Water rise can be very rapid and can move far inland, posing a serious threat to those who have not yet evacuated flood-prone areas. Debris carried by the waves can also contribute to the devastation. As the storm approaches shore, the greatest storm surge will be to the north of the hurricane eye, in the right-front quadrant of the direction in which the hurricane is moving. Such a surge of high water topped by waves driven by hurricane force winds can be devastating to coastal regions, causing severe beach erosion and property damage along the immediate coast. Storm surge heights, and associated waves, are dependent upon the shape of the continental shelf (narrow or wide) and the depth of the ocean bottom (bathymetry). A narrow shelf, or one that drops steeply from the shoreline and subsequently produces deep water close to the shoreline, tends to produce a lower surge but higher and more powerful storm waves. While disassociated with the Saffir-Simpson Scale, storm surge remains the leading killer of residents along immediate coastal areas. Researchers at the Southern Regional Climate Center have indicated that hurricane strength at approximately 12-18 hours prior to landfall is a better indicator of storm surge strength (compared to wind speeds at landfall).

Many other associated hazards can occur during a hurricane, including heavy rains, flooding, high winds, and tornadoes. A general rule of thumb in coastal Louisiana is that the number of inches of rainfall to be expected from a tropical cyclone is approximately 100 divided by the forward velocity of the storm in mph; so, a fast-moving storm (20 mph) might be expected to drop five inches of rain while a slow-moving (5 mph) storm could produce totals of around 20 inches. However, no two storms are alike, and such generalizations have limited utility for planning purposes.

Hurricane Beulah, which struck Texas in 1967, spawned 115 confirmed tornadoes. In recent years, extensive coastal development has increased the storm surge resulting from these storms so much that this has become the greatest natural hazard threat to property and loss of life in the state. Storm surge is a temporary rise in sea level generally caused by reduced air pressure and strong onshore winds associated with a storm system near the coast. Although storm surge can technically occur at any time of the year in Louisiana, surges caused by hurricanes can be particularly deadly and destructive. Such storm surge events are often accompanied by large, destructive waves (exceeding ten meters in some places) that can inflict a high number of fatalities and economic losses. In 2005, Hurricane Katrina clearly demonstrated the destructive potential of this hazard, as it produced the highest modern-day storm surge levels in the State of Louisiana, reaching up to 18.7 feet near Alluvial City in St. Bernard Parish.

Property can be damaged by the various forces that accompany a tropical cyclone. High winds can directly impact structures in three ways: wind forces, flying debris, and pressure. By itself, the force of the wind can knock over trees, break tree limbs, and destroy loose items, such as television antennas and power lines. Many things can be moved by high winds. As winds increase, so does the pressure against stationary objects. Pressure against a wall rises with the square of the wind speed. For some structures, this force is enough to cause failure. The potential for damage to structures is increased when debris breaks the building "envelope" and allows the wind pressure to impact all surfaces (the building envelope includes all surfaces that make up the barrier between the indoors and the outdoors, such as the walls, foundation, doors, windows, and roof). Mobile homes and buildings in need of maintenance are most subject to wind damage. High winds mean bigger waves. Extended pounding by waves can demolish any poorly or improperly designed structures. The waves also erode sand beaches, roads, and foundations. When foundations are compromised, the building will collapse.

Nine out of ten deaths during hurricanes are caused by storm surge flooding. Falling tree limbs and flying debris caused by high winds have the ability to cause injury or death. Downed trees and damaged buildings are a potential health hazard due to instability, electrical system damage, broken pipelines, chemical releases, and gas leaks. Sewage and water lines may also be damaged. Salt water and freshwater intrusions from storm surge send animals, such as snakes, into areas occupied by humans.

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

Hurricanes typically affect broad geographic areas rather than a single jurisdiction or parish. As a result, the entire planning area is susceptible to hurricane-related impacts, including damaging winds, heavy rainfall, storm surge, tornadoes, and extended power outages. Because a single hurricane can affect multiple parishes at once, hurricanes represent a significant threat to the entire parish planning area. Based on previous events and the parish's hazard profile, the worst-case hurricane scenario for the parish is a Category 3 hurricane.

Previous Occurrences

The parish has experienced 13 hurricane occurrences between the years 2002 and 2025. Since the last update, there have been five hurricane occurrences within the boundaries of the parish.

Table 2-71: Historical Tropical Cyclone Occurrences in the Parish since the Last Update.

Date	Magnitude	Name	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
7/12/2019	Tropical Storm	Barry	-	\$0	0	0
10/09/2020	Tropical Storm	Delta	\$1,000,000	\$0	0	0
10/29/2020	Tropical Storm	Zeta	\$100,000	\$0	0	0
8/29/2021	Hurricane	Ida	\$400,000,000	\$0	0	0
9/11/2024	Tropical Storm	Francine	\$10,000	\$0	0	0

Tropical Storm Barry (2019)

Hurricane Barry initial developed from a disturbance that moved from Georgia southwest to the northeast Gulf of Mexico on July 8-9, 2019. The weak low-pressure system continued to move west-southwest and strengthen and was eventually classified as Tropical Storm Barry on the morning of July 11th, 95 miles south-southeast of the mouth of the Mississippi River. Barry continued to move slowly west then northwest and briefly reached hurricane strength on the morning of July 13th before landfall in south-central Louisiana near Intracoastal City, Louisiana in Vermillion Parish. Tropical storm force winds reached the southeast Louisiana coast by midday on Friday, July 12th and spread slowly northwest reaching the Baton Rouge area during the evening of the 12th. Tropical storm wind impacts had ended across all of southeast Louisiana by midday on July 14th. Tropical storm force winds were primarily measured in gusts across southeast Louisiana. The exception was in Terrebonne and Assumption Parishes, close to the landfall location, where sustained tropical storm force winds and frequent gusts caused more significant power line and tree damage. A few tropical storm wind gusts were recorded in the metro New Orleans area but were not very impactful. No hurricane force wind gusts were recorded in southeast Louisiana.

Mostly minor to moderate storm surge flooding occurred across coastal southeast Louisiana, including Lake Pontchartrain, and a small part of the Mississippi Coast. Terrebonne Parish had significant storm surge flooding in the lower portion of the parish with storm tides of five to eight feet, locally up to nine feet. Several local levees were overtopped on the morning of July 13th flooding roads and a few homes. The highest storm tide reading was 9.11 feet NAVD88 at a USGS tide gauge at Caillou Lake near Dulac, Louisiana.

Storm total rainfall was generally between four and eight inches with a maximum rainfall of 8.83 inches recorded northeast of Denham Springs, Louisiana in Livingston Parish. Isolated flash flooding of streets and secondary roadways occurred on July 13th in the greater Baton Rouge area, but flash flooding was not widespread or significant. The lower Mississippi River was at unusually high stages from late August with the state at the New Orleans Carrollton gauge near 16.5 feet. The combination of storm surge entering the lower Mississippi River with very high river stages prompted concern of potential overtopping of levees along the Mississippi River in lower Plaquemines Parish prompting some evacuations of the area.

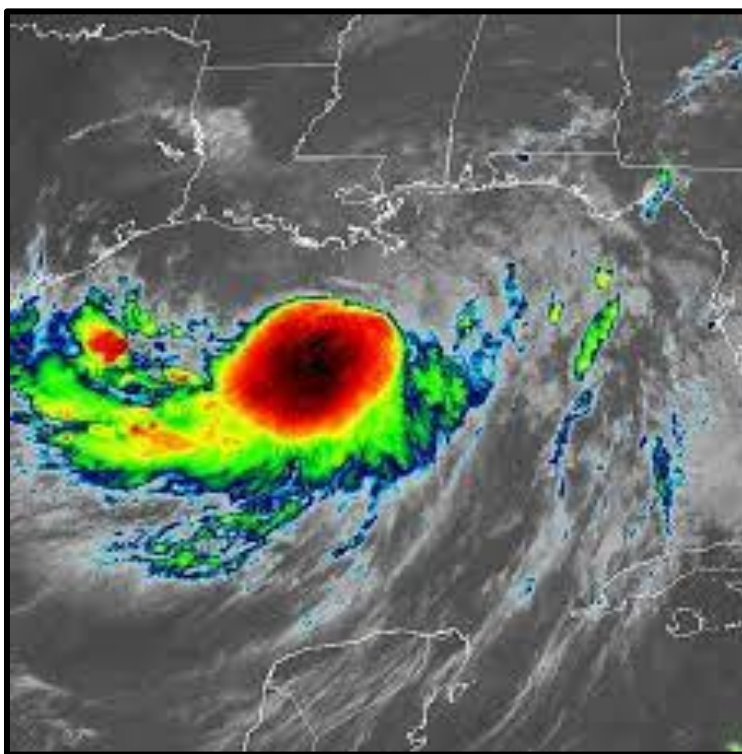


*Figure 2-36: Hurricane Barry Rain Bands in the Gulf Coast Area.
(Source: NOAA)*

Tropical Storm Delta (2020)

Hurricane Delta was the record-tying fourth named storm of 2020 to strike Louisiana, as well as the record-breaking tenth named storm to strike the United States in that year. The twenty-sixth tropical cyclone, twenty-fifth named storm, ninth hurricane, and third major hurricane of the record breaking 2020 Atlantic hurricane season, Delta formed from a tropical wave which was first monitored by the National Hurricane Center on October 1. As it tracked across the western Caribbean, it rapidly intensified into a Category 4 hurricane. In fact, intensifying from tropical depression to Category strength in 40 hours is the fastest rate of intensification of any storm on record in the Atlantic Basin and accomplished by Delta. Delta quickly weakened to a category 1 hurricane after making its first landfall on the Yucatan Peninsula. It gradually recurved north towards the Louisiana coastline, fluctuating in intensity between category 2 and 3.

Delta produced minor impacts as a result of tropical storm force winds. Peak wind gusts are estimated in the 45 to 55 mph range with the Hammond Airport recording a peak wind gust of 51 mph. A few trees were downed and at the peak, roughly 20 percent of the parish was without power.



*Figure 2-37: Hurricane Delta in the Gulf Coast Area.
(Source: NOAA)*

Tropical Storm Zeta (2020)

A tropical depression formed in the northwestern Caribbean on the afternoon of October 24th. Nine hours later, it became the twenty-seventh named storm and eleventh hurricane of the exceptionally active 2020 Atlantic hurricane season. After meandering virtually in the same place, Zeta finally began moving northwest and slowly strengthening before making its first landfall on the Yucatan Peninsula on October 26th. Zeta exited the Yucatan Peninsula weaker but still a strong tropical storm. The path of the storm began shifting from the northwest to northeast and heading straight towards the state of Louisiana. In terms of intensity, Zeta slowly but steadily strengthened from this point all the way up until landfall. It reached the highest wind speed possible of a Category 2 storm, 110 mph. Zeta produced extensive wind damage across southeast Louisiana with measured sustained winds up to 87 mph and gusts up to 110 mph. Thousands of power poles were downed, and thousands of homes experienced minor damage. Storm surge ranged from a few feet to several feet. There was a total of one fatality and one injury. Hurricane Zeta caused approximately \$1 billion worth of damage. Zeta was the record-tying sixth hurricane to make landfall in the United States and the record fifth named storm to strike Louisiana in 2020.

Zeta produced tropical storm force wind gusts which led to minor impacts across the parish with around 3000 customers without power at the peak.

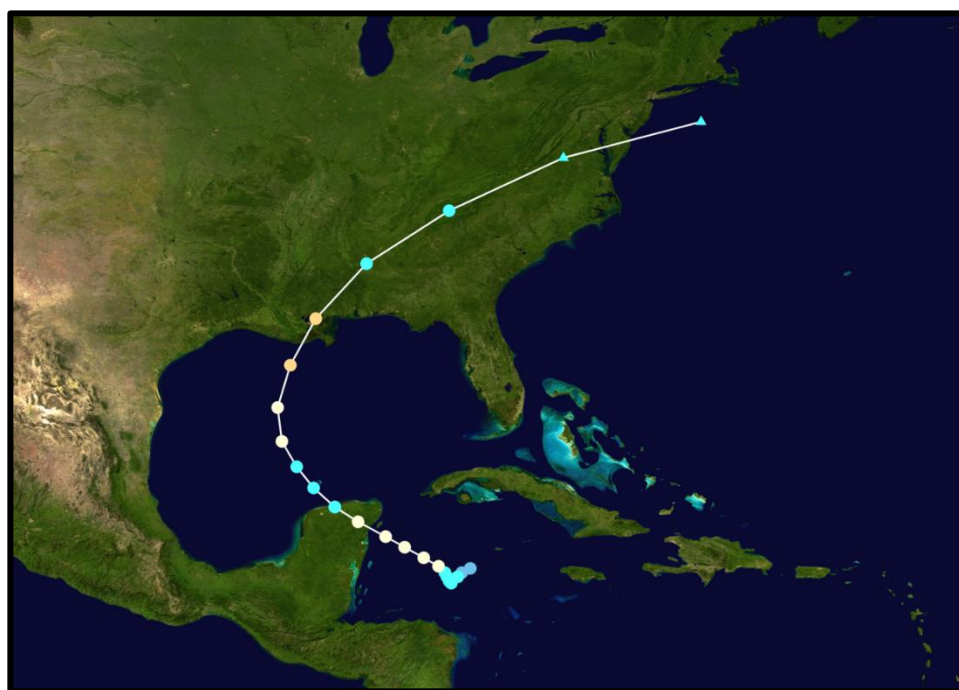


*Figure 2-38: Hurricane Zeta Path in the Gulf Coast Area.
(Source: NOAA)*

Hurricane Ida (2021)

Ida formed from a combination of multiple low-latitude weather systems, starting with a tropical wave emerging from the coast of Africa on 14 August. This wave was weak and hard to track as it moved slowly westward through the monsoon trough environment over the eastern tropical Atlantic. The wave moved into the trade wind environment west of 45°W on 21 August, accompanied by an area of convection that was elongated from east to west, and this convection increased in coverage as the wave moved through the Windward Islands on 23 August. By 24 August, the wave was near Aruba, Bonaire, and Curacao, and it began to interact with a broad area of low pressure located along the northern coast of South America. This interaction resulted in a large area of pressures near or below 1006 mb by late that day, along with widespread heavy rains over portions of Venezuela. The next day, the convection became more concentrated near a vorticity maximum on the eastern side of a broad low-pressure area over the southwestern Caribbean Sea. The disturbance turned north-northwestward on 26 August on the southwestern side of the subtropical ridge, and the associated convection became better organized while the circulation became better defined. It is estimated that a tropical depression formed near 1200 UTC that day about 150 n mi southwest of Kingston, Jamaica.

The cyclone was moving north-northwestward at the time of genesis. A few hours later, it turned northwestward as it was steered by the flow on the southwestern side of the subtropical ridge, and this general motion continued for the next three days. The cyclone strengthened to a tropical storm 6 h after genesis, and slow strengthening continued as the center passed northeast of Grand Cayman Island early on 27 August. Rapid strengthening occurred after the center passed Grand Cayman, and Ida became a hurricane with 70-kt winds before the center reached the Isle of Youth, Cuba, at 1800 UTC 27 August. After crossing the Isle of Youth, the center made landfall in mainland Cuba near Playa Dayaniguas in the province of Pinar del Rio near 2325 UTC that day. Continuing northwestward, Ida's center subsequently emerged over the southeastern Gulf of Mexico between 0100–0200 UTC 28 August. Passage over land and entrainment of dry air into the hurricane's southwestern quadrant halted intensification as Ida crossed Cuba, and little change in strength occurred during the first several hours after the hurricane reached the Gulf of Mexico. However, during this time microwave satellite imagery and radar data from Cuba showed the central core reorganizing with the formation of a convective ring around the center. This, combined with the favorable conditions of light vertical wind shear (near 10 kt) and sea surface temperatures at or above 30°C, led to

a second round of rapid strengthening that started at 1200 UTC 28 August and continued for the next 24 h. During this intensification phase, the maximum winds increased from 70 kt to 90 kt in the first 12 h, and then from 90 kt a peak of 130 kt in the next 12 h. Additionally, the central pressure fell from 986 to 929 mb. By the end of this rapid intensification period, Ida had moved northwestward to a position not far southwest of the Mouth of the Mississippi River. A continued northwestward motion brought the 15-n-mi-wide eye to the Louisiana coast at Port Fourchon at 1655 UTC 29 August. The maximum winds at landfall were 130 kt – category 4 on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale – and the central pressure was near 931 mb. As best as can be determined, the 130-kt landfall intensity is equal to that of Hurricane Laura of August 2020 and the Last Island Hurricane of August 1856, with these three category 4 storms tied for the strongest on record to make landfall in Louisiana west of the Mouth of the Mississippi River.

Shortly after landfall, Ida turned north-northwestward, and this motion brought the eye across southeastern Louisiana between Houma and New Orleans. A continued north-northwestward motion early on 30 August brought the center just west of LaPlace and then between Baton Rouge and Hammond. The cyclone's intensity steadily decreased as it moved inland, and it weakened to a tropical storm before the center moved into southwestern Mississippi between 0600–1200 UTC that day. Ida then turned northeastward as it moved around the western end of the subtropical ridge, with the center passing just west of Jackson, Mississippi, around 1800 UTC. Soon thereafter, the cyclone weakened to a tropical depression as it moved into northeastern Mississippi. The system then accelerated northeastward across northwestern Alabama, central and eastern Tennessee, and portions of Kentucky and Virginia before reaching southern West Virginia near 1200 UTC 1 September. Ida began an extratropical transition as it moved through the Tennessee Valley, and the system became an extratropical low as it moved over West Virginia later that day.

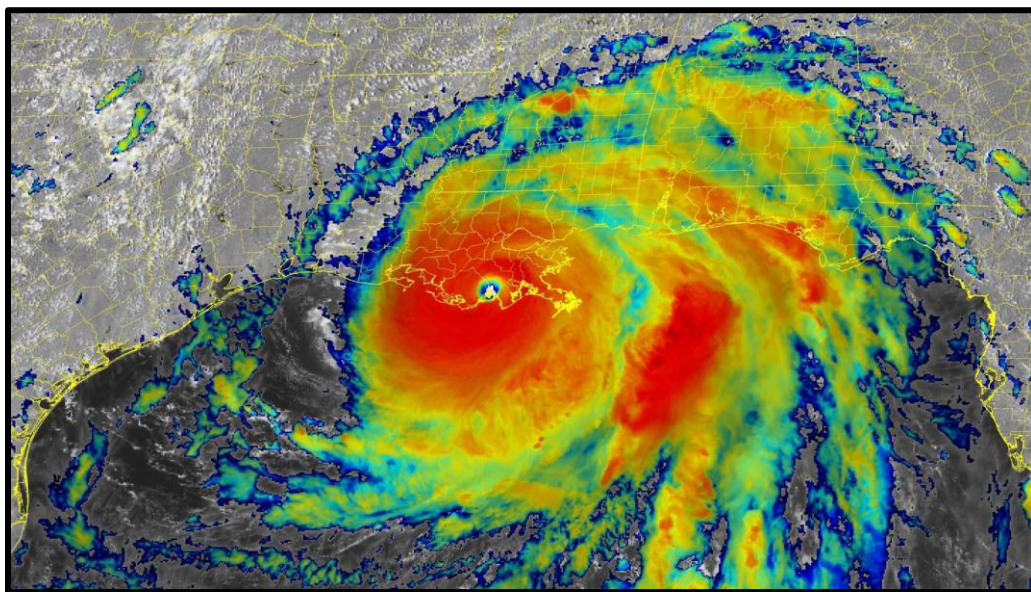


*Figure 2-39: Hurricane Ida Rainbands in the Gulf Coast Area.
(Source: NOAA)*

In Tangipahoa Parish, Ida's winds downed trees and power lines parish-wide as the eastern eyewall traversed far western portions of the parish. Many structures throughout the parish suffered at least minor to moderate roof or other fascia damage, and numerous buildings suffered other major damage from roof failure or falling trees. Most roads in the parish were impassable due to downed trees, power lines and poles, or other debris. There were two indirect fatalities in the parish: one nursing home death and one due to carbon monoxide poisoning.

Hurricane Francine (2024)

Hurricane Francine was a significant tropical cyclone that impacted the Gulf Coast in September 2024. Originating from a tropical wave off the West Coast of Africa on August 28, 2024, the system traversed the tropical Atlantic

Ocean, reaching the Leeward Islands by September 1. Despite initial unfavorable conditions, it intensified as it moved across the Caribbean Sea, becoming a tropical storm on September 9 and a Category 2 hurricane by September 11.

On September 11, 2024, Hurricane Francine made landfall in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana, with sustained winds of 100 mph (155 km/h). The storm caused widespread power outages, leaving over 400,000 utility customers in Louisiana and Mississippi without electricity. Severe flooding occurred, particularly in New Orleans, where heavy rainfall led to flash floods and necessitated numerous water rescues. The storm also disrupted oil and natural gas production in the Gulf of America, with approximately 42% of crude oil and 53% of natural gas output shut-in. After landfall, Francine weakened rapidly, transitioning to a tropical depression by September 12 and dissipating by September 14. The storm's rapid intensification, from a tropical storm to a Category 2 hurricane within 24 hours, was noted as a concerning trend linked to climate change.

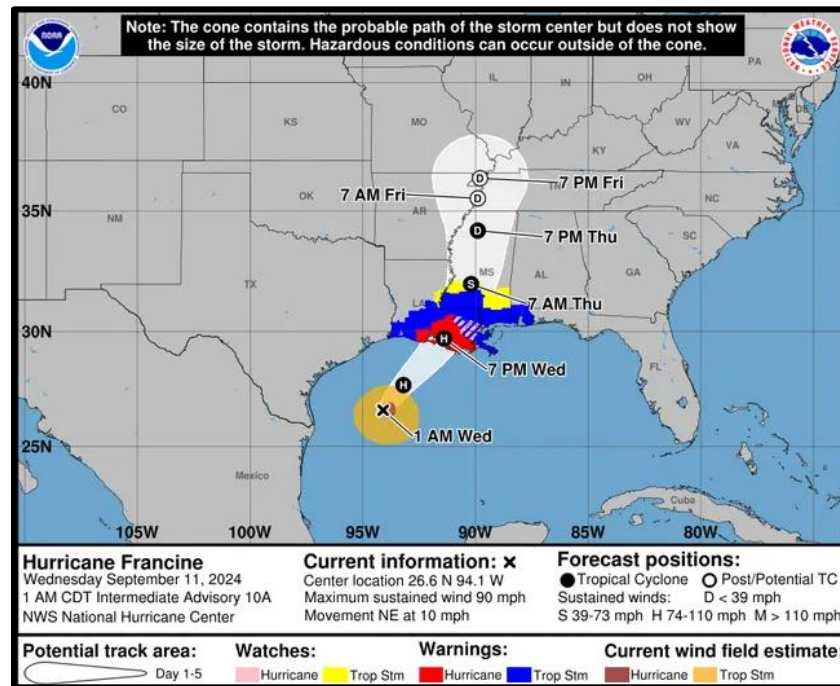


Figure 2-40: Hurricane Francine in the Gulf Coast Area.
(Source: NOAA)

In Tangipahoa Parish, Francine's winds resulted in isolated to scattered damage to trees and powerlines with several roads closed due to debris.

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for periods of tropical cyclones in the parish is 0.54, which means there is a 54% probability of a tropical cyclone event occurring in any given year. This translates to an average of one tropical cyclone event occurring every three to four years over the long term.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): 0.54 (54%), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one tropical cyclone event occurs approximately every 21 to 23 months. This is the inverse of the return rate ($1 / 0.54 = 1.84$ years)

Climate Change Impacts

Climate change has the potential to alter the prevalence and severity of extreme incidents such as hurricanes. Louisiana is expected to experience more days with temperatures above 95°F this century, which means an increase in sea surface and ambient temperatures, alterations in the hydrological cycle, and an increase in sea level, which

collectively may increase the frequency of large storm incidents and impacts. Research indicates that the warming climate will increase the frequency of Category 4 and 5 hurricanes but decrease the frequency of less severe hurricane incidents by the end of the century. This increase in the frequency of Category 4 and 5 hurricanes will lead to an increase in damage to the built environment and increased negative effects on the economy and ecosystem.

Climate change is amplifying the impacts of hurricanes on both infrastructure and vulnerable populations, making them more frequent and severe. As ocean temperatures rise due to global warming, hurricanes have access to greater energy, leading to stronger and more destructive storms. The intensification of cyclones poses significant risks to infrastructure located in coastal regions.

One of the primary impacts of hurricanes on infrastructure is the damage caused by strong winds and storm surges. Cyclones can rip apart buildings, topple power lines, and uproot trees, leading to widespread destruction of homes, businesses, and public facilities. Coastal areas are particularly vulnerable to storm surges, which can inundate low-lying regions and cause severe flooding, damaging roads, bridges, and critical lifeline infrastructure such as water and sewage systems.

Vulnerable populations face disproportionate risks during hurricanes, especially in low-lying coastal communities. People with limited mobility, the elderly, and low-income households often lack resources and access to evacuation options, making them more susceptible to the devastating impacts of cyclones. Displacement, property damage, and loss of livelihoods are common consequences for vulnerable populations affected by cyclones, exacerbating existing social inequalities and pushing them further into hardship.

Moreover, hurricanes can have long-lasting effects on the mental and physical health of vulnerable populations. The trauma caused by experiencing such extreme weather events can lead to long-term psychological distress. Lack of access to healthcare and resources after cyclones can also result in a higher risk of waterborne diseases and malnutrition for vulnerable communities.

To mitigate the impacts of climate change on infrastructure and vulnerable populations concerning hurricanes, several actions are crucial. Investing in more resilient infrastructure that can withstand stronger storms and higher storm surges is essential to minimize damage and ensure the continuity of critical services. Enhancing early warning systems and evacuation plans can save lives and improve the preparedness of vulnerable populations. Additionally, providing social safety nets and support to vulnerable communities can aid in their recovery and reduce the long-term impacts of cyclones on their well-being. Mitigating climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions is also vital to curbing the intensification of hurricanes and protecting both infrastructure and vulnerable populations from their devastating effects.

Future Hazard Impacts

Hazard impacts for hurricanes were estimated for the years 2030 and 2035. Yearly population and housing increase rates were applied to parish inventory assets for composite floods and hurricanes. Based on a review of available information, it is assumed that population and housing units will increase within the parish from the present until 2035. A summary of estimated future impacts is shown in the table below. Dollar values are expressed in future costs and assume an annual rate of inflation of 1.02%

Table 2-72: Estimated Future Impacts, 2025 - 2035.

(Source: Hazus, US Census Bureau)

Hazard / Impact	Total in Parish (2025)	Hazard Area (2025)	Hazard Area (2030)	Hazard Area (2035)
Hurricane Damage				
Structures	65,163	65,163	78,203	97,341
Value of Structures	\$10,039,853,326	\$10,039,853,326	\$12,676,227,093	\$16,768,923,452
# of People	141,573	141,573	150,657	162,330

Vulnerability Analysis

The NRI includes data on the expected annual losses to individual natural hazards, historical losses, and overall risk at the county and Census tract level. The following table provides an overview of each category at the county level for hurricanes.

*Table 2-73: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Hurricane Occurrences for the Parish
(Source: National Risk Index)*

Historical Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively High	Relatively High	Relatively High

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

Using Hazus 100-Year Hurricane Model, the 100-year hurricane scenario was analyzed to determine losses from this worst-case scenario. The following table shows the total economic losses that would result from this occurrence.

*Table 2-74: Total Estimated Losses for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	\$82,551,131
Amite City	\$3,347,360
Hammond	\$17,810,963
Independence	\$1,825,006
Kentwood	\$1,701,058
Ponchatoula	\$6,386,541
Roseland	\$884,801
Tangipahoa	\$431,651
Tickfaw	\$698,328

Total losses from a 100-year hurricane event for the parish were compared with the total value of assets to determine the ratio of potential damage to total inventory in the table below.

*Table 2-75: Ratio of Total Losses to Total Estimated Value of Assets for the Parish.
(Source: Hazus)*

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event	Total Estimated Value of Assets	Ratio of Estimated Losses to Total Value
Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	\$82,551,130	\$6,519,920,000	1.3%
Amite City	\$3,347,360	\$315,547,000	1.1%
Hammond	\$17,810,962	\$1,780,326,000	1.0%
Independence	\$1,810,167	\$103,028,000	1.8%
Kentwood	\$1,701,057	\$147,619,000	1.2%
Ponchatoula	\$6,386,542	\$574,975,000	1.1%
Roseland	\$884,800	\$73,990,000	1.2%
Tangipahoa	\$431,651	\$29,531,000	1.5%
Tickfaw	\$698,329	\$37,476,000	1.9%

Based on the Hazus Hurricane Model, estimated total losses for the parish are between 1% and 1.9% of the total estimated value of all assets.

The Hazus Hurricane Model also provides a breakdown for seven primary sectors (Hazus occupancy) throughout the parish. The losses for the parish by sector are listed in the tables below.

*Table 2-76: Estimated Losses in Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$273,999
Commercial	\$7,713,979
Government	\$414,456
Industrial	\$982,766
Religious / Non-Profit	\$807,511
Residential	\$72,065,818
Schools	\$292,601
Total	\$82,551,130

*Table 2-77: Estimated Losses in Amite City for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Amite City	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$10,886
Commercial	\$313,249
Government	\$16,328
Industrial	\$36,304
Religious / Non-Profit	\$32,512
Residential	\$2,926,443
Schools	\$11,638
Total	\$3,347,360

*Table 2-78: Estimated Losses in Hammond for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Hammond	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$57,921
Commercial	\$1,666,764
Government	\$86,881
Industrial	\$193,172
Religious / Non-Profit	\$172,992
Residential	\$15,571,306
Schools	\$61,926
Total	\$17,810,962

*Table 2-79: Estimated Losses in Independence for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Independence	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$170,785
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$19,793
Religious / Non-Profit	\$17,726
Residential	\$1,595,518
Schools	\$6,345
Total	\$1,810,167

*Table 2-80: Estimated Losses in Kentwood for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Kentwood	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$5,612
Commercial	\$161,499
Government	\$8,418
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$16,762
Residential	\$1,508,766
Schools	\$0
Total	\$1,701,057

*Table 2-81: Estimated Losses in Ponchatoula for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Ponchatoula	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$20,997
Commercial	\$604,211
Government	\$31,495
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$62,711
Residential	\$5,644,680
Schools	\$22,448
Total	\$6,386,542

*Table 2-82: Estimated Losses in Roseland for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Roseland	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$2,877
Commercial	\$82,800
Government	\$4,316
Industrial	\$9,596
Religious / Non-Profit	\$8,594
Residential	\$773,541
Schools	\$3,076
Total	\$884,800

*Table 2-83: Estimated Losses in Tangipahoa for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Tangipahoa	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$1,404
Commercial	\$40,394
Government	\$2,106
Industrial	\$4,682
Religious / Non-Profit	\$4,192
Residential	\$377,372
Schools	\$1,501
Total	\$431,651

*Table 2-84: Estimated Losses in Tickfaw for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Tickfaw	Estimated Total Losses from 100-Year Hurricane Event
Agricultural	\$2,305
Commercial	\$66,318
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$7,686
Religious / Non-Profit	\$0
Residential	\$619,556
Schools	\$2,464
Total	\$698,329

The following figure displays the wind zones that affect the parish in relation to critical facilities throughout the parish:

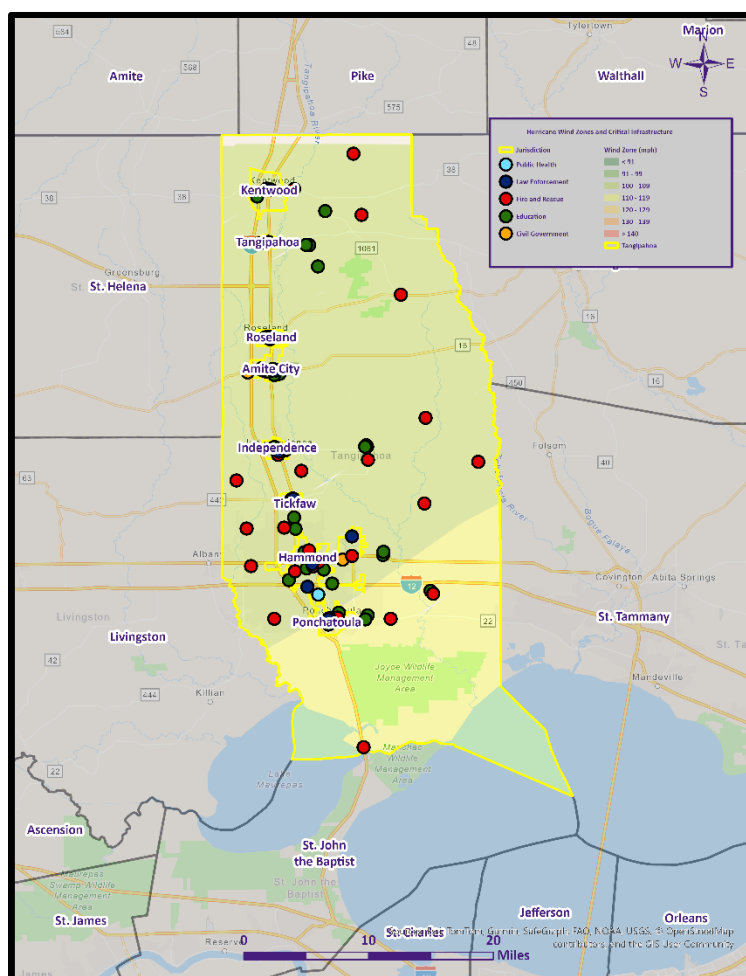


Figure 2-41: Critical Facilities in Relation to the Tropical Cyclone Wind Zones for the Parish

Vulnerable Population

The total population within the parish that is susceptible to a hurricane hazard is shown in the table below:

Table 2-85: Number of People Susceptible to a 100-Year Hurricane Event in the Parish
(Source: Hazus)

Number of People Exposed to Hurricane Hazards			
Location	# in Community	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	99,685	100,542	100.0%
Amite City	4,048	4,048	100.0%
Hammond	21,539	21,539	100.0%
Independence	2,207	2,207	100.0%
Kentwood	2,087	2,087	100.0%
Ponchatoula	7,808	7,808	100.0%
Roseland	1,070	1,070	100.0%
Tangipahoa	522	522	100.0%
Tickfaw	857	857	100.0%

The Hazus hurricane model was also extrapolated to provide an overview of vulnerable populations throughout the parish. These populations are illustrated in the following tables:

*Table 2-86: Vulnerable Populations in Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	99,685	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	6,736	6.7%
Persons Under 18 Years	24,532	24.4%
Persons 65 Years and Over	16,187	16.1%
White	61,029	60.7%
Minority	39,513	39.3%

*Table 2-87: Vulnerable Populations in Amite City for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Amite City		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	4,048	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	85	2.1%
Persons Under 18 Years	939	23.2%
Persons 65 Years and Over	899	22.2%
White	1,356	33.5%
Minority	2,692	66.5%

*Table 2-88: Vulnerable Populations in Hammond for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Hammond		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	21,539	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	1,422	6.6%
Persons Under 18 Years	4,523	21.0%
Persons 65 Years and Over	2,779	12.9%
White	10,856	50.4%
Minority	10,683	49.6%

*Table 2-89: Vulnerable Populations in Independence for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Independence		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	2,207	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	362	16.4%
Persons Under 18 Years	713	32.3%
Persons 65 Years and Over	234	10.6%
White	2,064	93.5%
Minority	143	6.5%

*Table 2-90: Vulnerable Populations in Kentwood for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Kentwood		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	2,087	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	86	4.1%
Persons Under 18 Years	526	25.2%
Persons 65 Years and Over	407	19.5%
White	501	24.0%
Minority	1,586	76.0%

*Table 2-91: Vulnerable Populations in Ponchatoula for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Ponchatoula		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	7,808	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	367	4.7%
Persons Under 18 Years	1,702	21.8%
Persons 65 Years and Over	1,468	18.8%
White	4,833	61.9%
Minority	2,975	38.1%

*Table 2-92: Vulnerable Populations in Roseland for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Roseland		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,070	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	224	20.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	385	36.0%
Persons 65 Years and Over	162	15.1%
White	520	48.6%
Minority	550	51.4%

*Table 2-93: Vulnerable Populations in Tangipahoa for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Tangipahoa		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	522	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	47	9.0%
Persons Under 18 Years	187	35.8%
Persons 65 Years and Over	49	9.4%
White	15	2.9%
Minority	507	97.1%

*Table 2-94: Vulnerable Populations in Tickfaw for a 100-Year Hurricane Event
(Source: Hazus)*

Tickfaw		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	857	100.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	70	8.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	252	29.4%
Persons 65 Years and Over	66	7.7%
White	491	57.3%
Minority	366	42.7%

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-95: Tropical Cyclone Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Tropical Cyclone Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	3	4	4	1	4	3.3

Wildfires

Profile

A wildfire is combustion in a natural setting, marked by flames or intense heat. Most frequently, wildfires are ignited by lightning or unintentionally by humans. Fires set purposefully (but lawfully) are referred to as controlled fires or burns. There are three different types of wildfires: (1) Ground fires burn primarily in the thick layers of organic matter directly on the forest floor and even within the soil. Ground fires destroy root networks, peat, and compact litter. These fires spread extremely slowly and can smolder for months. (2) Surface fires burn litter (e.g., leaves, small sticks) and vegetative matter in the underbrush of a forest. (3) Crown fires spread rapidly by wind and move quickly by jumping along the tops of trees. There are two types of crown fires: (a) passive (or dependent) crown fires rely on heat transfer from surface fire, whereas (b) active (or independent) crown fires do not require any heat transfer from below. Active crown fires tend to occur with greater tree density and drier conditions. A firestorm is a mass crown fire (also called a running crown fire, area fire, or conflagration). They are large, continuous, intense fires that lead to violent convection. They are characterized by destructively violent surface in-drafts near and beyond their perimeter. Crown fires are the most damaging and most difficult to contain. The intensity of crown fires enables the fire to produce its own wind gusts. These so-called fire whirls can move embers ahead of the fire front and ignite new fires. Fire whirls are spinning vortex columns of ascending hot air and gases rising from the fire. Large fire whirls have the intensity of a small tornado.

The conditions conducive to the occurrence of wildfires are not distributed equally across the United States. Wildfires have a much greater likelihood of occurring in the western part of the country. Although less frequent than in other areas, wildfires do occur in Louisiana. Wildfire danger can vary greatly season to season, and is exacerbated by dry weather conditions. Factors that increase susceptibility to wildfires are the availability of fuel (e.g., litter and debris), topography (i.e., slope and elevation affect various factors like precipitation, fuel amount, and wind exposure), and specific meteorological conditions (e.g., low rainfall, high temperatures, low relative humidity, and winds). The potential for wildfire is often measured by the Keetch–Byram Drought Index (KBDI), which represents the net effect of evapotranspiration and precipitation in producing cumulative moisture deficiency in the soil. The KBDI aims to measure the amount of precipitation needed to return soil to its full field capacity, with KBDI values ranging from 0 (moist soil) to 800 (severe drought).

The wildland-urban interface and intermix land cover surface, developed by the SILVIS Lab at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, can be used to determine areas at risk. Wildland-urban interface is defined as the zone of transition between unoccupied land and human development. This usually includes communities or areas of human development that are within 0.5 miles of the zone. Wildland-urban intermix is defined as areas in which human development is intermixed with wildland fuels. Intermix and interface areas are at risk of wildfires.

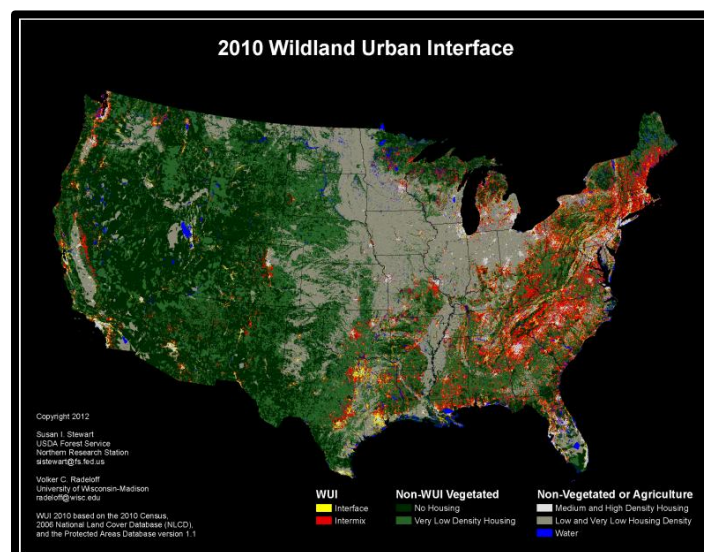


Figure 2-42: Contiguous USA Wildland Urban Interface Map.

According to the State of Louisiana Forestry Division, most forest fires in Louisiana are caused by intentional acts (arson) or carelessness and negligence committed by people, exacerbated by human confrontation with nature. The wildland–urban interface is the area in which development meets wildland vegetation, where both vegetation and the built environment provide fuel for fires. As development near wildland settings continues, more people and property are exposed to wildfire danger.

The Southern Group of State Foresters developed the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal to create awareness among the public and government sectors about the threat of wildfires in their areas. The Southern Wildfire Assessment Portal allows users to identify areas that are most prone to wildfires. The following table summarizes the intensity levels assigned to areas in the Southern Wildfire Assessment Portal.

*Table 2-96: Southern Group of State Foresters Wildfire Risk Assessment Fire Intensity Scale.
(Source: Southern Wildfire Assessment Portal)*

Fire Intensity	
Level	Definition
1	Lowest Intensity: Minimal direct wildfire impacts. Location has a minimal chance of being directly impacted by a wildfire.
2	Low Intensity: Small flames usually less than two feet long; small amount of very short-range spotting possible. Fires are easy to suppress.
3	Moderate Intensity: Flames up to eight feet in length; short-range spotting is possible.
4	High Intensity: Large flames up to 30 feet in length; short-range spotting common; medium range spotting possible.
5	Highest Intensity: Very large flames up to 150 feet in length; profuse short-range spotting, frequent long-range spotting; strong fire induced winds.

Risk Assessment

Geographic Extent

Wildfires impact areas that are populated with forests and grasslands. The worst-case scenario for the unincorporated area of the parish and the incorporated jurisdictions is a level 5. The following figure displays the areas of wildland-urban interface and intermix in the Parish and the jurisdictions.

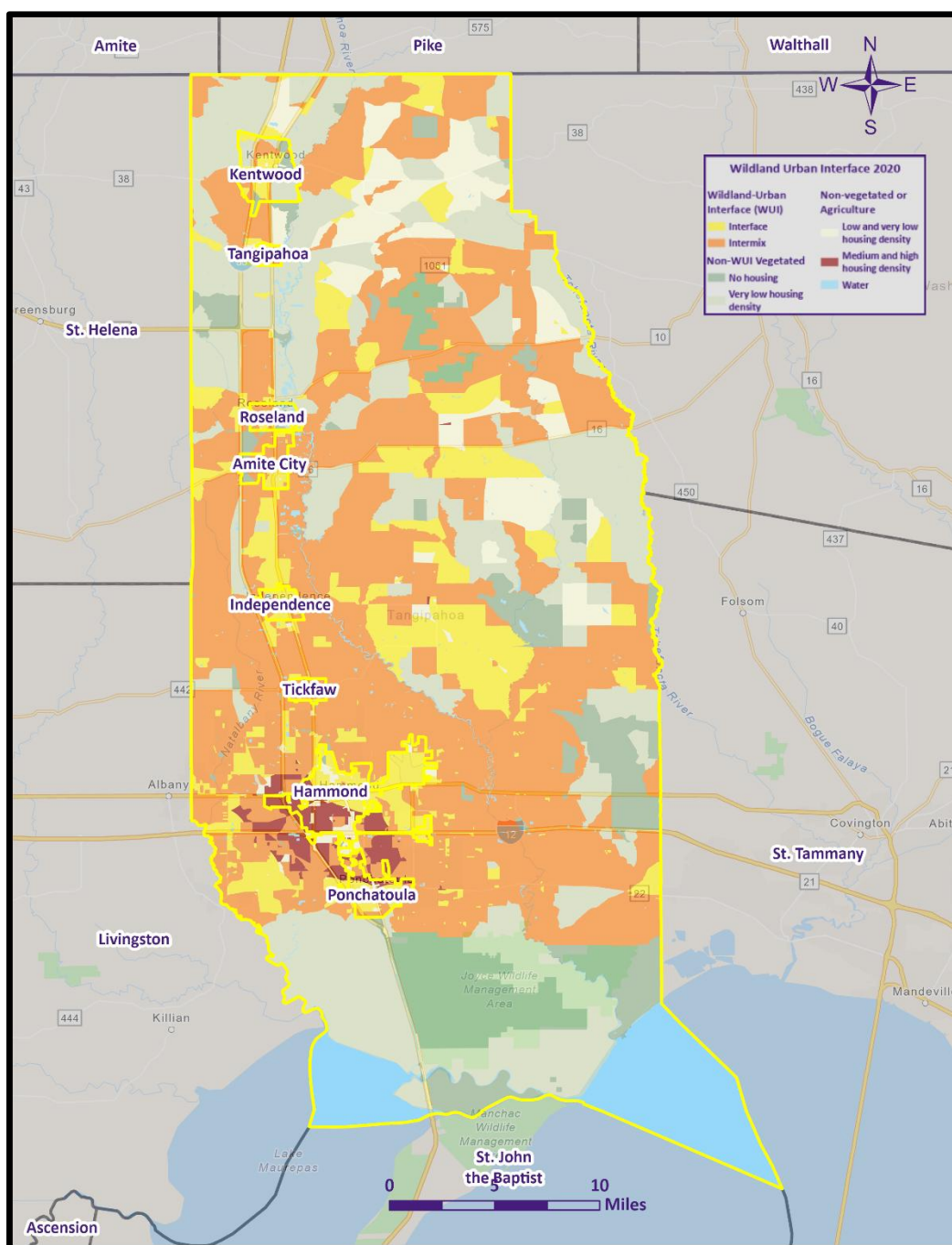


Figure 2-43: Wildland-Urban Interaction in the Parish.

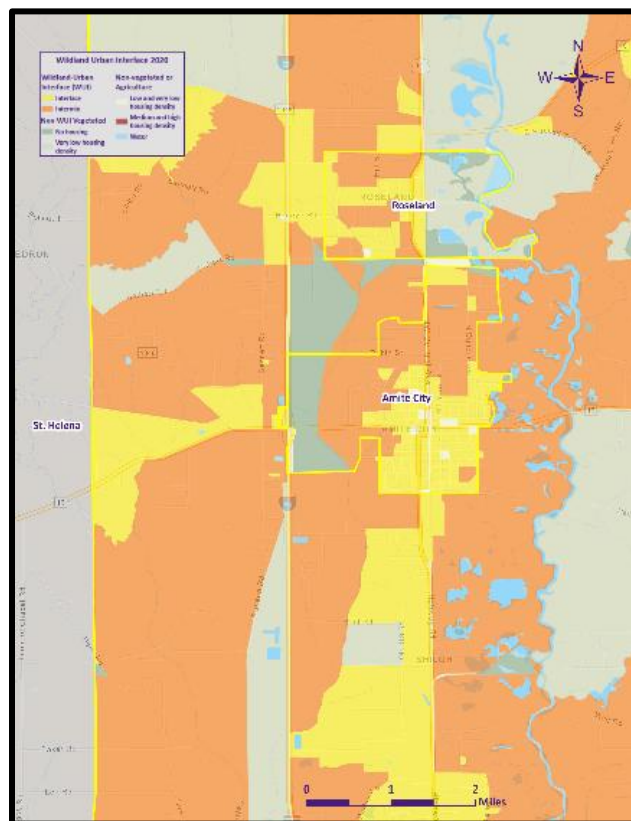


Figure 2-44: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Amite City.

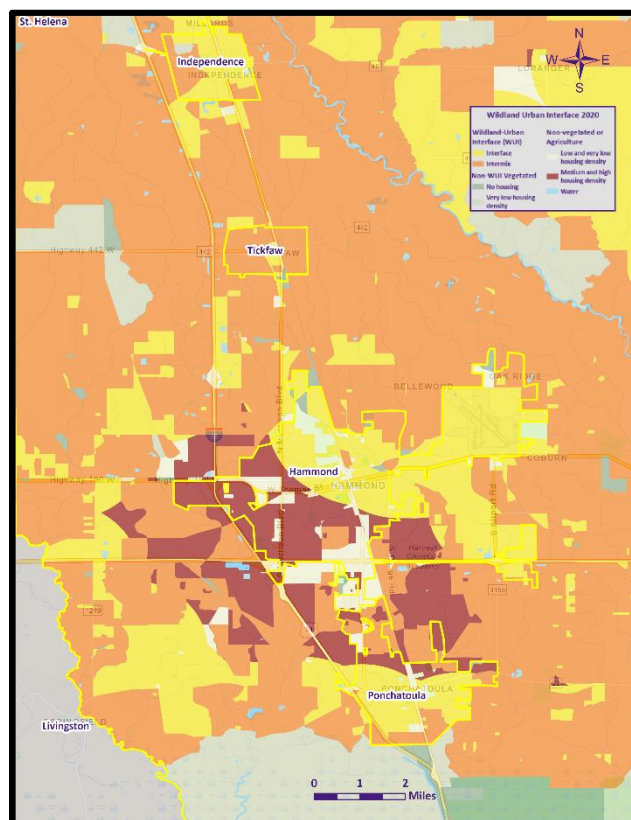


Figure 2-45: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Hammond.

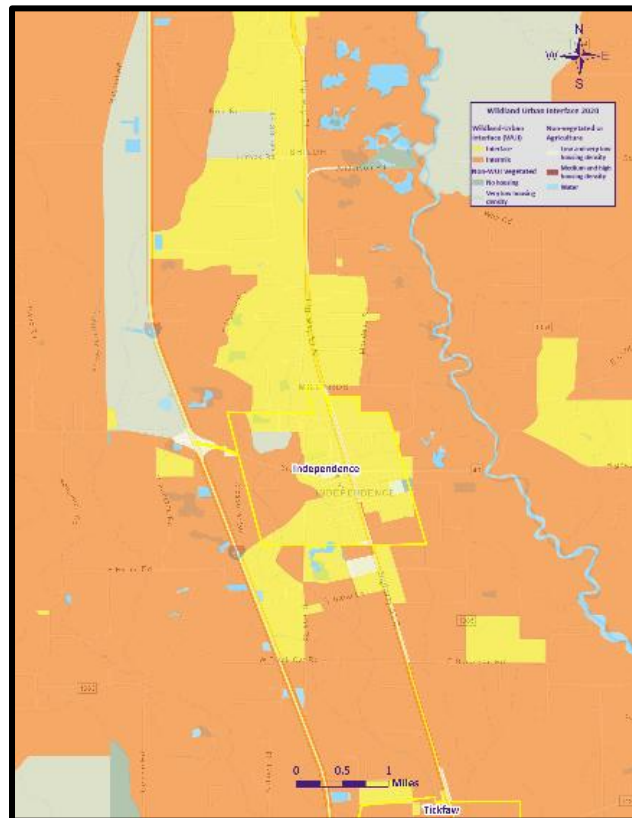


Figure 2-46: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Independence.

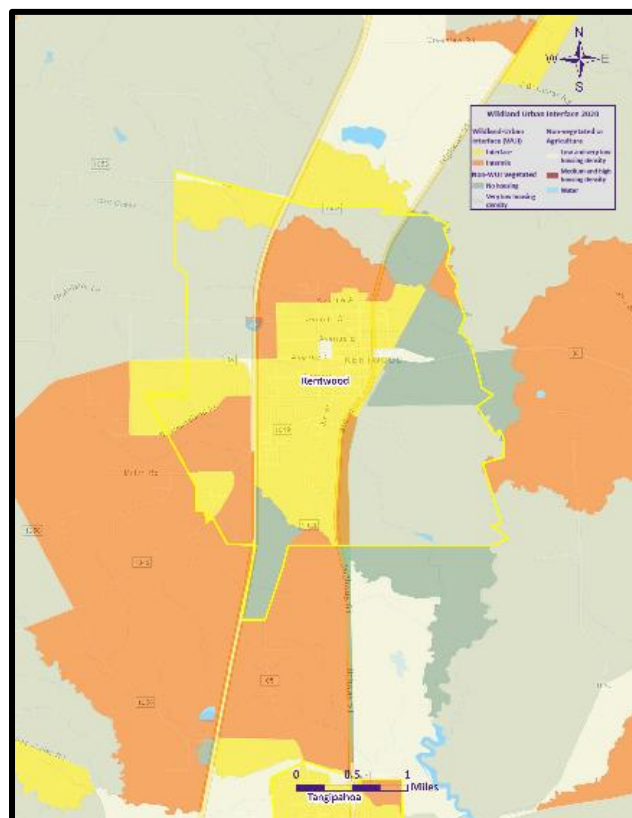


Figure 2-47: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Kentwood.

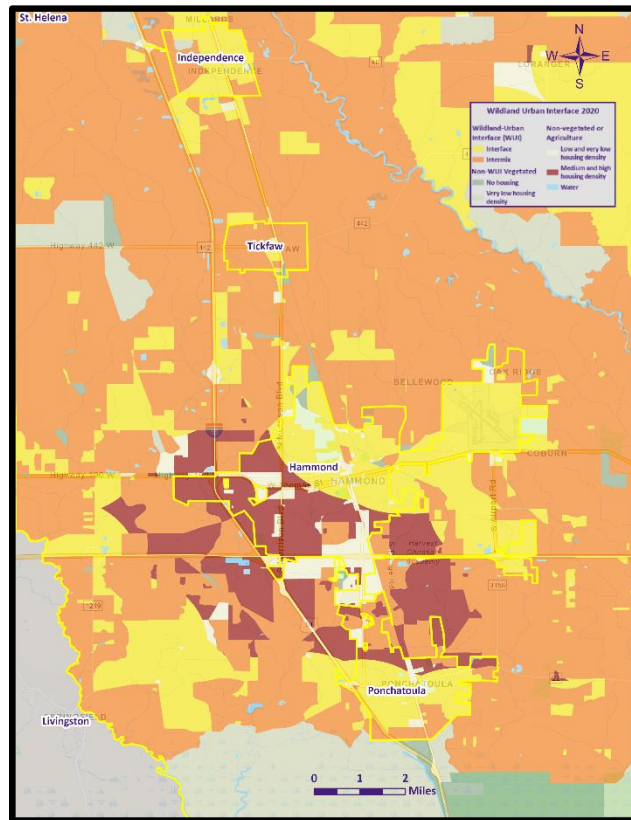


Figure 2-48: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Ponchatoula.

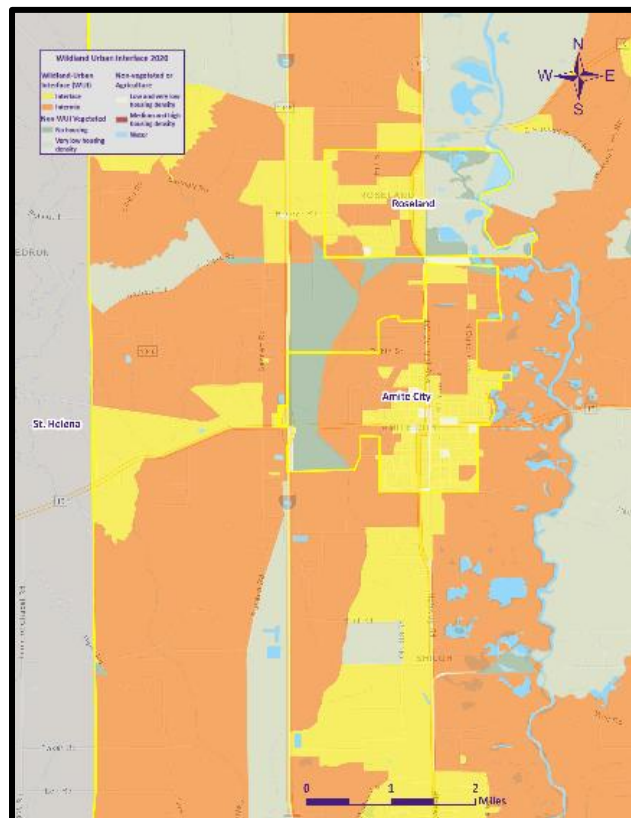


Figure 2-49: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Roseland.

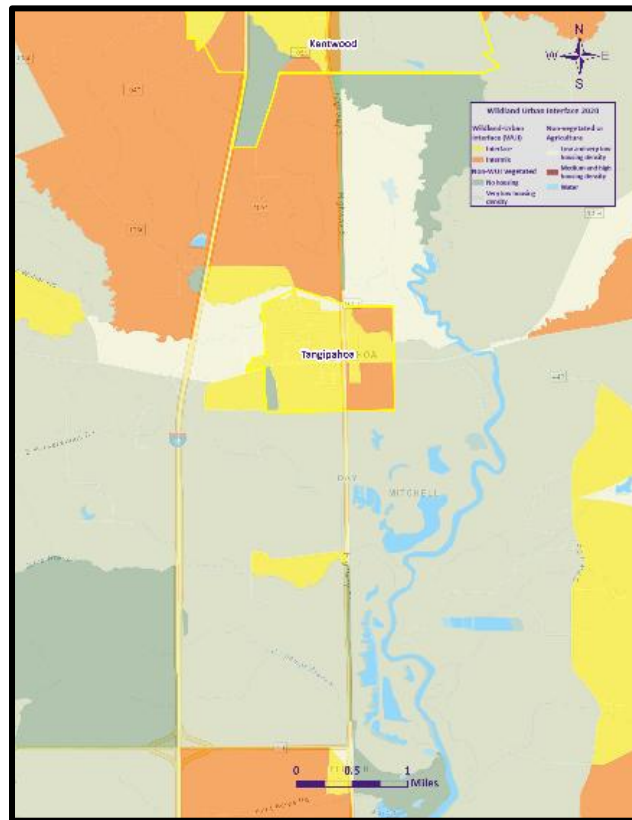


Figure 2-50: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Tangipahoa.

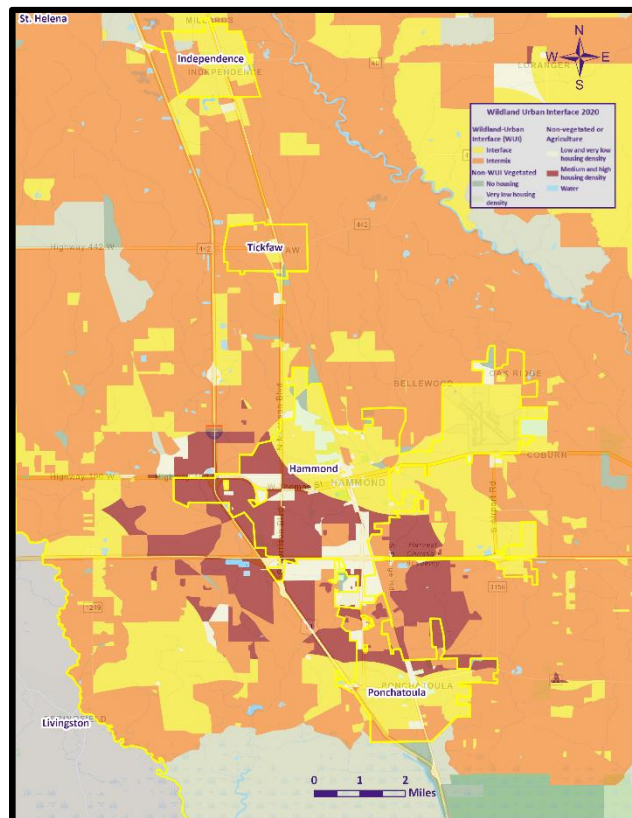


Figure 2-51: Wildland-Urban Interaction in Tickfaw.

Previous Occurrences

According to the NCEI Storm Events Database, Tangipahoa Parish has experienced zero significant wildfire events between 1996 and 2025.

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for periods of wildfires in the parish is < 0.01 , which means there is a $< 1\%$ probability of a wildfire occurring in any given year. This translates to an average of one wildfire event occurring every 100 years over the long term.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): < 0.01 ($< 1\%$), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one wildfire event occurs approximately every 100 years. This is the inverse of the return rate ($1 / 0.01 = 100$ years)

Climate Change Impacts

The increasing probability and intensity of drought caused by climate change across Louisiana indicates that the risk of wildfires will also increase. The presence of drought or prolonged dry spells will lead to an increase in dry grasses, brush, and forests that act as fuel for fires.

Climate change is playing a significant role in the increasing frequency and severity of wildfires, resulting in substantial impacts on infrastructure and vulnerable populations. Rising temperatures, prolonged droughts, and altered precipitation patterns create ideal conditions for wildfires to ignite and spread rapidly. The destruction of critical infrastructure is one of the most profound consequences of wildfires. Roads, power lines, telecommunication networks, and water supply systems are vulnerable to damage, hindering emergency response efforts and disrupting access to essential services for communities affected by wildfires.

Vulnerable populations face unique challenges during wildfires. Those living in fire-prone areas often lack the means to adequately protect their homes and properties, making them more susceptible to property loss and displacement. Low-income communities may also have limited access to resources for evacuation and recovery, further exacerbating the impacts of wildfires on their well-being. Additionally, the elderly, children, and individuals with respiratory conditions are at heightened health risks due to poor air quality caused by wildfire smoke, which can lead to respiratory problems and other health issues.

Furthermore, wildfires can have long-term social and economic impacts on vulnerable populations. Displacement and property loss can force people to leave their homes and communities, leading to disruptions in education, employment, and social connections. The loss of livelihoods, particularly for those dependent on agriculture or tourism in affected regions, can exacerbate poverty and economic inequality.

To address the impacts of climate change on infrastructure and vulnerable populations concerning wildfires, various strategies are necessary. Investing in fire-resistant infrastructure and implementing better land use planning can help reduce the risk of infrastructure damage during wildfires. Creating and improving evacuation plans and warning systems can aid in ensuring the safety of vulnerable communities. Additionally, providing support and resources for those affected by wildfires, such as temporary housing, healthcare, and financial assistance, is essential for their recovery and well-being. To mitigate future wildfires and their impacts, it is imperative to take urgent action on climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and implementing sustainable land management practices to protect both infrastructure and vulnerable populations from the increasing threats of wildfires.

Future Hazard Impacts

Population growth and development trends can significantly impact wildfire risks and impacts in several ways. As more people move into wildland-urban interface areas, there is an increased likelihood of human-caused fires due to activities like outdoor recreation or accidental ignition. Urban sprawl into fire-prone areas also increases the need for fire suppression and evacuation efforts during wildfire events, putting more lives and property at risk. Furthermore, development can alter natural fire regimes and vegetation patterns, potentially leading to more

intense and difficult-to-control wildfires.

Vulnerability Analysis

The NRI includes data on the expected annual losses to individual natural hazards, historical losses, and overall risk at the county and Census tract level. The following table provides an overview of each category at the county level for wildfires.

*Table 2-97: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Wildfire Occurrences for the Parish
(Source: National Risk Index)*

Historical Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Relatively Low	Relatively Low	Relatively Low

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

Using Hazus, along with wildland-urban interaction areas, the following table presents an analysis of total building exposure that is located within the wildland-urban interaction areas.

*Table 2-98: Total Building Exposure by Wildland-Urban Interaction Areas.
(Source: Hazus)*

Jurisdiction	Estimated Total Building Exposure
Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	\$7,198,597,000
Amite City	\$388,551,000
Hammond	\$807,226,000
Independence	\$1,654,000
Kentwood	\$2,132,000
Ponchatoula	\$125,377,000
Roseland	\$44,075,000
Tangipahoa	\$108,541,000
Tickfaw	\$3,460,000

Hazus also provides a breakdown by jurisdiction for seven primary sectors (Hazus occupancy) throughout the parish. Utilizing this information with the wildland-urban interaction areas allows for identifying the total exposure by jurisdiction.

*Table 2-99: Estimated Exposure for Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)*

Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$71,279,000
Commercial	\$916,405,000
Government	\$54,711,000
Industrial	\$326,701,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$295,104,000
Residential	\$5,427,220,000
Schools	\$107,177,000
Total	\$7,198,597,000

*Table 2-100: Estimated Exposure for Amite City by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)*

Amite City	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$276,000
Commercial	\$49,000
Government	\$801,000
Industrial	\$881,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$880,000
Residential	\$385,144,000
Schools	\$520,000
Total	\$388,551,000

*Table 2-101: Estimated Exposure for Hammond by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)*

Hammond	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$1,987,000
Commercial	\$69,254,000
Government	\$265,000
Industrial	\$15,970,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$24,598,000
Residential	\$687,254,000
Schools	\$7,898,000
Total	\$807,226,000

*Table 2-102: Estimated Exposure for Independence by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)*

Independence	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$0
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$0
Residential	\$1,654,000
Schools	\$0
Total	\$1,654,000

Table 2-103: Estimated Exposure for Kentwood by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)

Kentwood	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$0
Government	\$145,000
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$0
Residential	\$1,987,000
Schools	\$0
Total	\$2,132,000

Table 2-104: Estimated Exposure for Ponchatoula by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)

Ponchatoula	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$2,128,000
Commercial	\$14,932,000
Government	\$2,212,000
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$3,070,000
Residential	\$96,143,000
Schools	\$6,892,000
Total	\$125,377,000

Table 2-105: Estimated Exposure for Roseland by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)

Roseland	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$618,000
Commercial	\$348,000
Government	\$578,000
Industrial	\$348,000
Religious / Non-Profit	\$410,000
Residential	\$32,725,000
Schools	\$9,048,000
Total	\$44,075,000

*Table 2-106: Estimated Exposure for Tangipahoa by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)*

Tangipahoa	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$0
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$0
Residential	\$108,541,000
Schools	\$0
Total	\$108,541,000

*Table 2-107: Estimated Exposure for Tickfaw by Sector.
(Source: Hazus)*

Tickfaw	Estimated Total Building Exposure by Sector
Agricultural	\$0
Commercial	\$0
Government	\$0
Industrial	\$0
Religious / Non-Profit	\$0
Residential	\$3,460,000
Schools	\$0
Total	\$3,460,000

Vulnerable Population

The total population within the parish that is located within a wildland-urban interaction area is shown in the table below:

*Table 2-108: Population Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Areas.
(Source: 2020 U.S. Census Data)*

Number of People Located in Wildland-Urban Interaction Areas			
Location	# in Community	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	99,685	38,658	38.9%
Amite City	4,048	3,025	74.7%
Hammond	21,539	14,687	68.2%
Independence	2,207	1,569	71.1%
Kentwood	2,087	1,027	49.2%
Ponchatoula	7,808	4,854	62.2%
Roseland	1,070	654	61.1%
Tangipahoa	522	329	63.0%
Tickfaw	857	613	71.5%

The 2010 U.S. Census data was also extrapolated to provide an overview of populations located within wildland-urban interaction areas throughout the jurisdictions. The data is illustrated in the following tables:

*Table 2-109: Population in Unincorporated Area of the Parish Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.
(Source: 2020 Census Data)*

Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	38,658	38.9%
Persons Under 5 Years	2,590	6.7%
Persons Under 18 Years	9,433	24.4%
Persons 65 Years and Over	6,224	16.1%
White	23,465	60.7%
Minority	15,193	39.3%

*Table 2-110: Population in Amite City Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.
(Source: 2020 Census Data)*

Amite City		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	3,025	74.7%
Persons Under 5 Years	64	2.1%
Persons Under 18 Years	702	23.2%
Persons 65 Years and Over	672	22.2%
White	1,013	33.5%
Minority	2,012	66.5%

*Table 2-111: Population in Hammond Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.
(Source: 2020 Census Data)*

Hammond		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	14,687	68.2%
Persons Under 5 Years	969	6.6%
Persons Under 18 Years	3,084	21.0%
Persons 65 Years and Over	1,895	12.9%
White	7,402	50.4%
Minority	7,285	49.6%

*Table 2-112: Population in Independence Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.
(Source: 2020 Census Data)*

Independence		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,569	71.1%
Persons Under 5 Years	257	16.4%
Persons Under 18 Years	507	32.3%
Persons 65 Years and Over	166	10.6%
White	1,467	93.5%
Minority	102	6.5%

*Table 2-113: Population in Kentwood Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.
(Source: 2020 Census Data)*

Kentwood		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	1,027	49.2%
Persons Under 5 Years	42	4.1%
Persons Under 18 Years	259	25.2%
Persons 65 Years and Over	200	19.5%
White	246	24.0%
Minority	781	76.0%

*Table 2-114: Population in Ponchatoula Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.
(Source: 2020 Census Data)*

Ponchatoula		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	4,854	62.2%
Persons Under 5 Years	228	4.7%
Persons Under 18 Years	1,058	21.8%
Persons 65 Years and Over	913	18.8%
White	3,005	61.9%
Minority	1,849	38.1%

*Table 2-115: Population in Roseland Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.
(Source: 2020 Census Data)*

Roseland		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	654	61.1%
Persons Under 5 Years	137	20.9%
Persons Under 18 Years	235	36.0%
Persons 65 Years and Over	99	15.1%
White	318	48.6%
Minority	336	51.4%

*Table 2-116: Population in Tangipahoa Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.
(Source: 2020 Census Data)*

Tangipahoa		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	329	63.0%
Persons Under 5 Years	30	9.0%
Persons Under 18 Years	118	35.8%
Persons 65 Years and Over	31	9.4%
White	10	2.9%
Minority	319	97.1%

*Table 2-117: Population in Tickfaw Located within a Wildland-Urban Interaction Area.
(Source: 2020 Census Data)*

Tickfaw		
Category	Total Numbers	Percentage of People in Hazard Area
Number in Hazard Area	613	71.5%
Persons Under 5 Years	50	8.2%
Persons Under 18 Years	180	29.4%
Persons 65 Years and Over	47	7.7%
White	351	57.3%
Minority	262	42.7%

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-118: Wildfire Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Wildfire Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	1	3	4	1	2	2.25

Winter Weather

Profile

For Louisiana and other parts of the southeastern United States, a severe winter storm occurs when humid air from the Gulf of America meets a cold air mass from the north. Once the cold air mass crosses Louisiana, and the temperature drops, precipitation may fall in the form of snow or sleet. If the ground temperature is cold enough but air temperature is above freezing, rain can freeze instantly on contact with the surface, causing massive ice storms.

The winter storm events that affect the state of Louisiana are ice storms, freezes, and snow events. Of the winter storm types listed above, ice storms are the most dangerous. Ice storms occur during a precipitation event when warm air aloft exceeds 32 °F, while the surface remains below the freezing point. Ice will form on all surfaces when precipitation originating as rain or drizzle contacts physical structures. These ice storms are usually accompanied by freezing temperatures and occasionally snow.

Winter storms can be accompanied by strong winds, creating blizzard conditions with blinding, wind driven snow, severe drifting, and dangerous wind chill. These types of conditions are very rare in Louisiana, even in north Louisiana, but ice storms are more common. The climatic line between snow and rain often stalls over north Louisiana, creating ideal conditions for ice accumulation.

In a typical winter storm event, homes and buildings are damaged by ice accumulation, either directly by the weight of the ice on the roofs or by trees and/or limbs falling on buildings. While it is not very prevalent, this type of damage can occur in Louisiana, particularly in north Louisiana. Effects of winter weather more likely to occur in Louisiana, especially southern Louisiana, include extreme temperatures which can cause waterlines to freeze and sewer lines to rupture. This is especially true with elevated or mobile homes since cold air is able to access more of the building's infrastructure. Winter storms can also have a devastating effect on agriculture, particularly on crops (like citrus) that are dependent on warm weather. Long exposures to low temperatures can kill many kinds of crops, and ice storms can weigh down branches and fruit.

Winter storms are not only a direct threat to human health through conditions like frostbite and hypothermia, but they are also an indirect threat to human health due to vehicle accidents and loss of power and heat, which can be disrupted for days. However, these impacts are rarely seen in Louisiana. As people use space heaters and fireplaces to stay warm, the risk of household fires and carbon monoxide poisoning increases.

Winter storm events can occur throughout Louisiana, usually during the winter months of December, January, and February. However, severe winter weather does not occur with the same frequency across all parts of the state. From 1996 to 2025, severe winter weather was recorded most often in northern Louisiana, with fewer events recorded across the central and southern portions of the state. As a result, Tangipahoa Parish has experienced fewer severe winter weather events than many northern parishes. The table on the following page shows the Sperry-Piltz Ice Accumulation Index, which is used to estimate the potential damage to overhead utility systems from freezing rain and ice storms.

Table 2-119: Sperry-Piltz Ice Accumulation Index

Ice Damage Index	Damage and Impact Descriptions
0	Minimal risk of damage to exposed utility systems; no alerts or advisories needed for crews, few outages.
1	Some isolated or localized utility interruptions are possible, typically lasting only a few hours. Roads and bridges may become slick and hazardous.
2	Scattered utility interruptions expected, typically lasting 12 to 24 hours. Roads and travel conditions may be extremely hazardous due to ice accumulation.
3	Numerous utility interruptions with some damage to main feeder lines and equipment expected. Tree limb damage is excessive. Outages lasting 1 – 5 days.
4	Prolonged and widespread utility interruptions with extensive damage to main distribution feeder lines and some high voltage transmission lines/structure. Outages lasting 5 – 10 days.
5	Catastrophic damage to entire exposed utility systems, including both distribution and transmission networks. Outages could last several weeks in some areas. Shelters needed.

*Risk Assessment**Geographic Extent*

The entire parish planning area is susceptible to the effects of winter weather. The worst-case scenario for winter weather is a 3 on the Sperry-Piltz Ice Accumulation Index.

Previous Occurrences

The parish has experienced seven winter weather occurrences between the years 1996 and 2025 per the NCEI Storm Events Database. There have been two winter weather events since the last update.

Table 2-120: Historical Winter Weather Occurrences in the Parish since the Previous Update.

Date	Synopsis	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Fatalities	Injuries
1/15/2024	Several inches of snow fell across the parish beginning in the early morning hours and tapering off mid afternoon. The highest reported amount was 6.5 inches in Springfield.	\$0	\$0	0	0
1/21/2025	Several inches of snow fell across the parish beginning in the early morning hours and tapering off mid afternoon. Although NWS did not receive any snow measurements, several social media posts looked like at least 6 inches of snow.	\$0	\$0	0	0

Probability

The annual return rate (frequency) for winter weather events in the parish is 0.23, which means there is a 23% probability of one event occurring every four to five years over the long term.

- Annual Return Rate (Frequency): 0.23 (23%), which represents the likelihood of an event happening in any given year.
- Average Interval Between Events: On average, one winter weather event is expected to occur approximately every 4.34 years, or approximately once every four to five years. This is the inverse of the return rate ($1 / 0.23 = 4.34$ years)

Climate Change Impacts

Winter weather is likely to become less frequent as the winter season decreases in length over the next century due to an increase in ambient and sea surface temperatures. By the end of the century, Louisiana is expected to experience a 5°F to 10°F increase in average ambient temperatures which will drastically reduce the number of days below freezing and lower the chance of winter weather. Precipitation is expected to increase during the winter months.

Climate change is influencing winter weather patterns, leading to significant impacts on both infrastructure and vulnerable populations. While it may seem counterintuitive, global warming can cause more frequent and intense winter storms. The warming of the Arctic and the disruption of the polar jet stream can result in polar vortex shifts, causing freezing temperatures and extreme winter conditions in regions that typically experience milder winters.

Winter weather impacts infrastructure in various ways. Freezing temperatures can damage roads, bridges, and other transportation networks, leading to increased maintenance costs and travel disruptions. Ice and snow accumulation on power lines can cause blackouts and outages, leaving communities without electricity and heating during frigid temperatures. Water supply systems can also be affected, as frozen pipes can burst, leading to water shortages and damage to properties.

Vulnerable populations are particularly at risk during severe winter weather events. Homeless individuals may struggle to find shelter and protection from the cold, leading to an increased risk of hypothermia and frostbite. Low-income households may face difficulties in affording heating costs, potentially exposing them to unsafe living conditions. The elderly and those with limited mobility may find it challenging to access essential services and resources during snowstorms, leading to isolation and health risks.

Moreover, winter storms can have economic consequences for vulnerable populations. Closures of schools and businesses during severe weather can lead to loss of income and educational disruptions, impacting families already facing financial challenges. In regions where winter tourism is vital, extreme winter weather can affect local economies, leading to job losses and reduced economic opportunities for vulnerable communities.

To address the impacts of climate change on infrastructure and vulnerable populations concerning winter weather, various measures are essential. Investing in winter-ready infrastructure, such as weather-resistant roads and insulated power lines, can help mitigate damage and improve resilience. Implementing programs to support vulnerable populations, such as providing emergency shelters, fuel assistance, and resources for winter preparedness, can protect them during extreme winter events. Climate change mitigation efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are also crucial to addressing the root causes of extreme winter weather patterns, helping to protect both infrastructure and vulnerable populations from the adverse effects of winter storms in the long run.

Future Hazard Impacts

Population growth and development trends can affect winter weather in various ways. Urbanization and increased human activity can create localized urban heat islands, which may alter temperature patterns and affect the distribution of winter precipitation types. Changes in land use, such as deforestation or construction, can modify surface albedo and thermal properties potentially influencing regional climate patterns and snowfall amounts. Additionally, urban areas with more impervious surfaces can experience altered drainage patterns, affecting snow accumulation and melt rates.

Vulnerability Analysis

The NRI includes data on the expected annual losses to individual natural hazards, historical losses, and overall risk at the county and Census tract level. The following table provides an overview of each category at the county level for winter weather.

*Table 2-121: National Risk Index (NRI) Summarization of Winter Weather Occurrences for the Parish.
(Source: National Risk Index)*

Historical Loss Ratio	Expected Annual Losses	Overall Risk Rating
Very Low	Relatively Low	Relatively Low

Estimated Impact and Potential Loss

Since 1996, there have been seven significant winter storm occurrences per the NCEI Storm Events Database. The total property damage associated with these storms totaled approximately \$5,000. To estimate the potential losses on an annual basis, the total damages recorded were divided by the total number of years of available data in the NCEI Storm Events Database (1996 – 2025). This provides an annual estimated potential loss of \$200 and \$714 per event. The following tables provide an estimate of potential property losses for the Parish:

*Table 2-122: Estimated Annual Losses for Winter Weather in the Parish.
(Source: Hazus)*

Estimated Annual Potential Losses Due to Winter Weather				
Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	Amite City	Hammond	Independence	Kentwood
\$144	\$6	\$31	\$3	\$3

*Table 2-123: Estimated Annual Losses for Winter Weather in the Parish.
(Source: Hazus)*

Estimated Annual Potential Losses Due to Winter Weather			
Ponchatoula	Roseland	Tangipahoa	Tickfaw
\$11	\$2	\$1	< \$1

Vulnerable Population

Per the NCEI Storm Events Database, there have been no reported fatalities or injuries as a result of winter weather. However, winter storms can have a significant impact on the population. They can cause physical injuries and even fatalities. High winds, falling trees, and structural collapses can pose immediate risks to people's safety during a storm. These storms can displace individuals and families from their homes, either temporarily or permanently. In cases of extensive property damage, people may be forced to evacuate or seek emergency shelter. The displacement can result in temporary homelessness or the need for long-term housing solutions.

Winter storms can disrupt critical infrastructure such as transportation systems, power grids, and water supply networks. Disruption in these services could lead to health issues or the inability to access essential services that are needed to meet basic needs. This can lead to not only physical issues but psychological effects as well.

Everyone in the parish is vulnerable to the impacts of winter storms; however, they can have a disproportionate impact on vulnerable populations exacerbating existing social, economic, and health disparities. Vulnerable populations, including low-income individuals, the homeless, and those living in standardized housing, are often more susceptible to the effects of winter storms.

Vulnerability Score

Table 2-124: Winter Weather Vulnerability Score for the Parish.

Winter Weather Vulnerability Score						
	Probability	Impact	Spatial Extent	Warning Time	Duration	Risk Factor
Risk Level	3	4	4	1	2	3

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All jurisdictions within Tangipahoa Parish will work to expand their capabilities by adding to these plans, as well as work to create new plans that will address a long-term recovery and resiliency framework. In instances where there are no existing plans, there will be a concerted effort to explore opportunities to create new plans that will address long-term recovery and resiliency framework as parish and local resources allow.

Building Codes, Permitting, Land Use Planning and Ordinances

Tangipahoa Parish Government provides oversight for building permits and codes, land use planning, and all parish ordinances.

As of the 2026 update, Tangipahoa Parish and the incorporated communities ensure that all adopted building codes are enforced and in compliance relating to the construction of any structure within the boundaries of the parish. Building permits are required prior to beginning any type of construction or renovation projects, installation of electrical wiring, plumbing or gas piping, moving manufactured/modular or portable buildings, and reroofing or demolitions.

Tangipahoa Parish Government Planning Department and Permit Office is also responsible for enforcing the parish ordinances related to health and safety, property maintenance standards, and condemnation of unsafe structures.

The Tangipahoa Parish Government meets regularly to consider any proposed ordinance changes, and to take final actions on proposed changes.

While local capabilities for mitigation can vary from community to community, the jurisdictions within Tangipahoa Parish as a whole have a system in place to coordinate and share these capabilities through the OHSEP and through this Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Some programs and policies, such as the above described, might use complementary tools to achieve a common end, but fail to coordinate with or support each other. Thus, coordination among local mitigation policies and programs is essential to hazard mitigation.

Administration, Technical, and Financial

The jurisdictions within Tangipahoa Parish have administrative and technical capabilities in place that may be utilized in reducing hazard impacts or implementing hazard mitigation activities. Such capabilities include staff, skillset, and tools available in the community that may be accessed to implement mitigation activities and to effectively coordinate resources. The ability to access and coordinate these resources is also important. The table on the following page shows examples of resources in place.

Table 3-2: Administration and Technical Capabilities

Administration and Technical										
Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.										
	Tangipahoa Parish	Town of Amite	City of Hammond	Town of Independence	Town of Kennerwood	City of Portchartroula	Town of Roseland	Village of Tangipahoa	Village of Tickfaw	Comments
Administration	Yes / No									
Planning Commission	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	
Staff	Yes / No									
Chief Building Official	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Emergency Manager	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	
Community Planner	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
Civil Engineer	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
GIS Coordinator	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Grant Writer	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	
Other	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Technical	Yes / No									
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Hazard Data & Information	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
Grant Writing	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Hazus Analysis	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Other	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	

Financial capabilities are the resources that Tangipahoa Parish and its incorporated jurisdictions have access to or are eligible to use in order to fund mitigation actions. Costs associated with implementing the actions identified by the parish may vary from little to no cost actions, such as outreach efforts, or substantial action costs such acquisition of flood prone properties.

The following financial resources are available to fund mitigation actions in Tangipahoa Parish:

Table 3-3: Financial Capabilities

Financial										
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.										
	Tangipahoa Parish	Town of Amite	City of Hammond	Town of Independence	Town of Kennerwood	City of Portchartroula	Town of Roseland	Village of Tangipahoa	Village of Tickfaw	Comments
Funding Resource	Yes / No									
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Education and Outreach

A key element in hazard mitigation is promoting a safer, more disaster resilient community through education and outreach activities and/or programs. Successful outreach programs provide data and information that improves overall quality and accuracy of important information for citizens to feel better prepared and educated with mitigation activities. These programs enable the individual communities and the parish as a whole to maximize opportunities for implementation of activities through greater acceptance and consensus of the community.

The jurisdictions within the Tangipahoa Parish planning area have existing education and outreach programs to implement mitigation activities, as well as communicate risk and hazard related information to its communities. Specifically, focusing on advising repetitive loss property owners of ways they can reduce their exposure to damage by repetitive flooding remains a priority for the entire parish. The existing programs are outlined on the following page.

Table 3-4: Education and Outreach Capabilities

Education and Outreach										
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.										
	Tangipahoa Parish	Town of Amite City	City of Hammond	Town of Independence	Town of Kenwood	City of Portchartraine	Town of Roseland	Village of Tangipahoa	Village of Ticklow	Comments
Program / Organization	Yes / No									
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
Storm Ready certification	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Other	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

As reflected with the above existing regulatory mechanisms, programs and resources within the parish, the jurisdictions within Tangipahoa Parish remain committed to expanding and improving on the existing capabilities within the parish. Communities will work together along with Tangipahoa Parish toward increased participation in funding opportunities and available mitigation programs. Should funding become available, the hiring of additional personnel to dedicate to hazard mitigation initiatives and programs, as well as increasing ordinances within the parish, will enhance and expand overall risk reduction for the entirety of Tangipahoa Parish.

Flood Insurance and Community Rating System

Participation in the CRS strengthens local capabilities by lowering flood insurance premiums for jurisdictions that exceed NFIP minimum requirements. As noted in the CRS Eligible Communities List effective April 2026, Tangipahoa Parish is rated as a Class 8 community, resulting in a 10% discount in flood insurance premiums.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) administers the Community Rating System (CRS). Under the CRS, flood insurance premiums for properties in participating communities are reduced to reflect the flood protection activities that are being implemented. This program can have a major influence on the design and implementation of flood mitigation activities, so a brief summary is provided here.

A community receives a CRS classification based upon the credit points it receives for its activities. It can undertake any mix of activities that reduce flood losses through better mapping, regulations, public information, flood damage reduction and/or flood warning and preparedness programs.

There are ten CRS classes: Class 1 requires the most credit points and gives the largest premium reduction; Class 10 receives no premium reduction (see [Figure 3-1](#)). A community that does not apply for the CRS or that does not obtain the minimum number of credit points is a class 10 community.

CLASS	DISCOUNT	CLASS	DISCOUNT
1	45%	6	20%
2	40%	7	15%
3	35%	8	10%
4	30%	9	5%
5	25%	10	—

SFHA (Zones A, AE, A1-A30, V, V1-V30, AO, and AH): Discount varies depending on class.
 SFHA (Zones A99, AR, AR/A, AR/AE, AR/A1-A30, AR/AH, and AR/AO): 10% discount for Classes 1-6; 5% discount for Classes 7-9.*
 Non-SFHA (Zones B, C, X, D): 10% discount for Classes 1-6; 5% discount for Classes 7-9.

Figure 3-1: CRS Discounts by Class
(Source: FEMA)

As of April 2026, 319 communities in the State of Louisiana participate in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Of these communities, 42 (or 13%) participate in the Community Rating System (CRS). Jefferson Parish leads the state with a class 3 rating, followed by the City of Gretna in Jefferson Parish, the City of Central in East Baton Rouge Parish, the City of Mandeville in St. Tammany Parish, and Unincorporated St. John the Baptist Parish with a class 5 rating.

Of the top fifty Louisiana communities, in terms of total flood insurance policies held by residents, 29 participate in the CRS. The remaining 21 communities present an outreach opportunity for encouraging participation in the CRS.

The CRS provides an incentive not just to start new mitigation programs, but to keep them going. There are two requirements that “encourage” a community to implement flood mitigation activities. Once the parish has obtained a CRS rating and is a participant, the parish will receive CRS credit for this plan when it is adopted. To retain that credit, though, the parish must submit an evaluation report on progress toward implementing this plan to FEMA by October 1 of each year. That report must be made available to the media and the public. Second, the parish must annually recertify to FEMA that it is continuing to implement its CRS credited activities. Failure to maintain the same level of involvement in flood protection can result in a loss of CRS credit points and a resulting increase in flood insurance rates to residents.

The National Flood Insurance Program has continued to refine the CRS to better align with evolving flooding risk and mitigation practices. Following the manuals published in 2013 and 2017, the new 2025 update to the Coordinator’s Manual builds upon prior directives but further emphasizes hazard mitigation planning and community engagement.

The 2025 CRS Coordinator’s Manual reflects FEMA’s continued commitment to strengthening the CRS as a tool for reducing flood risk and promoting sound floodplain management. Updates to the program are informed by ongoing stakeholder input, lessons learned from recent flood events, and alignment with national resilience initiatives. The revised guidance reinforces several core objectives of the CRS program, including: (1) reducing flood risk and financial exposure to the NFIP; (2) increasing community resilience to future flood hazards, including those associated with changing climate conditions; (3) advancing a Whole Community approach to mitigation and preparedness; (4) protecting and restoring the natural and beneficial functions of floodplains; (5) improving public awareness and understanding of flood risk; and (6) encouraging higher regulatory standards and consistent enforcement of floodplain management requirements.

The 2025 manual also introduces refinements to CRS credit criteria and documentation requirements across multiple activities. These updates place greater emphasis on integrating hazard mitigation planning with CRS participation. Some communities may benefit from expanded credit opportunities for activities such as floodplain mapping, open space preservation, and stormwater management, while others may need to adjust existing programs to maintain or improve their CRS Class. Jurisdictions that experience changes in credit totals may identify additional eligible activities or enhancements to existing efforts to maintain compliance and improve their CRS standing. Integrating CRS strategies with local hazard mitigation planning efforts remains a key opportunity to maximize credit and advance long-term resilience goals.

The CRS program continues to recognize floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum requirements of the NFIP. Participating communities may receive flood insurance premium discounts for implementing activities that reduce flood damage, support public outreach, improve flood hazard data and mapping, etc.

In addition to the direct financial reward for participating in the Community Rating System, there are many other reasons to participate in the CRS. As FEMA staff often say, “If you are only interested in saving premium dollars, you’re in the CRS for the wrong reason.”

The other benefits that are more difficult to measure in dollars include:

1. The activities credited by the CRS provide direct benefits to residents, including:
 - Enhanced public safety
 - A reduction in damage to property and public infrastructure
 - Avoidance of economic disruption and losses
 - Reduction of human suffering
 - Protection of the environment

2. A community's flood programs will be better organized and more formal. Ad hoc activities, such as responding to drainage complaints rather than an inspection program, will be conducted on a sounder, more equitable basis.
3. A community can evaluate the effectiveness of its flood program against a nationally recognized benchmark.
4. Technical assistance in designing and implementing a number of activities is available at no charge from the Insurance Services Office.
5. The public information activities will build a knowledgeable constituency interested in supporting and improving flood protection measures.
6. A community would have an added incentive to maintain its flood programs over the years. The fact that its CRS status could be affected by the elimination of a flood related activity or a weakening of the regulatory requirements for new developments would be taken into account by the governing board when considering such actions.
7. Every time residents pay their insurance premiums, they are reminded that the community is working to protect them from flood losses, even during dry years.

NFIP Worksheets

Parish NFIP worksheets can be found in [Appendix E: State Required Worksheets](#).

4. Mitigation Strategy

Introduction

The Hazard Mitigation Strategy for Tangipahoa Parish and its incorporated communities have a common guiding principle and is the demonstration of the parish's commitment to reduce risks from hazards. The strategy also serves as a guide for parish and local decision makers as they commit resources to reducing the effects of hazards.

Officials from all jurisdictions within the planning area confirmed the goals, objectives, actions and projects over the period of the hazard mitigation plan update process. The mitigation actions and projects in this 2026 HMP update are a product of analysis and review of the Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Committee under the coordination of the Tangipahoa Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness. The committee was presented a list of projects and actions, new and from the 2021 plan, for review from February 2026 to April 2026.

Goals

The goals represent the guidelines that the parish and its communities want to achieve with this plan update. To help implement the strategy and adhere to the mission of the Hazard Mitigation Plan, the preceding section of the plan update was focused on identifying and quantifying the risks faced by the residents and property owners in Tangipahoa Parish from natural and manmade hazards. By articulating goals and objectives based on the previous plans, the risk assessment results, and intending to address those results, this section sets the stage for identifying, evaluating, and prioritizing feasible, cost effective, and environmentally sound actions to be promoted at the parish and municipal level – and to be undertaken by the state for its own property and assets. By doing so, Tangipahoa Parish can make progress toward reducing identified risks.

For the purposes of this plan update, goals and action items are defined as follows:

- **Goals** are general guidelines that explain what the parish wants to achieve. Goals are expressed as broad policy statements representing desired long-term results.
- **Action Items** are the specific steps (projects, policies, and programs) that advance a given goal. They are highly focused, specific, and measurable.

The current goals of the Tangipahoa Parish HMP Update Planning Committee represent long-term commitments by the parish. After assessing these goals, the committee decided that the current ones remain valid.

The goals are as follows:

1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards

The Mitigation Action Plan focuses on actions to be taken by Tangipahoa Parish and its communities. All of the activities in the Mitigation Action Plan will be focused on helping the parish and its communities in developing and funding projects that are not only cost effective but also meet the other DMA 2000 criteria of environmental compatibility and technical feasibility.

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Committee reviewed and evaluated the potential action and project lists in which consideration was given to a variety of factors. Such factors include determining a project's eligibility for federal mitigation grants as well as its ability to be funded. This process required evaluation of each project's engineering feasibility, cost effectiveness, and environmental and cultural factors.

2026 Mitigation Actions and Update on Previous Plan Actions

The Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Committee identified new actions that would reduce and/or prevent future damage within Tangipahoa Parish. In that effort, the committee focused on a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions. These actions were identified in thorough fashion by the consultant team and the committee by way of frequent and open communications and meetings held throughout the planning process. The addition of these new actions, coupled with any ongoing and/or carried over projects from their previous update, provide Tangipahoa Parish with a solid mitigation strategy through which risk and losses will be reduced throughout the parish and its communities.

As outlined in the Local Mitigation Planning Handbook the following are eligible types of mitigation actions:

- **Local Plans and Regulations** – These actions include government authorities, policies, or codes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built.
- **Structure and Infrastructure Projects** – These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area, and also includes projects to construct manmade structures to reduce the impact of hazards.
- **Natural System Protection** – These actions minimize the damage and losses and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.
- **Education and Awareness Programs** – These actions inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them.

Tangipahoa Parish participates in the Community Rating System (CRS) Program. To receive credit under Step 8 of CRS Element 512.a, the mitigation strategy must address both FEMA's local mitigation planning requirements and the six CRS categories of floodplain management activities:

- **Preventive** - activities keep flood problems from getting worse. The use and development of flood-prone areas is limited through planning, land acquisition, or regulation. They are usually administered by building, zoning, planning, and/or code enforcement offices.
- **Property Protection** - activities are usually undertaken by property owners on a building-by building or parcel basis.
- **Natural Resource Protection** - activities preserve or restore natural areas or the natural functions of floodplain and watershed areas. They are implemented by a variety of agencies, primarily parks, recreation, or conservation agencies or organizations.
- **Emergency Services** - measures are taken during an emergency to minimize its impact. These measures are usually the responsibility of city or county emergency management staff and the owners or operators of major or critical facilities.
- **Structural Projects** - keep flood waters away from an area with a levee, reservoir, or other flood control measure. They are usually designed by engineers and managed or maintained by public works staff.
- **Public Information** - activities advise property owners, potential property owners, and visitors about the hazards, ways to protect people and property from the hazards, and the natural and beneficial functions of local floodplains. They are usually implemented by a public information office.

Status updates for actions included in the previous plan can be found on the following pages. Additionally, new mitigation actions agreed upon by the parish and its jurisdictions are included.

Tangipahoa Parish Mitigation Actions

Carried Over from 2021 Plan/New Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Public Building Wind Hardening
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Permit Office, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. 3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events.
Type of Mitigation Action	Property Protection, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces damage from high winds and helps ensure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Strong Wind, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Public Sewer Infrastructure Retrofits
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Sewer District #1
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department, Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities 3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	Low
Action Description	The sewerage retrofit projects include the systems operated throughout the parish
Type of Mitigation Action	Property Protection, Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	The proposed project will relieve the communities and property owners of sewage back-up into their buildings, strengthen existing treatment site levees, and provide pump station retrofits to keep the systems operating during high water flow.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Radios for Interoperable Communication
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	High
Action Description	700mhz radios to allow for interoperable communications between Parish and local agencies during events that may compromise communication systems.
Type of Mitigation Action	Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Acquisition of radios allows first responders and essential personnel to remain in contact during hazard events
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Ice Storms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Mitigation Public Outreach
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. 3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	High
Action Description	Enhance public outreach for the Parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for flooding, heat waves, ice storms, lightning, strong wind, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, wildfires, winter weather, as well as providing information on high-risk areas.
Type of Mitigation Action	Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Informing communities, businesses and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the Parish and its communities.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Heat Waves, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Wind, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Natalbany and Tangipahoa River Drainage
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	High
Action Description	Improve drainage ways, along the Natalbany River and the Tangipahoa River, by enlarging any inferior culverts along the major drainage laterals.
Type of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ensure water flows freely within the drainage system, which will protect the surrounding area from flooding.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Ponchatoula Creek Drainage
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	High
Action Description	Improve drainage ways along Ponchatoula Creek, by enlarging any inferior culverts along the major drainage laterals.
Type of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ensure water flows freely within the drainage system, which will protect the surrounding areas from flooding.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Master Drainage Plan
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	High
Action Description	Develop a master drainage plan which will evaluate drainage projects at major drainage laterals to determine best methods of increasing drainage capacity. Implement recommended projects resulting from drainage plan.
Type of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduces the number of flooded structures by increasing the volume of water the pumps can handle at final outfall.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Expand Drainage Districts
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	Low
Action Description	Expand the drainage districts to cover the entire Parish. Currently, the Parish has three drainage districts in the southern part of the Parish, but only has one staff.
Type of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	By improving drainage in flood prone areas, homeowners will suffer less flooded structures and therefore, suffer less mental and physical anguish, displacement, and flood damage. In addition the drain on the NFIP is reduced by a decrease in flood claims.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Interior Drainage Project
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	High
Action Description	Investigate and implement a localized interior drainage project along Hwy 51 and in each repetitive loss area to reduce its flood potential.
Type of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	By improving drainage in the flood prone areas, homeowners will suffer fewer flooded structures and therefore, suffer less mental and physical anguish, displacement days, and flood damage. In addition, the drain on the NFIP is reduced by a decrease in flood claims.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Tangipahoa River Watershed Modeling
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department, Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, State, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities 3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	High
Action Description	Conduct hydrologic and hydraulic modeling of the Tangipahoa River watershed to assess flood risk, identify problem areas, and inform mitigation and infrastructure planning efforts.
Type of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This action reduces risk by improving understanding of flood behavior within the Tangipahoa River watershed, allowing for more informed decisions on mitigation projects, infrastructure improvements, and land use. The modeling helps identify high-risk areas and supports targeted strategies that reduce flood impacts to people, property, and critical infrastructure.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Regional Detention Reservoir
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Louisiana Watershed Initiative, Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	CDBG Watershed
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	Low
Action Description	Construct a regional detention reservoir for the parish
Type of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Regional detention reservoirs reduce the risk for flooding in downstream communities
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Big Creek/Sweetwater Retention Pond
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Louisiana Watershed Initiative, Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	CDBG Watershed, HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Construction of a retention pond
Type of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Retention ponds allow runoff to be collected during heavy rainfall events which reduce flooding in surrounding areas
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Stormwater Retention in Mines (Abandoned Gravel Pits)
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Louisiana Watershed Initiative, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	CDBG Watershed, HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Utilize mines for stormwater retention
Type of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Mines will store water reducing flooding from runoff, erosion and contaminating water.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Evaluations of Road Elevations for Stormwater Mitigation
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Louisiana Watershed Initiative, LA DOTD, Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	CDBG Watershed, HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities 3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Evaluate and implement elevation improvements to roadways that are prone to flooding in order to maintain access during storm events and improve stormwater conveyance.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This reduces flood risk by limiting roadway overtopping and maintaining safe, reliable access during storm events, while also improving drainage capacity to reduce localized flooding impacts.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Bridge Replacements and Improvements
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Louisiana Watershed Initiative, LA DOTD, Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local, Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, DOTD
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities 3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	High
Action Description	Road maintenance and replacement projects for various bridges across Tangipahoa Parish
Type of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Replacing and improving bridges throughout the parish will reduce the risk to hazards and vulnerability of populations using them. The integrity of bridges around the parish is vital in supporting day to day operations and responding to threats around the community
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Warming and Cooling Center Construction
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	State, Local, HMGP
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Construction of new cooling and warming center
Type of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	The project supports risk reduction by providing a resilient facility for residents during extreme weather events, power outages, and hazardous temperature conditions.
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard(s) Addressed	Heat Wave, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Mobile Command Center
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	Federal, State, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards
Priority	High
Action Description	Purchase of a Mobile Command Center to support emergency response, coordination, communication, and continuity of operations during disasters and emergency events.
Type of Mitigation Action	Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	The Mobile Command Center supports risk reduction by improving emergency response, communication, and coordination capabilities during disasters and emergency events.
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Heat Waves, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Wind, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: Federal government appropriated the funds to purchase the mobile command center.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Replacement and upgrading of driveway culverts-Parish-wide outside of municipalities
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department, Tangipahoa Parish Permit Office
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	Federal, State, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	High
Action Description	Replacement and upgrading of driveway culverts on public right of way
Type of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	The project supports risk reduction by improving drainage capacity and reducing localized flooding, roadway damage, and access issues during heavy rainfall and storm events.
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Hano Road Improvement
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department, Tangipahoa Parish Landfill
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	Federal, State, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	High
Action Description	The Hano Road Improvement project includes the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Hano Road, which serves as a critical access route for Tangipahoa Parish and St. Helena Parish to the Parish landfill.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	The project supports risk reduction by improving a critical transportation route used for emergency access, debris removal, and landfill operations during and after disaster events.
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Strong Wind, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Landfill Sewer Connection and Treatment
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department, Tangipahoa Parish Landfill
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	Federal, State, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	High
Action Description	Building the infrastructure to collect drainwater and greywater from the Parish-owned landfill and connecting this partially processed run-off into the City of Amite's sewerage treatment system.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	The project supports risk reduction by improving wastewater management at the Parish landfill, reducing environmental impacts, minimizing potential contamination during heavy rainfall events, and improving the resilience of critical public infrastructure.
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Strong Wind, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Citizen Drop Off Area at Landfill
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Landfill
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	Federal, State, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	High
Action Description	An all-weather access station at the existing Parish landfill that allows the public to bring yard or storm debris in their personal vehicles or trailers to be unloaded for processing by the landfill operators.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	The project supports risk reduction by improving debris management and providing residents with reliable all-weather access for storm debris disposal following disaster events.
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Strong Wind, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Arena Multi-Purpose Building and Parking
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department, Tangipahoa Parish Landfill, Florida Parishes Arena
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	Federal, State, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	High
Action Description	Construction of building and parking that becomes a lay-down yard for various supplies and equipment, as well as housing emergency responders.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	The project supports risk reduction by improving emergency response operations through the construction of a resilient facility for emergency personnel, equipment staging, and disaster supply storage during and after hazard events.
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Strong Wind, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	GIS Master Plan
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	Federal, State, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	High
Action Description	GIS professional services related to Geospatial strategy needed to prepare Tangipahoa Parish to plan for and to respond to storm events and incorporate various other entities into the planning process and the result.
Type of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	The project supports risk reduction by improving disaster planning, emergency response coordination, and decision-making through enhanced geospatial mapping, data analysis, and interagency coordination capabilities.
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Strong Wind, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Region 9 Emergency Distribution Center Improvements
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM, St. Helena Police Jury, Livingston Parish Government, Washington Parish Government
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	Federal, State, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	High
Action Description	Renovation of existing building for emergency response distribution
Type of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	The project reduces disaster risks by improving the Parish's ability to coordinate emergency response and distribute resources during and after disasters through a more resilient emergency operations facility.
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Strong Wind, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires

Additional Supporting Information:

In Progress/Ongoing Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Drainage – Flood Relief Projects
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities 3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	High
Action Description	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Initially identified
Type of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Structural Projects, Property Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking roadways during storm periods.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Residential Elevations and Acquisitions for Repetitive Loss Properties
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM, Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities 3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	High
Action Description	Elevation or acquisition-demolition of approximately 100 properties in Tangipahoa Parish.
Type of Mitigation Action	Property Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Relieves property owners of the continual flooding problems. Saves flood relief and damage repayment for each property.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Safe Room Projects
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. 3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	High
Action Description	Construction of a Safe Room for first responders throughout the parish. Locations will be identified based on funding availability.
Type of Mitigation Action	Property Protection, Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Safe Rooms allow for a base of operations for first responders and essential personnel during hazard events
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Ice Storms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Generator Acquisition and Installation
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Water and Sewerage Districts, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Incorporated Cities
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	High
Action Description	Install securely attached and elevated, backup power supply/generator at various locations throughout the Parish.
Type of Mitigation Action	Emergency Services
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Provide a source of power during power outages to continue essential operations.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Heat Waves, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Winds, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Community Rating System Participation
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Permit Office, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department, Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities 3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Review the existing floodplain ordinance and evaluate ways to improve the Parish's "Community Rating System (CRS)" rating to reduce the flood insurance premium. Choose from the variety of methods and projects available that can be implemented to improve CRS rating.
Type of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduce flood insurance premiums and thereby encourage more people to purchase flood insurance which would potentially result in lower cost and more timely recovery.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Commercial Building Regulations
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department, Tangipahoa Parish Permit Office
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. 3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	High
Action Description	Adopt additional commercial building regulations which include stricter building standards and incorporate dry floodproofing techniques.
Type of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Results in additional techniques to harden structures and thereby withstand the impacts of hazards.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Heat Waves, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Wind, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Subdivision Guidelines
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Permit Office, Tangipahoa Parish Office of Community Development, Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. 3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	High
Action Description	Develop additional subdivision guidelines that would help reduce flooding, such as requiring proper drainage with adequate sloping; stormwater retention ponds; dikes; levees and floodwalls, if appropriate, and requiring freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) in flood-prone areas. Encourage new subdivision developments to install underground utilities, which would help reduce the chances of power outages.
Type of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Property Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduce the localized flooding problems that would occur with new development. Reduce potential power outages
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Planning and Development
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Office of Community Development, Tangipahoa Parish Permit Office, Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities 3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	High
Action Description	Incorporate the Comprehensive Plan, flood maps and building codes into long term planning. Continually update the development of floodplain maps.
Type of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Results in a comprehensive effort to develop a Parish-wide approach to disaster damage reduction and preparation.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Building Code Requirements
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Office of Community Development, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department, Tangipahoa Parish Permit Office
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards 3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	High
Action Description	Re-evaluate codes for water line sizing and proper placement of flushing devices. Adopt building regulations to acquire adequately sized water distribution lines and fire hydrants in areas to improve water supply for combating fires. ~~Expand the water district.~~
Type of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Reduce the risk of wildfire and other hazard damage to structures and property.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Lightning, Wildfires

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Hazard Monitoring
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, State, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	High
Action Description	Purchase equipment to monitor, including weather stations and stream gages.
Type of Mitigation Action	Emergency Services, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Acquisition of weather monitoring equipment will enable essential personnel to better identify, track, and communicate approaching and ongoing hazard conditions.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Heat Waves, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Wind, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Stormwater Management
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, State, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities 3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	High
Action Description	Use abandoned mines and undeveloped low land for stormwater detention.
Type of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Designating unused or abandoned places as storm water detention areas reduces the risk of flooding in surrounding areas
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Land Development Code Update
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Permit Office, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department, Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, State, Local
Associated Goals	1. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities 3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	High
Action Description	Update Tangipahoa Parish land development code to steer future development in a sustainable direction.
Type of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This action reduces risk by guiding future development away from hazard-prone areas and promoting more resilient site design. Incorporating sustainable land use practices limits exposure to flooding and other hazards while reducing long-term impacts to infrastructure, property, and public safety.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Green Infrastructure Initiatives
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Permit Office, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM, Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, State, Local, EPA
Associated Goals	1. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities 3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Development and implement green infrastructure policy and education to prevent continuation of unsustainable development.
Type of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Natural Resource Protection, Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This reduces risk by promoting development practices that limit stormwater runoff and improve infiltration, which helps reduce flooding impacts. Encouraging sustainable design and preserving natural drainage functions decreases strain on infrastructure and reduces long-term exposure to flood hazards.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	H&H Studies
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, State, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities 3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	High
Action Description	Conduct hydrology and hydraulic analysis for the parish
Type of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	This reduces risk by improving understanding of how water flows through the parish, allowing for more informed decisions on drainage improvements, infrastructure design, and land use. Enhanced hydrologic and hydraulic data supports targeted mitigation efforts that reduce flooding impacts to properties, infrastructure, and critical facilities.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Drainage Projects
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, State, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	High
Action Description	Various drainage projects across Tangipahoa Parish including, but not limited to: Simms Creek, Forrest Lane, Fox Hollow, ~~Watters Beach Road~~ , David Drive, Skinner Drive, North Retention, Beaver Creek, Selsers Creek, Chappapeela Road, etc.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ensure water flows freely within the drainage system, which will protect the surrounding areas from flooding.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Construction of Retention Ponds
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, State, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	High
Action Description	Construct retention ponds throughout Tangipahoa Parish, including but not limited to Chappapeela Creek Retention, North Retention, Selsers Creek, etc.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Retention ponds allow for excess runoff to be captured and stored during heavy rainfall events, ultimately decreasing the risk to flooding hazards
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Waterway Projects
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, State, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities 3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	High
Action Description	Dredging, Channeling, and desnagging of Tangipahoa River, Natalbany River, Tickfaw River, Ponchatoula Creek, Yellow Water Creek, Big Creek, Beaver Creek, Sweetwater Creek, and other Parish drainage ways.
Type of Mitigation Action	Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Conducting drainage maintenance around the parish will reduce the risk to flooding and prevent excess claims made on insured properties
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Chappapeela Creek Retention Pond
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Louisiana Watershed Initiative, Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	CDBG Watershed, HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	High
Action Description	Pursue creek retention measures that reduce flooding, restore natural channels, and retain water
Type of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Maintenance on creeks and channels ensures that water retains its path and doesn't flood nearby areas
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Village of Tangipahoa Drainage
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Louisiana Watershed Initiative, Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	CDBG Watershed, HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	High
Action Description	Improve drainage ways in Tangipahoa
Type of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ensure water flows freely within the drainage system, which will protect the surrounding areas from flooding.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Fox Hollow-Briarwood Drainage
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Louisiana Watershed Initiative, Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	CDBG Watershed, HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	High
Action Description	Improve drainage ways along Fox Hollow – Briarwood
Type of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Ensure water flows freely within the drainage system, which will protect the surrounding areas from flooding.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Watershed Monitoring Equipment
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Louisiana Watershed Initiative, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department, Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	CDBG Watershed, HMGP, Local, State
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	High
Action Description	Acquisition of watershed monitoring equipment
Type of Mitigation Action	Preventive Measures, Natural Resource Protection
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Tracks water quality by detecting pollutants and helps identify long term changes in pH and temperature. Can also detect real time flow, anticipating flood events
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Chappapeela Road Elevation
Lead Agency	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Supporting Agencies	Louisiana Watershed Initiative, LA DOTD, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	CDBG Watershed, HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. 2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities 3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	High
Action Description	Elevate Chappapeela Road over existing bridges and creeks
Type of Mitigation Action	Structural Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Elevation of roads ensures that ongoing flooding does not impact the roadway allowing for public and first responders to travel uninterrupted
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information:

Town of Amite City Mitigation Actions

Carried Over from 2021 Plan/New Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Amite City	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Public Building Wind Hardening
Lead Agency	Town of Amite City Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Permit Office, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Reduces damage from high winds and helps ensure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Strong Wind, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Amite City	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Mitigation Public Outreach
Lead Agency	Town of Amite City Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	Low
Action Description	Enhance public outreach for the Parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for flooding, heat waves, ice storms, lightning, strong wind, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, wildfires, winter weather, as well as providing information on high risk areas.
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the Parish and its communities.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Heat Waves, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Wind, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Amite City	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Drainage Districts
Lead Agency	Town of Amite City Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	Low
Action Description	Expand the drainage districts to cover the entire Parish. Currently, the Parish has 3 drainage districts in the southern part of the Parish, but only has 1 staff.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Improving drainage in flood-prone areas. In addition, the drain on the NFIP is reduced by a decrease in flood claims.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

In Progress/Ongoing Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Amite City	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Drainage – Flood Relief Projects
Lead Agency	Town of Amite City Mayor’s Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	High
Action Description	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Initially identified
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking roadways during storm periods.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Amite City	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Public Sewer Infrastructure Retrofits
Lead Agency	Town of Amite City Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	High
Action Description	The sewerage retrofit projects include the systems by the Town of Amite City.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	The project proposed will relieve the communities and property owners with sewage back-up into their buildings, strengthen existing treatment site levees, and provide pump station retrofits to keep the systems operating during high water flow.
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Amite City	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Drainage and Sub-Drain ways
Lead Agency	Town of Amite City Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	High
Action Description	Improve drainage and sub-drain ways.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Ensure water flows freely within the drainage system, which will protect the surrounding area from flooding.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Amite City	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Backup Power
Lead Agency	Town of Amite City Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Water and Sewerage Districts, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	High
Action Description	Install quick connection fittings on all water connections in the boiler room at Hood Memorial Hospital.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Provide a source of power during power outages to continue essential operation
Current Status of Action	In Progress
Hazard(s) Addressed	Ice Storms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Weather

City of Hammond Mitigation Actions

Carried Over from 2021 Plan/New Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Hammond	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Hwy 51 Drainage
Lead Agency	City of Hammond Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	Low
Action Description	Investigate and implement a localized interior drainage project along Hwy 51 and in each repetitive loss area to reduce flood potential.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Improving drainage in flood-prone areas. In addition, the drain on the NFIP is reduced by a decrease in flood claims.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Hammond	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Mitigation Public Outreach
Lead Agency	City of Hammond Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Enhance public outreach for the Parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for flooding, heat waves, ice storms, lightning, strong wind, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, wildfires, winter weather, as well as providing information on high risk areas.
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the Parish and its communities.
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Heat Waves, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Wind, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

In Progress/Ongoing Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Hammond	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Drainage – Flood Relief Projects
Lead Agency	City of Hammond Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Initially identified
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking roadways during storm periods.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Hammond	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Public Sewer Infrastructure Retrofits
Lead Agency	City of Hammond Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	High
Action Description	The sewerage retrofit projects include the systems by the City of Hammond
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	The project proposed will relieve the communities and property owners with sewage back-up into their buildings, strengthen existing treatment site levees, and provide pump station retrofits to keep the systems operating during high water flow.
Current Status of Action	In Progress (SSES and major I/I repairs will be completed by the end of 2026)
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Hammond	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Radios for Interoperable Communication
Lead Agency	City of Hammond Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	700mhz radios to allow for interoperable communications between Parish and local agencies during events that may compromise communication systems.
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Acquisition of radios allows for first responders and essential personnel to remain in contact during hazard events
Current Status of Action	Ongoing (All HPD portables have been replaced with new models in the past 5 years)
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Ice Storms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Hammond	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Hardening Critical Facilities
Lead Agency	City of Hammond Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Permit Office, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	High
Action Description	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Reduces damage from high winds and helps ensure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Strong Wind, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones

Deleted Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Hammond	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Safe Room Projects
Lead Agency	City of Hammond Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	Low
Action Description	Construct a safe room for first responders in Hammond
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Safe rooms allow for first responders to have a base of command during hazard events
Current Status of Action	Deleted (City focus has shifted to hardening critical facilities)
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires

Town of Independence Mitigation Actions

Carried Over from 2021 Plan/New Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Independence	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Public Building Wind Hardening
Lead Agency	Town of Independence Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Permit Office, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Reduces damage from high winds and helps ensure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Strong Wind, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information: Reviewing existing buildings to see which would need updates as funding allows

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Independence	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Drainage – Flood Relief Projects
Lead Agency	Town of Independence Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	High
Action Description	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Initially identified
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking roadways during storm periods.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information: The town is actively seeking any assistance we can in the way of funding, assistance with digging ditches and cleaning culverts. We have also adopted new ordinances limiting the amount of fill dirt allowed in new construction to hopefully mitigate flooding on neighbor's property.

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Independence	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Radios for Interoperable Communication
Lead Agency	Town of Independence Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	700mhz radios to allow for interoperable communications between Parish and local agencies during events that may compromise communication systems.
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Acquisition of radios allows for first responders and essential personnel to remain in contact during hazard events
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Ice Storms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: The town is looking for grant funds to help with this project

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Independence	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Include Area in Combined Drainage District
Lead Agency	Town of Independence Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	High
Action Description	Expand the drainage districts to cover the entire Parish. Currently, the Parish has 3 drainage districts in the southern part of the Parish, but only has 1 staff.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	By improving drainage in flood-prone areas, homeowners will suffer less flooded structures and therefore, suffer less mental and physical anguish, displacement, and flood damage. In addition, the drain on the NFIP is reduced by a decrease in flood claims.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information: The town is open to explore the potential of being part of a drainage district that would help keep the drainage for town residents clear and reduce flooding and potential property loss

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Independence	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Installation of Covered Structures
Lead Agency	Town of Independence Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	Low
Action Description	Construct and maintain enclosed or covered structures near public spaces and parks that provide shelter during lightning events
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Covered structures provide a safe place for public to stay during lightning events
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard(s) Addressed	Lightning

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Independence	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Enhanced Tree Canopy/Planting Measures
Lead Agency	Town of Independence Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	Low
Action Description	Implement initiatives to expand and maintain tree canopy in public spaces and in residential areas.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural Systems Protection
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Reduces heat islands and provides shade/cooling benefits for the public. Additional trees enhance natural floodplain functions and reduce stormwater runoff in the surround area
Current Status of Action	New
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Heat Waves

In Progress/Ongoing Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Independence	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Mitigation Public Outreach
Lead Agency	Town of Independence Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	High
Action Description	Enhance public outreach for the Parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for flooding, heat waves, ice storms, lightning, strong wind, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, wildfires, winter weather, as well as providing information on high risk areas.
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the Parish and its communities.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Heat Waves, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Wind, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Additional Supporting Information: Sharing information on town website and fliers in the office.

Town of Kentwood Mitigation Actions

Carried Over from 2021 Plan/New Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Kentwood	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Public Building Wind Hardening
Lead Agency	Town of Kentwood Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Permit Office, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	High
Action Description	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Reduces damage from high winds and helps ensure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Strong Wind, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Kentwood	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Drainage – Flood Relief Projects
Lead Agency	Town of Kentwood Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	High
Action Description	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Initially identified
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking roadways during storm periods.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Kentwood	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Radios for Interoperable Communication
Lead Agency	Town of Kentwood Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	High
Action Description	700mhz radios to allow for interoperable communications between Parish and local agencies during events that may compromise communication systems.
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Acquisition of radios allows for first responders and essential personnel to remain in contact during hazard events
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Ice Storms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Kentwood	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Mitigation Public Outreach
Lead Agency	Town of Kentwood Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	High
Action Description	Enhance public outreach for the Parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for flooding, heat waves, ice storms, lightning, strong wind, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, wildfires, winter weather, as well as providing information on high risk areas.
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the Parish and its communities.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Heat Waves, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Wind, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Kentwood	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Develop a Master Drainage Plan
Lead Agency	Town of Kentwood Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Develop a master drainage plan which will evaluate drainage projects at major drainage laterals to determine best methods of increasing drainage capacity. Implement recommended projects resulting from drainage plan.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Reduces the number of flooded structures by increasing the volume of water the pumps can handle at final outfall.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Kentwood	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Drainage Districts
Lead Agency	Town of Kentwood Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Expand the drainage districts to cover the entire Parish. Currently, the Parish has 3 drainage districts in the southern part of the Parish, but only has 1 staff.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	By improving drainage in flood-prone areas, homeowners will suffer less flooded structures and therefore, suffer less mental and physical anguish, displacement, and flood damage. In addition, the drain on the NFIP is reduced by a decrease in flood claims.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

City of Ponchatoula Mitigation Actions

Carried Over from 2021 Plan/New Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Ponchatoula	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Building Retrofit
Lead Agency	City of Ponchatoula Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Permit Office, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Retrofit public buildings exterior shell to maintain use during and after storm events.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Reduces damage from high winds and helps assure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Strong Wind, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Ponchatoula	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Drainage – Flood Relief Projects
Lead Agency	City of Ponchatoula Mayor’s Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	High
Action Description	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Initially identified
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking roadways during storm periods.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Additional Supporting Information: Working on a grant

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Ponchatoula	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Radios for Interoperable Communication
Lead Agency	City of Ponchatoula Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	700mhz radios to allow for interoperable communications between Parish and local agencies during events that may compromise communication systems.
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Acquisition of radios allows for first responders and essential personnel to remain in contact during hazard events
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Ice Storms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Ponchatoula	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Safe Room Projects
Lead Agency	City of Ponchatoula Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Construct a safe room for first responders in Ponchatoula
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Safe rooms allow for first responders to have a base of command during hazard events
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Ponchatoula	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Mitigation Public Outreach
Lead Agency	City of Ponchatoula Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Enhance public outreach for the Parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for flooding, heat waves, ice storms, lightning, strong wind, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, wildfires, winter weather, as well as providing information on high risk areas.
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the Parish and its communities.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Heat Waves, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Wind, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Ponchatoula	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Ponchatoula Creek Drainage
Lead Agency	City of Ponchatoula Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Improve drainage ways, along the Ponchatoula Creek, by enlarging any inferior culverts along the major drainage laterals.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	To ensure water flows freely within the drainage system, which will protect the surrounding areas from flooding.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Ponchatoula	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Hardening Public Buildings
Lead Agency	City of Ponchatoula Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Permit Office, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	Low
Action Description	Harden the Ponchatoula Community Center and other buildings around the city
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Reduces damage from high winds and helps ensure that the public buildings can be used, occupied and operable during or after storms.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Strong Wind, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones

Completed Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions City of Ponchatoula	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Public Sewer Infrastructure Retrofits
Lead Agency	City of Ponchatoula Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	High
Action Description	The sewerage retrofit projects include the systems by the City of Ponchatoula
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	The project proposed will relieve the communities and property owners with sewage back-up into their buildings, strengthen existing treatment site levees, and provide pump station retrofits to keep the systems operating during high water flow.
Current Status of Action	Completed
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Town of Roseland Mitigation Actions

Carried Over from 2021 Plan/New Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Roseland	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Drainage – Flood Relief Projects
Lead Agency	Town of Roseland Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	High Priority
Action Description	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Initially identified
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking roadways during storm periods.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Roseland	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Radios for Interoperable Communication
Lead Agency	Town of Roseland Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	High Priority
Action Description	700mhz radios to allow for interoperable communications between Parish and local agencies during events that may compromise communication systems.
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Acquisition of radios allows for first responders and essential personnel to remain in contact during hazard events
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Ice Storms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Roseland	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Mitigation Public Outreach
Lead Agency	Town of Roseland Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	High Priority
Action Description	Enhance public outreach for the Parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for flooding, heat waves, ice storms, lightning, strong wind, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, wildfires, winter weather, as well as providing information on high risk areas.
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the Parish and its communities.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Heat Waves, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Wind, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Roseland	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Improve In-Town Drainage
Lead Agency	Town of Roseland Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	High Priority
Action Description	Improve drainage ways by enlarging any inferior culverts along the major drainage laterals.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	To ensure water flows freely within the drainage system, which will protect the surrounding areas from flooding.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Roseland	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Expand Drainage Districts
Lead Agency	Town of Roseland Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	High Priority
Action Description	Expand the drainage districts to cover the entire Parish. Currently, the Parish has 3 drainage districts in the southern part of the Parish, but only has 1 staff.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	By improving drainage in flood-prone areas, homeowners will suffer less flooded structures and therefore, suffer less mental and physical anguish, displacement, and flood damage. In addition, the drain on the NFIP is reduced by a decrease in flood claims.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

In Progress/Ongoing Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Town of Roseland	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Public Sewer Infrastructure Retrofits
Lead Agency	Town of Roseland Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	High Priority
Action Description	The sewerage retrofit projects include the systems by the Town of Roseland
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	The project proposed will relieve the communities and property owners with sewage back-up into their buildings, strengthen existing treatment site levees, and provide pump station retrofits to keep the systems operating during high water flow.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Village of Tangipahoa Mitigation Actions

Carried Over from 2021 Plan/New Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Village of Tangipahoa	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Mitigation Public Outreach
Lead Agency	Village of Tangipahoa Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Associated Goals	1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. 3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards
Priority	High
Action Description	Enhance public outreach for the Parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for flooding, heat waves, ice storms, lightning, strong wind, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, wildfires, winter weather, as well as providing information on high-risk areas.
Type of Mitigation Action	Public Information
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Informing communities, businesses and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the Parish and its communities.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Heat Waves, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Wind, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

In Progress/Ongoing Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Village of Tangipahoa	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Drainage – Flood Relief Projects
Lead Agency	Village of Tangipahoa Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	Medium
Action Description	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Initially identified
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with Risk Reduction	Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking roadways during storm periods.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Village of Tangipahoa	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Public Sewer Infrastructure Retrofits
Lead Agency	Village of Tangipahoa Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	High
Action Description	The sewerage retrofit projects include the systems by the Village of Tangipahoa
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	The project proposed will relieve the communities and property owners with sewage back-up into their buildings, strengthen existing treatment site levees, and provide pump station retrofits to keep the systems operating during high water flow.
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Village of Tangipahoa	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Radios for Interoperable Communication
Lead Agency	Village of Tangipahoa Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	Medium
Action Description	700mhz radios to allow for interoperable communications between Parish and local agencies during events that may compromise communication systems.
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Acquisition of radios allows for first responders and essential personnel to remain in contact during hazard events
Current Status of Action	Ongoing
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Ice Storms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Village of Tickfaw Mitigation Actions

Carried Over from 2021 Plan/New Actions

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Village of Tickfaw	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Drainage – Flood Relief Projects
Lead Agency	Village of Tickfaw Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	High
Action Description	Will relieve flooding problems, reduce flood damage and costs of damage, overtopping of roads with drain water, while also keeping open roadways during periods of high precipitation. Initially identified
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Relieves Parish or local government and property owners of the continual flooding problems, with closed roadways (loss of function). Saves public funds for road repairs, drainage ditch repairs, sandbagging and blocking roadways during storm periods.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Village of Tickfaw	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Public Sewer Infrastructure Retrofits
Lead Agency	Village of Tickfaw Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	High
Action Description	The sewerage retrofit projects include the systems by the Village of Tickfaw
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	The project proposed will relieve the communities and property owners with sewage back-up into their buildings, strengthen existing treatment site levees, and provide pump station retrofits to keep the systems operating during high water flow.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Village of Tickfaw	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Radios for Interoperable Communication
Lead Agency	Village of Tickfaw Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	Low
Action Description	700mhz radios to allow for interoperable communications between Parish and local agencies during events that may compromise communication systems.
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Acquisition of radios allows for first responders and essential personnel to remain in contact during hazard events
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Ice Storms, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Village of Tickfaw	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Mitigation Public Outreach
Lead Agency	Village of Tickfaw Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish OHSEM
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
Priority	Low
Action Description	Enhance public outreach for the Parish and all communities by increasing awareness of risks and safety for flooding, heat waves, ice storms, lightning, strong wind, tornadoes, tropical cyclones, wildfires, winter weather, as well as providing information on high risk areas.
Type of Mitigation Action	Education and Awareness Programs
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	Informing communities, business and citizens on proper mitigation efforts and activities will create resiliency within the Parish and its communities.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Heat Waves, Ice Storms, Lightning, Strong Wind, Tornadoes, Tropical Cyclones, Wildfires, Winter Weather

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Village of Tickfaw	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Improve In-Town Drainage
Lead Agency	Village of Tickfaw Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	High
Action Description	Improve drainage ways by enlarging any inferior culverts along the major drainage laterals.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	To ensure water flows freely within the drainage system, which will protect the surrounding areas from flooding.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Implementation Key for Potential Hazard Mitigation Actions Village of Tickfaw	
Description	
Mitigation Action	Expand Drainage Districts
Lead Agency	Village of Tickfaw Mayor's Office
Supporting Agencies	Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department, Tangipahoa Parish Accounting and Grants, Tangipahoa Parish Consolidated Drainage District, Tangipahoa Parish Public Works Department
Timeline	1-5 Years
Cost Estimate	Unknown
Possible Funding Sources	HMGP, FMA, Local
Associated Goals	Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
Priority	Low
Action Description	Expand the drainage districts to cover the entire Parish. Currently, the Parish has 3 drainage districts in the southern part of the Parish, but only has 1 staff.
Type of Mitigation Action	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
How Action Aligns with RiskReduction	By improving drainage in flood-prone areas, homeowners will suffer less flooded structures and therefore, suffer less mental and physical anguish, displacement, and flood damage. In addition, the drain on the NFIP is reduced by a decrease in flood claims.
Current Status of Action	Carried Over from 2021 Plan
Hazard(s) Addressed	Flooding, Tropical Cyclones

Action Prioritization

During the prioritization process, the planning committee considered the costs and relative benefits of each new action. Costs can usually be listed in terms of dollars, although at times it involves staff time rather than the purchase of equipment or services that can be readily measured in dollars. In most cases, benefits, such as lives saved or future damage prevented, are hard to measure in dollars. Therefore, many projects were prioritized with these factors in mind. In addition, prioritization of the mitigation actions was performed based on the following economic criteria: i) whether the action can be performed with the existing parish resources; ii) whether the action requires additional funding from external sources; and iii) relative costs of the mitigation actions.

In all cases, the committee concluded that the benefits (in terms of reduced property damage, lives saved, health problems averted and/or economic harm prevented) outweighed the costs for the recommended action items.

The planning committee prioritized the possible activities that could be pursued. Planning committee members consulted appropriate agencies in order to assist with the prioritizations. The results were items that address the major hazards, are appropriate for those hazards, are cost-effective, and are affordable. The planning committee met internally for mitigation action meetings to review and approve mitigation actions for Tangipahoa Parish and the incorporated jurisdictions. The parameters of action prioritization were determined based on impact, feasibility, strategic fit, and funding. When these parameters were defined, the community then made the decision on whether to deem certain actions as low, medium or high priorities. The parameters below defines the criteria for each prioritization rating.

- **High**
 - **Impact:** Addresses significant or ongoing risk to life, property or infrastructure
 - **Feasibility:** Implemented with existing capacity or minimal external support
 - **Strategic Fit:** Strong alignment with community goals & regulatory requirements
 - **Funding:** Requires minimal additional funding or has guaranteed financial support
- **Medium**
 - **Impact:** Provides meaningful benefits but is less critical
 - **Feasibility:** Feasible with moderate effort or interdepartmental coordination
 - **Strategic Fit:** Supports goals but is not essential to core objectives
 - **Funding:** May require new funding sources that are accessible but not guaranteed
- **Low**
 - **Impact:** Limited or speculative long-term benefit
 - **Feasibility:** Difficult to implement or requires complex coordination
 - **Strategic Fit:** Indirectly related to core planning goals
 - **Funding:** Depends on substantial, uncertain or competitive external funding

Tangipahoa Parish and the incorporated jurisdictions will implement and administer the identified actions based off the proposed timeframes and priorities for each reflected in the portions of this section where actions are summarized. The inclusion of any specific action item in this document does not commit the parish to implementation. Each action item will be subject to availability of staff and funding. Certain items may require regulatory changes or other decisions that must be implemented through standard processes. This plan is intended to offer priorities based on an examination of hazards.

Appendix A: Planning Process

Purpose

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process prompts local jurisdictions to keep their hazard mitigation plan current and moving toward a more resilient community. The plan update builds on the research and planning efforts of previous plans while reviewing recent trends. The planning committee followed FEMA's hazard mitigation planning process per the FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook. This planning process assured public involvement and the participation of interested agencies and private organizations. Documentation of the planning process for the updated plan is addressed in this section.

The Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

The Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process began in March 2025 with a series of emails, phone calls, meetings, and collaborations between the contractor (SDMI) and a diverse group of participating agencies and stakeholders. Update activities were intended to give each participating agency and stakeholder the opportunity to shape the plan to best fit their community's mitigation goals. Community stakeholders and the general public were invited to attend and contribute information to the planning process during specific time periods or meetings.

The table below details the meeting schedule and purpose for the planning process:

Date	Meeting or Outreach	Location	Public Invited	Purpose
6/4/2025	Executive Overview/ Kickoff Meeting	Hammond, LA	Yes	Discuss with Tangipahoa Parish officials, the planning committee and key stakeholders about the plan update process
7/29/2025	CRS Public Outreach Meeting	Hammond, LA	Yes	Discuss the same topics highlighted in the executive overview meeting but also engage the public in the CRS program and solicit feedback.
10/14/2025	Planning Committee Meeting	Hammond, LA	Yes	Discuss the contents of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and what feedback needs to be solicited from the planning committee
2/10/2026	Risk Assessment Meeting	Hammond, LA	Yes	Presentation of Risk Assessment and profiled hazards to the planning committee, stakeholders, and the general public. Presentation also includes current mitigation project highlights within communities and public survey discussion.
3/17/2026	Mitigation Action Strategy Meeting	Hammond, LA	Yes	Discussion with Tangipahoa Parish Planning Committee of the outstanding data required for the plan update, as well as discussion of mitigation actions (old and new) for plan update
6/8/2026	Public Plan Review	Hammond, LA	Yes	Public Plan Review held two weeks prior to submission to FEMA to solicit feedback from the general public about the hazard mitigation plan and CRS components
Ongoing throughout the plan update process	Public Opinion Survey	Online	Yes	This survey asked participants about public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in Tangipahoa Parish. In addition, questions covered the methods and techniques preferred for reducing the risks and losses associated with these hazards.

Planning

The plan update process consisted of several phases:

	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9	Month 10	Month 11
Coordination											
Data Collection											
Risk Assessment											
Mitigation Strategy											
Public Input											
Plan Drafting											
Plan Adoptions											
Plan Review by GOHSEP and FEMA											
Final Plan Approval											

Coordination

The Tangipahoa Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP) oversaw the coordination of the 2026 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Planning Committee during the update process. The parish OHSEP was responsible for identifying members for the committee. Representatives of relevant local and parish government departments were invited for inclusion in the planning process via email. Tangipahoa Parish and their jurisdictions identified and reached out to representatives of non-profits, local businesses and organizations, and private organizations that provide for the betterment and benefit of populations identified as socially vulnerable and work directly with communities that are deemed as underserved so that they could be involved in the entirety of this plan update process and participate as key stakeholders. Southeastern Louisiana University is located, located in Tangipahoa Parish, was able to be included as an academia stakeholder in the plan update process. SDMI is an institution under the Louisiana State University system, so this plan update also received constant feedback from academia personnel on LSU's campus.

The Parish OHSEP Director and Planning Director was responsible for inviting the planning committee and key stakeholders to scheduled meetings and activities via phone call and/or email. SDMI assisted Tangipahoa Parish with press releases and social media statements for notification to the media and general public for public meetings and public outreach activities.

All outreach efforts and meeting materials relating to the hazard mitigation plan update process were facilitated by SDMI, with additional assistance from Tangipahoa Parish. Any additional meetings related to the CRS program and Activity 512.a were facilitated by Tangipahoa Parish, with assistance from SDMI.

Neighboring Community, Local and Regional Planning Process Involvement

From the outset of the planning process, the planning committee encouraged participation from a broad range of parish entities. The involvement of representatives from the city, state, and regional agencies provided diverse perspectives and mitigation ideas.

Formal participation in this plan includes but is not limited to the following activities:

- Participation in Hazard Mitigation planning meetings at the local and parish level
- Community Rating System Meetings and coordination
- Sharing local data and information with jurisdictions
- Incorporation of other planning documents, studies and efforts
- Action item development and action progress from 2021 update
- Risk Assessment review
- Plan document draft review
- Formal adoption of the Hazard Mitigation Plan

The St. Tammany Parish and St. Charles Parish OHSEP Directors were invited to attend various meetings throughout the update process for Tangipahoa Parish in an effort to coordinate mitigation efforts where possible as neighboring communities. The St. Tammany Parish and St. Charles Parish OHSEP Director were invited via email and phone call to participate in an effort to collaborate with neighboring communities. SDMI assisted Tangipahoa Parish with encouraging the collaboration with these neighboring communities via email by extending an invitation to the Tangipahoa Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Meetings.

As part of the coordination and planning process, the parish was provided the State Required Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Worksheet. The completed worksheets can be found in [Appendix E: State Required Worksheets](#).

The 2026 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Planning Committee consisted of representatives from the following parish, municipal or community stakeholders. Below is a detailed list of the 2026 HMPU Planning Committee:

Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee				
Name	Title	Agency	Representation	Email
Dawson Primes	OHSEP Director	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	dprimes@tangipahoa.org
Tracie Schillace	Planning Director	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	tschillace@tangipahoa.org
Anmol Soni	Assistant Professor	LSU	Public Information	anmolsoni@lsu.edu
Arlene Bankston	N/A	Public	Public Information	arlenejhb@yahoo.com
Ashley Hennick	Assistant Municipal Clerk	Village of Tickfaw	Public Information	tickfawcityhall@bellsouth.net
Bill Moorman	GIS Specialist	TPG	Preventive Measures, Structural Projects	bmoorman@tangipahoa.org
Brian Allen	Retired	Public	Public Information	brian.k.allen@hotmail.com
Bridget Bailey	Community Development Director	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	bbailey@tangipahoa.org

Cali Leblanc	Safety Coordinator	TPG	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services, Public Information	cleblanc@tangipahoa.org
Carollannia Johnson	Mayor Pro Temp	Town of Roseland	Public Information	carollanniajohnson@gmail.com
Charles Borchers	Director of Administration	City of Hammond	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	borchers_cw@hammond.org
Charles Schilcher	Director	Tangipahoa Parish Water District	Natural Resource Protection, Public Information	charles@tangiwater.com
Chris Benson	Arborist	Tangi Tree	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Public Information	chris@tangitree.com
Chris Rippetoe	Program Manager	LSU-SDMI	Public Information	crippe2@lsu.edu
Cindy Benitez	PIO	TPG	Public Information	cbenitez@tangipahoa.org
Daniel Folks	Fire Chief	Hammond FD	Emergency Services	folks_dt@hammond.org
David Atkins	Administrator	Tangipahoa Fire	Emergency Services	datkins@tangipahoa.org
Deborah Swenson	N/A	Public	Public Information	-
Derek Short	Municipal Clerk	Village of Tickfaw	Public Information	tickfawcityhall@bellsouth.net
Fredrika Ruffin	Clerk	Town of Kentwood	Public Information	fo@kentwoodla.org
Gaylin Mull	Community Development	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	gmull@tangipahoa.org
Ginger Cangelosi	Economic Development	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	gangelosi@tangipahoa.org
Irma Gordon	Mayor	Town of Kentwood	Public Information	mayor@kentwoodla.org
Jason Hood	Business Manager	Tangipahoa Parish Sewer District	Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	jhood@tpsd1.org
Jason Martin	Emergency Management Analyst	LSU-SDMI	Public Information	jmar293@lsu.edu
Jason Wilson	Economic Specialist	TPG	Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	jwilson@tangipahoa.org
Jeffrey Barthelemy	Special Projects	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	jbarthelemy@tangipahoa.org
Jeffrey McKneely	CFO	Tangipahoa Parish School System	Preventive Measures, Public Information	jeffrey.mckneely@tangischools.org
Jewel McCoy	City Clerk	Town of Amite City	Public Information	amitecityclerk@townofamitecity.com
Jim Paine	Mayor	Town of Independence	Public Information	jpaine@townofindy.com

Joe Mier	Real Estate Appraiser	Public	Public Information	joe@jmappraisers.com
Joe Thomas	CAO	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	jthomas@tangipahoa.org
John Dardis	Grant	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Structural Projects	jdardis@tangipahoa.org
Jolie Pierce	Community Development	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	jpierce@tangipahoa.org
Jonquil Bickham	Landscaper	Public	Public Information	-
Julie Pearson	Administrator	Town of Independence	Public Information	-
Kevin Greer	Project Manager	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	kgreer@tangipahoa.org
Kevin Raiford	Assessor	TPAO	Property Protection	kraiford@tangiassessor.org
Kevin Tzeng	Staff Accountant	TPG	Preventive Measures, Public Information	ktzeng@tangipahoa.org
Kim Morse	Assistant Planner	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	kmorse@tangipahoa.org
Lennie Lafleur	Hazard Mitigation Coordinator	GOHSEP	Public Information	lennie.lafleur@la.gov
Marion Pearson	Hazard Mitigation Coordinator	GOHSEP	Public Information	marion.pearson@la.gov
Marvin Vernon	Retired	Public	Public Information	vernonmarvin985@gmail.com
Matthew Allen	N/A	Northshore Riverwatch	Public Information	nsriverwatch@att.net
Mel Lamp	Architect	Public	Public Information	constructionarchitect@hotmail.com
Melissa Stilley	Superintendent	Tangipahoa Parish School System	Preventive Measures, Public Information	melissa.stilley@tangischools.org
Missy Cowart	CFO	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	mcowart@tangipahoa.org
Nic LeBlanc	Building Official	Town of Independence/Amite City	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	nleblanc@tangipahoa.org
Oscar Smith	Retired	Public	Public Information	-
Robby Miller	Parish President	TPG	Public Information	rmiller@tangipahoa.org
Rober Morgan	Building Official	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	rmorgan@tangipahoa.org

Sharlet Johnson	Clerk	Town of Roseland	Public Information	sharlet.johnson@townofroseland.org
Sheila Allen	Retired	Public	Public Information	svallen61@hotmail.com
Tina Bickham	Landscaper	Public	Public Information	-
Todd Acosta	Chief Nursing Officer	Hood Memorial Hospital	Emergency Services, Public Information	todd@hoodmemorial.com
Tommy Becnel	-	Public	Public Information	-
Van Showers	Mayor	Village of Roseland	Public Information	mayorvshowers@gmail.com
Virginia Gray	Mayor	Village of Tangipahoa	Public Information	villageoftangipahoa1@outlook.com
Wesley Daniels	Mayor	City of Ponchatoula	Public Information	mayor@cityofponchatoula.com
Zachary Maurer	Arborist	Tangi Tree	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Public Information	zachary@tangitree.com

Program Integration

Local governments are required to describe how their mitigation planning process is integrated with other ongoing local and area planning efforts. This subsection describes Tangipahoa Parish programs and planning.

A measure of integration and coordination is achieved through the HMPU participation of planning committee members and community stakeholders who administer programs such as: floodplain management under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), Community Rating System, parish planning and zoning and building code enforcement.

Since the last update in 2021, Tangipahoa Parish has used the hazard mitigation plan as a reference point to various projects and mitigation strategies that take place throughout the planning area. Along with the mitigation actions outlined for each parish, Tangipahoa Parish has used vulnerability statistics and integration strategies within the plan to help guide their mitigation practices. The strategies and practices in this plan update build upon the practices that have been used since the previous update. Those strategies and practices can be found in various sections throughout the risk assessment that address climate change, vulnerable populations, and future development trends. Furthermore, the parish has held and will continue to hold annual meetings to discuss any changes that have occurred within the parish that could alter the vulnerability of Tangipahoa Parish, and how to combat any issues that have arisen within the means and regulations of the hazard mitigation plan.

Tangipahoa Parish will continue to integrate the requirements of this Hazard Mitigation Plan into other local planning mechanisms that are to be identified through future meetings of the parish, and through the five-year review process described in [Appendix B: Plan Maintenance](#). The primary means for integrating mitigation strategies into other local planning mechanisms will be through the revision, update and implementation of any individual municipal plans that require specific planning and administrative tasks (e.g. risk assessment, plan amendments, ordinance revisions, capital improvement projects, etc.).

The members of the Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will remain charged with ensuring that the goals and strategies of new and updated local planning documents for their communities or agencies are consistent with the goals and actions of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and will not contribute to increased hazard vulnerability in the parish. Existing plans, studies, and technical information were incorporated in the planning process. Examples include flood data from FEMA and the U. S. Geological Survey. Much of this data was incorporated into the Risk Assessment component of the plan relative to plotting historical events and the

magnitude of damages that occurred. The parish's 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan was also used in the planning process. Other existing data and plans used in the planning process include those listed below.

- Parish Emergency Operations Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan
- Flood Insurance Rate Maps
- CRS Coordinators Manual
- Floodplain Management Activity 512.a
- State of Louisiana Hazard Mitigation Plan

Further information on the plans can be found in [Section 3: Capability Assessment](#).

Meeting Documentation and Public Outreach Activities

The following pages contain documentation of the meetings and public outreach activities conducted during this hazard mitigation plan update.

Meeting #1: Tangipahoa Parish HMP Kickoff/Executive Overview Meeting

Date: June 4th, 2025

Location: 15485 W Club Deluxe Rd, Hammond, LA

Purpose: Discuss the expectations and requirements of the hazard mitigation plan update, the meeting schedules, timeline of the plan update, and committee and stakeholder involvement. For CRS purposes, a discussion of the program as well as information on how to approach Element 512.a was introduced to everyone in attendance.

Public Invitation: Yes

Meeting Invitees: The entirety of the planning committee and the general public were invited to participate in this meeting. The following list displays the people who attended the meeting. Copies of sign-in sheets can be found on the following pages as well as an agenda that was distributed to those in attendance. A Zoom meeting was also set up so people that were unable to attend in person, could attend virtually. Those who attended virtually are designated as such with a "(Z)" behind their name

Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee				
Name	Title	Agency	Representation	Email
Dawson Primes	OHSEP Director	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	dprimes@tangipahoa.org
Tracie Schillace	Planning Director	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	tschillace@tangipahoa.org
Ashley Hennick	Assistant Municipal Clerk	Village of Tickfaw	Public Information	tickfawcityhall@bellsouth.net
Bill Moorman	GIS Specialist	TPG	Preventive Measures, Structural Projects	bmoorman@tangipahoa.org
Cali Leblanc	Safety Coordinator	TPG	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services, Public Information	cleblanc@tangipahoa.org

Charles Borchers	Director of Administration	City of Hammond	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	borchers_cw@hammond.org
Charles Schilcher	Director	Tangipahoa Parish Water District	Natural Resource Protection, Public Information	charles@tangewater.com
Cindy Benitez	PIO	TPG	Public Information	cbenitez@tangipahoa.org
Daniel Folks	Fire Chief	Hammond FD	Emergency Services	folks_dt@hammond.org
David Atkins	Administrator	Tangipahoa Fire	Emergency Services	datkins@tangipahoa.org
Deborah Swenson	N/A	Public	Public Information	=
Derek Short	Municipal Clerk	Village of Tickfaw	Public Information	tickfawcityhall@bellsouth.net
Fredrika Ruffin	Clerk	Town of Kentwood	Public Information	fo@kentwoodla.org
Gaylin Mull	Community Development	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	gmull@tangipahoa.org
Ginger Cangelosi	Economic Development	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	gcangelosi@tangipahoa.org
Irma Gordon	Mayor	Town of Kentwood	Public Information	mayor@kentwoodla.org
Jason Hood	Business Manager	Tangipahoa Parish Sewer District	Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	jhood@tpsd1.org
Jason Wilson	Economic Specialist	TPG	Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	jwilson@tangipahoa.org
Jeffrey McKneely	CFO	Tangipahoa Parish School System	Preventive Measures, Public Information	jeffrey.mckneely@tangischools.org
Jewel McCoy (Z)	City Clerk	Town of Amite City	Public Information	amitecityclerk@townofamitecity.com
John Dardis	Grant	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection Structural Projects	jdardis@tangipahoa.org
Jolie Pierce	Community Development	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	jpierce@tangipahoa.org
Kevin Greer	Project Manager	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	kgreer@tangipahoa.org
Kevin Raiford	Assessor	TPAO	Property Protection	kraiford@tangiassessor.org
Kevin Tzeng	Staff Accountant	TPG	Preventive Measures, Public Information	ktzeng@tangipahoa.org

Kim Morse	Assistant Planner	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	kmorse@tangipahoa.org
Lennie Lafleur	Hazard Mitigation Coordinator	GOHSEP	Public Information	lennie.lafleur@la.gov
Marion Pearson	Hazard Mitigation Coordinator	GOHSEP	Public Information	marion.pearson@la.gov
Missy Cowart	CFO	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	mcowart@tangipahoa.org
Nic LeBlanc	Building Official	Town of Independence/Amite City	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	nleblanc@tangipahoa.org
Robby Miller	Parish President	TPG	Public Information	rmiller@tangipahoa.org
Sharlet Johnson	Clerk	Town of Roseland	Public Information	sharlet.johnson@townofroseland.org
Van Showers	Mayor	Village of Roseland	Public Information	mayorvshowers@gmail.com
Virginia Gray	Mayor	Village of Tangipahoa	Public Information	villageoftangipahoa1@outlook.com
Wesley Daniels	Mayor	City of Ponchatoula	Public Information	mayor@cityofponchatoula.com

Sign-In Sheets:

TANGIPAHOA PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE KICKOFF MEETING/EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW JUNE 4, 2025				
Name	Title	Organization	Email	Participant Type (circle one)
Deborah Awenson	Citizen	Woodbridge Subd.	deborah@msawenson.net	Government / Stakeholder
Derek Short	Municipal Clerk	Village of Tickfaw	tickfawcityhall@allstate.net	Government / Stakeholder
Ashley Hornick	Asst Municipal Clerk	Village of Tickfaw	ashley.hornick@tickfawla.gov	Government / Stakeholder
Charles Schuchman	Director	TANGIPAHOA WATER CO	charles@tangipahoa.com	Government / Stakeholder
Sharlet K. Johnson	Clerk	Town of Roseland	sharlet.johnson@townofroseland.org	Government / Stakeholder
Marion Pearson	Hazard Mitigation Coordinator	GOHSEP	marion.pearson@la.gov	Government / Stakeholder
Lennie Lafleur	Program coord.	GOHSEP	lennie.lafleur@la.gov	Government / Stakeholder
Kevin Greer	Project Manager	TANGIPAHOA PARISH GOVT	kgreer@tangipahoa.org	Government / Stakeholder
Haylin Mull	TPG-Community Dev.	Tangipahoa Parish Govt	gmull@tangipahoa.org	Government / Stakeholder
Cait LeBlanc	TPG-Safety Coordinator	TPG	cleblanc@tangipahoa.org	Government / Stakeholder
John Pierce	TPG-Community Dev.	TPG	jpierce@tangipahoa.org	Government / Stakeholder
Kevin Reinford	Assessor	TPAO	kreinford@tangipahoa.org	Government / Stakeholder
Ginger Cangelosi	TPG-Econ. Dvp.	TPG	gcangelosi@tangipahoa.org	Government / Stakeholder
Robby Miller	TPG-President	TPG	rmiller@tangipahoa.org	Government / Stakeholder
Wesley Daniels	Ponchatoula - Mayor	City of Ponchatoula	mayor@cityofponchatoula.com	Government / Stakeholder
Joel Schillace	TPG-Planning Dir.	TPG	jschillace@tangipahoa.org	Government / Stakeholder
Daniel Follas	Fire Chief HED	Hammond Fire	dfollas@dtc-hammond.com	Government / Stakeholder
Kim Morse	Assistant Planner	TPG	kmorse@tangipahoa.org	Government / Stakeholder
Charity Benitez	PIO	TPG	charitybenitez@tangipahoa.org	Government / Stakeholder
DANSON PRINES	TPG- OHSEM DIRECTOR	TPG	dprines@tangipahoa.org	Government / Stakeholder
MISSY COWART	TPG-CFO	TPG	mcowart@tangipahoa.org	Government / Stakeholder

LSU | Stephenson Disaster Management Institute

**TANGIPAHOA PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE
KICKOFF MEETING/EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW
JUNE 4, 2025**

Name	Title	Organization	Email	Participant Type (circle one)
Nicolas LeBlanc	Building Official	Indy, Ark	nleblanc@parishla.org	Government / Stakeholder
Frank Gordon	Mayor	Kentwood	mayer@kentwoodla.org	Government / Stakeholder
Van Shouers	Mayor			Government / Stakeholder
Jeff McKneely	CEO	Tangipahoa Schools	jeffrey.mckneely@kms.k12.la.us	Government / Stakeholder
Virginia ~~Gray~~ Gray	Mayor	Village of Tangipahoa	villageoftangipahoa@schools.la.gov	Government / Stakeholder
David D. Atkins	Fire Administrator	Tangipahoa Fire	dastkins@tangipahoa.org	Government / Stakeholder
Bill Moorman	GIS	TPG	bmoorman@tangipahoa.org	Government / Stakeholder
Kevin Tseng	Staff Accountant	TPG	kteng@tangipahoa.org	Government / Stakeholder
John Dardis	Grants	TPG	jdardis@tangipahoa.org	Government / Stakeholder
Jason Wilson	Economic Specialist	TPG	jw15n@tangipahoa.org	Government / Stakeholder
Jason Hood	Tangipahoa Sewerage District	TPSD	jhood@tpsd1.org	Government / Stakeholder
Jason Martin	EM Analyst	LSU-SDM	jmart293@lsu.edu	Government / Stakeholder
Chris Rippert	Program Manager	LSU-SDM	cripp2@lsu.edu	Government / Stakeholder
Charles Barchers	Director of Admin	City of Hammond	barbarchers_c@hammond.la.gov	Government / Stakeholder
Frederika Ruffin	Town of Kentwood	TO Kentwood	fruffin@kentwoodla.org	Government / Stakeholder
Jewel McCoy	online			Government / Stakeholder
Brittney	online			Government / Stakeholder
				Government / Stakeholder
				Government / Stakeholder
				Government / Stakeholder

Meeting Agenda:

2026 Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan

HMP Update Kickoff Meeting
June 4th, 2024

INTRODUCTIONS

- Tangipahoa OHSEP Team
- SDMI Team
- Tangipahoa HMP Update Planning Committee

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN DEVELOPMENT

- Purpose of the Plan
- Plan Update Requirements
- HMP Planning Committee Expectations
 - Identify meeting locations
 - Attendance at meetings
 - Submission of State Required Worksheet data
- Hazard Identification
- Timeline
 - Plan due June 15, 2026
 - Discuss meeting schedule
 - Public Information Meeting
 - Planning Committee Meeting
 - Risk Assessment Meeting
 - Mitigation Strategy Meeting
 - Public Plan Review Meeting
 - Additional CRS Meetings*
 - Discuss plan approval process
 - SDMI ---> GOHSEP ---> FEMA ---> Edits or APA Approval
- Multi-jurisdictional Plan Adoption
 - **ALL** jurisdictions must adopt the plan!!
 - Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish, Amite City, Hammond, Independence, Kentwood, Ponchatoula, Roseland, Tangipahoa, and Tickfaw

COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM

- Activity 512.a Discussion

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

- SDMI Website
- Public Information Survey
- Identification of Neighboring Community
- Dates for future meetings

ADJORN

Scan to access the survey! →



Public Meeting Announcement:



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I Would Like To ▾ Residents ▾ Government ▾ Other Agencies ▾ Municipalities ▾ 150th Anniversary

 Cindy Benitez | May 22, 2025 | [News & Notices](#)

Community Input Sought For 2026 Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

HAMMOND — Tangipahoa Parish Government, in collaboration with the Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) and the Stephenson Disaster Management Institute at LSU, invites residents to a public meeting to learn about the Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan and the planning process for the 2026 plan update.

The meeting, scheduled for **Wednesday, June 4th, at 9 a.m.**, will be held at the Tangipahoa Parish Government Clausen Building, located at 15485 W. Club Deluxe Road, in Hammond. The purpose of the meeting is to inform residents about the Hazard Mitigation Plan update process and gather valuable community input on natural hazards affecting the parish.

The Hazard Mitigation Plan outlines strategies to mitigate risks from natural disasters, aiming to safeguard lives, reduce property damage, and enhance community resilience. Tangipahoa Parish OHSEP (Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness) along with members of LSU-SDMI (Stephenson Disaster Management Institute) lead this initiative to effectively address the region's vulnerabilities.

Residents are encouraged to participate in a brief web-based survey to share their perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in Tangipahoa Parish. The survey can be accessed via the following link:

<https://lsu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV9M0IPLM7nkr2xzo>

Tangipahoa Parish values community input in an effort to develop a robust Hazard Mitigation Plan that reflects the needs and concerns of our residents. Your participation is crucial in shaping our efforts to create a safer and more resilient Tangipahoa Parish.

For more information about the public meeting or the Hazard Mitigation Plan update process, please contact Tangipahoa Parish Planning Department by calling **(985) 340-9028** or contact the Tangipahoa Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness by calling **(985) 748-9602**.

If you are unable to attend the meeting in person, you may join the meeting virtually via Google Meet via the following link:

meet.google.com/ea-zgmc-scy

Please contact the TPG Planning Office or TPG OHSEP office for further assistance.

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985.748.3211

206 E. Mulberry St. Amite City, LA 70422

LINKS

Directory	Residents
Emergency Prep	Government
Things to do	Municipalities
Resources	Other Agencies
Submit a Concern	Learn More about TPG





Meeting #2: Public Outreach Meeting**Date:** July 29th, 2025**Location:** SLU Southeast LA Business Center: 1514 Martens Dr., Hammond, LA

Purpose: This meeting was conducted to garner as much feedback as possible to the plan update process and CRS Element 512.a: Floodplain Management Plan. In accordance with the CRS Coordinator's Manual, this meeting was held inside two months of the Kickoff Meeting in an affected area. This meeting was geared towards the public and was conducted as such, remaining separate from planning committee meetings.

Public Invitation: Yes

Meeting Invitees: The entirety of the planning committee and the general public were invited to participate in this meeting. The following list displays the people who attended the meeting. Copies of sign-in sheets can be found on the following pages as well as an agenda that was distributed to those in attendance. A Zoom meeting was also set up so people that were unable to attend in person, could attend virtually. Those who attended virtually are designated as such with a "(Z)" behind their name.

Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee				
Name	Title	Agency	Representation	Email
Tracie Schillace	Planning Director	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	tschillace@tangipahoa.org
Anmol Soni	Assistant Professor	LSU	Public Information	anmolsoni@lsu.edu
Bill Moorman	GIS Specialist	TPG	Preventive Measures, Structural Projects	bmoorman@tangipahoa.org
Bridget Bailey	Community Development Director	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	bbailey@tangipahoa.org
Carollannia Johnson	Mayor Pro Temp	Town of Roseland	Public Information	carollanniajohnson@gmail.com
Charles Borchers (Z)	Director of Administration	City of Hammond	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	borchers_cw@hammond.org
Charles Schilcher (Z)	Director	Tangipahoa Parish Water District	Natural Resource Protection, Public Information	charles@tangiwater.com
Cindy Benitez	PIO	TPG	Public Information	cbenitez@tangipahoa.org
Daniel Folks	Fire Chief	Hammond FD	Emergency Services	folks_dt@hammond.org
David Atkins	Administrator	Tangipahoa Fire	Emergency Services	datkins@tangipahoa.org
Ginger Cangelosi (Z)	Economic Development	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	gcangelosi@tangipahoa.org
Jason Hood	Business Manager	Tangipahoa Parish Sewer District	Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	jhood@tpsd1.org
Jeffrey McKneely (Z)	CFO	Tangipahoa Parish School System	Preventive Measures, Public Information	jeffrey.mckneely@tangischools.org

Jewel McCoy (Z)	City Clerk	Town of Amite City	Public Information	amitecityclerk@townofamitecity.com
Joe Thomas (Z)	CAO	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	jthomas@tangipahoa.org
John Dardis	Grant	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection Structural Projects	jdardis@tangipahoa.org
Kevin Tzeng	Staff Accountant	TPG	Preventive Measures, Public Information	ktzeng@tangipahoa.org
Kim Morse	Assistant Planner	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	kmorse@tangipahoa.org
Lennie Lafleur	Hazard Mitigation Coordinator	GOHSEP	Public Information	lennie.lafleur@la.gov
Missy Cowart	CFO	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	mcowart@tangipahoa.org
Rober Morgan	Building Official	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	rmorgan@tangipahoa.org
Sharlet Johnson	Clerk	Town of Roseland	Public Information	sharlet.johnson@townofroseland.org
Virginia Gray (Z)	Mayor	Village of Tangipahoa	Public Information	villageoftangipahoa1@outlook.com
Wesley Daniels (Z)	Mayor	City of Ponchatoula	Public Information	mayor@cityofponchatoula.com

Sign-In Sheet:

**TANGIPAHOA PARISH HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE
PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING
JULY 29, 2025**

Name	Occupation	City of Residence	Email
Bill Moorman	GIS Technician	Kentwood	bmoorman@tangipahoa.org
Kim Morse	Assistant Planner	Robert	kmorse@tangipahoa.org
David Atkins	Fire Administrator		datkins@tangipahoa.org
Annal Soue	Assistant Prof.	Baton Rouge	annal.soue@lsu.edu
Kevin Treng	Staff Accountant	Hammond	ktreng@tangipahoa.org
Tracie Schillace	Planning Director	Hammond	tschillace@tangipahoa.org
Carollannia B. Johnson	Mayor Pro Tem	Rose LAvel	carollanniajohnson@gmail.com
Bridget Bailey	Community Dev Director	Loranger	bbaily@tangipahoa.org
Lennie LaFleur	GO-ISP coord.	Baton Rouge	lennie.lafleur@lsu.edu
Jason Hood	TPSD Manager	Hammond	jhood@tpsd.org
Danrel Folas	Fire Chief	Hammond	folas-dt@hammond.org
Missy Cowart	CFD	Hammond	mcowart@tangipahoa.org
John Dardis	Salesman	Hammond	jdardis@tangipahoa.org
Robert Morse	Building Official	Independence	rmorgan@tangipahoa.org
Sharet Johnson	Town Clerk	Rose LAvel	sharet.johnson@townofrosela.org
Gladys Benitez	TPG PIO	Loranger	cb@an17.com
Jason Martin	FM Analyst	Baton Rouge	jmar293@lsu.edu
Chris Rippel	Program Manager	Baton Rouge	crippe2@lsu.edu

Meeting Agenda:

2026 Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan

HMP Update Public Information Meeting

July 29th, 2025

INTRODUCTIONS

- Tangipahoa Parish OHSEP Director and Executive Planning Committee Members
- Stephenson Disaster Management Institute Team
- Governor's Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness Team

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN OVERVIEW

- Hazard Mitigation and its Benefits
- Purpose of the Plan
- Plan Update Requirements
- Community Rating System Highlights

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION & RISK ASSESSMENT

- Previously Profiled Hazards
- FEMA's National Risk Index
- Hazards Discussion & Public Input
- Parish Mitigation Survey

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE TIMELINE

- Update Process
 - Planning Committee Meeting
 - Risk Assessment Meeting
 - Mitigation Strategy Meeting
 - Public Plan Review Meeting
 - *Additional CRS Meetings**
- Approval Process
 - GOHSEP/FEMA Review
 - Approvable Pending Adoption Status
 - Adoption by Incorporated Jurisdictions
 - FEMA Final Approval
- SDMI Website

CALL TO ACTION

Q&A

ADJORN

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Public Meeting Announcement:

Tangipahoa Parish Government

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 15, 2025

CONTACT: Tracie Schillace

Email: tschillace@tangipahoa.org

Phone: (985) 340-9028

Community Input Sought for 2026 Tangipahoa Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

PUBLIC MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT

Hammond, LA — Tangipahoa Parish Government (TPG), in partnership with the Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) and the Stephenson Disaster Management Institute (SDMI) at LSU, invites residents from across the Tangipahoa Parish planning area to attend the second public meeting for the Tangipahoa Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan update.

The meeting will take place on **Tuesday, July 29th at 10:00 AM** at the **SLU Southeast LA Business Center Small Business Development Center**, located at **1514 Martens Dr, Hammond, LA 70401** (Second Floor).

The purpose of this meeting is to provide the public with information on hazard mitigation and the planning process, and to obtain input on the natural hazards impacting the area, the problems they cause, and possible solutions. This is a critical step in the plan update process, which will outline strategies to reduce disaster risks, protect lives, limit property damage, and strengthen community resilience.

TPG and LSU-SDMI are leading this effort to ensure the plan reflects the needs and priorities of Tangipahoa Parish residents. Community members are also encouraged to complete a brief online survey to share their perspectives on local hazards: <https://bit.ly/3ZNLmjG>

Your participation is critical in shaping a Hazard Mitigation Plan that addresses our parish's challenges and works toward a safer, stronger, and more resilient Tangipahoa Parish.

For more information about the public meeting or the Hazard Mitigation Plan update process, please contact **Tracie Schillace**.

If you are unable to attend the meeting in person, you may join the meeting virtually via Google Meet by accessing the following link: meet.google.com/zea-ovsk-soi

If you have any questions and/or comments, please submit them to **Tracie Schillace** by 5:00 P.M., Thursday, July 24.

Meeting #3: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Planning Committee Meeting

Date: October 14, 2025

Location: 15485 W Club Deluxe Rd, Hammond, LA

Purpose: The purpose of this meeting was to break down the Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan update section by section and explain the details that made up each part. Appendix F is reserved in the plan for CRS Element 512.a materials. The planning committee and Tangipahoa Parish were informed about which sections of the HMP fulfill CRS requirements and which responsibilities would fall to Tangipahoa Parish.

Public Invitation: Yes

Meeting Invitees: The entirety of the planning committee and the general public were invited to participate in this meeting. The following list displays the people who attended the meeting. Copies of sign-in sheets can be found on the following pages as well as an agenda that was distributed to those in attendance. A Zoom meeting was also set up so people that were unable to attend in person, could attend virtually. Those who attended virtually are designated as such with a "(Z)" behind their name.

Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee				
Name	Title	Agency	Representation	Email
Tracie Schillace	Planning Director	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	tschillace@tangipahoa.org
Anmol Soni	Assistant Professor	LSU	Public Information	anmolsoni@lsu.edu
Bill Moorman	GIS Specialist	TPG	Preventive Measures, Structural Projects	bmoorman@tangipahoa.org
Bridget Bailey	Community Development Director	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	bbailey@tangipahoa.org
Charles Borchers	Director of Administration	City of Hammond	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	borchers_cw@hammond.org
Charles Schilcher	Director	Tangipahoa Parish Water District	Natural Resource Protection, Public Information	charles@tangiwater.com
David Atkins	Administrator	Tangipahoa Fire	Emergency Services	datkins@tangipahoa.org
Jason Hood	Business Manager	Tangipahoa Parish Sewer District	Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	jhood@tpsd1.org
John Dardis	Grant	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Structural Projects	jdardis@tangipahoa.org
Kevin Tzeng	Staff Accountant	TPG	Preventive Measures, Public Information	ktzeng@tangipahoa.org
Lennie Lafleur	Hazard Mitigation Coordinator	GOHSEP	Public Information	lennie.lafleur@la.gov
Marion Pearson	Hazard Mitigation Coordinator	GOHSEP	Public Information	marion.pearson@la.gov
Sharlet Johnson	Clerk	Town of Roseland	Public Information	sharlet.johnson@townofroseland.org
Van Showers	Mayor	Village of Roseland	Public Information	mayorvshowers@gmail.com
Virginia Gray	Mayor	Village of Tangipahoa	Public Information	villageoftangipahoa1@outlook.com

Sign-In Sheets:

**Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Planning Committee Meeting
October 14, 2025**

Name	Occupation	Agency	Email
Bridget Bailey	Director	TPG	bbailey@tangipahoa.org
John Darden	Co-Director	TPG	
Kevin Teeng	Staff Accountant	TPG	kteeng@tangipahoa.org
Tracie Schillace	Planning Director	TPG	tschillace@tangipahoa.org
Bill Moorman	GIS	TPG	bmoorman@tangipahoa.org
CHARLES SCHWACH	DIRECTOR	TANGI WATER	charles@tangewater.com
Shariet Johnson	Clerk	Town of Roseland	shariet.johnson@townofroseland.org
Jason Hood	Director	Tangi Sewerage District	jhood@tjpsdl.org
Darvin Atkins	Fire Administrator	Tangi	Darvin5@Tangipahoa.org
Marion Pearson	Program Coordinator	GOHSEP	marion.pearson@la.gov
Charles Borchers	Director of Admin	City of Hammond	borchers-cv@hammond.org
Virginia Gray	Mayor	Village of Tangi	villageoftangipahoa1@outlook.com
Van Showers	Mayor	Town of Roseland	
Lennie LaFleur	Program Coordinator	GOHSEP	lennie.lafleur@la.gov
Jason Martin	EA Analyst	LSU - SDM	jmar293@lsu.edu
Chris Rippetoe	Program Manager	LSU - SDM	crippe2@lsu.edu

LSU | Stephenson Disaster Management Institute

Meeting Agenda:



2026 Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan

HMP Update Planning Committee Meeting

October 14th, 2025

Introductions

- Stephenson Disaster Management Institute Team
- Governor's Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness Team
- Tangipahoa Parish OHSEP Director and Executive Planning Committee Members

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Timeline

- Update Process
 - Risk Assessment Meeting
 - Mitigation Strategy Meeting
 - Public Plan Review Meeting
 - Additional CRS Meetings*

Hazard Mitigation Plan Overview

- Plan Update Requirements
- Planning Committee Expectations

Plan Layout

- Section 1: Introduction
- Section 2: Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment
- Section 3: Capability Assessment
- Section 4: Mitigation Strategy
- Appendix A: Planning Process
- Appendix B: Plan Maintenance
- Appendix C: Critical Facilities
- Appendix D: Plan Adoption
- Appendix E: State Required Worksheets
- Appendix F: CRS Element 512.a: Floodplain Management Planning

Next Steps

- Worksheet Due Dates
- Mitigation Action Sheets
- Dates for Next Meeting
- Plan Draft to FEMA: **current plan expires June 15, 2026**

Q&A

ADJORN

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Public Meeting Announcement:**Tangipahoa Parish Government****FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE****October 6, 2025****CONTACT:** Tracie Schillace**Email:** tschillace@tangipahoa.org**Phone:** (985) 340-9028**Community Input Sought for 2026 Tangipahoa Parish Multi-Jurisdictional
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update****PUBLIC MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT**

Hammond, LA — Tangipahoa Parish Government (TPG), in partnership with the Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) and the Stephenson Disaster Management Institute (SDMI) at LSU, invites residents and stakeholders to attend the third public meeting for the 2026 Tangipahoa Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan update.

The meeting will take place on **Tuesday, October 14th at 10:00 AM** at the **Clausen Conference Room**, located at **15845 West Club Deluxe Rd, Hammond, LA 70403**.

During the meeting, TPG and LSU-SDMI will provide an overview of the plan update process, including the structure of the plan, the hazard identification and risk assessment, and the expectations of planning committee members. This session is an important step in identifying local capabilities, critical facilities, and vulnerable populations. The information gathered will help inform strategies that reduce disaster risks, protect lives, limit property damage, and strengthen the long-term resilience of Tangipahoa Parish.

TPG and LSU-SDMI are working to ensure the plan reflects the priorities and needs of parish residents. To help inform the plan, community members are encouraged to complete a short online survey and share their perspectives on local hazards by visiting the following link:

<https://bit.ly/3ZNLmjG>

Your participation is critical in shaping a Hazard Mitigation Plan that addresses our parish's challenges and works toward a safer, stronger, and more resilient Tangipahoa Parish.

For more information about the public meeting or the Hazard Mitigation Plan update process, please contact **Tracie Schillace**.

If you are unable to attend the meeting in person, you may join the meeting virtually via Google Meet by accessing the following link: meet.google.com/zdb-cwos-pdv

If you have any questions and/or comments, please submit them to **Tracie Schillace** by 5:00 P.M., Thursday, October 9.

Meeting #4: Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Risk Assessment Meeting

Date: October 14, 2025

Location: 15485 W Club Deluxe Rd, Hammond, LA

Purpose: The Risk Assessment Meeting gave the public and community stakeholders an opportunity to participate and provide feedback on the draft risk assessment prepared by SDMI. This assessment reviewed each of the hazards profiled in the plan update, including past occurrences, potential future losses, and vulnerability statistics. As part of CRS Element 512.a, the meeting included a focused discussion on flooding to identify specific elements of Steps 4 and 5 that needed to be addressed before finalizing the update. The goals established in the 2021 plan were also presented, allowing the planning committee to evaluate and confirm them for the 2021 update (CRS Step 6). In addition, the presentation highlighted ongoing mitigation projects and summarized feedback from the public survey.

Public Invitation: Yes

Meeting Invitees: The entirety of the planning committee and the general public were invited to participate in this meeting. The following list displays the people who attended the meeting. Copies of sign-in sheets can be found on the following pages as well as an agenda that was distributed to those in attendance. A Zoom meeting was also set up so people that were unable to attend in person, could attend virtually. Those who attended virtually are designated as such with a "(Z)" behind their name.

Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee				
Name	Title	Agency	Representation	Email
Tracie Schillace	Planning Director	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	tschillace@tangipahoa.org
Anmol Soni	Assistant Professor	LSU	Public Information	anmolsoni@lsu.edu
Arlene Bankston	N/A	Public	Public Information	arlenejhb@yahoo.com
Brian Allen	Retired	Public	Public Information	brian.k.allen@hotmail.com
Bridget Bailey	Community Development Director	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	bbailey@tangipahoa.org
Charles Borchers	Director of Administration	City of Hammond	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	borchers_cw@hammond.org
Chris Benson	Arborist	Tangi Tree	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Public Information	chris@tangitree.com
Jason Hood	Business Manager	Tangipahoa Parish Sewer District	Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	jhood@tpsd1.org
Jeffrey Barthelemy	Special Projects	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	jbarthelemy@tangipahoa.org
Joe Mier	Real Estate Appraiser	Public	Public Information	joe@jmappraisers.com
John Dardis	Grant	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection Structural Projects	jdardis@tangipahoa.org
Jonquil Bickham	Landscaper	Public	Public Information	-

Julie Pearson	Administration	Town of Independence	Public Information	-
Kevin Tzeng	Staff Accountant	TPG	Preventive Measures, Public Information	ktzeng@tangipahoa.org
Marvin Vernon	Retired	Public	Public Information	vernonmarvin985@gmail.com
Matthew Allen	N/A	Northshore Riverwatch	Public Information	nsriverwatch@att.net
Mel Lamp	Architect	Public	Public Information	constructionarchitect@hotmail.com
Missy Cowart	CFO	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	mcowart@tangipahoa.org
Oscar Smith	Retired	Public	Public Information	-
Sheila Allen	Retired	Public	Public Information	svallen61@hotmail.com
Tina Bickham	Landscaper	Public	Public Information	-
Todd Acosta	Chief Nursing Officer	Hood Memorial Hospital	Emergency Services, Public Information	todd@hoodmemorial.com
Tommy Becnel	-	Public	Public Information	-
Wesley Daniels	Mayor	City of Ponchatoula	Public Information	mayor@cityofponchatoula.com
Zachary Maurer	Arborist	Tangi Tree	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Public Information	zachary@tangitree.com

Sign-In Sheet:

Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Risk Assessment Meeting February 10, 2025

Name	Occupation	Agency	Email
Arlene Darkston	Farmer	N/A	arlenejh@fah.com
Zachary Maurer	ARBORIST	TREE SERVICE	ZACHARY@TANGITREE.COM
CHRIS BENSON	ARBORIST	TREE SERVICE	CHRIS@TANGITREE.COM
Sheila V. Allen	Retired		svallen61@hotmail.com
Brian Allen	Retired		brian.k.allen@hotmail.com
MARVIN A. VERNON	RETIRED	N/A	vernonmarvin985@gmail.com
Jason Hood	Tangipahoa Sewerage District	TPSD 1	jhood@tpsd1.org
MEL LAMP	ARCHITECT		CONSTRUCTIONARCHITECT@HOTMAIL.COM
Matthew Allen	Northshore Riverwatch		nsriverwatch@att.net
Charles Borchers	Dir of Adm	City of Hammond	
Missy Cowart	Dir of Arch	TPG	
Wesley Daniels	Mayor Ponchatoula	City of Ponchatoula	
Julie Pearson	Adm of Independence	City of Independence	
Bill Moorman	GIS Specialist	TPG/Planning	bmoorman@tangipahoa.org

google
meeting

Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Risk Assessment Meeting February 10, 2025

Name	Occupation	Agency	Email
John Jarvis	Planning/Grants	Parish	jdardos@tangipahoa.org
Todd Acosta	Chief Nurse Officer	Hood Memorial Hosp	Todda@hoodmemorial.com
Lucas Smith	Retired	NA	
Jina Buchanan	Landscape	TPG	
Jonavi Buchanan	Landscape	TPG	
Tracie Schillace	Planning Director	TPG	tschillace@tangipahoa.org
Kevin Tzeng	Accountant/Grants	TPG	ktzeng@tangipahoa.org
Joe Mier	Real Estate Appraiser	Self	joe@smappraisers.com
Jammy Beanel			
Jeffrey Barthelmy	Special Projects	TPG	jbarthelmy@tangipahoa.org
Bridget Bailey	Com Rel Director	TPG	bbairley@tangipahoa.org

Meeting Announcement:**Tangipahoa Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness****FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE****January 28, 2026****CONTACT:** Tracie Schillace**Email:** tschillace@tangipahoa.org**Community Input Sought for 2026 Tangipahoa Parish Multi-Jurisdictional
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update****PUBLIC MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT**

Hammond, LA — The Tangipahoa Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness, in partnership with the Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) and the Stephenson Disaster Management Institute (SDMI) at LSU, invites residents and stakeholders to attend the fourth public meeting for the 2026 Tangipahoa Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan update.

The meeting will take place on **Tuesday, February 10th at 8:30 AM** at the **Tangipahoa Parish Government Complex**, located at **15485 W. Club Deluxe Rd, Hammond, LA 70403**.

During this meeting, LSU-SDMI will present the findings of the hazard identification and risk assessment. The discussion will include a review of the hazards profiled in the plan, supporting data and maps, and an overview of how each hazard affects Tangipahoa Parish. This session will also begin the process of reviewing and refining the goals and objectives that guide the parish's hazard mitigation strategy. Input from participants will help ensure that the updated plan reflects local priorities, emerging risks, and opportunities to strengthen community resilience.

To further support the planning process, residents of Tangipahoa Parish are encouraged to complete a brief online survey and share their perspectives on local natural hazards by visiting the following link:

<https://tinyurl.com/TangiHM2026>



Your participation is critical in shaping a Hazard Mitigation Plan that addresses our parish's challenges and works toward a safer, stronger, and more resilient Tangipahoa Parish.

For more information about the public meeting or the Hazard Mitigation Plan update process, please contact **Tracie Schillace** at **tschillace@tangipahoa.org**.

Meeting Agenda:**Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – 2026**

Risk Assessment Meeting
February 10, 2026

COMMUNITY PROFILE**HAZARD IDENTIFICATION**

- Tangipahoa Risk Matrix
- Land Use Map
- Critical Infrastructure
- Hazards profiled for 2026 Update
 - Flooding
 - Heat Wave
 - Ice Storms
 - Lightning
 - Strong Wind
 - Tornadoes
 - Tropical Cyclones
 - Wildfires
 - Winter Weather

GOAL REVIEW**PUBLIC OUTREACH EFFORTS**

- Hazard Mitigation Survey
 - Survey Trends
- Public Outreach Activity
- Hazard Mitigation Website: hmplans.lsu.edu

TIMELINE UPDATE**NEXT STEPS****ADJORN**

Scan the QR Code to take the survey! →



Meeting #5: Mitigation Action Strategy Meeting

Date: March 17, 2026

Location: 15485 W Club Deluxe Rd, Hammond, LA

Purpose: The purpose of the Mitigation Action Strategy meeting was to review all actions currently being pursued by Tangipahoa Parish and provide status updates. This meeting allowed the planning committee to evaluate the validity of each action and determine whether it was on track, needed adjustment, or exceeded expectations. Under CRS Element 512.a, this meeting addressed Steps 6, 7, and 8.

Public Invitation: Yes

Meeting Invitees: The entirety of the planning committee and the general public were invited to participate in this meeting. The following list displays the people who attended the meeting. Copies of sign-in sheets can be found on the following pages as well as an agenda that was distributed to those in attendance. A Zoom meeting was also set up so people that were unable to attend in person, could attend virtually. Those who attended virtually are designated as such with a "(Z)" behind their name.

Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee				
Name	Title	Agency	Representation	Email
Tracie Schillace	Planning Director	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	tschillace@tangipahoa.org
Anmol Soni	Assistant Professor	LSU	Public Information	anmolsoni@lsu.edu
Bailey Taillon	Executive Assistant	City of Ponchatoula	Public Information	btailon@cityofponchatoula.com
Bill Moorman	GIS Specialist	TPG	Preventive Measures, Structural Projects	bmoorman@tangipahoa.org
Bridget Bailey	Community Development Director	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	bbailey@tangipahoa.org
Charles Borchers (Z)	Director of Administration	City of Hammond	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	borchers_cw@hammond.org
Charles Schilcher	Director	Tangipahoa Parish Water District	Natural Resource Protection, Public Information	charles@tangewater.com
Ginger Cangelosi	Economic Development	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	gcangelosi@tangipahoa.org
Jason Hood	Business Manager	Tangipahoa Parish Sewer District	Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	jhood@tpsd1.org
Kevin Greer (Z)	Project Manager	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	kgreer@tangipahoa.org
Kevin Tzeng	Staff Accountant	TPG	Preventive Measures, Public Information	ktzeng@tangipahoa.org
Lennie Lafleur	Hazard Mitigation Coordinator	GOHSEP	Public Information	lennie.lafleur@la.gov
Van Showers (Z)	Mayor	Village of Roseland	Public Information	mayorvshowers@gmail.com

Sign-In Sheet:

Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Mitigation Strategy Meeting March 17, 2026

Name	Occupation	Agency	Email
Kevin Tseng	Accountant	TPG	ktseng@tangipahoa.org
Lennie LaRocca	Coordinator	GOH SUP	lennie.larocca@lars.com
CHARLES SCHUCHTER	DIRECTOR	TANGI WATER	charles@tangewater.com
Bill Moorman	GIS Specialist	TPG	bmoorman@tangipahoa.org
Jason Hood	Director	Tangi Sewerage District	jhood@tpsdl.org tangipahoa.org
Ginger Cangelosi	Director - Ec Dev.	TPG	g.cangelosi@tangipahoa.org
Tracie Schillace	Director - Planning	TPG	tschillace@tangipahoa.org
Bridget Bailey	Director - Com Dev	TPG	bbailly@tangipahoa.org
Van Shouze	Mayor Roseland		
Charles Boachars	CAD	City of Hammond	
Kevin Greer	TPG	TPG	
Bailey Taillon	CITY OF Ponchartraine		btaillon@cityofponchartraine.com

Meeting Agenda

**Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – 2026****Mitigation Strategy Meeting**

March 17, 2026

Welcome & Introductions**Mitigation Strategy Overview****Review of Profiled Hazards & Goals (CRS Step 6)****Mitigation Strategy Evaluation (CRS Step 7)**

- Review HMP Activity Types
- Review CRS Activity Types

Community FPM Discussion

- Review Community Activities
 - Implemented Activities
 - Activities Considered but not Implemented
- Review Current Floodplain Regulatory Standards
 - Sufficient for Present and Future Conditions

Mitigation Action Update Review (CRS Step 8)

- Action Prioritization Criteria

Community Action Update Discussion

- Highlight Important Activities
- Post-disaster Redevelopment

Plan Update Process Timeline Review**Public Outreach**

- Hazard Mitigation Survey
- Hazard Mitigation Website: hmplans.lsu.edu

Next Steps**Adjourn***Scan the QR Code to take the survey! →*

Meeting Announcement:

Tangipahoa Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE****March 3, 2026****CONTACT:** Tracie Schillace**Email:** tschillace@tangipahoa.org**Community Input Sought for 2026 Tangipahoa Parish Multi-Jurisdictional
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update****PUBLIC MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT**

Hammond, LA— Tangipahoa Parish Government (TPG), in partnership with the Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) and the Stephenson Disaster Management Institute (SDMI) at LSU, invites residents and stakeholders to attend the fifth public meeting for the 2026 Tangipahoa Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan update.

The meeting will take place on **Tuesday, March 17th at 10:00 AM** at the **Tangipahoa Parish Government Complex**, located at **15485 W. Club Deluxe Rd, Hammond, LA 70403**.

During this meeting, TPG and LSU-SDMI will discuss the goals and objectives that guide the parish's overall hazard mitigation strategy. In addition to establishing these goals, this phase of the planning process focuses on developing and refining strategies to reduce short and long-term risks from natural hazards across the parish. Public input is a crucial part of this meeting as the perspective and experiences of residents in the parish will help ensure that the parish's strategy reflects the needs, priorities, and goals of the entire community.

To further support the planning process, residents of Tangipahoa Parish are encouraged to complete a brief online survey and share their perspectives on local natural hazards by visiting the following link:

<https://tinyurl.com/TangiHMP2026>



Your participation is critical in shaping a Hazard Mitigation Plan that addresses our parish's challenges and works toward a safer, stronger, and more resilient Tangipahoa Parish.

For more information about the public meeting or the Hazard Mitigation Plan update process, please contact **Tracie Schillace** at tschillace@tangipahoa.org.

Meeting #6: Public Plan Review Meeting

Date: June 8, 2026

Location: 15485 W Club Deluxe Rd, Hammond, LA

Purpose: The purpose of the Public Plan Review meeting was to present the Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan and solicit feedback from the public. Participants were able to provide comments, raise concerns, and suggest revisions to the plan. In accordance with the CRS Coordinator's Manual, this meeting was held at least two weeks prior to the plan's submission to GOHSEP/FEMA.

Public Invitation: Yes

Meeting Invitees: The entirety of the planning committee and the general public were invited to participate in this meeting. The following list displays the people who attended the meeting. Copies of sign-in sheets can be found on the following pages as well as an agenda that was distributed to those in attendance. A Zoom meeting was also set up so people that were unable to attend in person, could attend virtually. Those who attended virtually are designated as such with a "(Z)" behind their name.

*****TO BE UPDATED FOLLOWING THE CONCLUSION OF THIS MEETING*****

Meeting Announcement

Tangipahoa Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE****May 20, 2026****CONTACT:** Tracie Schillace**Email:** tschillace@tangipahoa.org**Community Input Sought for 2026 Tangipahoa Parish Multi-Jurisdictional
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update****PUBLIC MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT**

Hammond, LA— Tangipahoa Parish Government (TPG), in partnership with the Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness and the Stephenson Disaster Management Institute at Louisiana State University (SDMI), invites residents and stakeholders to attend the **sixth and final public meeting for the 2026 Tangipahoa Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan update.**

The meeting will take place on **Monday June 8, 2026, at 1:30 PM** at the **Tangipahoa Parish Government Complex**, located at **15485 W. Club Deluxe Rd, Hammond, LA 70403.**

During this meeting, SDMI will present the **final draft of the Hazard Mitigation Plan**, including an overview of the planning process, the parish risk assessment, and the mitigation actions proposed to reduce long-term risks from natural hazards across Tangipahoa Parish. The draft plan reflects months of collaboration between parish officials, participating municipalities, partner agencies, and the public.

This meeting represents the **final opportunity for residents and stakeholders to review the draft plan and provide input before the plan is submitted to the State of Louisiana and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for formal approval.**

Public participation has been a critical component throughout the planning process, and feedback from the community helps ensure the plan reflects the priorities, concerns, and needs of Tangipahoa Parish residents. Residents are strongly encouraged to attend and learn more about the hazards facing the parish and the actions being proposed to strengthen community resilience and reduce future disaster impacts.

If you are unable to attend the meeting in person, you may join the meeting virtually via the parish council website via the following link:

<https://meet.google.com/ono-vjep-vnt>

Your participation is critical in shaping a Hazard Mitigation Plan that addresses our parish's challenges and works toward a safer, stronger, and more resilient Tangipahoa Parish.

For more information about the public meeting or the Hazard Mitigation Plan update process, please contact **Tracie Schillace** at **tschillace@tangipahoa.org**.

Meeting Agenda:**2026 Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update**

Public Plan Review Meeting

June 8, 2026

Welcome & Introductions**Planning Process Overview****Population & Development Trends**

- Population Change
- Housing Development Change
- At Risk Populations

Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment Review

- Hazards from 2020 Plan
- National Risk Index (NRI)
- Hazards Identified for 2026 Plan Update
- NRI vs PRI vs Public Perception

Mitigation Strategy Review

- Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Goals
- Mitigation Strategy Statistics
 - Per Community
 - Per Status
 - Per Hazard

Community Discussions

- Plan Approval Timeline
- Hazard Mitigation Website: hmplans.lsu.edu

Next Steps

- **Submit comments through SDMI Website!**
 - NLT June 22, 2026
- All adoptions returned to SDMI before plan submission

Adjourn

Outreach Activity #1: Public Opinion Survey

Date: Ongoing throughout planning process

Location: Web survey

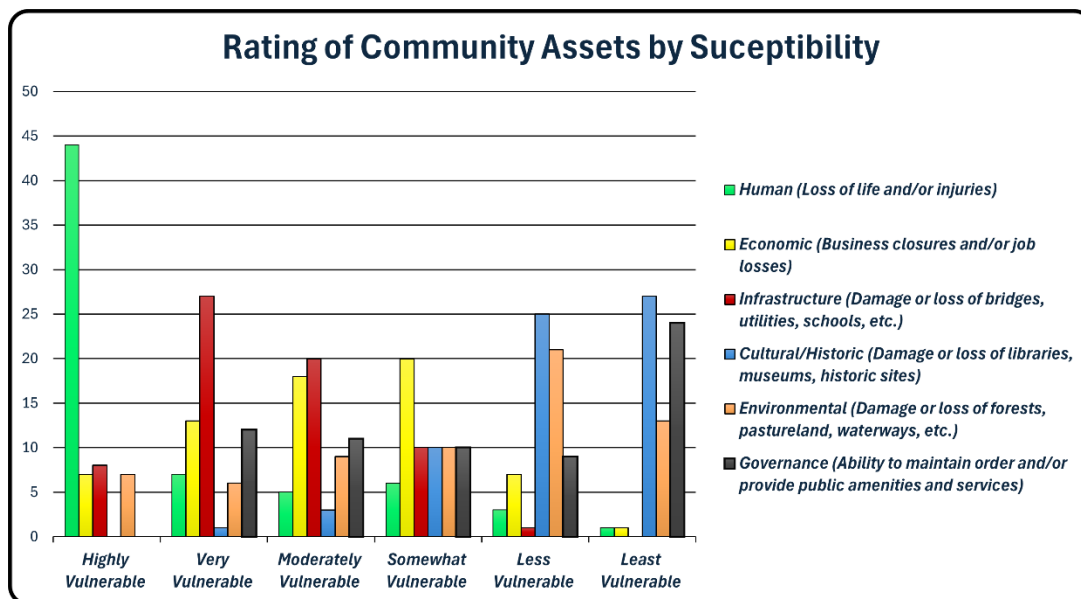
Public Invitation: Yes

An online public opinion survey of Tangipahoa Parish residents was conducted between July 2025 and May 2026. The survey was designed to capture public perceptions and opinions regarding natural hazards in the Tangipahoa Parish planning area. In addition, the survey collected information regarding the methods and techniques preferred by the respondents for reducing the risks and losses associated with local hazards. The following results were captured by the Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Survey:

The survey collected 104 valid responses. Of those respondents, 25% of them noted that they reside in a floodplain, 54% of them noted that they do not reside in a floodplain and 21% of them noted that they were unsure. Survey responses also indicated that a majority of participants were not aware of the HMP and the five-year update requirement associated with it. Approximately 53% percent of respondents stated they were unaware that Tangipahoa Parish had a HMP and 58% were unaware that the plan has to be reviewed and updated every five years in order to remain current and maintain eligibility for certain mitigation funding opportunities. These findings highlight the importance of continued public outreach and education efforts to improve community understanding of the hazard mitigation planning process, the role of periodic plan maintenance, and the long-term benefits associated with keeping the plan up to date.

Survey respondents were asked to rank, in their opinion, which community assets were most susceptible to impacts caused by natural hazards. The categories included human, economic, infrastructure, cultural/historic, environmental, and governance. Based on these choices, respondents were asked to rank each of these categories on a scale of one to six, one being highly vulnerable and six being least vulnerable. After collecting all the responses, the top three categories selected were:

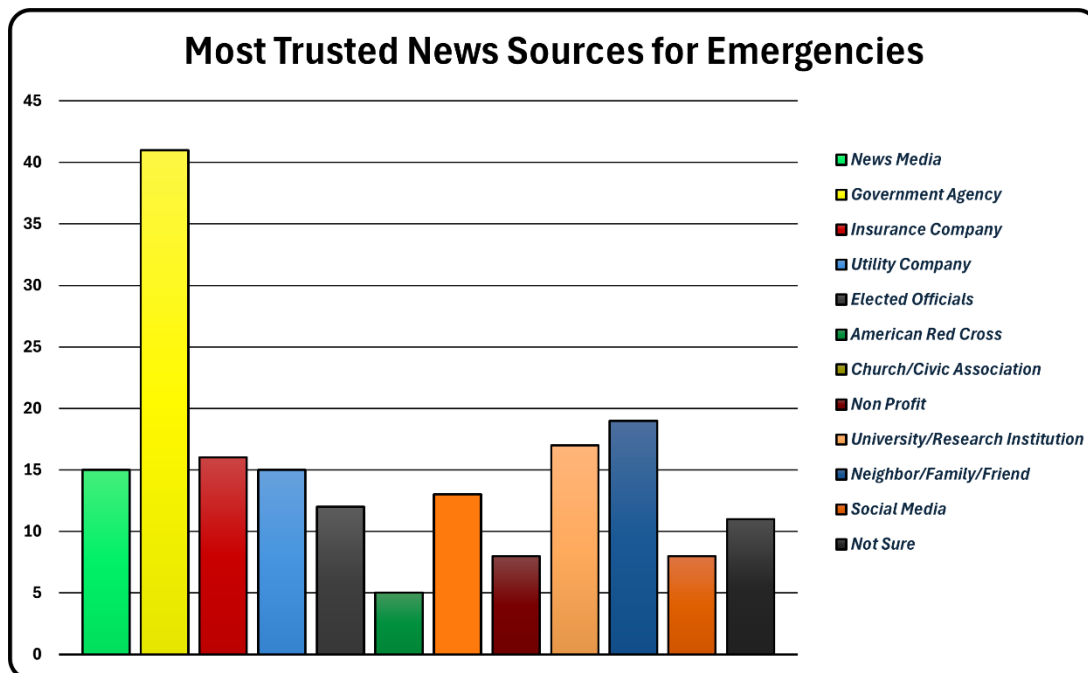
1. Human (Loss of life and/or injuries)
2. Infrastructure (Damage or loss of bridges, utilities, schools, etc.)
3. Economic (Business closures and/or job losses)



The survey results also indicated which natural disasters citizens were *most concerned* with being affected by in Tangipahoa Parish. The top three natural disasters selected were:

1. Tropical Cyclones
2. Flooding
3. Tornadoes

Decision makers need to understand the importance of relaying emergency information to the public and distributing such information in a manner that is reliable and trustworthy to the residents of the area. According to the survey, the residents of Tangipahoa Parish most trust government agencies for the distribution of emergency related information. These results are encouraging because it shows that the public has high confidence in the information being disseminated by local government agencies. Implementation of the outreach activities put forth by parish officials and offices seem to have been executed in a successful manner.



While social media was one of the lowest trusted sources for obtaining emergency related information, residents of Tangipahoa Parish noted that it was far and beyond the most effective way to receive it.

The survey results indicate that residents generally maintain a positive level of trust and confidence in local government and community officials. This level of public trust is beneficial, as it can improve community participation and strengthen support for mitigation initiatives. While public education and involvement are considered high priorities for the parish, the survey results indicate that gaps remain in public awareness regarding flood risk and the hazard mitigation planning process. As a result, continued public education and outreach efforts remain essential to ensure residents are informed about available mitigation resources and the actions they can take to reduce both individual and community risk.

Outreach Activity #2: Public Meeting Activity - Incident Questionnaire

Date: 2/10/2026

Location: Risk Assessment Meeting

Public Invitation: Yes

An incident/issue questionnaire was provided at the risk assessment meeting in an effort to collect additional information from residents of Tangipahoa Parish regarding hazard events and their localized impacts. While there was attendance from the public at the Risk Assessment Meeting, no public outreach forms were returned to SDMI for integration into this plan update. A copy of the outreach form can be found on the following page.

Outreach Activity #3: 2025 Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Public Review

Date: Ongoing

Location: SDMI Hazard Mitigation Website

Public Initiation: Yes

After an initial review by the Tangipahoa Parish Planning Committee was completed, the 2026 Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan was made available for public review and comment. The plan was hosted on SDMI's Hazard Mitigation website: <https://hmplans.lsu.edu/plans/tangipahoa>

TANGIPAHOA PARISH PUBLIC OUTREACH**PUBLIC ACTIVITY:
INCIDENT/ ISSUE
QUESTIONNAIRE****1. HAZARD TYPE(S):**

- A. FLOODING
- B. HEAT WAVES
- C. ICE STORMS
- D. LIGHTNING
- E. STRONG WIND
- F. TORNADOES
- G. TROPICAL CYCLONES
- H. WILDFIRES
- I. WINTER WEATHER

2. DESCRIBE INCIDENT OR ISSUE:**3. LOCATION:**

A. CITY:

B. ADDRESS OR AREA:

4. INTENSITY:

A. DEPTH (FLOODING) OR SIZE (HAIL ETC.):

B. WIND STRENGTH

5. RECURRING OR ONE TIME:

A. IF RECURRING, HOW OFTEN:

**6. WHAT TYPE OF INTERRUPTIONS
DOES/DID THE INCIDENT OR ISSUE
CAUSE? (BUSINESS CLOSURE, DAMAGE,
EVACUATION, ETC.)****7. HOW LONG WAS THE INTERRUPTION
(HOURS, DAYS, WEEKS ETC.)****8. HOW COULD THIS HAZARD OR
IMPACT BE PREVENTED, FIXED
OR ALLEVIATED?**

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Appendix B: Plan Maintenance

Purpose

The section of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) pertaining to Local Mitigation Plans lists five required components for each plan: a description of the planning process; risk assessments; mitigation strategies; a method and system for plan maintenance; and documentation of plan adoption. This section details the method and system for plan maintenance, following the CFR's guidelines that the Plan Update must include (1) "a section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle," (2) "a process by which local governments incorporated the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans", and (3) "discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process."

Implementing, Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan

The Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will be responsible for implementing, monitoring, evaluating, and documenting the plan's progress throughout the year. Part of the plan maintenance process should include a system by which local governing bodies incorporate the HMP into the parish's other applicable plans. This process provides for continued public participation through the diverse resources of the parish to help in achieving the goals and objectives of the plan. Public participation will be achieved through availability of copies of HMP in parish public buildings and parish website. This section describes the whole update process which includes the following:

- Responsible parties
- Methods to be used
- Evaluation criteria to be applied
- Scheduling for monitoring and evaluating the plan

Responsible Parties

Tangipahoa Parish has developed a method to ensure that a regular review and update of this Hazard Mitigation Plan occurs. This will be the responsibility of the planning committee, which consists of representatives from governmental organizations, local businesses, and private citizens, who will be involved in the process of monitoring, evaluating and updating the plan. All committee members in this plan will remain active in the planning committee.

Although the people filling the positions may change from year to year, the parish and its stakeholders will have representatives on the planning committee. The future planning committee will continue to be comprised of the same job functions as currently evident in the planning committee. However, the decision of specific job duties will be left to the Parish OHSEP Director to be assigned as deemed appropriate.

Methods for Monitoring and Evaluating the Plan and Plan Evaluation Criteria

Tangipahoa Parish has developed a method to ensure implementation, monitoring, evaluating, and updating of the HMP occurs during the five-year cycle of the plan. Implementation will be accomplished through constant and transparent efforts to network and highlight the multi-objective, win-win benefits of each project proposed in the *Mitigation Strategy* section. These efforts include the routine actions of monitoring agendas, attending meetings, and promoting a safe and resilient community. The planning committee meeting will be held annually in order to monitor, evaluate, and update the plan. The Tangipahoa Parish OHSEP Director will be responsible for conducting the annual planning committee meetings.

The lead person of the agency responsible for the implementation of a specific mitigation action will submit a progress report to the Director at least thirty days prior to the planning committee meeting. The progress report will provide project status monitoring to include the following: whether the project has started; if not started, reason for not starting; if started, status of the project; if the project is completed, whether it has eliminated the problem; and any changes recommended to improve the implementation of the project etc. In addition, the progress report

will provide status monitoring on the plan evaluation, changes to the hazard profile, changes to the risk assessment, and public input on the Hazard Mitigation Plan updates and reviews.

Progress on the mitigation action items and projects will be reviewed during the annual planning committee meeting. The criteria that would be utilized in the project review will include the following:

- 1) Whether the action was implemented and reasons, if the action was not implemented
- 2) What were the results of the implemented action
- 3) Were the outcomes as expected, and reasons if the outcomes were not as expected
- 4) Did the results achieve the stated goals and objectives
- 5) Was the action cost-effective
- 6) What were the losses avoided after completion of the project
- 7) In case of a structural project, did it change the hazard profile

In addition to monitoring and evaluating the progress of the mitigation plan actions and projects, the mitigation plan is required to be maintained and monitored annually, and fully updated every five years. The annual maintenance, monitoring and evaluation of the plan will be conducted in the annual planning committee meeting. The planning committee will review each goal to determine their relevance to changing situations in the parish, as well as changes to state or federal policy, and to ensure that they are addressing current and expected conditions. The planning committee will evaluate if any change in hazard profile and risk in the parish occurred during the past year. In addition, the evaluation will include the following criteria in respect of plan implementation:

- 1) Any local staffing changes that would warrant inviting different members to the planning committee
- 2) Any new organizations that would be valuable in the planning process or project implementation need to be included in the planning committee
- 3) Any new or existing procedures that can be done more efficiently
- 4) Any additional ways to gain more diverse and widespread cooperation
- 5) Any different or additional funding sources available for mitigation planning and implementation

The HMP will be updated every five years to remain eligible for continued HMGP funding. The planning committee will be responsible for updating the HMP. The OHSEP Director will be the lead person for the HMP update. The HMP update process will commence at least one year prior to the expiration of the plan. The HMP will be updated after a major disaster if an annual evaluation of the plan indicates a substantial change in hazard profile and risk assessment in the parish.

Additionally, the public will be canvassed to solicit public input to continue Tangipahoa Parish's dedication to involving the public directly in review and updates of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. Meetings will be scheduled as needed by the plan administrator to provide a forum for which the public can express their concerns, opinions, and/or ideas about the plan. The plan administrator will be responsible for using parish resources to publicize the annual public meetings and maintain public involvement through the newspapers, radio, and public access television channels. Copies of the plan will be catalogued and kept at all appropriate agencies in the city government, as well as SDMI's website.

The review by the planning committee and input from the public will determine whether a plan update is needed prior to the required five-year update.

Annual reports on the progress of actions, plan maintenance, monitoring, evaluation, incorporation into existing planning programs, and continued public involvement will be documented at each annual meeting of the committee and kept by the Parish OHSEP Director. The planning committee will work together as a team, with each member sharing responsibility for completing the monitoring, evaluation and updates. It is the responsibility of the Parish OHSEP Director for contacting committee members, organizing the meeting and providing public noticing for the meeting to solicit public input.

2026 Plan Version Plan Method and Schedule Evaluation

For the current plan update, the previously approved plan's method and schedule were evaluated to determine if the elements and processes involved in the required 2026 update. Based on this analysis, the method and schedule were deemed to be acceptable, and nothing was changed for this update.

Incorporation into Existing Planning Programs

It is and has been the responsibility of the Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and participating jurisdictions to determine additional implementation procedures when appropriate. This may include integrating the requirements of the Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan into each jurisdiction's planning documents, processes, or mechanisms as follows:

- Ordinances, Resolutions, Regulations
- Floodplain Ordinances
- Master Plans
- Capital Improvement Plans
- Economic Development Plans
- Emergency Operations Plans
- Continuity of Operations Plans
- Transportation Plan
- Stormwater Management Plan
- Coastal Plan

Opportunities to integrate the requirements of this plan into other local planning mechanisms will continue to be identified through future meetings of the Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and through the five-year review process described herein. The primary means for integrating mitigation strategies into other local planning mechanisms will be through the revision, update and implementation of each jurisdiction's individual plans that require specific planning and administrative tasks (e.g. risk assessment, plan amendments, ordinance revisions, capital improvement projects, etc.).

During the planning process for new and updated local planning documents at the parish and jurisdiction level, such as a risk assessment, comprehensive plan, capital improvements plan, or emergency operations plan, the jurisdictions will provide a copy of the Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan to the appropriate parties and recommend that all goals and strategies of new and updated local planning documents are consistent with and support the goals of the Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan and will not contribute to increased hazards.

Although it is recognized that there are many possible benefits to integrating components of this plan into other parish and jurisdiction planning mechanisms, the development and maintenance of this stand-alone Hazard Mitigation Plan is deemed by the planning committee to be the most effective and appropriate method to ensure implementation of Parish and local hazard mitigation actions.

On behalf of the Town of Amite City, City of Hammond, Town of Independence, Town of Kentwood, City of Ponchatoula, Town of Roseland, Village of Tangipahoa, and Village of Tickfaw, Tangipahoa Parish has the authority to incorporate the contents of the Hazard Mitigation Plan into the parish's existing regulatory mechanisms. Agreements are currently in place with jurisdictions to allow for the parish incorporation mechanisms to take place.

The following parish and local plans incorporate requirements of this HMP Update as follows through planning committee member and jurisdiction representation throughout the planning process as described above:

Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish		
Plan/Ordinance/Action	Update Frequency	Lead Agency
Comprehensive Master Plan	Updated as needed	Tangipahoa Planning Department
Capital Improvements Plan	Updated annually	Tangipahoa Planning Department
Economic Development Plan	Updated every 5 years	Economic Development Foundation
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Updated every 5 years	Tangipahoa OHSEP
Continuity of Operations Plan	Updated annually	Tangipahoa OHSEP
Transportation Plan	Updated as needed	Tangipahoa OHSEP
Stormwater Management Plan	Updated as needed	TPPW Department
Coastal Plan	Updated as needed	Tangipahoa OHSEP

Town of Amite City		
Plan/Ordinance/Action	Update Frequency	Lead Agency
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Updated every 4 years	Town of Amite City Mayor's Office

City of Hammond		
Plan/Ordinance/Action	Update Frequency	Lead Agency
Comprehensive Master Plan	Updated every 10 years	Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee
Capital Improvements Plan	Updated annually	Hammond Planning Department
Economic Development Plan	Updated every 5 years	Hammond Planning Department
Continuity of Operations Plan	Updated annually	Hammond Planning Department
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Updated annually	Hammond Planning Department
Transportation Plan	Updated every 4 years	Hammond Planning Department
Stormwater Management Plan	Updated as needed	Hammond Planning Department

Town of Independence		
Plan/Ordinance/Action	Update Frequency	Lead Agency
Building Code Enforcement	Updated as needed	Independence Mayor's Office
Subdivision Ordinances	Updated as needed	Independence Mayor's Office

Town of Kentwood		
Plan/Ordinance/Action	Update Frequency	Lead Agency
Capital Improvements Plan	Updated as needed	Kentwood Mayor's Office

City of Ponchatoula		
Plan/Ordinance/Action	Update Frequency	Lead Agency
Comprehensive Master Plan	Updated as needed	City of Ponchatoula Government
Capital Improvements Plan	Updated as needed	City of Ponchatoula Government
Stormwater Management Plan	Updated as needed	City of Ponchatoula Government

Town of Roseland		
Plan/Ordinance/Action	Update Frequency	Lead Agency
Building Code Enforcement	Updated as needed	Roseland Mayor's Office
Subdivision Ordinances	Updated as needed	Roseland Mayor's Office

Village of Tangipahoa		
Plan/Ordinance/Action	Update Frequency	Lead Agency
Building Code Enforcement	Updated as needed	Tangipahoa Mayor's Office

Village of Tickfaw		
Plan/Ordinance/Action	Update Frequency	Lead Agency
Building Code Enforcement	Updated as needed	Tickfaw Mayor's Office
Subdivision Ordinances	Updated as needed	Tickfaw Mayor's Office

Continued Public Participation

Public participation is an integral component of the mitigation planning process and will continue to be essential as this plan evolves over time. Significant changes or amendments to the plan require a public hearing prior to any adoption procedures. Other efforts to involve the public in the maintenance, evaluation, and revision process will be made as necessary. These efforts may include:

- Advertising meetings of the Mitigation Committee in the local newspaper, public bulletin boards, and/or city and county office buildings
- Designating willing and voluntary citizens and private sector representatives as official members of the Mitigation Committee
- Utilizing local media to update the public of any maintenance and/or periodic review activities taking place
- Utilizing city and Parish web sites to advertise any maintenance and/or periodic review activities taking place
- Keeping copies of the plan in appropriate public locations.

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Appendix C: Critical Facilities

Critical Facilities within Tangipahoa Parish

Tangipahoa Parish Critical Facilities										
Type	Name	Flooding	Heat Wave	Ice Storms	Lightning	Strong Wind	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclones	Wildfires	Winter Weather
Civil Government	Amite City Hall		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Hammond City Hall Annex		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Independence Council on Aging		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Independence Town Hall		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Kentwood Town Hall		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Leon Ford III Memorial Justice Building/City Court		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Ponchatoula City Hall		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Ponchatoula City Hall Annex		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Roseland City Hall		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Tangipahoa Parish Administration		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Tangipahoa Parish Courthouse		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Tangipahoa Parish EOC		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Tangipahoa Parish Public Works		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Tangipahoa Parish Public Works - Pleasant Ridge Shop		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Tangipahoa Parish Public Works - Roseland Shop		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Tangipahoa Parish School System		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Tangipahoa Village Hall		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Tickfaw Village Hall		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fire & SAR	Eighth Ward VFD		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Hammond Central Fire Station		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Hammond Fire Station 2		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Hammond Fire Station 3	AE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

	Hammond Fire Station 4		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Hammond Fire Station 5		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Hammond Rural FD		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Husser FD		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Husser VFD - Baileyville Substation		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Husser VFD - Uneedus Station		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Independence FD - Central Station	AE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Independence FD - Station 2		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Independence FD - Station 3		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Independence FD - Station 4	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Kentwood FD - Central Station		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Kentwood FD - Station 1	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Kentwood FD - Station 2		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Kentwood FD - Station 3		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Kentwood FD - Station 4		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Loranger VFD - Mixon Corner Station		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Manchac VFD	VE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Natalbany VFD - Main Station		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Natalbany VFD - Station 2		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Natalbany VFD - Station 3	AE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Ponchatoula FD - Central Station		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Ponchatoula FD - Station 1		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Ponchatoula FD - Station 3		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Ponchatoula Station 4	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Roseland FD		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Roseland Fire Department		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	TPFD No. 1 - Bruce Cutrer Fire Station		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

	TPFD No. 1 - JH Binder Sr. Memorial Station		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Wilmer VFD		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Hammond Fire Headquarters		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Law Enforcement	Amite City Police Department		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Hammond Police Department		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Hammond Police Training Center		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Independence Police Station		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Kentwood Police Department		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Ponchatoula Police Department		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Roseland Police Department		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Tangipahoa Parish Corrections Facility		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office (Amite City)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office (Hammond)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Tangipahoa Police Department		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Tickfaw Police Department		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Hammond Police Evidence Building		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Public Health	Tangipahoa Parish Health Unit - Hammond		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Tangipahoa Parish Health Unit - Amite City		X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Education	Amite Elementary Magnet School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Amite High Magnet School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Amite Westside Middle Magnet School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Champ Cooper Elementary School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Chesbrough Elementary School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	D.C. Reeves Elementary School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Greenville Park Leadership Academy		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hammond Eastside Magnet School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hammond Eastside Magnet Upper		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hammond High Magnet School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hammond Westside Montessori School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Independence High Magnet School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Independence Leadership Academy		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jewel M. Summer High School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Jewel M. Summer Middle School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Kentwood High Magnet School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Loranger Elementary School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Loranger High School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Loranger Middle School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lucille Nesom Memorial School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Martha Vineyard Elementary School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Midway Elementary School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Natalbany Middle School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
O.W. Dillon Leadership Academy		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Perrin Early Learning Center		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ponchatoula High School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ponchatoula Junior High School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Roseland Montessori School	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Southeastern Lab School	AE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Spring Creek Elementary School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TPSS Advanced College and Career Magnet Center	AE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

	Tucker Memorial Elementary School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Woodland Park Magnet School		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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Appendix D: Plan Adoption

FEMA Approval Letter

*****WILL UPDATE ONCE JURISDICTIONS FORMALLY ADOPT HMP AFTER FEMA REVIEW*****

GOHSEP Approval Letter



Tangipahoa Parish



Town of Amite City



City of Hammond



Town of Independence



Town of Kentwood



City of Ponchatoula



Town of Roseland



Village of Tangipahoa



Village of Tickfaw



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Appendix E: State Required Worksheets

During the planning process ([Appendix A: Planning Process](#)), the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Planning Committee was provided state-required plan update process worksheets to be filled out. The worksheets were presented at the Initial Planning Meeting by SDMI as tools for assisting in the update of the Hazard Mitigation Plan, but also as a state requirement for the update. The plan update worksheets allowed for collection of information such as planning team members, community capabilities, community infrastructure, vulnerable populations and NFIP information. The following pages contain documentation of the state required worksheets.

Mitigation Planning Team

Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee				
Name	Title	Agency	Representation	Email
Dawson Primes	OHSEP Director	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	dprimes@tangipahoa.org
Tracie Schillace	Planning Director	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	tschillace@tangipahoa.org
Anmol Soni	Assistant Professor	LSU	Public Information	anmolsoni@lsu.edu
Arlene Bankston	N/A	Public	Public Information	arlenejhb@yahoo.com
Ashley Hennick	Assistant Municipal Clerk	Village of Tickfaw	Public Information	tickfawcityhall@bellsouth.net
Bill Moorman	GIS Specialist	TPG	Preventive Measures, Structural Projects	bmoorman@tangipahoa.org
Brian Allen	Retired	Public	Public Information	brian.k.allen@hotmail.com
Bridget Bailey	Community Development Director	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	bbailey@tangipahoa.org
Cali Leblanc	Safety Coordinator	TPG	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services, Public Information	cleblanc@tangipahoa.org
Carollannia Johnson	Mayor Pro Temp	Town of Roseland	Public Information	carollanniajohnson@gmail.com
Charles Borchers	Director of Administration	City of Hammond	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	borchers_cw@hammond.org
Charles Schilcher	Director	Tangipahoa Parish Water District	Natural Resource Protection, Public Information	charles@tangewater.com
Chris Benson	Arborist	Tangi Tree	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Public Information	chris@tangitree.com
Chris Rippetoe	Program Manager	LSU-SDMI	Public Information	crippe2@lsu.edu
Cindy Benitez	PIO	TPG	Public Information	cbenitez@tangipahoa.org

Daniel Folks	Fire Chief	Hammond FD	Emergency Services	folks_dt@hammond.org
David Atkins	Administrator	Tangipahoa Fire	Emergency Services	datkins@tangipahoa.org
Deborah Swenson	N/A	Public	Public Information	-
Derek Short	Municipal Clerk	Village of Tickfaw	Public Information	tickfawcityhall@bellsouth.net
Fredrika Ruffin	Clerk	Town of Kentwood	Public Information	fo@kentwoodla.org
Gaylin Mull	Community Development	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	gmull@tangipahoa.org
Ginger Cangelosi	Economic Development	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	gcangelosi@tangipahoa.org
Irma Gordon	Mayor	Town of Kentwood	Public Information	mayor@kentwoodla.org
Jason Hood	Business Manager	Tangipahoa Parish Sewer District	Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	jhood@tpsd1.org
Jason Martin	Emergency Management Analyst	LSU-SDMI	Public Information	jmar293@lsu.edu
Jason Wilson	Economic Specialist	TPG	Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	jwilson@tangipahoa.org
Jeffrey Barthelemy	Special Projects	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	jbarthelemy@tangipahoa.org
Jeffrey McKneely	CFO	Tangipahoa Parish School System	Preventive Measures, Public Information	jeffrey.mckneely@tangischools.org
Jewel McCoy	City Clerk	Town of Amite City	Public Information	amitecityclerk@townofamitecity.com
Jim Paine	Mayor	Town of Independence	Public Information	jpaine@townofindy.com
Joe Mier	Real Estate Appraiser	Public	Public Information	joe@jmappraisers.com
Joe Thomas	CAO	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	jthomas@tangipahoa.org
John Dardis	Grant	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection Structural Projects	jdardis@tangipahoa.org
Jolie Pierce	Community Development	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	jpierce@tangipahoa.org
Jonquil Bickham	Landscaper	Public	Public Information	-
Kevin Greer	Project Manager	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	kgreer@tangipahoa.org
Kevin Raiford	Assessor	TPAO	Property Protection	kraiford@tangiasessor.org
Kevin Tzeng	Staff Accountant	TPG	Preventive Measures, Public Information	ktzeng@tangipahoa.org

Kim Morse	Assistant Planner	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	kmorse@tangipahoa.org
Lennie Lafleur	Hazard Mitigation Coordinator	GOHSEP	Public Information	lennie.lafleur@la.gov
Marion Pearson	Hazard Mitigation Coordinator	GOHSEP	Public Information	marion.pearson@la.gov
Marvin Vernon	Retired	Public	Public Information	vernonmarvin985@gmail.com
Matthew Allen	N/A	Northshore Riverwatch	Public Information	nsriverwatch@att.net
Mel Lamp	Architect	Public	Public Information	constructionarchitect@hotmail.com
Melissa Stilley	Superintendent	Tangipahoa Parish School System	Preventive Measures, Public Information	melissa.stilley@tangischools.org
Missy Cowart	CFO	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	mcowart@tangipahoa.org
Nic LeBlanc	Building Official	Town of Independence/Amite City	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	nleblanc@tangipahoa.org
Oscar Smith	Retired	Public	Public Information	-
Robby Miller	Parish President	TPG	Public Information	rmiller@tangipahoa.org
Rober Morgan	Building Official	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	rmorgan@tangipahoa.org
Sharlet Johnson	Clerk	Town of Roseland	Public Information	sharlet.johnson@townofroseland.org
Sheila Allen	Retired	Public	Public Information	svallen61@hotmail.com
Tina Bickham	Landscaper	Public	Public Information	-
Todd Acosta	Chief Nursing Officer	Hood Memorial Hospital	Emergency Services, Public Information	todd@hoodmemorial.com
Tommy Becnel	-	Public	Public Information	-
Van Showers	Mayor	Village of Roseland	Public Information	mayorvshowers@gmail.com
Virginia Gray	Mayor	Village of Tangipahoa	Public Information	villageoftangipahoa1@outlook.com
Wesley Daniels	Mayor	City of Ponchatoula	Public Information	mayor@cityofponchatoula.com
Zachary Maurer	Arborist	Tangi Tree	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Public Information	zachary@tangitree.com

Capability Assessment

Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish

Capability Assessment Worksheet - Tangipahoa Parish		
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, polices and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.		
Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Plans	Yes / No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	Yes	Adopted 11.7.2023
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	2018 (being updated currently)
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	
Transportation Plan	Yes	2025 updated on 2/11/2025
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	NA
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	Yes	Coastal Plan 2.28.2025
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes / No	Comments
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes / No	Comments
Zoning Ordinance	NO	Currently working on adoption
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Yes	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	
Other	No	
Administration and Technical		
Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.		
Administration	Yes / No	Comments
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	

Staff	Yes / No	Comments
Chief Building Official	Yes	
Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	Yes	
Community Planner	Yes	
Civil Engineer	Yes	
GIS Coordinator	Yes	
Grant Writer	Yes	
Other	No	
Technical	Yes / No	Comments
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	
Hazard Data & Information	Yes	
Grant Writing	Yes	
Hazus Analysis	Yes	
Other	No	
Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	Yes / No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	Yes	
Education and Outreach		
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.		
Program / Organization	Yes / No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs	Yes	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	Yes	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	Yes	

Town of Amite City

Capability Assessment Worksheet - Town of Amite City		
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, policies and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.		
Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Plans	Yes / No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	Yes	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	No	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes/No	Comments
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	No	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes / No	Comments
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	
Other	No	
Administration and Technical		
Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.		
Administration	Yes / No	Comments
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Staff	Yes / No	Comments
Chief Building Official	Yes	

Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	Yes	
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	No	
Other	No	
Technical	Yes / No	Comments
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	
Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	Yes / No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	Yes	
Education and Outreach		
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.		
Program / Organization	Yes / No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	Yes	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	Yes	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	Yes	

City of Hammond

Capability Assessment Worksheet - City of Hammond		
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, policies and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.		
Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Plans	Yes / No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	Yes	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	
Transportation Plan	Yes	
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes/No	Comments
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	2	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes / No	Comments
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Yes	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	
Other	No	
Administration and Technical		
Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.		
Administration	Yes / No	Comments
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Staff	Yes / No	Comments
Chief Building Official	Yes	

Floodplain Administrator	No	
Emergency Manager	Yes	
Community Planner	Yes	
Civil Engineer	Yes	
GIS Coordinator	Yes	
Grant Writer	Yes	
Other	No	
Technical	Yes / No	Comments
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	Yes	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	
Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	Yes / No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	Yes	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	Yes	
Education and Outreach		
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.		
Program / Organization	Yes / No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	Yes	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	Yes	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	Yes	

Town of Independence

Capability Assessment Worksheet - Town of Independence		
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, policies and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.		
Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Plans	Yes / No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	No	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes/No	Comments
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	5	
Site plan review requirements	No	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes / No	Comments
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	We are currently working to make updates to this ordinance
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Other	No	
Administration and Technical		
Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.		
Administration	Yes / No	Comments
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Staff	Yes / No	Comments
Chief Building Official	No	

Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	No	
Other	No	
Technical	Yes / No	Comments
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	
Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	Yes / No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	Yes	
Education and Outreach		
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.		
Program / Organization	Yes / No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	Yes	

Town of Kentwood

Capability Assessment Worksheet - Town of Kentwood		
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, policies and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.		
Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Plans	Yes / No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	No	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes/No	Comments
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	4	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes / No	Comments
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	
Other	No	
Administration and Technical		
Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.		
Administration	Yes / No	Comments
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Staff	Yes / No	Comments
Chief Building Official	Yes	

Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	Yes	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	Yes	Vincent Jemison
Other	No	
Technical	Yes / No	Comments
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	
Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	Yes / No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	Yes	
Education and Outreach		
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.		
Program / Organization	Yes / No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	Yes	

City of Ponchatoula

Capability Assessment Worksheet - City of Ponchatoula		
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, policies and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.		
Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Plans	Yes / No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	Yes	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	No	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes/No	Comments
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	Yes	
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes / No	Comments
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Yes	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	Yes	
Other	No	
Administration and Technical		
Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.		
Administration	Yes / No	Comments
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Yes	
Staff	Yes / No	Comments
Chief Building Official	Yes	

Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	Yes	
Community Planner	Yes	
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	Yes	
Other	No	
Technical	Yes / No	Comments
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	
Hazard Data & Information	Yes	
Grant Writing	Yes	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	
Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	Yes / No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	Yes	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	Yes	
Education and Outreach		
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.		
Program / Organization	Yes / No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	Yes	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	Yes	

Town of Roseland

Capability Assessment Worksheet - Town of Roseland		
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, policies and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.		
Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Plans	Yes / No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	No	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes/No	Comments
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	4	
Site plan review requirements	No	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes / No	Comments
Zoning Ordinance	YES	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	Included in Zoning Ordinance
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Other	No	
Administration and Technical		
Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.		
Administration	Yes / No	Comments
Planning Commission	No	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Staff	Yes / No	Comments
Chief Building Official	No	

Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	No	
Other	No	
Technical	Yes / No	Comments
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	
Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	Yes / No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	Yes	
Education and Outreach		
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.		
Program / Organization	Yes / No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	Yes	

Village of Tangipahoa

Capability Assessment Worksheet - Village of Tangipahoa		
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, policies and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.		
Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Plans	Yes / No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	No	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes/No	Comments
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	6	
Site plan review requirements	No	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes / No	Comments
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	No	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Other	No	
Administration and Technical		
Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.		
Administration	Yes / No	Comments
Planning Commission	No	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Staff	Yes / No	Comments
Chief Building Official	No	

Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	No	
Other	No	
Technical	Yes / No	Comments
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	No	
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	No	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	
Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	Yes / No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	Yes	
Education and Outreach		
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.		
Program / Organization	Yes / No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	Yes	

Village of Tickfaw

Capability Assessment Worksheet - Village of Tickfaw		
Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, policies and resources that reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. Please complete the tables and questions in the worksheet as completely as possible.		
Planning and Regulatory		
Please indicate which of the following plans and regulatory capabilities your jurisdiction has in place.		
Plans	Yes / No	Comments
Comprehensive / Master Plan	No	
Capital Improvements Plan	No	
Economic Development Plan	No	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	No	
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	
Transportation Plan	No	
Stormwater Management Plan	No	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	
Other plans (redevelopment, recovery, coastal zone management)	No	
Building Code, Permitting and Inspections	Yes/No	Comments
Building Code	Yes	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score	No	
Fire Department ISO/PIAL rating	6	
Site plan review requirements	No	
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Yes / No	Comments
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	No	
Other	No	
Administration and Technical		
Identify whether your community has the following administrative and technical capabilities. For smaller jurisdictions without local staff resources, if there are public resources at the next higher level government that can provide technical assistance, indicate so in your comments.		
Administration	Yes / No	Comments
Planning Commission	Yes	
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	No	
Staff	Yes / No	Comments
Chief Building Official	No	

Floodplain Administrator	Yes	
Emergency Manager	No	
Community Planner	No	
Civil Engineer	No	
GIS Coordinator	No	
Grant Writer	No	
Other	No	
Technical	Yes / No	Comments
Warning Systems / Service (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	
Hazard Data & Information	No	
Grant Writing	Yes	
Hazus Analysis	No	
Other	No	
Financial		
Identify whether your jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use the following funding resources for hazard mitigation.		
Funding Resource	Yes / No	Comments
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	No	
Stormwater Utility Fee	No	
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	
Other Funding Programs	Yes	
Education and Outreach		
Identify education and outreach programs and methods, already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.		
Program / Organization	Yes / No	Comments
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	No	
Ongoing public education or information program (responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	
Natural Disaster or safety related school program	No	
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities certification	No	
Public/Private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	
Other	Yes	

Building Inventory

Tangipahoa Parish and Jurisdiction Owned Building Information								
Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Amite Elementary Magnet School	Public Education	301 Vernon Ave	Amite City	30.72334096	-90.50034891			
Amite High Magnet School	Public Education	403 South Laurel St	Amite City	30.72198996	-90.50615587			
Amite Westside Middle Magnet School	Public Education	401 West Oak St	Amite City	30.72574649	-90.5147772			
Champ Cooper Elementary School	Public Education	42530 Hwy-445	Ponchatoula	30.47204397	-90.32514315			
Chesbrough Elementary School	Public Education	68495 Hwy-1054	Kentwood	30.84756963	-90.45559341			
CM Fagan Special Services Center	Civil Government	1745 SW Railroad Ave	Hammond	30.48503063	-90.45633422			
Consolidated Gravity Drainage District	Civil Government	48571 US-51	Tickfaw	30.56226824	-90.48275967			
D.C. Reeves Elementary School	Public Education	18026 Sisters Rd	Ponchatoula	30.446877	-90.43149688			
Eighth Ward VFD	Fire & SAR	42383 LA-445	Ponchatoula	30.46886085	-90.3222113			
Greenville Park Leadership Academy	Public Education	111 J.W. Davis Dr	Hammond	30.49801452	-90.46901397			
Hammond Eastside Magnet Lower	Public Education	43052 Yokum Rd	Hammond	30.48050438	-90.43904832			
Hammond Eastside Magnet School	Public Education	45050 River Rd	Hammond	30.51371291	-90.38008422			
Hammond High Magnet School	Public Education	45168 River Rd	Hammond	30.51731676	-90.37981603			
Hammond Police Training Center	Law Enforcement	47038 Conrad E Anderson St	Hammond	30.53528443	-90.41612872			
Hammond Rural FD	Fire & SAR	44532 S Baptist Rd	Hammond	30.50080146	-90.53311616			
Hammond Westside Montessori School	Public Education	2600 PFC Matthew E. Wildes St	Hammond	30.48454497	-90.48944957			
Husser FD	Fire & SAR	56298 LA-445	Husser	30.67246485	-90.33102075			
Husser VFD - Baileyville Substation	Fire & SAR	49592 LA-445	Loranger	30.57328821	-90.33227112			
Husser VFD - Uneedus Station	Fire & SAR	27247 LA-40	Folsom	30.62146006	-90.27006142			
Independence FD - Central Station	Fire & SAR	153 W 7th St	Independence	30.62957431	-90.50176109			
Independence FD - Station 2	Fire & SAR	185 Calhoun St	Independence	30.63486295	-90.49995993			
Independence FD - Station 3	Fire & SAR	52291 Red Hill Rd	Independence	30.61099522	-90.47491923			

Independence FD - Station 4	Fire & SAR	52018 Noto Rd	Independence	30.59972013	-90.55017187			
Independence High Magnet School	Public Education	270 Tiger Ave	Independence	30.63462367	-90.49393728			
Independence Leadership Academy	Public Education	221 Tiger Ave	Independence	30.63501892	-90.49656065			
Jewel M. Summer High School	Public Education	15841 Hwy-440	Kentwood	30.87221767	-90.46590845			
Jewel M. Summer Middle School	Public Education	15649 Hwy-440	Kentwood	30.87243867	-90.4694597			
Kentwood FD - Central Station	Fire & SAR	14400 Hwy-38	Kentwood	30.93716868	-90.48330631			
Kentwood FD - Station 1	Fire & SAR	310 Ave G	Kentwood	30.9364644	-90.51040495			
Kentwood FD - Station 2	Fire & SAR	19005 LA-1055	Kentwood	30.97813709	-90.41456749			
Kentwood FD - Station 3	Fire & SAR	72384 S Lewiston Rd	Kentwood	30.9073449	-90.4051996			
Kentwood FD - Station 4	Fire & SAR	12287 LA-440	Kentwood	30.87420226	-90.52351257			
Kentwood High Magnet School	Public Education	603 9th St	Kentwood	30.93746866	-90.51504592			
Loranger Elementary School	Public Education	54101 Martin St	Loranger	30.63897395	-90.39886868			
Loranger High School	Public Education	19404 Hiatt St	Loranger	30.64049099	-90.39993595			
Loranger Middle School	Public Education	54123 Allman St	Loranger	30.63909415	-90.40103219			
Loranger VFD - Mixon Corner Station	Fire & SAR	53096 LA-40	Loranger	30.62363175	-90.39782802			
Lucille Nesom Memorial School	Public Education	14417 Hwy-442	Tickfaw	30.57761097	-90.48673406			
Manchac VFD	Fire & SAR	30221 US-51	Akers	30.29119938	-90.40281317			
Martha Vineyard Elementary School	Public Education	40105 Dunson Rd	Ponchatoula	30.44387017	-90.39814914			
Midway Elementary School	Public Education	48405 Hwy-51	Tickfaw	30.55695008	-90.48345684			
Natalbany Middle School	Public Education	47370 N. Morrison Blvd	Natalbany	30.54402606	-90.48176686			
Natalbany VFD - Main Station	Fire & SAR	48026 Galafaro Rd	Tickfaw	30.54518534	-90.49489011			
Natalbany VFD - Station 2	Fire & SAR	11379 LA-1064	Tickfaw	30.54420714	-90.53823669			
Natalbany VFD - Station 3	Fire & SAR	3rd St	Tickfaw	30.57890404	-90.48491423			
O.W. Dillon Leadership Academy	Public Education	1459 I-55 Service Rd	Kentwood	30.92853489	-90.52619152			
PAM Health Specialty Hospital	Health	42074 Veterans Ave	Hammond	30.46789214	-90.45537061			
Perrin Early Learning Center	Public Education	350 West Ash St	Ponchatoula	30.43301495	-90.4435167			
Ponchatoula FD - Central Station	Fire & SAR	610 E Pine St	Ponchatoula	30.44103442	-90.4330287			
Ponchatoula FD - Station 1	Fire & SAR	201 NW Railroad Ave	Ponchatoula	30.44028214	-90.44216986			
Ponchatoula FD - Station 3	Fire & SAR	40015 Morgan Dr	Ponchatoula	30.43983846	-90.50627624			
Ponchatoula High School	Public Education	19452 LA-22	Ponchatoula	30.43908319	-90.40065585			

Ponchatoula Junior High School	Public Education	315 East Oak St	Ponchatoula	30.43769284	-90.43672374			
Ponchatoula Station 4	Fire & SAR	21275 Hwy-22	Ponchatoula	30.43974245	-90.37131302			
Roseland FD	Fire & SAR	62431 Commercial St	Roseland	30.76328358	-90.51134852			
Roseland Montessori School	Public Education	12516 Times Ave	Roseland	30.76574949	-90.51644256			
Southeastern Lab School	Public Education	1200 N General Pershing St	Hammond	30.51677221	-90.47132655			
Spring Creek Elementary School	Public Education	72961 Hwy-1061	Kentwood	30.91166015	-90.44733647			
Tangipahoa Alcohol and Drug Abuse Council	Civil Government	108 S Pine St	Hammond	30.502622	-90.46467			
Tangipahoa Mosquito Abatement District	Civil Government	15483 W Club Deluxe Rd	Hammond	30.47687236	-90.46581551			
Tangipahoa Parish Administration	Civil Government	206 E Mulberry St	Amite City	30.72762858	-90.5061397			
Tangipahoa Parish Animal Control	Civil Government	15487 W Club Deluxe Rd	Hammond	30.47817719	-90.46603541			
Tangipahoa Parish Assessor	Civil Government	15475 W Club Deluxe Rd	Hammond	30.47694788	-90.46800427			
Tangipahoa Parish Corrections Facility	Law Enforcement	101 Campo Ln	Amite City	30.72959656	-90.5211192			
Tangipahoa Parish Courthouse	Civil Government	110 N Bay St	Amite City	30.72763122	-90.50408408			
Tangipahoa Parish EOC	Civil Government	114 N Laurel St	Amite City	30.72765139	-90.50647946			
Tangipahoa Parish Government Planning Department	Civil Government	15485 W Club Deluxe Rd	Hammond	30.477501	-90.466944			
Tangipahoa Parish Housing Authority	Civil Government	111 N Bay St	Amite City	30.72761227	-90.50554701			
Tangipahoa Parish Library - Loranger	Civil Government	19451 LA-40	Loranger	30.63601616	-90.40085023			
Tangipahoa Parish Public Works	Civil Government	114 N Laurel St	Amite City	30.7277196	-90.50651888			
Tangipahoa Parish Public Works - Pleasant Ridge Shop	Civil Government	44512 W Pleasant Ridge Rd	Hammond	30.50812272	-90.42697796			
Tangipahoa Parish Public Works - Roseland Shop	Civil Government	63101 Commercial St	Roseland	30.76638	-90.512381			
Tangipahoa Parish School System	Public Education	59656 Puleston Rd	Amite City	30.72483315	-90.53686155			
Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	15475 W Club Deluxe Rd	Hammond	30.47694788	-90.46800427			
Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office Substation	Law Enforcement	313 E Oak St	Amite City	30.72713737	-90.5041286			

Tangipahoa Parish Solid Waste Facility	Civil Government	57510 Hano Rd	Independence	30.68798364	-90.56372801			
Tangipahoa Parish Special Education	Civil Government	1745 SW Railroad Ave	Hammond	30.485032	-90.45626			
Tangipahoa Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	313 E Oak St	Amite City	30.72703857	-90.50405715			
TPFD No. 1 - Bruce Cutrer Fire Station	Fire & SAR	104 Campo Ln	Amite City	30.72738439	-90.51986849			
TPFD No. 1 - JH Binder Sr. Memorial Station	Fire & SAR	210 NE Central Ave	Amite City	30.72890858	-90.50797355			
TPSS Advanced College and Career Magnet Center	Public Education	145 2nd St	Independence	30.63864866	-90.50642221			
Tucker Memorial Elementary School	Public Education	310 South 3rd St	Ponchatoula	30.43666274	-90.43473228			
Wilmer VFD	Fire & SAR	22115 LA-10	Kentwood	30.81475877	-90.35971376			
Woodland Park Magnet School	Public Education	1000 Range Rd	Hammond	30.49670582	-90.4489441			
Town of Amite City								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Amite City DMV	Civil Government	100 E Oak St	Amite City	30.7264689	-90.50784572			
Amite City Hall	Civil Government	212 E Oak St	Amite City	30.72648717	-90.50568578			
Amite City Police Department	Law Enforcement	101 E Oak St	Amite City	30.72726506	-90.5085633			
Amite Health Unit	Health	330 W Oak St	Amite City	30.72736013	-90.51379599			
Amite Library	Civil Government	204 NE Central Ave	Amite City	30.72859292	-90.50796626			
Amite Rural Health Clinic	Health	409 NW Central Ave	Amite City	30.73192944	-90.50995346			
Children and Family Services	Civil Government	606 S 1st St	Amite City	30.71923844	-90.51122823			
Florida Parishes Arena	Recreation	1301 NW Central Ave	Amite City	30.74453512	-90.51420371			
Hood Memorial Hospital	Health	301 Walnut St	Amite City	30.73252997	-90.51305774			
LA Probation and Parole Office	Civil Government	1209 NW Central Ave	Amite City	30.74211524	-90.50985897			
LSU AgCenter	Civil Government	305 E Oak St	Amite City	30.7269377	-90.5045091			
Office of Nutrition Assistance	Civil Government	1001 NW Central Ave	Amite City	30.7374736	-90.50940087			
USDA Rural Development	Civil Government	805 W Oak St	Amite City	30.72592485	-90.52082527			
City of Hammond								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Building Maintenance Facility	Civil Government	711 Pecan St	Hammond	30.508149	-90.476479	\$500,200.00	1964	NC

City Council Chambers	Civil Government	312 E Charles St	Hammond			\$1,118,200.00		JM
Downtown Development District Office	Civil Government	2 W Thomas	Hammond			\$201,802.33	1981	Frame
Fire Headquarters	Fire & SAR	1290 SW RR Ave	Hammond	30.49213875	-90.45821462	\$2,175,000.00		Masonry
Hammond Central Fire Station	Fire & SAR	405 S Oak St	Hammond	30.50049213	-90.46114018	1,553,204	1947	JM
Hammond City Hall	Civil Government	310 E Charles St	Hammond	30.50557982	-90.45828598	\$2,083,727.00	1980	JM
Hammond Fire Station 2	Fire & SAR	508 E Thomas St	Hammond	30.50512384	-90.45533042	549,310	2000	ICM
Hammond Fire Station 3	Fire & SAR	1614 N Oak St	Hammond	30.51902383	-90.46630838	458,788	1964	MFR
Hammond Fire Station 4	Fire & SAR	607 S Morrison Blvd	Hammond	30.4946695	-90.48240703	418,100	1974	MFR
Hammond Fire Station 5	Fire & SAR	2351 US-190	Hammond	30.5126981	-90.41642562	769,300	1986	NC
Hammond Northshore Regional Airport	Airport	600 Judge Leon Ford Dr	Hammond			\$10,498,311.00	1984	Varies
Hammond Police Department	Law Enforcement	120 S Oak St	Hammond	30.50304202	-90.46237547	\$2,495,162.00		Masonry
Hammond Police Evidence Building	Law Enforcement	106 N Cherry St	Hammond			\$469,700.00	1950	JM
Hammond Police Training Center	Law Enforcement	110 Conrad Anderson	Hammond			\$1,172,825.00	1975	NC
Leon Ford III Memorial Justice Building/City Court	Civil Government	303 East Thomas St	Hammond	30.50499173	-90.45808341	\$2,334,844.00	1968	NC
Levy Building (Hammond Regional Arts Center)	Civil Government	217 E Thomas St	Hammond			\$1,160,700.00	1930	JM
Maintenance Facility	Civil Government	18104 Hwy 190 E	Hammond			\$700,883.33	1978	NC
Michael J. Kenney Recreation Center	Civil Government	601 W Coleman Ave	Hammond			\$2,659,250.80	2004	NC
Miller Memorial Library	Civil Government	108 S Pine	Hammond	30.50262157	-90.46466956	\$885,500.00	1956	JM
Robert Street Building (Building, Planning, and Human Resources Departments)	Civil Government	219 E Robert	Hammond			\$1,118,700.00	1965	Masonry
Safe Haven Community Center	Civil Government	700 Martin Luther King	Hammond			\$252,000.00		Frame
South Wastewater Treatment Plant	Utilities	1400 Fagan Ave	Hammond			\$954,000.00		NC
The Pavilion	Civil Government	213 SW Railroad Ave	Hammond			\$800,000.00	2025	Steel
Water Tank	Utilities	2101 Rue Denise	Hammond			\$468,899.10	1975	Steel
Water Well 1 (Water Tower & Water Tank)	Utilities	409 S Oak St	Hammond			\$790,600.00		Steel
Water Well 2 (Water Tower)	Utilities	709 Pecan St	Hammond			\$835,800.00		Steel
Water Well 3 (Water Tank)	Utilities	2101 Rue Denise	Hammond			\$790,600.00		Steel

Water Well 4 (Water Tower)	Utilities	210 Tower Dr	Hammond			\$1,440,700.00	1988	Steel
Water Well 7 (Water Tower)	Utilities	301 1/2 Westin Oaks Dr	Hammond			\$846,100.00		Steel
Town of Independence								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Central Tangipahoa Head Start	Education	728 E Railroad Ave	Independence	30.64719929	-90.50374431	\$927,000.00	8/1/1991	Metal Building
Independence Council on Aging	Civil Government	473 W Railroad Ave	Independence	30.63379611	-90.5007317	\$278,000.00	1968	Brick
Independence Library	Library	290 Pine St	Independence	30.63036463	-90.50200515			
Independence Maintenance Department	Civil Government	179 W. 7th St	Independence			\$400,000.00	6/1/2024	Metal Building
Independence Police Station	Law Enforcement	580 W 5th St	Independence	30.63311496	-90.50124243	\$495,000.00	2015	Brick
Independence Town Hall	Civil Government	583 W Railroad Ave	Independence	30.63673274	-90.50157577	\$700,000.00	1975	Brick
LSU Lallie Kemp Medical Center	Health	52579 US-51	Independence	30.62242318	-90.49801609			
Mater Dolorosa Catholic School	Education	509 Pine St	Independence	30.63635697	-90.50406496			
Town of Kentwood								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Kentwood Library	Civil Government	101 Ave F	Kentwood	30.93831228	-90.50685973			
Kentwood Police Department	Law Enforcement	308 Ave G	Kentwood	30.93657574	-90.51030313			
Kentwood Town Hall	Civil Government	308 Ave G	Kentwood	30.93657574	-90.51030313			
Southeast Community Health Systems	Health	721 Ave G	Kentwood	30.93761195	-90.51909731			
City of Ponchatoula								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
North Oaks Urgent Care	Health	530 W Pine St	Ponchatoula	30.43773664	-90.44906918			
Ponchatoula Chamber of Commerce	Civil Government	145 W Pine St	Ponchatoula	30.43843665	-90.44208261			
Ponchatoula City Hall	Civil Government	125 W Hickory St	Ponchatoula	30.43976421	-90.44238512			
Ponchatoula City Hall Annex	Civil Government	124 W Hickory St	Ponchatoula	30.44034601	-90.44230685			
Ponchatoula Community Center	Civil Government	300 N 5th St	Ponchatoula	30.44268223	-90.43996343			
Ponchatoula Housing Authority	Civil Government	1005 Pelican Dr	Ponchatoula	30.43903772	-90.4284404			
Ponchatoula Library	Civil Government	380 N 5th St	Ponchatoula	30.44306859	-90.44020425			
Ponchatoula Police Department	Law Enforcement	195 N 6th St	Ponchatoula	30.43945312	-90.44359216			

South Tangipahoa Parish Port Commission	Civil Government	163 W Hickory St	Ponchatoula	30.43971468	-90.4429469			
St. Joseph's Catholic School	Education	175 N 8th St	Ponchatoula	30.43878473	-90.44586393			
Town of Roseland								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Roseland City Hall	Civil Government	62445 Commercial Dr	Roseland	30.76330854	-90.51127577			
Roseland Fire Department	Fire & SAR	62431 Commercial Dr	Roseland	30.76330854	-90.51127577			
Roseland Police Department	Law Enforcement	62445 Commercial Dr	Roseland	30.76330854	-90.51127577			
Roseland Water System (Well site)	Water Supply for Customers	63466 Roch Rd	Roseland	30.77637072	-90.52801852			
Village of Tickfaw								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Tickfaw Police Department	Law Enforcement	50081 US-51	Tickfaw	30.57845976	-90.48420253			Brick
Tickfaw Village Hall	Civil Government	50081 US-51	Tickfaw	30.57845976	-90.48420253			Brick
Village of Tangipahoa								
Name of Building	Purpose of Building	Address	City	Latitude	Longitude	Assessed Value	Date Built	Construction Type
Tangipahoa Police Department	Law Enforcement	12616 Jackson St	Tangipahoa	30.87604603	-90.51287592			
Tangipahoa Village Hall	Civil Government	12616 Jackson St	Tangipahoa	30.87604603	-90.51287592			

Vulnerable Populations

Vulnerable Populations Worksheet - Tangipahoa Parish				
All Hospitals (Private or Public)				
Name	Street	City	Latitude	Longitude
Amite Health Unit	330 W Oak St	Amite City	30.72736013	-90.51379599
Amite Rural Health Clinic	409 NW Central Ave	Amite City	30.73192944	-90.50995346
Community Care Hospice	1007 W Thomas St	Hammond	30.50137851	-90.4720736
Cypress Pointe Surgical Hospital	42570 S Airport Rd	Hammond	30.47699971	-90.41296531
Fast Pace Urgent Care	1668 US-51	Ponchatoula	30.45354653	-90.45703184
Hood Memorial Hospital	301 Walnut St	Amite City	30.73252997	-90.51305774
LSU Lallie Kemp Medical Center	52579 US-51	Independence	30.62242318	-90.49801609
Medicaid Office	45615 University Park Dr	Hammond	30.51752172	-90.48670784
North Oaks Medical Center	15790 Paul Vega MD Dr	Hammond	30.46625498	-90.46144376
North Oaks Rehabilitation Hospital	1900 S Morrison Blvd	Hammond	30.48394703	-90.48442187
North Oaks Urgent Care	530 W Pine St	Ponchatoula	30.43773664	-90.44906918
Oceans Behavioral Health Hospital	15782 Professional Plaza	Hammond	30.47367176	-90.45910045
Ochsner Health Center	41676 Veterans Ave	Hammond	30.46526796	-90.45631545
PAM Health Specialty Hospital	42074 Veterans Ave	Hammond	30.46789214	-90.45537061
Southeast Regional Medical Center	721 Ave G	Kentwood	30.93761195	-90.51909731
Universal Behavior Health Hospital	800 S Oak St	Hammond	30.49662467	-90.4606276
Nursing Homes (Private or Public)				
Name	Street	City	Latitude	Longitude
Belle Maison Nursing Home	15704 Medical Arts Dr	Hammond	30.46420346	-90.46040631
Hammond Nursing Home	501 Old Covington Hwy	Hammond	30.49429222	-90.45391741
Heritage Healthcare	1300 Derek Dr	Hammond	30.48710687	-90.48562333
Kentwood Manor Nursing Home	921 Avenue G	Kentwood	30.937411	-90.529652
Landmark Nursing Center	42250 N Oaks Dr	Hammond	30.47277051	-90.46394094
Oak Park Village	17010 Old Covington Hwy	Hammond	30.49330138	-90.44767961

Ponchatoula Community Care Center	1560 US-51	Ponchatoula	30.45174917	-90.45767587
Richard Murphy Hospice House	1109 S Chestnut St	Hammond	30.49478877	-90.45138752
Summerfield Senior Living	16170 E Minnesota Park Rd	Hammond	30.48371215	-90.45147964
Tangi Pines Nursing Center	709 East North Place	Amite City	30.735923	-90.499764
The Phoenix at Hammond	15835 De Marco Ln	Hammond	30.47085774	-90.45806971
Mobile Home Parks				
Name	Street	City	Latitude	Longitude
6 Oaks	40239 N Thibodeaux Rd	Ponchatoula	30.44571291	-90.36508301
Alligator Campground	45076 Alligator Dr	Hammond	30.50992017	-90.49797718
Anderson's	12499 Old Baton Rouge Hwy	Hammond	30.48817997	-90.51727722
Ballard's	12708 Hwy 1048	Roseland	30.77927861	-90.51224562
Berthelot	18339 Berthelot Rd	Ponchatoula	30.45969763	-90.42156072
Blackmons	20145 Hwy 22	Ponchatoula	30.4417007	-90.39188168
Blackwell	16333 Blackwell Ln	Independence	30.6405106	-90.45359066
Browns	19229 Hwy 16	Amite City	30.74490343	-90.40722626
Cannon Manor	17286 E Cooper Rd	Independence	30.65441566	-90.44200301
Carolyn's	49017 Stafford Rd	Tickfaw	30.56371692	-90.51958657
Chavers Circle	12537 Chavers Ln	Tickfaw	30.58778829	-90.51508995
Christian Acres Mobile Home Park	Roseland Avenue	Roseland	30.75780783	-90.51785071
Ciolino	15247 Ciolino Ln	Hammond	30.46502649	-90.47413126
CLC Rentals	19010 Sisters Rd	Ponchatoula	30.46517149	-90.41364527
CNC Pines	52579 E Evans Rd	Independence	30.61196438	-90.54918882
Coleman	11410 Coleman Park Rd	Hammond	30.4915983	-90.53669087
Country Acres Park	48050 Susan Dr	Tickfaw	30.54965473	-90.45556611
Country Creek Lane	44299 Country Creek Ln	Hammond	30.50202548	-90.44312926
Countryside	65188 Hwy 1058	Roseland	30.80078631	-90.45966147
Creeside	15569 E Hoffman Rd	Ponchatoula	30.45359563	-90.46404023
Cypress Core	41007 Eileen Ln	Ponchatoula	30.45391577	-90.46496699
Cypress Creek	41058 S Range Rd	Ponchatoula	30.44775446	-90.44013633
Dunson	20061 Dunson Park Av	Ponchatoula	30.44740258	-90.39514226

Dupres	19330 Sisters Rd	Ponchatoula	30.46567557	-90.40462263
Evergreen	16183 Johnson Ln	Tickfaw	30.55129347	-90.45631226
Flora Bush	41255 Bush Ln	Hammond	30.45639551	-90.53700074
Four Oaks	18230 Rose Dr	Ponchatoula	30.44702032	-90.4255943
GMG Rentals	20074 Hwy 22	Ponchatoula	30.438875	-90.39457913
GoodNews	13105 Hwy 442	Tickfaw	30.57875647	-90.51103724
Gwens	48124 Hardy St	Tickfaw	30.54773047	-90.51482424
Happy Acres	49123 Hwy 51	Tickfaw	30.56618002	-90.48359865
Homestead	26158 Galatas Rd	Loranger	30.66179693	-90.28987456
Intersection Connection	41489 W I-55 Service Rd	Hammond	30.46190602	-90.47995373
Interstate	41445 W I-55 Service Rd	Hammond	30.4616443	-90.47843448
JBaby's	45564 Durbin Rd	Hammond	30.51666575	-90.55379409
Klein Road	43370 Klein Rd	Hammond	30.4885988	-90.49165543
Lake Julu	40133 Saucier Rd	Ponchatoula	30.44284367	-90.40742156
Landon	42554 Pumpkin Center Rd	Hammond	30.4731994	-90.54150852
Larry Johnson	64100 S River Rd	Roseland	30.78777854	-90.48354211
Lingo	13018 Cannino Rd	Hammond	30.51514797	-90.51186693
LNJ	41521 Brown Rd	Ponchatoula	30.46093127	-90.38116187
Lost Oaks	52685 S Evans Rd	Independence	30.61469469	-90.54959786
McKinley	18058 Latino Ln	Ponchatoula	30.46220691	-90.43187662
Monteleone	13225 Old Genessee Rd	Tickfaw	30.56011982	-90.5105234
Moore Rentals	10152 Moore Rd	Hammond	30.45694064	-90.54792693
N Star	55472 Mandella Rd	Amite City	30.66325741	-90.49796331
Newman	17355 Thunder Road Ln	Ponchatoula	30.47314292	-90.43612963
North Cooper Road	56254 N Cooper Rd	Loranger	30.67028237	-90.43397804
Oak View Manor Mobile Home Park	237 West Railroad Ave.	Independence	30.6277149	-90.49913452
O'Neill	17448 Santangelo Ln	Hammond	30.48349078	-90.43294014
Palms Park/Highway 51	55553 Hwy 51	Independence	30.65530265	-90.52380676
Phils	15636 Hwy 1064	Tickfaw	30.54749305	-90.46512759
Pine Lake	40430 E I-55 Service Rd	Ponchatoula	30.45421521	-90.46952874
Range Road	41074 S Range Rd	Ponchatoula	30.4472352	-90.43767251

Range Village	43168 S Range Rd	Hammond	30.48366248	-90.44889726
River Bend	14262 Wadesboro Rd	Ponchatoula	30.42256376	-90.48967093
River Oaks	48699 Morris Rd	Hammond	30.56379881	-90.41673426
S&L Trailer Park	1419 Smith Lane	Kentwood	30.944718	-90.330906
Serenity	14119 Old Genessee Rd	Tickfaw	30.56021897	-90.49507735
St. Charles	19480 N St Charles Av	Loranger	30.65791744	-90.39970527
Strawberry Meadows	18270 HWY 22 E	Ponchatoula	30.44073273	-90.42671347
T. Williams, LLC Mobile Home Park	First Street	Roseland	30.76667081	-90.51011583
Tangi	13388 Old Baton Rouge Hwy	Hammond	30.4875154	-90.50271266
Triche Trailer Park	700 W McClellan St	Ponchatoula	30.43258629	-90.45397601
Twin Leaf	13400 Crosby Ln	Independence	30.61201775	-90.49489997
Twin Oaks	60054 Hwy 1046	Amite City	30.72799268	-90.54309986
Village	66493 Newman Briggs Rd	Kentwood	30.82392241	-90.39414726
Wasteria	52333 Hwy 1065	Independence	30.61578778	-90.48495957
West Yellow Water	14429 Artie Dr	Hammond	30.46848749	-90.48763025
Whiskey Lane	49410 Whiskey Ln	Tickfaw	30.57475552	-90.45101825
Windcrest	39437 S Hoover Rd	Ponchatoula	30.43349549	-90.41529027
Woodland Estates	50331 Hwy 51	Tickfaw	30.58581267	-90.48706505
Woodscale Mobile Home Park	18310 Woodscale Rd	Hammond	30.51305329	-90.43296069
Apartments				
Name	Street	City	Latitude	Longitude
Apple Tree Apartments III	17468 Old Covington Hwy		30.49534748	-90.41970243
Autumn Breeze Apartments	18779 SISTERS ROAD		30.46467523	-90.31680144
Avalon Terrace Apartments	17695 AVALON TERRACE		30.49333631	-90.43218516
Beaumonde Apartments	18044 OLD COVINGTON HIGHWAY		30.49532502	-90.36727029
Bella Vista Apartments	40140 PUMPKIN CENTER ROAD HAMMOND 70403		30.43766632	-90.49429255
Benton Court Villas	49422 BENTON ROAD		30.57684154	-90.30376564
Benton Trace Apartments	49310 BENTON TRACE DRIVE		30.57533246	-90.52544767
Blu Steel Rentals LLC	50116 Highway 1065		30.56468955	-90.35882655
Brandon Court Apartments	44086 WEST PLEASANT RIDGE ROAD		30.49603412	-90.42585288

Briarwood Apartments	48266 ALACK LANE		30.54497628	-90.54079079
Brickyard Apartments	13088 BRICKYARD ROAD		30.63429592	-90.41489739
Bridgewater Villa Apartments	11577 BRIDGEWATER DRIVE HAMMOND 70401		30.52370865	-90.48589567
Cadis Investments LLC	42442 HARVEY LAVIGNE ROAD PONCHATOULA 70454		30.42762333	-90.47668041
Camdon Trace Villas	13535 Landon Lane		30.4527313	-90.54327431
Carmine Meadows Apartments	42085 Lumino Ln		30.46878365	-90.47164587
Carriage House Apartments	12066 CARRIAGE HOUSE LANE PONCHATOULA 70454		30.42839193	-90.36818238
Carters Loop Apartments	12258 MEGHANS LOOP		30.58157837	-90.33171041
Cherry Point Apartments	15645 Cherry Pt Lp		30.56232896	-90.51613354
Citiscap Apartments	17485 KRISTEN LANE		30.51825463	-90.3129803
Clearview Apartments	48011 LAURA ROGERS ROAD		30.53657947	-90.39848707
Clinton Ridge Apartments	2233 CLINTON RIDGE DRIVE TICKFAW 70466		30.60469907	-90.37092246
Coates Hill Apartments	11142 COATES ROAD		30.45256662	-90.51215943
Colton Giluso Road Apartments	14211 GILUSO ROAD HAMMOND 70401		30.48025975	-90.40792724
Contemporary Place Apartments	14032 CONTEMPORARY LANE		30.48388855	-90.39164715
Contemporary Ridge Apartments	43347 ROBINSON ROAD		30.48805063	-90.37280298
Cooper Leaf Apartments	20438 S I - 12 Service Rd		30.51945726	-90.45081926
Cooper Prop Apartments	41334 41322 BROWN ROAD PONCHATOULA 70454		30.46757929	-90.27543439
Country Hill Apartments	56338 Country HI Ln		30.65813598	-90.40786291
Country Manor Apartments	14080 Country Manor Ln		30.5075603	-90.319105
Country Side Apartments	44188 SOUTH BAPTIST ROAD HAMMOND 70401		30.48430025	-90.51830832
Courtyard Apartments	17540 Beverly		30.53135213	-90.43717813
Creekwood Townhomes	15043 Woodstone Dr		30.54884773	-90.46865059
Cross Creek Apartments	43242 Creek Ci		30.50082037	-90.41111898
Crystal Lakes Apartments	48157 Thornhill Ln, Tickfaw, LA 70466		30.53908058	-90.38851527
Cypress Cove Apartments	44194 SIMPSON PLACE		30.50089757	-90.53146109
Deluxe Lake Apartments	42453 DELUXE LAKE DRIVE HAMMOND 70403		30.51907852	-90.4661806
DiStefano Family Apartments	42611 Happywoods		30.48001405	-90.44292001
DiStefano Family Apartments	42595 Happywoods		30.47689567	-90.49998878
Drude Rental Apartments	44068 SOUTH BAPTIST ROAD		30.48322993	-90.51057324
East Gate Apartments	18020-A EASTGATE DRIVE HAMMOND 70403		30.49703685	-90.43365343

Eastern Heights Apartments	44666 EASTERN HEIGHTS DRIVE HAMMOND 70401		30.51455225	-90.50234856
Englade Investments LLC	51573 Antioch Road		30.59355231	-90.51460198
Esterbrook Trace Apartments	19193 ESTERBROOK ROAD		30.42175814	-90.29466669
ET Apartments	14236 E T DRIVE		30.5372112	-90.53527475
Evelyn Estates Apartments	49510 MELROSE PLACE		30.58330309	-90.47545919
Farrell Apartments	46533 BETTY BOO LANE		30.53313434	-90.46081233
Fawn Shadow Apartments	12123 HIGHWAY 442 WEST TICKFAW 70466		30.61917669	-90.41301969
Flanagans Way Apartments	13492 FLANAGANS WAY		30.48514142	-90.51523052
Franjo Apartments	48517 Franjo lane		30.54782824	-90.54595575
Graceland Apartments	13007 GRACELAND DRIVE		30.51203762	-90.3390792
Grand Centre Apartments	42212 S Airport Rd, Hammond, LA 70403		30.46717496	-90.53758566
Harper Apartments	46171 WEST LEE HUGHES ROAD		30.52253257	-90.34824895
Harper Apartments	46171 WEST LEE HUGHES ROAD		30.52253257	-90.34824895
Harper Villa Apartments	HARPER VILLA DRIVE		30.51760914	-90.50042399
Harrison Apartments	46438 N Cherry St		30.53410829	-90.38429243
Heatherwood Apartments	46516 HEATHERWOOD DR		30.5357408	-90.52090849
Highland Village Apartments	15225 VILLAGE DRIVE		30.47393302	-90.27905268
Holly Square Apartments	14075 SOUTH HOLLY STREET		30.48495761	-90.38784291
Hollywood Estates Apartments	46328 MILTON ROAD		30.49571347	-90.56248975
Hollywood Manor Apartments	12077 North Hollywood E		30.52275407	-90.56441306
Italian Garden Apartments	43148 PELL COURT		30.49906801	-90.45503972
JKM Apartments	49308 Stafford rd		30.57857512	-90.46014537
JKM Apartments	49284 Stafford		30.57518786	-90.52463569
JKM Apartments	49258 stafford rd		30.57159021	-90.43892652
Jordan Place Apartments	12409 JACKSON DRIVE		30.52156592	-90.43806659
JT Jordan Apartments	38618 TRAPANI LANE PONCHATOU LA 70454		30.4025373	-90.26061144
Kin Tally/Reno Booth Apartments	4600 rufus bankston		30.51309603	-90.3386352
Krogen Kove/Cypress Place Apartments	14014 Kohnke Hill Rd,		30.53334592	-90.52997215
La Lapasada Apartments	13092 Capace Rd		30.66019459	-90.50410077
Lakewood Villas	16198 Ella Dr, Hammond, LA 70403		30.48564571	-90.39095238
Live Oak Manor Apartments	47111 GRECO ROAD		30.53761465	-90.52684808

Loranger Heights Apartments	54229 LA-1062		30.63208731	-90.49877815
Louis Carter Duplex Apartments	CASSIE LANE HAMMOND 70401		30.54680767	-90.34419199
Lynhaven Woman Apartments	21669 OLD COVINGTON HIGHWAY HAMMOND 70403		30.51082483	-90.5514405
Mabry Place Apartments	59220 MAC ARTHUR DRIVE		30.68303907	-90.41118383
Madison Trace Apartments	14711 Madison lane		30.41498647	-90.50410747
Martin Court Apartments	54049 martin street		30.64865717	-90.44390181
Meadow Trace Apartments	14384 Highway 1064		30.55542347	-90.34343581
Mike Baham Apartments	54038 ALLMAN STREET LORANGER 70446		30.64778406	-90.49203733
Morgan Creek Apartments	12473 MORGAN CREEK LANE UNIT B HAMMOND 70403		30.4966137	-90.42421981
Moss Point Apartments	46160 RANDALL ROAD		30.52537464	-90.55820964
Nature's Trace Apartments II	20249 NATURE'S WAY HAMMOND 70401		30.51203526	-90.56415333
Nature's Trace Apartments	20248 HIGHWAY 190 EAST HAMMOND 70401		30.51457698	-90.51539909
Nicolas Pointe Apartments	45431 POINTE DRIVE HAMMOND 70401		30.50455647	-90.41017668
Northgate Apartments	14142 NORTHGATE DRIVE		30.54758916	-90.44041631
Oak Wood Apartments	44187 SOUTH BAPTIST ROAD		30.48407609	-90.50849749
Parkplace Apartments	49522 hwy 442		30.58141011	-90.50618318
Perks Estates Apartments	14015 PERKS WAY HAMMOND 70401		30.51405984	-90.34779641
Phoenix Square Apartments II	45529 Durbin Road		30.51650406	-90.49968898
Pin Oak Apartments	44213 Simpson plc		30.50152129	-90.44752947
Pine Crest Village Apartments	47115 Greco Rd		30.53268869	-90.49080156
Pineland Apartments	59593 DYKES LANE		30.69646315	-90.52993947
Pinpoint Apartments	15311 WEST HOFFMAN ROAD		30.45044715	-90.46648652
Pioneer Apartments	12170 HIGHWAY 190 WEST		30.48633453	-90.46943622
Pipers Allie Apartments	39337 SOUTH HOOVER ROAD PONCHATOULA 70454		30.43745527	-90.37142174
Plantation Apartments	42207 W yellow water rd		30.47018674	-90.47111938
Private Cove Apartments	11107 STEWART LANE		30.46537325	-90.51166898
Quail Run Apartments	40036 NORTH HOOVER ROAD		30.43689851	-90.30308604
Rainbow Rentals Apartments	48047 HIGHWAY 51		30.54653224	-90.54978134
Rainbow Rentals Apartments	13281 RANDALL ROAD HAMMOND 70401		30.51862475	-90.49457406
RFK Apartments	17655 JANMAR DRIVE		30.49686674	-90.4260257
Robertson Apartments	11185 General Ott rd		30.47705716	-90.51703355

Rose Ridge Apartments	11581 AMI LANE		30.52266731	-90.53207679
Rowyn Oaks Apartments	12501 Rowyn Dr		30.64946132	-90.27101098
Samarytan Apartments	46366 PATTI ROAD		30.52335759	-90.53954819
Shady Acres Apartments	11352 WARDLINE ROAD HAMMOND 70401		30.5600706	-90.43081396
Skyway Apartments	12029 MARILYN LANE		30.46480321	-90.43313987
Stafford Oaks Apartments	48104 Stafford Rd		30.55773404	-90.51418013
Stafford Village Apartments	12548 KAY KAY DRIVE TICKFAW 70466		30.56469238	-90.3583968
Stone Creek Apartments	16222 MINNESOTA PARK HAMMOND 70403		30.48600972	-90.51110913
Summerfield of Hammond	16170 MINNESOTA PARK		30.4853949	-90.44257457
Sydney Square Apartments	50052 OLLER ROAD		30.58158754	-90.37194755
Tangi Grove Apartments	pleasant grove		30.7604889	-90.51118968
Tangi Lakes Apartments	17597 Tangi Lakes Dr, Hammond, LA 70403		30.50090317	-90.30520358
Tangle Apartments	45372 PUMA DRIVE		30.55424507	-90.34406261
Tantillo Apartments	47045 TANTILLO LANE		30.53482391	-90.38565474
Tantillo Apartments	Tantillo/ sams		30.53296726	-90.49238796
Terral Apartments	48351 WOODHAVEN ROAD TICKFAW 70466		30.55452301	-90.54356992
The Creeks of Hammond	15015 Creeks Road		30.50546592	-90.34884763
The Landing	42640 HAPPYWOODS ROAD		30.51918332	-90.45104599
The Ridges at High Point	47259 MILTON ROAD		30.4797128	-90.48521499
Timber Crossing Apartments	48261 GABRIELLE COURT TICKFAW 70466		30.54055339	-90.47638081
Tower Estate Apartments	42158 BAILEY DRIVE HAMMOND 70403		30.46846697	-90.36880944
TPK Country Living Apartments II	46501 MORRIS ROAD HAMMOND 70401		30.52469048	-90.51564991
Traquility Trace Apartments	24255 CHAMPLIN DRIVE		30.46665846	-90.36722228
Trey Way Apartments	49461 Trey way		30.57817237	-90.44745673
Tri Way Apartments	46026 Herbert Kyzar		30.51493516	-90.55848772
Twin Creek Apartments	40022-B TWIN CREEKS PONCHATOU LA 70454		30.46391475	-90.28297331
Under Angel Wings Apartments	11417 ANGEL WINGS DRIVE		30.76060198	-90.5389713
Valencia Villas	17011 Jade Court		30.51910458	-90.38354469
Vineyard Garden Apartments	47024 Ligia Pl		30.53709671	-90.50277285
Wardline Apartments	13101 Wardline		30.51447892	-90.49160066
Wardline Apartments	46018 HERBERT KYZAR ROAD		30.50940672	-90.34232752

Waterside Village Apartments	44017 Selser Ln, Hammond		30.49979367	-90.37819995
West Ridge Place Apartments	18298 W PI Dr		30.46517188	-90.50975468
Westview Village Apartments	46434 WEST LEE HUGHES ROAD		30.51993691	-90.51387924
Windgate Apartments	14364 Windgate Loop		30.51059975	-90.56167084
Windgate Apartments II	46012 PATTI ROAD		30.52832042	-90.43445935
Windgate Apartments III	42381-A MAISON LANE HAMMOND 70403		30.54847375	-90.34200374
Windgate Apartments III	14356 W University Ave		30.54847375	-90.34200374
Woodcrest Apartments	43172 WAX HAMMOND 70403		30.47703766	-90.51886229
Woodglenn Apartments	43175 REMINGTON DRIVE		30.48516405	-90.43717422
Apartments	19414 COMMERCE STREET		30.64932832	-90.38614802
Kin Tally/Reno Booth Apartments	4600 rufus bankston		30.52352352	-90.54310661
Apartments	209 Oaklane Dr APT B		30.50277387	-90.51138406
Apartments	205 Oaklane Dr APT B		30.50300942	-90.51138042
Apartments	209 Oaklane Dr APT A		30.502847	-90.51138008
Apartments	205 Oaklane Dr APT A		30.50307959	-90.51137139
Apartments	301 Oaklane Dr APT 1		30.5025762	-90.51136204
Apartments	301 Oaklane Dr APT 5		30.50232016	-90.51136416
Apartments	407 Oaklane Dr APT A		30.50144518	-90.51136296
Apartments	407 Oaklane Dr APT B		30.50136617	-90.51136362
Apartments	201 Oaklane Dr APT A		30.50330603	-90.51131544
Apartments	201 Oaklane Dr APT B		30.50322408	-90.51131274
Apartments	409 Oaklane Dr APT A		30.50120197	-90.51131091
Apartments	301 Oaklane Dr APT 6		30.50231829	-90.51129828
Apartments	409 Oaklane Dr APT B		30.50112732	-90.51130646
Apartments	301 Oaklane Dr APT 2		30.50257427	-90.51128602
Apartments	301 Oaklane Dr APT 7		30.50231917	-90.51120365
Apartments	301 Oaklane Dr APT 3		30.50256782	-90.51118976
Apartments	301 Oaklane Dr APT 4		30.50257034	-90.51112553
Apartments	301 Oaklane Dr APT 8		30.50232161	-90.5111259
Apartments	104 Tina Dr Apt A		30.49734433	-90.50956965
Apartments	104 Tina Dr Apt B		30.49734365	-90.50946046

Apartments	106 Tina Drive Apt B		30.49735405	-90.50931673
Apartments	106 Tina Drive Apt A		30.49735158	-90.50921826
Cobblestone Cottages	600 Rue St Martin APT A		30.49397446	-90.49300396
Cobblestone Cottages	600 Rue St Martin APT B		30.4940015	-90.49294594
Apartments	604 Rue St Martin APT A		30.49372067	-90.49290305
Apartments	604 Rue St Martin APT C		30.49367412	-90.49290138
Cobblestone Cottages	600 Rue St Martin APT C		30.49404274	-90.49287127
Apartments	604 Rue St Martin APT B		30.49374188	-90.49285946
Apartments	604 Rue St Martin APT D		30.49371545	-90.49283281
Apartments	606 Rue St Martin APT A		30.49359304	-90.49281869
Cobblestone Cottages	600 Rue St Martin APT D		30.49406799	-90.49281395
Apartments	606 Rue St Martin APT C		30.49354647	-90.49281426
Apartments	606 Rue St Martin APT B		30.49361837	-90.4927668
Apartments	606 Rue St Martin APT D		30.49358891	-90.4927326
Apartments	608 Rue St Martin APT C		30.49338414	-90.49271642
Apartments	608 Rue St Martin APT A		30.49342936	-90.49269536
Apartments	608 Rue St Martin APT B		30.49347034	-90.4926647
Apartments	608 Rue St Martin APT D		30.49344021	-90.49261948
Apartments	2707 Anderson St APT 6		30.50774312	-90.49213843
Apartments	2707 Anderson St APT 2		30.50789411	-90.49213593
Apartments	2707 Anderson St APT 3		30.50785926	-90.49213623
Apartments	2707 Anderson St APT 4		30.50782336	-90.49213653
Apartments	2707 Anderson St APT 5		30.50778957	-90.4921356
Apartments	2707 Anderson St APT 1		30.5079321	-90.49213195
Apartments	2709 Rue St Martin APT C		30.49270426	-90.49220447
Apartments	2709 Rue St Martin APT B		30.49265934	-90.49216815
Apartments	2706 Rue St Martin Apt C		30.49326855	-90.49214564
Apartments	2709 Rue St Martin APT A		30.4926081	-90.49213368
Apartments	2706 Rue St Martin Apt C		30.49322784	-90.49211965
Apartments	2706 Rue St Martin Apt B		30.49319221	-90.49209508
Apartments	2706 Rue St Martin Apt A		30.49315023	-90.4920691

Apartments	2707 Rue St Martin APT C		30.49278712	-90.49206352
Apartments	2707 Rue St Martin APT B		30.49274221	-90.4920289
Apartments	2705 Anderson St APT B		30.50753975	-90.49187308
Apartments	2707 Rue St Martin APT A		30.49268945	-90.49198679
Apartments	2705 Anderson St APT A		30.50753905	-90.49176333
Apartments	2705 Rue St Martin APT C		30.49288201	-90.49188524
Apartments	2702 Rue St Martin Apt C		30.49343056	-90.49184791
Apartments	2705 Rue St Martin APT B		30.49283711	-90.49185147
Apartments	2702 Rue St Martin Apt B		30.49338095	-90.49181174
Apartments	2705 Rue St Martin APT A		30.4927866	-90.49181529
Apartments	2702 Rue St Martin Apt A		30.49332764	-90.49177135
Apartments	2703 Rue St Martin APT C		30.49296976	-90.49173602
Apartments	2703 Rue St Martin APT B		30.49292338	-90.49170142
Apartments	2703 Rue St Martin APT A		30.49287503	-90.49165757
Apartments	2701 Rue St Martin APT C		30.49306341	-90.49156895
Apartments	2701 Rue St Martin APT B		30.49302553	-90.49153432
Apartments	2701 Rue St Martin APT A		30.49297352	-90.4914939
Apartments	121 lever St APT 6		30.50955065	-90.48683387
Lawrence Apartments	102 Burton Ln APT 6		30.51032718	-90.48682676
Apartments	121 lever St APT 5		30.50960336	-90.48683205
Apartments	121 lever St APT 3		30.50969933	-90.48683055
Apartments	121 lever St APT 1		30.5098492	-90.48682927
Apartments	121 lever St APT 4		30.50965548	-90.48682956
Lawrence Apartments	102 Burton Ln APT 4		30.51024117	-90.48682385
Apartments	121 lever St APT 2		30.50979291	-90.48682701
Lawrence Apartments	102 Burton Ln APT 5		30.51028533	-90.48682074
Lawrence Apartments	102 Burton Ln APT 3		30.51018513	-90.48681887
Lawrence Apartments	102 Burton Ln APT 2		30.51006512	-90.48678887
Lawrence Apartments	102 Burton Ln APT 1		30.51006634	-90.48673419
Greg Burton Apartments	100 Burton Ln APT 15		30.51007732	-90.48662557
Greg Burton Apartments	100 Burton Ln APT 14		30.5100827	-90.48657095

Greg Burton Apartments	100 Burton Ln APT 12		30.5100867	-90.4865246
Greg Burton Apartments	100 Burton Ln APT 4		30.51020969	-90.48649874
Greg Burton Apartments	100 Burton Ln APT 1		30.51036289	-90.48649413
Greg Burton Apartments	100 Burton Ln APT 2		30.51031419	-90.48649289
Greg Burton Apartments	100 Burton Ln APT 3		30.51025545	-90.48648843
Greg Burton Apartments	100 Burton Ln APT 11		30.51008927	-90.48647992
Greg Burton Apartments	100 Burton Ln APT 10		30.5100889	-90.48642204
Greg Burton Apartments	100 Burton Ln APT 9		30.51008857	-90.48637077
Greg Burton Apartments	100 Burton Ln APT 8		30.51034052	-90.48634123
Greg Burton Apartments	100 Burton Ln APT 7		30.51028323	-90.48634007
Greg Burton Apartments	100 Burton Ln APT 6		30.51023166	-90.4863372
Greg Burton Apartments	100 Burton Ln APT 5		30.51018434	-90.48632768
Greg Burton Apartments	100 Burton Ln APT 18		30.51022068	-90.48620259
Greg Burton Apartments	100 Burton Ln APT 19		30.51016339	-90.48620143
Greg Burton Apartments	100 Burton Ln APT 16		30.51031803	-90.48619845
Greg Burton Apartments	100 Burton Ln APT 17		30.5102722	-90.48619719
Apartments	2307 Center Ave APT E		30.50603964	-90.48618937
Greg Burton Apartments	100 Burton Ln APT 24		30.5100757	-90.48614925
Apartments	2307 Center Ave APT D		30.50604828	-90.4861275
Apartments	2307 Center Ave APT C		30.50604802	-90.48608738
Greg Burton Apartments	100 Burton Ln APT 20		30.51015549	-90.48603537
Greg Burton Apartments	100 Burton Ln APT 21		30.51020383	-90.48603165
Greg Burton Apartments	100 Burton Ln APT 22		30.51025538	-90.48603121
Greg Burton Apartments	100 Burton Ln APT 23		30.51031409	-90.48602906
Apartments	2307 Center Ave APT B		30.50604969	-90.48602236
Apartments	2307 Center Ave APT A		30.50605216	-90.48597419
Apartments	42297 Schwartze Ln		30.47509512	-90.48532955
Apartments	42291 Schwartze Ln		30.47486505	-90.48532908
Apartments	42297 Schwartze Ln		30.47503208	-90.48532513
Apartments	42285 Schwartze Ln		30.47480152	-90.4853271
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Apartments	42285 Schwartze Ln		30.47474709	-90.48532426
Apartments	42281 Schwartze Ln		30.47466974	-90.48532161
Apartments	42281 Schwartze Ln		30.47460671	-90.48531884
Residential Duplex Apartments	42288 Schwartze Ln		30.47482035	-90.48510147
Residential Duplex Apartments	42294 Schwartze Ln		30.47463152	-90.48509801
Residential Duplex Apartments	42282 Schwartze Ln		30.47501337	-90.4850863
Residential Duplex Apartments	42282 Schwartze Ln		30.47501581	-90.48501021
Residential Duplex Apartments	42288 Schwartze Ln		30.47482415	-90.48501015
Residential Duplex Apartments	42294 Schwartze Ln		30.47463241	-90.48500841
Residential Duplex Apartments	42312 Schwartze Ln		30.47504384	-90.48485664
Residential Duplex Apartments	42312 Schwartze Ln		30.47514648	-90.48484786
Apartments	42314 Schwartze Ln		30.47488032	-90.48484815
Apartments	42314 Schwartze Ln		30.47479124	-90.48483508
Residential Duplex Apartments	42318 Schwartze Ln		30.47519842	-90.48467252
Residential Duplex Apartments	42318 Schwartze Ln		30.47511284	-90.48467227
Residential Duplex Apartments	42316 Schwartze Ln		30.47492709	-90.48466793
Residential Duplex Apartments	42316 Schwartze Ln		30.47481666	-90.48466196
Apartments	100 Dee Ann Dr APT 6		30.51569877	-90.48412664
Apartments	100 Dee Ann Dr APT 5		30.51569844	-90.48407496
Apartments	100 Dee Ann Dr APT 4		30.51569875	-90.48403016
Apartments	100 Dee Ann Dr APT 3		30.51570091	-90.4839943
Apartments	100 Dee Ann Dr APT 10		30.5156129	-90.48394819
Apartments	100 Dee Ann Dr APT 8		30.51567196	-90.483947
Apartments	100 Dee Ann Dr APT 9		30.51563735	-90.4839466
Apartments	100 Dee Ann Dr APT 7		30.51570415	-90.4839419
Apartments	100 Dee Ann Dr APT 2		30.51570782	-90.48386261
Apartments	100 Dee Ann Dr APT 1		30.51570517	-90.48382197
Apartments	1815 Western Ave APT 8		30.51315092	-90.4835918
Apartments	1815 Western Ave APT 4		30.51320604	-90.48358967
Apartments	1815 Western Ave APT 7		30.51315206	-90.48354631
Apartments	1815 Western Ave APT 3		30.51320568	-90.48353427

Apartments	1815 Western Ave APT 6		30.51315246	-90.48349751
Apartments	1815 Western Ave APT 2		30.51320394	-90.48348549
Apartments	1815 Western Ave APT 5		30.51315285	-90.48344623
Apartments	1815 Western Ave APT 1		30.5132058	-90.48344082
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 9		30.52190832	-90.48255709
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 8		30.52198271	-90.48255335
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 7		30.52204773	-90.48255202
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 10		30.52182583	-90.48255392
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 11		30.52176014	-90.48255449
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College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 4		30.52182767	-90.4825268
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 3		30.52191012	-90.48252532
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College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 2		30.52198518	-90.48252081
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 1		30.52205086	-90.48251792
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 24		30.52167882	-90.48242044
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 23		30.52175054	-90.48241673
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 18		30.52194293	-90.48241353
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College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 44		30.52246266	-90.48240802
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College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 83		30.52127527	-90.48241306
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 75		30.52152757	-90.48240918
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College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 50		30.52230674	-90.48239736
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College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 80		30.52143678	-90.48237053
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College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 46		30.52255283	-90.48235067
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 54		30.52230198	-90.48234939
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College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 13		30.52208328	-90.4823465
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 14		30.522033	-90.48234616
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 20		30.52582296	-90.48231132
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College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 35		30.52230561	-90.48199104
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 36		30.52223586	-90.48199164
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College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 26		30.52248323	-90.48191408
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 62		30.52144133	-90.48192302
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 25		30.52255446	-90.48191175
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 69		30.52127655	-90.48191929
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Apartments	1022 N Morrison Blvd APT 11		30.51104818	-90.48200523
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Apartments	1022 N Morrison Blvd APT 9		30.5109902	-90.48200466
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 34		30.52223235	-90.48190766
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 61		30.49438498	-90.4821466
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Apartments	1022 N Morrison Blvd APT 7		30.51094325	-90.48200294
Apartments	1022 N Morrison Blvd APT 4		30.51087332	-90.48200354
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Apartments	1022 N Morrison Blvd APT 2		30.51081625	-90.48200296
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College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 99		30.52169651	-90.4819054
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Apartments	1022 N Morrison Blvd APT 6		30.51091745	-90.48199784
Apartments	1022 N Morrison Blvd APT 1		30.51077941	-90.4819969
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College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 58		30.52144102	-90.48187502
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 57		30.52153005	-90.48187083
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 38		30.52223058	-90.4818631
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 37		30.52230923	-90.48186071
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 104		30.52179718	-90.4818651
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 66		30.52119162	-90.48186859
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College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 103		30.52169324	-90.48185914
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 96		30.52196771	-90.48183964
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 95		30.52204924	-90.48182351
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 102		30.52179202	-90.48175542
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 101		30.52169552	-90.48175111
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 93		30.52204723	-90.48174123
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 94		30.52194772	-90.4817318
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 97		30.52169669	-90.48170309
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 98		30.52179613	-90.48170224
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 89		30.52205279	-90.48168289
College Town Apartments	2200 N Morrison Blvd APT 90		30.52195335	-90.48168375
Apartments	1705 Nashville Ave APT 13		30.51714718	-90.48159613
Apartments	1701 Nashville Ave APT H		30.5166588	-90.48157907
Apartments	1705 Nashville Ave APT 23		30.51691012	-90.48154581
Apartments	1705 Nashville Ave APT 12		30.51714665	-90.48151469
Apartments	1701 Nashville Ave APT G		30.51666297	-90.4814842

Apartments	1705 Nashville Ave APT 22		30.51690465	-90.48147749
Apartments	1705 Nashville Ave APT 11		30.51715132	-90.48145647
Apartments	1608 Western Ave APT A		30.51393602	-90.48147058
Apartments	1705 Nashville Ave APT 21		30.51690937	-90.48142946
Apartments	1705 Nashville Ave APT 10		30.51714968	-90.48139831
Apartments	1701 Nashville Ave APT F		30.51665858	-90.48139602
Apartments	1608 Western Ave APT B		30.51393602	-90.48141068
Apartments	1705 Nashville Ave APT 20		30.51691405	-90.4813727
Apartments	1705 Nashville Ave APT 9		30.51715189	-90.48135029
Apartments	1705 Nashville Ave APT 19		30.51691365	-90.48131161
Apartments	1701 Nashville Ave APT E		30.51665994	-90.4813111
Apartments	1705 Nashville Ave APT 8		30.51715535	-90.48130081
Apartments	1606 Western Ave APT A		30.51393392	-90.48132604
Apartments	1705 Nashville Ave APT 7		30.51715244	-90.48123975
Apartments	1606 Western Ave APT B		30.51393431	-90.48126569
Apartments	1705 Nashville Ave APT 18		30.51691436	-90.4812258
Apartments	1705 Nashville Ave APT 6		30.51714819	-90.48116707
Apartments	1701 Nashville Ave APT D		30.51666856	-90.48116657
Apartments	1705 Nashville Ave APT 17		30.51691752	-90.48112978
Apartments	1705 Nashville Ave APT 5		30.51715027	-90.48109869
Apartments	1701 Nashville Ave APT C		30.51667179	-90.48107502
Apartments	1705 Nashville Ave APT 4		30.51715126	-90.4810565
Apartments	1705 Nashville Ave APT 16		30.51692067	-90.48103231
Apartments	309 Maple St Apt B		30.50442407	-90.48110913
Apartments	309 Maple St Apt A		30.50433193	-90.48110505
Apartments	1705 Nashville Ave APT 3		30.51714955	-90.48098671
Apartments	1701 Nashville Ave APT B		30.51667025	-90.48098351
Apartments	1705 Nashville Ave APT 15		30.51692137	-90.48094649
Apartments	1705 Nashville Ave APT 2		30.51714927	-90.48094308
Apartments	131 Billups Dr APT 8		30.50828182	-90.48097846
Apartments	131 Billups Dr APT 10		30.50837153	-90.48097273

Apartments	131 Billups Dr APT 12		30.50842687	-90.4809684
Apartments	131 Billups Dr APT 6		30.50824119	-90.48096999
Apartments	1701 Nashville Ave APT A		30.5166687	-90.480892
Apartments	1705 Nashville Ave APT 1		30.51715012	-90.48087908
Apartments	131 Billups Dr APT 9		30.50836696	-90.48093142
Apartments	1705 Nashville Ave APT 14		30.51692205	-90.48085631
Apartments	131 Billups Dr APT 11		30.50842471	-90.48092927
Apartments	131 Billups Dr APT 7		30.50827479	-90.48092395
Apartments	131 Billups Dr APT 5		30.50824036	-90.48091542
Apartments	131 Billups Dr APT 3		30.50846431	-90.48077787
Apartments	131 Billups Dr APT 4		30.50852253	-90.48077517
Apartments	131 Billups Dr APT 2		30.50838789	-90.48077192
Apartments	131 Billups Dr APT 1		30.50833967	-90.48077068
University Grande Apartments	2400 N Morrison Blvd H21-H28		30.52523568	-90.480589
University Grande Apartments	2400 N Morrison Blvd H31-H38		30.52526351	-90.48058787
University Grande Apartments	2400 N Morrison Blvd H11-H18		30.52520475	-90.48058837
Apartments	1708 Nashville Ave APT 87		30.51743041	-90.48053226
Apartments	1708 Nashville Ave APT 86		30.51742909	-90.48047604
Apartments	1708 Nashville Ave APT 85		30.51743705	-90.48037783
Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 83		30.51466342	-90.48037813
Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 82		30.51471113	-90.48037358
Apartments	1708 Nashville Ave APT 84		30.51743183	-90.4803084
Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 57		30.51549128	-90.48032415
Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 56		30.51554496	-90.48032093
University Grande Apartments	2400 N Morrison Blvd G31-G38		30.52527345	-90.48021091
University Grande Apartments	2400 N Morrison Blvd G11-G18		30.52521933	-90.48021048
University Grande Apartments	2400 N Morrison Blvd G21-G28		30.52524793	-90.48021023
Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 81		30.51472903	-90.48018751
Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 58		30.51544745	-90.48015951
Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 80		30.51473467	-90.48013646
Apartments	1413 Hooks Ave APT B		30.51272724	-90.48013715

Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 59		30.51544713	-90.48010989
Apartments	1413 Hooks Ave APT A		30.51272977	-90.48008585
Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 79		30.51473179	-90.48006068
Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 60		30.51544536	-90.48002031
Apartments	1421 Martens Dr APT D		30.51601546	-90.48001263
Apartments	1421 Martens Dr APT H		30.51563761	-90.48000519
Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 78		30.51473384	-90.48000828
Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 61		30.51544277	-90.47998863
Apartments	1807 Palmetto St APT B		30.48788559	-90.48021618
Apartments	1710 Nashville Ave APT 44		30.5176548	-90.47994479
Apartments	1710 Nashville Ave APT 53		30.51743229	-90.47993568
Apartments	1421 Martens Dr APT C		30.51601688	-90.47993694
Apartments	1807 Palmetto St APT A		30.48788715	-90.48017117
Apartments	1411 Hooks Ave APT B		30.51272034	-90.47995527
Apartments	1421 Martens Dr APT G		30.51563903	-90.47992951
Apartments	42311 Ruth Ann St APT 1		30.47783487	-90.48024668
Apartments	42311 Ruth Ann St APT 3		30.47775372	-90.48024627
Apartments	42311 Ruth Ann St APT 7		30.47742149	-90.48024913
Apartments	42311 Ruth Ann St APT 5		30.47755419	-90.48024688
Apartments	42311 Ruth Ann St APT 2		30.47780717	-90.48024361
Apartments	42311 Ruth Ann St APT 4		30.477684	-90.48024246
Apartments	42311 Ruth Ann St APT 6		30.47748447	-90.48024307
Apartments	1710 Nashville Ave APT 45		30.51765532	-90.47987752
Apartments	1411 Hooks Ave APT A		30.51272435	-90.47991223
Apartments	1710 Nashville Ave APT 52		30.51743854	-90.47986836
Apartments	1421 Martens Dr APT B		30.5160176	-90.47984875
University Grande Apartments	2400 N Morrison Blvd F31-F38		30.52530568	-90.47976116
Apartments	1421 Martens Dr APT F		30.51563975	-90.47984131
University Grande Apartments	2400 N Morrison Blvd F11-F18		30.51182984	-90.47987214
University Grande Apartments	2400 N Morrison Blvd F21-F28		30.52526269	-90.47975657
University Grande Apartments	2400 N Morrison Blvd C31-C34		30.52463571	-90.47975976

University Grande Apartments	2400 N Morrison Blvd C11-C14		30.52455933	-90.47975904
University Grande Apartments	2400 N Morrison Blvd C21-C24		30.5245999	-90.47975869
Apartments	1409 Hooks Ave APT B		30.51272646	-90.47979478
Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 64		30.51540522	-90.47976858
Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 63		30.51546011	-90.47976673
Apartments	407 Windrush Dr APT 3		30.48557197	-90.48002339
Apartments	1421 Martens Dr APT A		30.51601827	-90.47976071
Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 65		30.51535389	-90.47976627
Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 62		30.5155126	-90.47976352
Apartments	407 Windrush Dr APT 7		30.48554011	-90.48002032
Apartments	406 Windrush Dr APT 3		30.48525413	-90.48002242
Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 71		30.51501855	-90.4797664
Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 67		30.51524886	-90.47976441
Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 68		30.51516772	-90.47976511
Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 66		30.51528465	-90.47976273
Apartments	1710 Nashville Ave APT 47		30.51763249	-90.47974209
Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 69		30.51513071	-90.47976267
Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 73		30.51490636	-90.4797646
Apartments	1710 Nashville Ave APT 51		30.51741386	-90.47974286
Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 75		30.51479895	-90.47976415
Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 76		30.514719	-90.47976484
Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 77		30.51468798	-90.47976511
Apartments	1710 Nashville Ave APT 50		30.51746827	-90.47974019
Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 74		30.5148252	-90.47976255
Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 70		30.51505312	-90.47976059
Apartments	1710 Nashville Ave APT 48		30.51757899	-90.47973703
Apartments	1710 Nashville Ave APT 46		30.51768305	-90.47973614
Apartments	1421 Martens Dr Apt E		30.51564042	-90.47975327
Apartments	1506 Nashville Ave APT 72		30.51493855	-90.47975882
Apartments	1710 Nashville Ave APT 49		30.5175217	-90.47973642
Apartments	407 Windrush Dr APT 1		30.49558264	-90.47992504

Apartments	407 Windrush Dr APT 5		30.48540208	-90.48001148
Apartments	406 Windrush Dr APT 7		30.485205	-90.48001254
Apartments	404 Windrush Dr APT 3		30.48491053	-90.48000735
Apartments	404 Windrush Dr APT 7		30.48487037	-90.48000512
Apartments	406 Windrush Dr APT 1		30.48504657	-90.4800036
Apartments	402 Windrush Dr APT 3		30.4846674	-90.48000686
Apartments	406 Windrush Dr APT 5		30.48509338	-90.47999805
Apartments	404 Windrush Dr APT 6		30.48479447	-90.47999547
Apartments	404 Windrush Dr APT 1		30.4847543	-90.47999324
Apartments	402 Windrush Dr APT 7		30.48460709	-90.47999451
Apartments	1409 Hooks Ave APT A		30.51272614	-90.47974517
Apartments	402 Windrush Dr APT 6		30.48452898	-90.47998745
Apartments	402 Windrush Dr APT 1		30.48449328	-90.47998518
Apartments	400 Windrush Dr APT 6		30.48426577	-90.47998714
Apartments	400 Windrush Dr APT 3		30.48439958	-90.47998341
Apartments	400 Windrush Dr APT 7		30.48435494	-90.47997865
Apartments	400 Windrush Dr APT 1		30.48422556	-90.47997718
Apartments	407 Windrush Dr APT 6		30.48539977	-90.47995245
Apartments	407 Windrush Dr APT 8		30.4855464	-90.47994785
Apartments	406 Windrush Dr APT 6		30.48509531	-90.47995168
Apartments	407 Windrush Dr APT 4		30.48557727	-90.47994647
Apartments	407 Windrush Dr APT 2		30.48536595	-90.47994494
Apartments	406 Windrush Dr APT 2		30.48504396	-90.47994439
Apartments	406 Windrush Dr APT 8		30.48519115	-90.47994055
Apartments	406 Windrush Dr APT 4		30.48524466	-90.47993751
Apartments	404 Windrush Dr APT 4		30.48491902	-90.47994031
Apartments	404 Windrush Dr APT 8		30.48487218	-90.47994072
Apartments	402 Windrush Dr APT 8		30.48460893	-90.47993268
Apartments	404 Windrush Dr APT 5		30.48479403	-90.47992851
Apartments	404 Windrush Dr APT 2		30.4847561	-90.47992626
Apartments	402 Windrush Dr APT 4		30.48466013	-90.47991679

Apartments	402 Windrush Dr APT 5		30.48452853	-90.47991792
Apartments	400 Windrush Dr APT 4		30.4844014	-90.47991901
Apartments	402 Windrush Dr APT 2		30.48448837	-90.47991569
Apartments	400 Windrush Dr APT 8		30.48434783	-90.47991432
Apartments	400 Windrush Dr APT 5		30.4914475	-90.47985069
Apartments	400 Windrush Dr APT 2		30.4842229	-90.47991024
Apartments	1407 Hooks Ave APT 2		30.51273403	-90.47963593
Apartments	1407 Hooks Ave APT 1		30.51273368	-90.47958136
Apartments	408 Windrush Dr APT 1		30.48558988	-90.4798071
Apartments	408 Windrush Dr APT 2		30.48565644	-90.47980542
Apartments	405 Windrush Dr APT 4		30.48516344	-90.47979399
Apartments	405 Windrush Dr APT 3		30.48510092	-90.47978422
Apartments	408 Windrush Dr APT 5		30.48558868	-90.47977146
Apartments	408 Windrush Dr APT 6		30.48565622	-90.47977088
Apartments	405 Windrush Dr APT 8		30.48516534	-90.47974246
Apartments	405 Windrush Dr APT 7		30.48509834	-90.47973016
Apartments	1405 Hooks Ave APT 2		30.5127342	-90.47944076
Apartments	1405 Hooks Ave APT 1		30.51733198	-90.47936811
Apartments	405 Windrush Dr APT 6		30.48516231	-90.47961886
Apartments	408 Windrush Dr APT 7		30.48558956	-90.4796088
Apartments	408 Windrush Dr APT 8		30.48565419	-90.47960602
Apartments	405 Windrush Dr APT 5		30.485102	-90.47960651
University Grande Apartments	2400 N Morrison Blvd D31-D38		30.52480652	-90.47922895
Apartments	403 Windrush Dr APT 3		30.48475383	-90.47957344
University Grande Apartments	2400 N Morrison Blvd D12-18		30.52474326	-90.47922812
University Grande Apartments	2400 N Morrison Blvd D21-D28		30.5247731	-90.47922786
Apartments	408 Windrush Dr APT 4		30.4856568	-90.47956143
Apartments	403 Windrush Dr APT 7		30.48470694	-90.47956612
Apartments	401 Windrush Dr APT 7		30.48445044	-90.47956833
Apartments	401 Windrush Dr APT 3		30.48449282	-90.47956796
Apartments	408 Windrush Dr APT 3		30.48559599	-90.4795575

Apartments	403 Windrush Dr APT 1		30.48459986	-90.47956447
Apartments	401 Windrush Dr APT 1		30.48434334	-90.4795641
Apartments	401 Windrush Dr APT 6		30.48437901	-90.47956122
Apartments	405 Windrush Dr APT 2		30.48517081	-90.4795544
Apartments	403 Windrush Dr APT 6		30.48464444	-90.47955893
Apartments	405 Windrush Dr APT 1		30.48511056	-90.47954977
University Grande Apartments	2400 N Morrison Blvd E31-E38		30.52528481	-90.47919037
University Grande Apartments	2400 N Morrison Blvd E21-E24		30.52525018	-90.47918653
University Grande Apartments	2400 N Morrison Blvd E11-E18		30.52522273	-90.47918539
Apartments	1403 Hooks Ave APT 2		30.51272734	-90.4792655
Apartments	403 Windrush Dr APT 5		30.48463959	-90.47949974
Apartments	403 Windrush Dr APT 8		30.48471541	-90.47949651
Apartments	403 Windrush Dr APT 4		30.48476002	-90.47949613
Apartments	403 Windrush Dr APT 2		30.48459943	-90.47949751
Apartments	401 Windrush Dr APT 4		30.4844923	-90.47948813
Apartments	401 Windrush Dr APT 5		30.48438078	-90.47948909
Apartments	401 Windrush Dr APT 2		30.48434063	-90.47948943
Apartments	401 Windrush Dr APT 8		30.48444543	-90.47948338
Apartments	1403 Hooks Ave APT 1		30.51272713	-90.47923242
Apartments	409 Windrush Dr APT 2		30.48566666	-90.47944549
Apartments	409 Windrush Dr APT 1		30.48560006	-90.4794416
Apartments	409 Windrush Dr APT 6		30.48566257	-90.47940876
Apartments	409 Windrush Dr APT 5		30.48559886	-90.47940485
Apartments	409 Windrush Dr APT 8		30.4856653	-90.47923383
Apartments	409 Windrush Dr APT 7		30.48560447	-90.47922767
Apartments	409 Windrush Dr APT 3		30.4856033	-90.47919537
Apartments	409 Windrush Dr APT 4		30.48566985	-90.47919257
Apartments	1315 Hooks Ave APT 2		30.51274258	-90.47892483
Apartments	1315 Hooks Ave APT 1		30.51274139	-90.47889226
Apartments	410 Windrush Dr APT 2		30.48568069	-90.47907772
Apartments	410 Windrush Dr APT 1		30.48560731	-90.47907056

Apartments	413 Windrush Dr APT 4		30.49121163	-90.47901229
Apartments	413 Windrush Dr APT 3		30.48519334	-90.47906187
Apartments	410 Windrush Dr APT 6		30.4856766	-90.47904211
Apartments	410 Windrush Dr APT 5		30.48561481	-90.47903596
Apartments	413 Windrush Dr APT 8		30.48513811	-90.47902669
Apartments	413 Windrush Dr APT 7		30.48518634	-90.47902516
Apartments	1313 Hooks Ave APT 2		30.51274052	-90.47875632
Apartments	1313 Hooks Ave APT 1		30.51274226	-90.47872485
Apartments	415 Windrush Dr APT 5		30.4847959	-90.47892492
Apartments	415 Windrush Dr APT 1		30.48483447	-90.47892236
Apartments	415 Windrush Dr APT 7		30.484654	-90.478915
Apartments	415 Windrush Dr APT 3		30.48462214	-90.47891304
Apartments	410 Windrush Dr APT 8		30.48567549	-90.47887055
Apartments	410 Windrush Dr APT 7		30.48561563	-90.47886439
Apartments	415 Windrush Dr APT 6		30.48479741	-90.4788614
Apartments	413 Windrush Dr APT 5		30.48519875	-90.47885461
Apartments	415 Windrush Dr APT 2		30.48483308	-90.47885664
Apartments	415 Windrush Dr APT 8		30.48465555	-90.47885705
Apartments	413 Windrush Dr APT 6		30.48513505	-90.47885181
Apartments	415 Windrush Dr APT 4		30.48462271	-90.47885065
Apartments	410 Windrush Dr APT 3		30.48561349	-90.4788321
Apartments	410 Windrush Dr APT 4		30.48567813	-90.47883043
Apartments	1311 Hooks Ave APT 2		30.51274526	-90.47858776
Apartments	413 Windrush Dr APT 2		30.48513192	-90.47881507
Apartments	413 Windrush Dr APT 1		30.48520234	-90.47881335
Apartments	1311 Hooks Ave APT 1		30.51274799	-90.47855852
Apartments	411 Windrush Dr APT 1		30.48568956	-90.47865876
Apartments	1309 Hooks Ave APT 2		30.51274542	-90.47842299
Apartments	411 Windrush Dr APT 5		30.48565672	-90.47865347
Apartments	412 Windrush Dr APT 1		30.48537013	-90.47864814
Apartments	412 Windrush Dr APT 5		30.48533634	-90.47864621

Apartments	411 Windrush Dr APT 7		30.48550323	-90.47864143
Apartments	411 Windrush Dr APT 3		30.48546271	-90.47864177
Apartments	412 Windrush Dr APT 3		30.48515106	-90.47864112
Apartments	412 Windrush Dr APT 7		30.48518771	-90.47863857
Apartments	1309 Hooks Ave APT 1		30.51274522	-90.47839267
Apartments	411 Windrush Dr APT 6		30.48565345	-90.47859557
Apartments	411 Windrush Dr APT 8		30.48549328	-90.47859361
Apartments	411 Windrush Dr APT 2		30.48568621	-90.47858749
Apartments	411 Windrush Dr APT 4		30.48546235	-90.47858608
Apartments	412 Windrush Dr APT 6		30.48533112	-90.47858386
Apartments	412 Windrush Dr APT 2		30.48536872	-90.47857908
Apartments	412 Windrush Dr APT 8		30.48518345	-90.47857734
Apartments	412 Windrush Dr APT 4		30.48515256	-90.47857426
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 63		30.51095492	-90.47833174
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 53		30.51169171	-90.47830197
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 54		30.51302562	-90.47827854
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 52		30.51179615	-90.47828169
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 55		30.51149658	-90.47827383
Apartments	1307 Hooks Ave APT 2		30.51273718	-90.47825629
Apartments	1306 Hooks Ave APT B		30.51310666	-90.47824255
Apartments	1307 Hooks Ave APT 1		30.51273815	-90.47822182
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 62		30.51095037	-90.47822591
Apartments	1306 Hooks Ave APT A		30.51310751	-90.47816631
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 61		30.51095522	-90.47817816
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 56		30.51141549	-90.47817281
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 51		30.51180396	-90.47814488
Apartments	1305 Hooks Ave APT 2		30.51274207	-90.47808947
Apartments	1304 Hooks Ave APT 12		30.51311432	-90.47807369
Apartments	907 Natchez St Apt A		30.49245112	-90.47823509
Apartments	1305 Hooks Ave APT 1		30.51274306	-90.47805776
Apartments	907 Natchez St Apt B		30.49239648	-90.47823243

Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 60		30.5109674	-90.47806473
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 57		30.51141079	-90.47804612
Apartments	909 Natchez St Apt A		30.4922417	-90.47820117
Apartments	909 Natchez St Apt B		30.49219761	-90.47819739
Apartments	1304 Hooks Ave APT 11		30.51311113	-90.47799593
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 59		30.51095408	-90.47800222
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 32		30.52085696	-90.47790861
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 31		30.52082701	-90.47790729
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 50		30.51180409	-90.47796595
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 34		30.520854	-90.4778709
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 33		30.52082405	-90.47786959
Apartments	1303 Hooks Ave APT 2		30.51274216	-90.47791856
Apartments	1302 Hooks Ave APT 10		30.51311123	-90.47790802
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 35		30.52082371	-90.47781771
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 36		30.52085228	-90.47781589
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 58		30.51095343	-90.47790084
Apartments	1303 Hooks Ave APT 1		30.51274313	-90.47788409
Apartments	209 Richardson St APT A		30.50363091	-90.477958
Apartments	209 Richardson St APT B		30.50367865	-90.47795759
Apartments	1302 Hooks Ave APT 9		30.51311146	-90.47783957
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 49		30.51179026	-90.47783798
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 38		30.52085327	-90.47775772
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 37		30.52082468	-90.47775639
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 59		30.52044198	-90.47772235
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 55		30.52051002	-90.47772019
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 63		30.52035486	-90.47771996
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 51		30.52055898	-90.47771505
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 46		30.51156039	-90.47777953
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 48		30.51172433	-90.47777662
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 47		30.51161715	-90.47777158
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 47		30.52071943	-90.47768813

University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 43		30.52076161	-90.47768619
Apartments	1300 Hooks Ave APT 8		30.51311961	-90.47774537
Apartments	1301 Hooks Ave APT 2		30.51275056	-90.47774206
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 60		30.52044161	-90.47766223
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 52		30.52055865	-90.47765965
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 64		30.52035449	-90.47765983
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 56		30.52050961	-90.47765378
Apartments	1301 Hooks Ave APT 1		30.51275039	-90.47771587
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 48		30.52071916	-90.47764568
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 44		30.52076133	-90.47764218
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 42		30.51102833	-90.47770487
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 45		30.51126198	-90.47770136
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 44		30.51118839	-90.47770051
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 41		30.51098697	-90.47769777
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 43		30.51110702	-90.47769524
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 58		30.52050806	-90.4776085
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 54		30.52055841	-90.4776065
Apartments	1300 Hooks Ave APT 7		30.5131144	-90.47766841
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 62		30.52041273	-90.47759989
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 50		30.52071063	-90.47758916
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 46		30.52075958	-90.47758245
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 40		30.52086708	-90.47757838
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 42		30.52082624	-90.47757716
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 57		30.5205119	-90.47757074
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 53		30.52056225	-90.47756873
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 61		30.52041113	-90.47756218
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 49		30.52071033	-90.47754358
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 45		30.52075658	-90.47753846
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 39		30.5208709	-90.47753747
University Apartments	1002 W University Ave APT 41		30.52082597	-90.47753629
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 33		30.51169647	-90.47761113

Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 31		30.51183717	-90.47760843
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 32		30.51177004	-90.47760901
Apartments	1212 Hooks Ave APT 6		30.51311926	-90.47758669
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 34		30.51161763	-90.47759839
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 35		30.51156598	-90.47759735
Apartments	1508 Harrell Ave APT 3		30.49647547	-90.47767624
Apartments	1508 Harrell Ave APT 1		30.49662627	-90.47766943
Apartments	1508 Harrell Ave APT 2		30.49657279	-90.47766659
Apartments	1209 Hooks Ave APT 7		30.51274076	-90.47751748
Apartments	1212 Hooks Ave APT 5		30.51312146	-90.47751043
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 37		30.51112768	-90.47749676
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 38		30.51105535	-90.47749142
Apartments	1508 Harrell Ave APT 4		30.49647413	-90.47761672
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 36		30.51124511	-90.47748829
Apartments	1209 Hooks Ave APT 6		30.5127416	-90.47746371
Apartments	1210 Hooks Ave APT 4		30.51311678	-90.47741246
Apartments	1209 Hooks Ave APT 5		30.51274126	-90.47740996
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 39		30.51097223	-90.4774146
Apartments	1508 Harrell Ave APT 5		30.49647457	-90.47753734
Apartments	1209 Hooks Ave APT 4		30.51274331	-90.47735895
Apartments	1210 Hooks Ave APT 3		30.51311967	-90.47733776
Apartments	1508 Harrell Ave APT 6		30.49647316	-90.47746679
Apartments	1209 Hooks Ave APT 3		30.51274299	-90.47730933
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 32		30.51025456	-90.47732651
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 28		30.51021437	-90.47731197
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 29		30.51176799	-90.47729292
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 30		30.5118377	-90.47729083
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 30		30.51035678	-90.47729917
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 28		30.51169046	-90.47728166
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 40		30.51096622	-90.47728344
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 26		30.51156133	-90.47727681

Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 27		30.51161684	-90.47727633
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 26		30.510308	-90.47728553
Apartments	1209 Hooks Ave APT 2		30.51274628	-90.47726382
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 24		30.51077566	-90.47726666
Apartments	1208 Hooks Ave APT 2		30.51311703	-90.4772421
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 22		30.51068292	-90.47724872
Apartments	1209 Hooks Ave APT 1		30.5127448	-90.47721972
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 18		30.51065034	-90.47722843
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 20		30.51073305	-90.47722726
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 31		30.51023229	-90.47720431
Apartments	1208 Hooks Ave APT 1		30.51312192	-90.47716583
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 29		30.51032881	-90.47718115
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 27		30.51019775	-90.47717815
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 25		30.51029006	-90.47716908
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 23		30.51077833	-90.47712859
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 21		30.51067618	-90.47712444
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 19		30.51073276	-90.47712029
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 25		30.51123086	-90.47711501
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 17		30.51064678	-90.47710641
Apartments	1206 Hooks Ave APT 8		30.5131361	-90.47706769
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 14		30.4962449	-90.47720322
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 16		30.51158063	-90.4770679
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 15		30.51172775	-90.47705917
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 24		30.51117107	-90.47703587
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 23		30.51107356	-90.47703518
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 22		30.51098264	-90.47703176
Apartments	1206 Hooks Ave APT 7		30.51313774	-90.47700856
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 13		30.51185265	-90.47700889
Apartments	505 Pecan St APT H		30.50633858	-90.47703529
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 14		30.51077099	-90.4769871
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 13		30.5106607	-90.47698392

Apartments	505 Pecan St APT G		30.50633828	-90.47698874
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 9		30.51062964	-90.47694201
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 10		30.51072916	-90.47694033
Apartments	1502 W Church St APT E		30.50509227	-90.47695741
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 40		30.51024257	-90.47691147
Apartments	1204 Hooks Ave APT 6		30.51312954	-90.47688572
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 38		30.51033914	-90.47689741
Apartments	1502 W Church St APT C		30.50480099	-90.47694229
Apartments	1502 W Church St APT D		30.50414609	-90.47694132
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 12		30.51185823	-90.47687316
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 34		30.51029823	-90.47688288
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 36		30.51021088	-90.47688363
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 16		30.51076739	-90.47687384
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 21		30.51095319	-90.47686606
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 15		30.51065922	-90.4768665
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 17		30.51125007	-90.47685753
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 20		30.51103316	-90.47685493
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 19		30.51109253	-90.47685144
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 18		30.51117899	-90.47684622
Apartments	1204 Hooks Ave APT 5		30.51313241	-90.47680946
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 12		30.51072913	-90.4768262
Apartments	1502 W Church St APT F		30.50509938	-90.47687466
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 11		30.51062597	-90.476818
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 39		30.51022691	-90.47681568
Apartments	505 Pecan St APT F		30.50635381	-90.47684612
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 37		30.51032424	-90.4768074
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 35		30.51019604	-90.47680272
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 6		30.51152204	-90.47679107
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 33		30.51028124	-90.47680115
Apartments	505 Pecan St APT E		30.50635599	-90.47680145
Apartments	1502 W Church St APT A		30.50480016	-90.47681439

Apartments	1502 W Church St APT B		30.5049529	-90.47681197
Apartments	1202 Hooks Ave APT 4		30.51313528	-90.47673243
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 11		30.51186771	-90.47674186
Apartments	1502 W Church St APT G		30.50509885	-90.47679307
Apartments	411 Apt 19 Pecan St		30.50530307	-90.47676911
Apartments	411 Apt 20 Pecan St		30.50525291	-90.47676831
Apartments	411 Apt 21 Pecan St		30.50541508	-90.47676568
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 6		30.51077846	-90.47670421
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 7		30.5115189	-90.476694
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 5		30.51066742	-90.47669442
Apartments	1202 Hooks Ave APT 3		30.5131348	-90.47665853
Apartments	505 Pecan St APT		30.50624647	-90.47669743
Apartments	411 Apt 17 Pecan St		30.50530101	-90.47669888
Apartments	411 Apt 18 Pecan St		30.5052546	-90.47669867
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 2		30.51074302	-90.47664828
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 1		30.510632	-90.47664263
Apartments	505 Pecan St APT D		30.5063551	-90.47666372
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 8		30.51077842	-90.47658678
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 7		30.51066814	-90.47658443
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 10		30.5117943	-90.47656954
Apartments	1200 Hooks Ave APT 2		30.51313617	-90.4765574
Apartments	505 Pecan St APT C		30.50635559	-90.47661241
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 9		30.51170518	-90.47656285
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 8		30.51157349	-90.4765625
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 5		30.51124939	-90.47655337
Apartments	106 Carter St APT 1		30.50163198	-90.47663367
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 4		30.51074598	-90.47655233
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 2		30.51102598	-90.47654337
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 4		30.51117571	-90.47653909
Apartments	1200 Hooks Ave APT		30.51303626	-90.47652248
Apartments	411 Apt 4 Pecan St		30.50544647	-90.47658611

Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 1		30.5109459	-90.47653809
Apartments	411 Apt 10 Pecan St		30.50539363	-90.47658348
Apartments	901 Pecan St APT 3		30.51110725	-90.47653372
St. Regis Apartments	801 Pecan St APT 3		30.51062916	-90.4765368
Apartments	411 Apt 15 Pecan St		30.50530826	-90.47658237
Apartments	411 Apt 16 Pecan St		30.50526077	-90.47658032
Apartments	106 Carter St APT 2		30.50163397	-90.47660425
Apartments	106 Carter St APT 13		30.50158606	-90.47659378
Apartments	1200 Hooks Ave APT 1		30.51313777	-90.47649282
Apartments	106 Carter St APT 3		30.50163305	-90.47657557
Apartments	106 Carter St APT 14		30.50158468	-90.47655786
Apartments	411 Apt 7 Pecan St		30.50544657	-90.47652018
Apartments	411 Apt 8 Pecan St		30.50539269	-90.47652003
Apartments	411 Apt 13 Pecan St		30.50530674	-90.47651276
Apartments	411 Apt 14 Pecan St		30.50526032	-90.47651131
Apartments	106 Carter St APT 4		30.50163512	-90.47653962
Apartments	106 Carter St APT 15		30.50158448	-90.47652725
Apartments	106 Carter St APT 5		30.50163374	-90.47650369
Apartments	505 Pecan St APT B		30.50636035	-90.47645943
Apartments	106 Carter St APT 16		30.50158774	-90.4764966
Apartments	106 Carter St APT 6		30.50163352	-90.47647042
Apartments	106 Carter St APT 17		30.50158639	-90.476466
Apartments	505 Pecan St APT A		30.50636166	-90.47640717
Apartments	411 Apt 5 Pecan St		30.5054469	-90.47640557
Apartments	411 Apt 6 Pecan St		30.50539514	-90.47640417
Apartments	411 Apt 11 Pecan St		30.50530871	-90.47640368
Apartments	411 Apt 12 Pecan St		30.50526229	-90.47640409
Apartments	106 Carter St APT 7		30.50163442	-90.47643048
Apartments	106 Carter St APT 18		30.50158727	-90.47642473
Apartments	106 Carter St APT 19		30.5015894	-90.47639676
Apartments	106 Carter St APT 8		30.50163302	-90.47639322

Apartments	411 Apt 1 Pecan St		30.50544593	-90.47633904
Apartments	106 Carter St APT 20		30.50159153	-90.47637012
Apartments	411 Apt 2 Pecan St		30.5053947	-90.47633701
Apartments	411 Apt 3 Pecan St		30.50530987	-90.47633713
Apartments	411 Apt 9 Pecan St		30.50526451	-90.47633444
Apartments	106 Carter St APT 9		30.50163626	-90.47635859
Apartments	106 Carter St APT 21		30.50159015	-90.4763342
Apartments	106 Carter St APT 10		30.50163485	-90.47632
Apartments	106 Carter St APT 22		30.50158997	-90.47630758
Apartments	106 Carter St APT 23		30.50158977	-90.47627564
Apartments	106 Carter St APT 11		30.50163391	-90.47627281
Apartments	106 Carter St APT 24		30.50159072	-90.47624501
Apartments	106 Carter St APT 12		30.54300124	-90.47588
Apartments	103 N Scanlan St APT 13		30.50160496	-90.47618984
Apartments	103 N Scanlan St APT 1		30.50164031	-90.47617307
Apartments	103 N Scanlan St APT 14		30.50160471	-90.47615125
Apartments	103 N Scanlan St APT 2		30.50164007	-90.47613586
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 19		30.49881694	-90.47615713
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 20		30.49893721	-90.47615278
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 17		30.4984245	-90.47614894
Apartments	103 N Scanlan St APT 15		30.50160331	-90.47611956
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 18		30.49862209	-90.47614392
Apartments	110 Mallard Dr APT 19		30.53818455	-90.47579456
Apartments	103 N Scanlan St APT 3		30.50164225	-90.47610414
Apartments	103 N Scanlan St APT 16		30.50160668	-90.47608784
Apartments	103 N Scanlan St APT 4		30.50163848	-90.47607386
Apartments	103 N Scanlan St APT 17		30.50161006	-90.47605611
Apartments	103 N Scanlan St APT 5		30.50164072	-90.47605178
Apartments	110 Mallard Dr APT 20		30.53818415	-90.4757328
Apartments	109 Scanlan St APT B		30.50222299	-90.47602583
Apartments	103 N Scanlan St APT 18		30.50160626	-90.47602307

Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 16		30.49830642	-90.47604908
Apartments	103 N Scanlan St APT 6		30.50163811	-90.47601735
Apartments	103 N Scanlan St APT 7		30.50164032	-90.47598977
Apartments	103 N Scanlan St APT 19		30.50160843	-90.47598859
Apartments	103 N Scanlan St APT 8		30.5016401	-90.47595532
Apartments	103 N Scanlan St APT 20		30.5016058	-90.47595141
Apartments	109 Scanlan St APT A		30.50222377	-90.47592494
Apartments	103 N Scanlan St APT 9		30.50163867	-90.4759195
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 21		30.49903033	-90.47593864
Apartments	103 N Scanlan St APT 21		30.50160675	-90.47591419
Apartments	103 N Scanlan St APT 10		30.50164439	-90.47588086
Apartments	103 N Scanlan St APT 22		30.50160891	-90.47587971
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 15		30.5146436	-90.47576566
Apartments	103 N Scanlan St APT 11		30.50164297	-90.47584642
Apartments	103 N Scanlan St APT 23		30.5016087	-90.47584664
Apartments	103 N Scanlan St APT 24		30.50161089	-90.4758163
Apartments	103 N Scanlan St APT 12		30.50164513	-90.47581057
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 22		30.49903093	-90.47580964
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 14		30.4983298	-90.47567844
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 23		30.49902274	-90.47565095
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 40		30.49868456	-90.47561749
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 13		30.49832939	-90.4756156
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 24		30.49901803	-90.4755865
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 39		30.49868269	-90.4755497
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 12		30.49833168	-90.47552628
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 25		30.49902316	-90.47549384
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 38		30.49868357	-90.47546535
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 11		30.49832692	-90.47545521
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 26		30.49901843	-90.47542773
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 37		30.49868313	-90.47539755
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 10		30.49833732	-90.47529305

Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 9		30.4983412	-90.47522852
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 36		30.49869771	-90.47521717
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 27		30.49904127	-90.47519601
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 8		30.49834347	-90.47513589
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 28		30.49903759	-90.47507035
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 7		30.49834304	-90.47506975
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 35		30.49870063	-90.47500381
Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 6		30.49833347	-90.47491934
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 29		30.49903511	-90.47490831
Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 5		30.49833403	-90.47478538
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 34		30.49870333	-90.47475903
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 30		30.49903507	-90.47468174
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 33		30.49869826	-90.47463835
Oak Run Apartments	3000 N Oak St		30.53238104	-90.47428336
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 4		30.49833439	-90.47454228
Apartments	1203 W Church St APT 26		30.50443121	-90.47448258
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 3		30.49833709	-90.47448471
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 31		30.49904067	-90.47444024
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT Bldg 1		30.49830818	-90.47444361
Apartments	1203 W Church St APT 25		30.50442539	-90.47437077
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 2		30.49834221	-90.4743904
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 1		30.49833805	-90.47434198
Hammond Place Apartments	304 Mooney Ave APT 32		30.49904697	-90.47430789
Apartments	1203 W Church St APT 24		30.50442972	-90.47425298
Oak Run Apartments	3000 N Oak St APT 101		30.53263041	-90.47396273
Oak Run Apartments	3000 N Oak St APT 102		30.53258614	-90.47396311
Oak Run Apartments	3000 N Oak St APT 109		30.53228959	-90.47396568
Oak Run Apartments	3000 N Oak St APT 108		30.53233302	-90.47396434
Oak Run Apartments	3000 N Oak St APT 110		30.53225116	-90.47396505
Oak Run Apartments	3000 N Oak St APT 111		30.53220522	-90.47396545
Oak Run Apartments	3000 N Oak St APT 112		30.53216177	-90.47396486

Oak Run Apartments	3000 N Oak St APT 107		30.53237646	-90.473963
Oak Run Apartments	3000 N Oak St APT 105		30.53245748	-90.4739623
Oak Run Apartments	3000 N Oak St APT 106		30.53241822	-90.47396167
Oak Run Apartments	3000 N Oak St APT 103		30.53254435	-90.47396058
Oak Run Apartments	3000 N Oak St APT 104		30.53250592	-90.47395995
Oak Run Apartments	3000 N Oak St APT 202		30.53259007	-90.47392448
Oak Run Apartments	3000 N Oak St APT 206		30.53242465	-90.47392301
Oak Run Apartments	3000 N Oak St APT 208		30.53234528	-90.47392274
Oak Run Apartments	3000 N Oak St APT 207		30.53238704	-90.47392044
Oak Run Apartments	3000 N Oak St APT 204		30.53250732	-90.47391844
Oak Run Apartments	3000 N Oak St APT 210		30.4878665	-90.47430504
Oak Run Apartments	3000 N Oak St APT 211		30.53222413	-90.47391993
Oak Run Apartments	3000 N Oak St APT 209		30.53230767	-90.4739192
Oak Run Apartments	3000 N Oak St APT 205		30.53246555	-90.47391783
Oak Run Apartments	3000 N Oak St APT 201		30.53263429	-90.47391637
Oak Run Apartments	3000 N Oak St APT 203		30.53254154	-90.47391332
Oak Run Apartments	3000 N Oak St APT 212		30.53217148	-90.47391556
Apartments	213 Florida St APT C		30.49698626	-90.47376226
Apartments	213 Florida St APT B		30.49705639	-90.47375669
Apartments	213 Florida St APT A		30.4971466	-90.47375426
Apartments	213 Florida St APT J		30.4968923	-90.47362747
Apartments	213 Florida St APT I		30.49689175	-90.47354313
Apartments	213 Florida St APT K		30.49715077	-90.47351443
Apartments	213 Florida St APT H		30.49689395	-90.47344058
Apartments	213 Florida St APT L		30.49714874	-90.47342349
Apartments	213 Florida St APT G		30.49688625	-90.47335796
Apartments	213 Florida St APT F		30.49699266	-90.4732049
Apartments	213 Florida St APT E		30.4970757	-90.47320253
Apartments	213 Florida St APT D		30.49715299	-90.47319524
Apartments	1209 W Coleman Ave Apt B		30.49796675	-90.47311088
Apartments	1210 Phoenix Sq APT 1A		30.49189623	-90.47188971

Apartments	1210 Phoenix Sq APT 2A		30.49215599	-90.47188469
Apartments	1210 Phoenix Sq APT 2B		30.49222141	-90.47181915
Apartments	1210 Phoenix Sq APT 1B		30.49195193	-90.47180213
Apartments	1210 Phoenix Sq APT 3A		30.49196772	-90.47146884
Apartments	1210 Phoenix Sq APT 4A		30.49220826	-90.47145569
Apartments	1210 Phoenix Sq APT 4B		30.49217328	-90.47141452
Apartments	1210 Phoenix Sq APT 3B		30.49191707	-90.4714126
Apartments	907 W Robert St APT A		30.5032614	-90.47120344
Apartments	907 W Robert St APT C		30.50319542	-90.47118638
Apartments	907 W Robert St APT D		30.50317154	-90.47118548
Apartments	907 W Robert St APT B		30.50322882	-90.47118498
Apartments	1210 Phoenix Sq APT 6A		30.49215928	-90.4711036
Apartments	1210 Phoenix Sq APT 5A		30.4919221	-90.47108216
Apartments	1210 Phoenix Sq APT 5B		30.4919673	-90.47103753
Apartments	1210 Phoenix Sq APT 6B		30.492215	-90.47102018
Apartments	808 W Church St APT B		30.50528821	-90.47072633
Apartments	808 W Church St APT A		30.50519106	-90.47069988
Apartments	1210 Phoenix Sq APT 7A		30.49198535	-90.47068348
Apartments	1210 Phoenix Sq APT 8A		30.49222229	-90.47066898
Apartments	1210 Phoenix Sq APT 8B		30.49218015	-90.47063202
Apartments	1210 Phoenix Sq APT 7B		30.49193826	-90.47062307
Apartments	4 Laura Dr APT A		30.53026551	-90.47028178
Apartments	4 Laura Dr APT B		30.53029685	-90.47017828
Apartments	709 W Colorado St APT B		30.50794868	-90.47036392
Apartments	709 W Colorado St APT A		30.50796178	-90.47028608
Apartments	4 Laura Dr APT C		30.53010152	-90.470086
Apartments	1210 Phoenix Sq APT 10A		30.49214954	-90.47034337
Apartments	1210 Phoenix Sq APT 9A		30.49193983	-90.47031202
Apartments	1210 Phoenix Sq APT 10B		30.49220903	-90.47028756
Apartments	1210 Phoenix Sq APT 9B		30.49198613	-90.47025217
Apartments	12 Kay Ln APT 10		30.53028687	-90.46987486

Apartments	12 Kay Ln APT 9		30.53024273	-90.46985675
Apartments	12 Kay Ln APT 12		30.53028926	-90.46983324
Apartments	12 Kay Ln APT 11		30.53024913	-90.4698151
Apartments	701 W Colorado St APT B		30.50806414	-90.46979973
Apartments	1904 J W Davis Dr Apt A		30.48031138	-90.47002993
Apartments	1904 J W Davis Dr Apt B		30.48038976	-90.47002523
Apartments	701 W Colorado St APT A		30.50808274	-90.46972349
Apartments	10 Kay Ln APT 7		30.53026061	-90.46952997
Apartments	10 Kay Ln APT 5		30.53023654	-90.46952094
Apartments	10 Kay Ln APT 8		30.53026706	-90.46949756
Apartments	10 Kay Ln APT 6		30.53024425	-90.46947619
Apartments	8 Kay Ln APT 2		30.52998387	-90.46942916
Apartments	8 Kay Ln APT 1		30.5299585	-90.46942476
Apartments	8 Kay Ln APT 4		30.52998768	-90.46939985
Apartments	8 Kay Ln APT 3		30.5299649	-90.4693831
Apartments	706 W Church St APT B		30.50561581	-90.46957548
Apartments	6 Kay Ln APT I		30.52964704	-90.46931654
Apartments	6 Kay Ln APT J		30.5295976	-90.46930311
Apartments	706 W Church St APT A		30.50549603	-90.4695083
Apartments	6 Kay Ln APT K		30.52964543	-90.46927496
Apartments	6 Kay Ln APT L		30.52960403	-90.46926607
Apartments	2 Kay Ln APT A		30.52914518	-90.46925775
Apartments	2 Kay Ln APT C		30.52911448	-90.46925493
Apartments	4 Kay Ln APT G		30.52943307	-90.46922905
Apartments	4 Kay Ln APT E		30.52940634	-90.46922004
Apartments	2 Kay Ln APT B		30.52915293	-90.46921916
Apartments	2 Kay Ln APT D		30.52912088	-90.46921328
Apartments	4 Kay Ln APT H		30.52944883	-90.46919193
Apartments	4 Kay Ln APT F		30.5294141	-90.46918299
Apartments	58 Whitmar Dr APT 26		30.52887965	-90.46912909
Apartments	58 Whitmar Dr APT 25		30.52884372	-90.46912668

Apartments	56 Whitmar Dr APT 18		30.52871305	-90.46909069
Apartments	56 Whitmar Dr APT 17		30.5286856	-90.46908438
Apartments	58 Whitmar Dr APT 28		30.52889341	-90.46906456
Apartments	58 Whitmar Dr APT 27		30.52886076	-90.46905829
Apartments	56 Whitmar Dr APT 20		30.52872954	-90.46901139
Apartments	54 Whitmar Dr APT 9		30.5284652	-90.46901345
Apartments	56 Whitmar Dr APT 19		30.52869974	-90.46900674
Apartments	54 Whitmar Dr APT 11		30.52842496	-90.46900355
Apartments	52 Whitmar Dr APT 2		30.52830929	-90.46896138
Apartments	52 Whitmar Dr APT 1		30.52828027	-90.468953
Apartments	54 Whitmar Dr APT 10		30.52848059	-90.46893831
Apartments	58 Whitmar Dr APT 30		30.52891806	-90.46893223
Apartments	58 Whitmar Dr APT 29		30.52888307	-90.46892926
Apartments	54 Whitmar Dr APT 12		30.52844171	-90.46892192
Apartments	56 Whitmar Dr APT 22		30.52876141	-90.46889756
Apartments	56 Whitmar Dr APT 21		30.52872827	-90.46888912
Apartments	52 Whitmar Dr APT 4		30.52832097	-90.46888897
Apartments	52 Whitmar Dr APT 3		30.52829525	-90.46888488
Apartments	58 Whitmar Dr APT 32		30.52893553	-90.46885729
Colonial Apartments	48 Whitmar Dr		30.5277152	-90.46886741
Apartments	58 Whitmar Dr APT 31		30.52889769	-90.46885216
Apartments	56 Whitmar Dr APT 24		30.52877141	-90.46883688
Apartments	56 Whitmar Dr APT 23		30.52874252	-90.46882785
Apartments	50 Whitmar Dr Apt 101-107		30.52793345	-90.46882005
Apartments	54 Whitmar Dr APT 13		30.52850034	-90.46881455
Apartments	54 Whitmar Dr APT 15		30.52846098	-90.46879709
Apartments	52 Whitmar Dr APT 6		30.52836453	-90.46876339
Apartments	48 Whitmar Dr APT 1B		30.52773979	-90.46876014
Apartments	48 Whitmar Dr APT 1A		30.5277099	-90.46875677
Apartments	52 Whitmar Dr APT 5		30.52832473	-90.46875025
Apartments	54 Whitmar Dr APT 14		30.52851941	-90.46872966

Apartments	54 Whitmar Dr APT 16		30.52847081	-90.46872739
Apartments	48 Whitmar Dr APT 2B		30.52775188	-90.46871838
Apartments	48 Whitmar Dr APT 2A		30.52772383	-90.46871069
Apartments	52 Whitmar Dr APT 8		30.5283822	-90.46867905
Apartments	48 Whitmar Dr APT 3B		30.52776217	-90.46867583
Apartments	52 Whitmar Dr APT 7		30.52833912	-90.46866432
Apartments	48 Whitmar Dr APT 3A		30.52773503	-90.4686634
Apartments	44 Whitmar Dr APT E		30.5273254	-90.4686586
Apartments	50 Whitmar Dr Apt 214-210		30.52794731	-90.46862428
Apartments	44 Whitmar Dr APT A		30.52743868	-90.46862801
Apartments	48 Whitmar Dr APT 4B		30.52777236	-90.46862247
Apartments	44 Whitmar Dr APT I		30.52722558	-90.46862141
Apartments	48 Whitmar Dr APT 4A		30.5277489	-90.46861287
Apartments	44 Whitmar Dr APT F		30.52734183	-90.46859672
Apartments	44 Whitmar Dr APT J		30.52723695	-90.46856888
Apartments	44 Whitmar Dr APT B		30.52745062	-90.46854925
Apartments	44 Whitmar Dr APT G		30.52735462	-90.46853656
Apartments	44 Whitmar Dr APT M		30.52712387	-90.46851912
Apartments	44 Whitmar Dr APT K		30.52724751	-90.46850366
Apartments	44 Whitmar Dr APT C		30.52746629	-90.4684823
Apartments	44 Whitmar Dr APT H		30.527371	-90.46846622
Apartments	44 Whitmar Dr APT N		30.52714837	-90.46845885
Apartments	44 Whitmar Dr APT L		30.52726314	-90.46843079
Apartments	44 Whitmar Dr APT D		30.52748566	-90.46842124
Apartments	44 Whitmar Dr APT O		30.50011932	-90.46862596
Apartments	44 Whitmar Dr APT P		30.52717385	-90.46832415
Apartments	14 Whitmar Dr APT 1		30.52282797	-90.46731985
Apartments	14 Whitmar Dr APT 2		30.52279212	-90.46731259
Apartments	14 Whitmar Dr APT 3		30.52274372	-90.46730267
Apartments	14 Whitmar Dr APT 4		30.52270185	-90.46728718
Apartments	14 Whitmar Dr APT 5		30.5226666	-90.46727991

Apartments	12 Whitmar Dr APT 6		30.52255475	-90.46723884
Apartments	12 Whitmar Dr APT 7		30.52251291	-90.46722818
Apartments	12 Whitmar Dr APT 8		30.52247705	-90.46721953
Apartments	12 Whitmar Dr APT 9		30.52243343	-90.46720958
Apartments	12 Whitmar Dr APT 10		30.52238854	-90.4671886
Apartments	10 Whitmar Dr APT 11		30.52231879	-90.46711087
Apartments	10 Whitmar Dr APT 12		30.52227083	-90.46709024
Apartments	10 Whitmar Dr APT 13		30.52221991	-90.46707828
Apartments	10 Whitmar Dr APT 14		30.52218189	-90.46706703
Apartments	10 Whitmar Dr APT 15		30.5221367	-90.46705502
Apartments	8 Whitmar Dr APT 16		30.52205171	-90.46701587
Apartments	8 Whitmar Dr APT 17		30.52199241	-90.46700323
Apartments	8 Whitmar Dr APT 18		30.5219331	-90.46698797
Apartments	8 Whitmar Dr APT 19		30.52188283	-90.4669621
Apartments	8 Whitmar Dr APT 20		30.52183021	-90.46692573
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 402		30.4842036	-90.46674966
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 403		30.4841587	-90.46674806
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 401		30.48425193	-90.46674724
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 404		30.48411835	-90.46672683
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 304		30.48411602	-90.46663515
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 302		30.48420059	-90.46663042
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 303		30.48416086	-90.46662678
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 301		30.48425064	-90.466626
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 411		30.4836885	-90.46651844
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 409		30.48377655	-90.46651767
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 413		30.48359872	-90.46651922
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 405		30.48396646	-90.46651402
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 406		30.48391466	-90.46651447
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 407		30.48386977	-90.46651486
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 408		30.48382142	-90.46651329
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 412		30.48364531	-90.46651483

Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 410		30.48373162	-90.46651208
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 414		30.48354169	-90.46651175
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 415		30.48350024	-90.46651012
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 416		30.48346053	-90.46651046
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 311		30.48373631	-90.46643628
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 309		30.4838174	-90.4664276
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 315		30.48356186	-90.46642784
Apartments	601 Edwin Neill Way APT A		30.50056499	-90.46627879
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 308		30.48385536	-90.46642328
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 312		30.48369824	-90.46642465
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 313		30.48365335	-90.46642505
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 306		30.48394167	-90.46642053
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 305		30.48399346	-90.46641809
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 310		30.48377591	-90.46641999
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 316		30.48351521	-90.46642227
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 314		30.48361015	-90.46641944
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 307		30.48389501	-90.46641297
Apartments	601 Edwin Neill Way APT B		30.5004553	-90.46624933
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln		30.48431916	-90.46632154
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 211		30.48368538	-90.46630515
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 209		30.49843376	-90.46617429
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 210		30.48374234	-90.46630266
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 203		30.48406173	-90.46629788
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 204		30.48401512	-90.46629828
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 205		30.48397368	-90.46629864
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 206		30.48393568	-90.46629698
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 207		30.48389425	-90.46629735
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 201		30.48415321	-90.46629309
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 202		30.48410832	-90.46629348
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 215		30.48353166	-90.46629852
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 213		30.4836076	-90.46629387

Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 214		30.48357307	-90.46629417
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 208		30.48384241	-90.46629182
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 216		30.48348328	-90.46629296
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 212		30.48364556	-90.46628955
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 101		30.48415599	-90.4661894
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 102		30.48411283	-90.46618977
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 103		30.48407311	-90.46619012
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 107		30.48390391	-90.4661916
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 106		30.48394706	-90.46618923
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 104		30.48403166	-90.46618849
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 105		30.48398849	-90.46618687
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 108		30.48386244	-90.46618598
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 110		30.48377438	-90.46618675
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 109		30.48381926	-90.46618436
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 111		30.48372429	-90.4661832
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 112		30.48368457	-90.46618155
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 114		30.48359997	-90.46618229
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 115		30.48355853	-90.46618266
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 116		30.48351364	-90.46618305
Apartments	900 Richsmith Ln APT 113		30.48364657	-90.46617989
Westminster Gardens Phase 2	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 44F		30.50041214	-90.46584233
Westminster Gardens Phase 2	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 47F		30.50032102	-90.46579942
Westminster Gardens Phase 2	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 51G		30.5001988	-90.46577536
Westminster Gardens Phase 2	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 55G		30.50010317	-90.46576636
Westminster Gardens Phase 2	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 43F		30.50043327	-90.46574599
Westminster Gardens Phase 2	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 46F		30.50033757	-90.46572607
Westminster Gardens Phase 2	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 50G		30.50021815	-90.46569651
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 15		30.51593117	-90.46555905
Westminster Gardens Phase 2	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 42F		30.5004451	-90.46567486
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 1		30.51567329	-90.46553518
Westminster Gardens Phase 2	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 54G		30.50012426	-90.46566346

Apartments	805 Phoenix Sq APT B		30.49173222	-90.46573681
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 16		30.51592806	-90.46552269
Westminster Gardens Phase 2	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 45F		30.50035875	-90.46563737
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 2		30.51567592	-90.46549877
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 17		30.51593351	-90.46547964
Westminster Gardens Phase 2	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 49G		30.50023648	-90.46560566
Apartments	805 Phoenix Sq APT A		30.49173385	-90.46567278
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 3		30.51567854	-90.46546236
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 18		30.51593185	-90.46544492
Westminster Gardens Phase 2	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 53G		30.50014164	-90.46557261
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 4		30.51567685	-90.46542267
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 19		30.5159316	-90.46540688
Westminster Gardens Phase 2	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 48G		30.50024927	-90.46553561
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 5		30.51567799	-90.46537801
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 20		30.51593416	-90.46536054
Westminster Gardens Phase 2	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 52G		30.50015719	-90.46549162
Apartments	143 Clinton Ct Apt F		30.52094375	-90.46530188
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 6		30.515682	-90.46533497
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 21		30.51593814	-90.46531254
Apartments	143 Clinton Ct Apt E		30.52093586	-90.46526131
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 7		30.51568601	-90.46529027
Apartments	143 Clinton Ct Apt D		30.52077394	-90.46524053
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 22		30.51593787	-90.46527119
Apartments	143 Clinton Ct Apt B		30.52072254	-90.46522482
Apartments	143 Clinton Ct Apt C		30.52076753	-90.46521186
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 8		30.51568427	-90.46524397
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 23		30.51593756	-90.46522322
Apartments	143 Clinton Ct Apt A		30.52071563	-90.46517602
Apartments	1104 N Oak St Apt A1-A11		30.51427867	-90.4652307
Apartments	1104 N Oak St C1-C16		30.51432834	-90.46522845
Apartments	1104 N Oak St Apts B1-B16		30.51430546	-90.46522774

Apartments	1104 N Oak St D1-D16		30.51435906	-90.46522454
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 4A		30.50082664	-90.46533583
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 12B		30.50054977	-90.46533605
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 9		30.51568541	-90.4651993
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 17B		30.5004618	-90.46531477
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 24		30.51593867	-90.46517525
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 8A		30.50070807	-90.4653082
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 10		30.51568375	-90.46516458
Apartments	141 Clinton Ct Apt A		30.52059395	-90.46511365
Apartments	141 Clinton Ct Apt B		30.52055554	-90.46510106
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 3A		30.50084144	-90.46526294
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 25		30.51593552	-90.46513062
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 11		30.51568209	-90.46512986
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 26		30.51590553	-90.46512744
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 27		30.5158489	-90.46511722
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 28		30.5158179	-90.46511231
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 35		30.51637137	-90.46510549
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 14		30.51576379	-90.46510222
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 7A		30.50072668	-90.46523307
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 13		30.51572018	-90.46509991
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 34		30.51634761	-90.46508914
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 16B		30.50048221	-90.46522418
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 12		30.51567895	-90.46508854
Oak Alley Apartments	1108 N Oak St APT 10		30.51480257	-90.46509395
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 11B		30.50058142	-90.46521229
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 33		30.51630025	-90.46507357
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 32		30.51625191	-90.46506978
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 2A		30.50085823	-90.46520325
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 42		30.51637586	-90.46506244
Oak Alley Apartments	1108 N Oak St APT 1		30.51474303	-90.46507628
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 21C		30.5003274	-90.46520128

Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 31		30.51619882	-90.46505315
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 41		30.51635163	-90.46504721
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 30		30.51613911	-90.46504441
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 40		30.51630192	-90.46503717
Oak Alley Apartments	1108 N Oak St APT 11		30.51481159	-90.46504922
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 6A		30.50073964	-90.46517121
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 39		30.51625786	-90.46503058
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 29		30.51609224	-90.46503103
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 25C		30.50023553	-90.46516901
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 10B		30.50058871	-90.4651593
Oak Alley Apartments	1108 N Oak St APT 2		30.51475058	-90.46502742
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 38		30.51620333	-90.46501397
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 15B		30.50049701	-90.46515129
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 1A		30.5008674	-90.46514584
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 20C		30.50034416	-90.46513719
Oak Alley Apartments	1108 N Oak St APT 12		30.51482277	-90.46500777
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 37		30.51614452	-90.46499584
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 5A		30.50075271	-90.465127
Apartments	307 N Pine St APT A		30.50615812	-90.46507354
Apartments	1302 N Oak St APT 36		30.51609954	-90.46497914
Oak Alley Apartments	1108 N Oak St APT 3		30.51475533	-90.46498768
Apartments	706 N Magnolia St APT 1		30.5099417	-90.4650298
Apartments	142 Clinton Ct Apt B		30.52091768	-90.46493109
Apartments	706 N Magnolia St APT 2		30.50989987	-90.46501677
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 9B		30.50059976	-90.46509747
Apartments	142 Clinton Ct Apt A		30.520874	-90.4649152
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 14B		30.50050616	-90.46509167
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 24C		30.50025412	-90.46509167
Oak Alley Apartments	1108 N Oak St APT 13		30.51483175	-90.46495807
Apartments	307 N Pine St APT B		30.50611212	-90.46502037
Oak Alley Apartments	1108 N Oak St APT 4		30.5147679	-90.46493878

Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 19C		30.50036081	-90.46505546
Apartments	307 N Pine St APT C		30.50612075	-90.46498969
Oak Alley Apartments	1108 N Oak St APT 14		30.51484073	-90.46490672
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 23C		30.50026895	-90.46502318
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 18C		30.50036616	-90.46499808
Oak Alley Apartments	1108 N Oak St APT 15		30.51485051	-90.46487024
Oak Alley Apartments	1108 N Oak St APT 5		30.51478318	-90.4648667
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 22C		30.50027816	-90.46497239
Oak Alley Apartments	1108 N Oak St APT 16		30.51485958	-90.46483377
Oak Alley Apartments	1108 N Oak St APT 6		30.51479507	-90.46482276
Apartments	706 N Magnolia St APT 3		30.50996031	-90.4648609
Oak Alley Apartments	1108 N Oak St APT 7		30.51480556	-90.46478463
Oak Alley Apartments	1108 N Oak St APT 17		30.51487207	-90.46477329
Apartments	137 Clinton Ct Apt B		30.52032273	-90.46470281
Oak Alley Apartments	1108 N Oak St APT 8		30.51481245	-90.46474487
Oak Alley Apartments	1108 N Oak St APT 18		30.51488393	-90.46472605
Oak Alley Apartments	1108 N Oak St APT 9		30.51482713	-90.46468933
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 30D		30.50044431	-90.46468648
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 37E		30.5007956	-90.464679
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 36E		30.50073823	-90.46466627
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 35E		30.50065409	-90.46464716
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 26D		30.50033331	-90.46464776
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 34E		30.50060053	-90.46463219
Apartments	715 Hewitt Rd APT A		30.48936342	-90.46472225
Apartments	715 Hewitt Rd APT B		30.48923516	-90.46472058
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 31D		30.50047049	-90.46460246
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 27D		30.50035185	-90.46456381
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 32D		30.5004871	-90.46451411
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 28D		30.50036662	-90.4644865
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 33D		30.5005056	-90.46442355
Westminster Gardens Phase 1	501 Edwin Neill Way APT 29D		30.50039097	-90.46441352

Apartments	100 Janes Ln APT 29		30.51827934	-90.46398161
Apartments	100 Janes Ln APT 30		30.51825008	-90.46397774
Apartments	100 Janes Ln APT 31		30.5182172	-90.46396907
Apartments	102 Janes Ln APT 25		30.51811515	-90.4639672
Apartments	100 Janes Ln APT 32		30.51818674	-90.46396382
Apartments	102 Janes Ln APT 26		30.51808528	-90.46396057
Apartments	102 Janes Ln APT 27		30.51806257	-90.46395595
Apartments	102 Janes Ln APT 28		30.5180321	-90.46395001
Apartments	104 Janes Ln APT 21		30.51794587	-90.46390252
Apartments	104 Janes Ln APT 22		30.51792735	-90.46389993
Apartments	104 Janes Ln APT 23		30.51791063	-90.46389801
Apartments	104 Janes Ln APT 24		30.51789031	-90.46389336
Apartments	210 W Robert St APT 9		30.50583863	-90.46398019
Apartments	106 Janes Ln APT 17		30.5177767	-90.46385645
Apartments	106 Janes Ln APT 18		30.51775699	-90.46385318
Apartments	106 Janes Ln APT 19		30.51771753	-90.46384181
Apartments	210 W Robert St APT 8		30.5057353	-90.46394581
Apartments	106 Janes Ln APT 20		30.51769003	-90.46383447
Apartments	210 W Robert St APT 6		30.50584786	-90.4639327
Apartments	210 W Robert St APT 7		30.50564729	-90.46392012
Apartments	210 W Robert St APT 5		30.50574454	-90.46389943
Apartments	108 Janes Ln APT 1A		30.51762525	-90.46378197
Apartments	210 W Robert St APT 3		30.50585801	-90.46387858
Apartments	210 W Robert St APT 4		30.5056632	-90.46387147
Apartments	108 Janes Ln APT 2A		30.51756368	-90.46376597
Apartments	110 Janes Ln APT 3A		30.51747643	-90.46374537
Apartments	210 W Robert St APT 2		30.50575469	-90.46384641
Apartments	110 Janes Ln APT 4A		30.51743043	-90.46373681
Apartments	210 W Robert St APT 1		30.50567817	-90.46382503
Apartments	112 Janes Ln APT 5A		30.51734432	-90.46370931
Apartments	112 Janes Ln APT 6A		30.51730306	-90.4636952

Apartments	114 Janes Ln APT 7A		30.51721168	-90.46368152
Apartments			30.50640345	-90.46376935
Apartments			30.50632411	-90.46375461
Apartments	114 Janes Ln APT 8A		30.51715007	-90.46365932
Apartments	116 Janes Ln APT 9A		30.51707895	-90.46364202
Apartments	116 Janes Ln APT 10A		30.51705924	-90.46363944
Apartments	116 Janes Ln APT 11A		30.51703232	-90.46362934
Apartments	116 Janes Ln APT 12A		30.51701138	-90.46361987
Apartments			30.50640399	-90.4637065
Apartments	210 W Robert St APT 10		30.50576922	-90.46370911
Apartments	210 W Robert St APT 14		30.50573575	-90.46370059
Apartments	210 W Robert St APT 18		30.50569751	-90.4636932
Apartments			30.50632173	-90.46368406
Apartments			30.50641517	-90.4636645
Apartments			30.50632907	-90.46363879
Apartments	210 W Robert St APT 11		30.50579164	-90.46363504
Apartments	210 W Robert St APT 15		30.5057572	-90.46362432
Apartments			30.5064435	-90.46361684
Apartments	210 W Robert St APT 19		30.50571034	-90.4636126
Apartments			30.50645368	-90.46356824
Apartments	101 Janes Ln APT 1		30.51814392	-90.46344178
Apartments	101 Janes Ln APT 2		30.518129	-90.46344122
Apartments	101 Janes Ln APT 3		30.51811646	-90.46343926
Apartments	101 Janes Ln APT 4		30.51810153	-90.46343802
Apartments	210 W Robert St APT 12		30.50581766	-90.46352566
Apartments			30.50645332	-90.46351311
Apartments	210 W Robert St APT 16		30.50577846	-90.46351829
Apartments	210 W Robert St APT 20		30.50573736	-90.46350982
Apartments			30.50646254	-90.46346452
Apartments	210 W Robert St APT 13		30.50584002	-90.46344277
Apartments	210 W Robert St APT 17		30.50579223	-90.46343327

Apartments			30.5064957	-90.46342453
Apartments	210 W Robert St APT 21		30.50575303	-90.46342589
Apartments	103 Janes Ln APT 5		30.51800191	-90.46331039
Apartments	103 Janes Ln APT 6		30.51798042	-90.4633092
Apartments	103 Janes Ln APT 7		30.51796249	-90.46330523
Apartments	103 Janes Ln APT 8		30.5179388	-90.46330335
Apartments	106 N Magnolia St APT B		30.50401275	-90.46341599
Apartments			30.50637518	-90.46339141
Apartments	106 N Magnolia St APT A		30.50399051	-90.46340957
Apartments	105 Janes Ln APT 9		30.51782428	-90.46328572
Apartments	105 Janes Ln APT 10		30.51781055	-90.46328515
Apartments	105 Janes Ln APT 11		30.51779379	-90.46327772
Apartments			30.50650967	-90.46337149
Apartments	105 Janes Ln APT 12		30.51777401	-90.46326411
Apartments	111 Janes Ln APT 21A		30.51738906	-90.46324364
Apartments			30.50638533	-90.46333729
Apartments	113 Janes Ln APT 13A		30.51723742	-90.46324159
Apartments	111 Janes Ln APT 22A		30.51736815	-90.46323969
Apartments	111 Janes Ln APT 23A		30.51735202	-90.46323708
Apartments	113 Janes Ln APT 14A		30.51721293	-90.46323698
Apartments	113 Janes Ln APT 15A		30.51719143	-90.46323373
Apartments	111 Janes Ln APT 24A		30.51734005	-90.46323167
Apartments	111 Janes Ln APT 25A		30.51731972	-90.46322426
Apartments	111 Janes Ln APT 26A		30.51730419	-90.46322164
Apartments	301 N Oak St APT 6		30.50593937	-90.46332116
Apartments	301 N Oak St APT 7		30.50591069	-90.46331589
Apartments	301 N Oak St APT 8		30.50587626	-90.46330627
Apartments	107 Janes Ln APT 13		30.5176721	-90.46319938
Apartments	107 Janes Ln APT 14		30.51764404	-90.46319618
Apartments	107 Janes Ln APT 15		30.5176273	-90.46319151
Apartments	301 N Oak St APT 9		30.5058418	-90.46329224

Apartments	113 Janes Ln APT 17A		30.51714103	-90.46319213
Apartments	107 Janes Ln APT 16		30.51759443	-90.46318352
Apartments	301 N Oak St APT 1		30.50595226	-90.46324937
Apartments	301 N Oak St APT 2		30.50591881	-90.46324305
Apartments	221 W Thomas St APT B		30.50741252	-90.46322351
Apartments	301 N Oak St APT 3		30.50589296	-90.46323336
Apartments	301 N Oak St APT 4		30.50586425	-90.46322258
Apartments	113 Janes Ln APT 18A		30.51726761	-90.46311314
Apartments	301 N Oak St APT 5		30.50583943	-90.46321283
Apartments	113 Janes Ln APT 19A		30.51725369	-90.46308363
Apartments	221 W Thomas St APT A		30.50340568	-90.46319304
Apartments	113 Janes Ln APT 20A		30.51718552	-90.46306148
Ross Neill Apartments	208 W THOMAS ST APT A		30.50388591	-90.46285844
Ross Neill Apartments	208 W THOMAS ST APT B		30.50389311	-90.46285525
Latino Apartments	208 W THOMAS ST APT C		30.50391271	-90.46281652
Latino Apartments	208 W THOMAS ST APT D		30.50390412	-90.46281347
Latino Apartments	208 W THOMAS ST APT F		30.50391983	-90.46280187
Latino Apartments	208 W THOMAS ST APT E		30.50390718	-90.46279938
Apartments	305 S Magnolia St APT B		30.5012486	-90.46257688
Apartments	305 S Magnolia St APT A		30.50121036	-90.4625684
Apartments	305 S Magnolia St APT C		30.50124063	-90.46252513
Apartments	206 Edwin Neill Way APT A		30.5018852	-90.46244822
Apartments	206 Edwin Neill Way APT C		30.5019218	-90.46243038
Apartments	206 Edwin Neill Way APT B		30.50189319	-90.46239727
Apartments	206 S Oak St APT A		30.50222159	-90.46225127
Apartments	206 S Oak St APT B		30.50223413	-90.46219741
Apartments	206 S Oak St APT C		30.50224701	-90.46214148
Apartments	302 S Oak St APT 2		30.50151598	-90.46197184
Apartments	302 S Oak St APT 1		30.50153684	-90.46187226
Apartments	101 W Thomas St APT A		30.5038519	-90.46151495
Apartments	101 W Thomas St APT B		30.50384186	-90.46151256

Penthouse Apartments	113 Edwin Neill Way APT 1		30.50182708	-90.46130039
Penthouse Apartments	113 Edwin Neill Way APT 2		30.50179195	-90.46129243
Penthouse Apartments	113 Edwin Neill Way APT 3		30.50177042	-90.46128601
Penthouse Apartments	113 Edwin Neill Way APT 4		30.48824676	-90.46139989
Penthouse Apartments	113 Edwin Neill Way APT 5		30.50168578	-90.46126277
Apartments	1004 N Cherry St APT 1		30.51413261	-90.46110741
Apartments	1004 N Cherry St APT 2		30.51408674	-90.46110119
Apartments	1004 N Cherry St APT 3		30.51402797	-90.46109179
Apartments	1004 N Cherry St APT 4		30.51400195	-90.46105563
Apartments	1000 N Cherry St APT 1		30.51373087	-90.46099185
Apartments	1000 N Cherry St APT 2		30.51365192	-90.46096443
Apartments	912 N Cherry St APT 1		30.51357131	-90.46090063
Apartments	912 N Cherry St APT 2		30.51352113	-90.4608928
Apartments	105 S Cate St APT 5-6		30.50414611	-90.46038888
Apartments	102 E Thomas St APT 1-4		30.50411522	-90.46034519
Apartments	102 E Thomas St Apt 1		30.50411423	-90.46032375
Apartments	102 E Thomas St Apt 2		30.50409749	-90.46032004
Apartments	102 E Thomas St Apt 3		30.50407853	-90.46031635
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 101		30.51635095	-90.46009457
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 102		30.51630683	-90.46006408
Apartments	309 Hewitt Rd APT B		30.48980125	-90.46028282
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 103		30.5162685	-90.46004237
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 104		30.51623489	-90.46001399
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 94		30.51647108	-90.46000548
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 105		30.51619846	-90.45999116
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 106		30.51616969	-90.45997156
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 93		30.51648223	-90.45995907
Apartments	309 Hewitt Rd APT A		30.48980079	-90.4601783
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 107		30.51613323	-90.45994432
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 92		30.51648923	-90.45993419
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 108		30.51608909	-90.45991052

The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 91		30.51856132	-90.45988866
Apartments	105 N Cypress St		30.50467919	-90.45995277
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 111		30.51596531	-90.45978691
Apartments	116 E Thomas St APT 10		30.50414294	-90.45988944
Apartments	116 E Thomas St APT 11		30.50414965	-90.45986198
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 112		30.51598992	-90.45975472
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 113		30.51600212	-90.45972263
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 88		30.51645882	-90.45969501
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 114		30.51602677	-90.45969595
Apartments	114 N Cypress St APT 1		30.50508478	-90.45976961
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 87		30.51643067	-90.45966135
Apartments	114 N Cypress St APT 2		30.50508765	-90.45975166
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 115		30.51604748	-90.45965166
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 86		30.51640977	-90.45964168
Apartments	114 N Cypress St APT 3		30.50508966	-90.45973924
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 116		30.51605976	-90.4596317
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 85		30.51638166	-90.45961381
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 117		30.51606824	-90.45961509
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 84		30.51635857	-90.4595859
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 118		30.51608809	-90.45958514
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 83		30.51633044	-90.45955472
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 82		30.51631172	-90.45954
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 81		30.51629369	-90.45951948
Ritz Apartments	116 S Cypress St APT 1		30.50383156	-90.45962731
Ritz Apartments	116 S Cypress St APT 2		30.50382506	-90.45962597
Ritz Apartments	116 S Cypress St APT 3		30.50382064	-90.45962552
Ritz Apartments	116 S Cypress St APT 4		30.50381727	-90.45962409
Ritz Apartments	116 S Cypress St APT 5		30.50381242	-90.45962316
Ritz Apartments	116 S Cypress St APT 6		30.50380715	-90.45962248
Ritz Apartments	116 S Cypress St APT 7		30.50380252	-90.45962155
Ritz Apartments	116 S Cypress St APT 8		30.50379809	-90.45962037

The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 121		30.51549949	-90.45950872
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 122		30.51552798	-90.45948642
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 123		30.49973665	-90.45960013
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 124		30.51558491	-90.45943299
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 125		30.51560962	-90.45941513
Apartments	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 131		30.51534515	-90.45941305
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 126		30.51562762	-90.45939402
Apartments	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 132		30.51534207	-90.4593811
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 127		30.51565515	-90.45937062
Apartments	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 133		30.51533812	-90.45936018
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 128		30.51566935	-90.45935285
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 78		30.51629199	-90.45934213
Apartments	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 134		30.51533595	-90.4593216
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 77		30.51630252	-90.45931061
Apartments	111 S Cypress St APT A		30.50386375	-90.4593887
Apartments	109 S Cypress St APT A		30.50391432	-90.45938343
Apartments	111 S Cypress St APT B		30.50384823	-90.4593825
Apartments	203 N Cherry St APT B		30.50582657	-90.45936415
Apartments	109 S Cypress St APT B		30.50389698	-90.45937738
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 76		30.51631439	-90.45926419
Apartments	107 S Cypress St Apt 1		30.5040294	-90.45937174
Apartments	113 S Cypress St APT A		30.50381319	-90.45937315
Apartments	113 S Cypress St APT B		30.50380402	-90.45937159
Apartments	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 135		30.51532411	-90.45926327
Apartments	107 S Cypress St APT 2		30.48418359	-90.45953598
Apartments	107 S Cypress St APT 3		30.50403239	-90.45935398
Apartments	107 S Cypress St APT 4		30.50403363	-90.45934847
Apartments	107 S Cypress St APT 5		30.50403396	-90.45934254
Apartments	107 S Cypress St APT 6		30.5040354	-90.45933766
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 75		30.51631917	-90.45922941
Apartments	107 S Cypress St APT 7		30.50403647	-90.4593332

Apartments	107 S Cypress St APT 8		30.50403662	-90.45932833
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 151		30.51575824	-90.45922415
Apartments	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 136		30.51531903	-90.459217
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 74		30.51633259	-90.45920118
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 152		30.51575709	-90.45919329
Apartments	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 137		30.51531594	-90.45918284
Apartments	203 N Cherry St APT A		30.50584413	-90.4592648
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 73		30.51634019	-90.45915976
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 153		30.51575587	-90.4591536
Apartments	206 E Thomas St, Apartment A		30.50424864	-90.45924319
Apartments	206 E Thomas St, Apartment B		30.50420432	-90.4592295
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 72		30.51634709	-90.45912083
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 154		30.51575368	-90.45911172
Apartments	109 S Cypress St APT C		30.50394066	-90.45921575
Apartments	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 138		30.51530104	-90.45909476
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 71		30.51635675	-90.4590645
Apartments	208 E Thomas St, Apartment A		30.50431048	-90.45916598
Apartments	208 E Thomas St, Apartment B		30.50429372	-90.45916046
Apartments	208 E Thomas St, Apartment C		30.50428056	-90.45915699
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 161		30.51594627	-90.4590516
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 155		30.51575043	-90.4590522
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 162		30.51595276	-90.45902177
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 156		30.51574826	-90.45901363
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 163		30.51595924	-90.45899083
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 157		30.51574123	-90.45896076
Apartments	301 E Robert St APT A		30.50677621	-90.45903852
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 164		30.5159609	-90.45895333
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	100 Cypress Crossings Dr APT B		30.49928439	-90.45909968
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	100 Cypress Crossings Dr APT A		30.49925215	-90.45909068
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	102 Cypress Crossings Dr APT B		30.4991456	-90.45908848
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	104 Cypress Crossings Dr APT B		30.49902751	-90.45908681

Cypress Crossings Condominiums	104 Cypress Crossings Dr APT A		30.49899412	-90.45907649
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	102 Cypress Crossings Dr APT A		30.49910988	-90.4590742
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 165		30.51596739	-90.4589235
Apartments	301 E Robert St APT B		30.50678314	-90.45899976
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 158		30.51574086	-90.45890453
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 166		30.51597292	-90.45889368
Apartments	301 E Robert St APT C		30.50679055	-90.45896321
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 167		30.51597746	-90.45885835
Apartments	301 E Robert St APT D		30.50679939	-90.45892499
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	106 Cypress Crossings Dr APT B		30.4988403	-90.45898822
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	106 Cypress Crossings Dr APT A		30.49879536	-90.45896871
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 141		30.51536016	-90.45881613
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 142		30.51539449	-90.45881032
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 168		30.51598472	-90.45880094
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 143		30.51541921	-90.45879577
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 144		30.51544684	-90.4587867
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 145		30.51547634	-90.45877211
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	108 Cypress Crossings Dr APT B		30.49870152	-90.4589182
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 146		30.506511	-90.45884562
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 147		30.51553163	-90.45875949
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	108 Cypress Crossings Dr APT A		30.49865663	-90.45890665
Apartments	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 61		30.51636703	-90.45874914
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 148		30.51555539	-90.45874384
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	110 Cypress Crossings Dr APT B		30.49857333	-90.45888984
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	110 Cypress Crossings Dr APT A		30.4985388	-90.45888086
Apartments	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 65		30.51641431	-90.45872293
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	112 Cypress Crossings Dr APT B		30.49841941	-90.45886121
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	112 Cypress Crossings Dr APT B		30.49839045	-90.45884422
Apartments	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 62		30.51634703	-90.45867946
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	114 Cypress Crossings Dr APT B		30.49811524	-90.45881815
Apartments	223 C E Thomas St		30.50480729	-90.45875155

Cypress Crossings Condominiums	114 Cypress Crossings Dr APT A		30.49807953	-90.45880519
Apartments	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 66		30.51638865	-90.45864148
Apartments	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 63		30.51633168	-90.45860866
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	101 Cypress Crossing Dr APT A		30.49933772	-90.45866552
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	101 Cypress Crossing Dr APT B		30.49930904	-90.45866026
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	103 Cypress Crossing Dr APT A		30.49920273	-90.45864466
Apartments	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 67		30.51635882	-90.45849128
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	103 Cypress Crossing Dr APT B		30.49917524	-90.45863802
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	105 Cypress Crossings Dr Apt A		30.49909986	-90.45860836
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	105 Cypress Crossings Dr APT B		30.49906879	-90.45860312
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	107 Cypress Crossings Dr APT A		30.49899111	-90.45858589
Apartments	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 64		30.51628394	-90.45842531
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	107 Cypress Crossings Dr APT B		30.49895763	-90.45857654
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	109 Cypress Crossings Dr APT A		30.49884522	-90.4585417
Apartments	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 68		30.51632925	-90.45838192
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	109 Cypress Crossings Dr APT B		30.49880864	-90.45853211
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	111 Cypress Crossings Dr APT A		30.49870404	-90.45848644
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	111 Cypress Crossings Dr APT B		30.49867296	-90.45847845
Apartments	204 S Cherry St APT B		30.50324829	-90.45840726
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	113 Cypress Crossings Dr APT A		30.49855335	-90.45843816
Cypress Crossings Condominiums	113 Cypress Crossings Dr APT B		30.49852705	-90.4584315
Apartments	204 S Cherry St APT A		30.50325101	-90.45836727
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 178		30.51560564	-90.45824859
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 177		30.51563321	-90.4582307
Apartments	704 S Cypress St APT A		30.49822518	-90.45837103
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 174		30.51566171	-90.4582095
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 58		30.51655456	-90.45819274
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 57		30.51651398	-90.45819172
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 55		30.51644536	-90.45819095
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 56		30.51647937	-90.45819065
Apartments	704 S Cypress St APT C		30.49813567	-90.45835037

The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 54		30.51640835	-90.45818852
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 53		30.51637254	-90.45818815
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 171		30.51568546	-90.45819165
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 52		30.51633553	-90.45818571
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 181		30.51530775	-90.45819373
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 51		30.51629614	-90.458184
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 182		30.51530283	-90.45817172
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 175		30.51571203	-90.45816716
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 172		30.51573765	-90.45814377
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 176		30.51576239	-90.45813143
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 183		30.51530067	-90.45813315
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 173		30.51579564	-90.45810687
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 41		30.51671678	-90.45808795
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 184		30.51529469	-90.45809571
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 42		30.51671542	-90.45806246
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 43		30.51671645	-90.45803695
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 44		30.51671682	-90.45800318
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 191		30.51545337	-90.45788562
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 192		30.5154858	-90.45788093
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 193		30.51551822	-90.45787513
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 37		30.51653515	-90.45785846
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 38		30.51658681	-90.45785801
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 36		30.51648906	-90.45785645
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 194		30.51555537	-90.45786267
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 34		30.51640039	-90.45785481
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 35		30.51645414	-90.45785353
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 32		30.51631032	-90.45785238
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 33		30.51635848	-90.45785196
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 31		30.51626632	-90.45785035
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 195		30.51560112	-90.45785124
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 196		30.51563447	-90.45784102

The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 197		30.51566784	-90.45783411
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 198		30.5157041	-90.45783048
Apartments	211 S Cherry St APT B		30.50292599	-90.45783337
Apartments	211 S Cherry St APT A		30.50298152	-90.45782739
Apartments	211 S Cherry St APT C		30.50299649	-90.45776241
Apartments	207 E Park Ave APT B		30.5000721	-90.45775765
Apartments	207 E Park Ave APT A		30.50004851	-90.45775036
Apartments	207 E Park Ave APT D		30.50008147	-90.45770225
Apartments	207 E Park Ave APT C		30.50006114	-90.45769587
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 201		30.51540188	-90.45752272
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 202		30.51543814	-90.45752019
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 203		30.51546768	-90.45751221
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 204		30.51549436	-90.45750426
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 205		30.51554969	-90.45749716
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 206		30.51557165	-90.45749696
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 207		30.51560501	-90.45748895
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 208		30.51562981	-90.45748652
Apartments	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 25		30.51645719	-90.45745098
Apartments	709 S Cypress St APT B		30.49820246	-90.45760619
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 24		30.51643781	-90.45742846
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 26		30.51648248	-90.45742645
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 28		30.51658161	-90.45742557
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 27		30.51652646	-90.45742525
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 23		30.51639661	-90.45742559
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 22		30.51634702	-90.45742361
The Terrace of Hammond	1203 Martin Luther King Ave APT 21		30.51630444	-90.45742318
Apartments	709 S Cypress St APT A		30.49822435	-90.45753327
Apartments	307 E Coleman St APT A		30.50202963	-90.4571751
Apartments	702 Martin Luther King Ave Apt A		30.51134035	-90.45705744
Apartments	307 E Coleman St APT B		30.50204425	-90.45711295
Apartments	702 Martin Luther King Ave Apt B		30.51133942	-90.45700414

Apartments	712 S Cherry St APT B		30.49787913	-90.45686658
Apartments	712 S Cherry St APT A		30.49781863	-90.45684992
Apartments	800 S Cherry St APT B		30.49771247	-90.45680692
Apartments	800 S Cherry St APT A		30.49763704	-90.45678466
Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 309		30.50471696	-90.45590292
Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 306		30.50487053	-90.45588483
Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 105		30.50483079	-90.45587573
Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 202		30.50479925	-90.45586873
Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 304		30.5047538	-90.45585459
Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 305		30.50471974	-90.45584616
Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 302		30.5046844	-90.45583629
Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 108		30.50488842	-90.45582866
Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 103		30.50464085	-90.45582212
Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 104		30.50483797	-90.45581965
Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 204		30.50460995	-90.45581731
Apartments	306 S Orange St APT C		30.50261361	-90.45583251
Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 207		30.5048058	-90.45581194
Apartments	306 S Orange St APT D		30.50263558	-90.45582582
Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 308		30.50476287	-90.45579704
Apartments	306 S Orange St APT A		30.50257348	-90.45581318
Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 206		30.50472819	-90.4557908
Apartments	306 S Orange St APT B		30.50259429	-90.45580532
Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 107		30.50469851	-90.45577943
Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 201		30.50465689	-90.45577252
Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 310		30.5049466	-90.4557685
Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 303		30.50490937	-90.45575865
Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 102		30.50462533	-90.45576116
Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 312		30.50487785	-90.45575384
Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 203		30.50484442	-90.45574758
Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 101		30.50481351	-90.45574058
Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 205		30.50478828	-90.45573426

Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 301		30.50475735	-90.45572435
Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 311		30.50472772	-90.45571952
Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 208		30.50469933	-90.45571323
Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 307		30.50465076	-90.45570275
Hammond Eastside Apartments	107 S Orange St APT 106		30.50463056	-90.45569565
Apartments	207 S Orange St APT A		30.50368281	-90.45563928
Apartments	207 S Orange St APT B		30.50372236	-90.45548457
Apartments	500 E Merry Ave APT B		30.50116994	-90.45504634
Apartments	500 E Merry Ave APT A		30.50122183	-90.4549899
Apartments	507 E Coleman St APT B		30.50261485	-90.45496162
Apartments	507 E Coleman St APT A		30.50254908	-90.4549425
Apartments	500 E Merry Ave APT C		30.50113294	-90.4549487
Apartments	312 N Chestnut St APT 201		30.5084092	-90.45478704
Apartments	312 N Chestnut St APT 101		30.50837234	-90.45478011
Apartments	403 Bonita St APT C		30.51211406	-90.45472714
Apartments	509 E Coleman St APT B		30.50264747	-90.45479962
Apartments	312 N Chestnut St APT 202		30.50841978	-90.45473286
Apartments	509 E Coleman St APT A		30.50257339	-90.45478157
Apartments	312 N Chestnut St APT 102		30.50838293	-90.45472593
Apartments	312 N Chestnut St APT 110		30.50818346	-90.45472579
Apartments	312 N Chestnut St APT 210		30.5081466	-90.45471886
Apartments	312 N Chestnut St APT 109		30.50819126	-90.45468321
Apartments	312 N Chestnut St APT 203		30.50842927	-90.45467494
Apartments	312 N Chestnut St APT 209		30.5081544	-90.45467628
Apartments	312 N Chestnut St APT 103		30.50839242	-90.45466801
Apartments	312 N Chestnut St APT 108		30.50820078	-90.45463025
Apartments	312 N Chestnut St APT 208		30.50816392	-90.45462332
Apartments	312 N Chestnut St APT 204		30.50844269	-90.45461616
Apartments	312 N Chestnut St APT 104		30.50840584	-90.45460923
Apartments	403 Bonita St APT B		30.51220738	-90.45454685
Apartments	312 N Chestnut St APT 107		30.50820853	-90.45458145

Apartments	312 N Chestnut St APT 207		30.50817168	-90.45457452
Apartments	403 Bonita St APT A		30.51215647	-90.45453573
Apartments	43256 S Holly St APT 3		30.48623435	-90.45452115
Apartments	43256 S Holly St APT 4		30.486178	-90.45451834
Apartments	43256 S Holly St APT 2		30.48628635	-90.45451628
Apartments	43256 S Holly St APT 1		30.48635649	-90.4545118
Apartments	105 S Chestnut St APT A		30.50515688	-90.45382156
Apartments	105 S Chestnut St APT B		30.5051659	-90.45377765
Apartments	1103 Sun Ln Apt D		30.51555524	-90.45367657
Apartments	1313 Sun Ln APT B		30.51854744	-90.45360364
Apartments	1313 Sun Ln APT A		30.51846578	-90.45359597
Apartments	1103 Sun Ln APT C		30.51554807	-90.45358414
Apartments	704 E Thomas St APT B		30.5053349	-90.4535855
Apartments	1313 Sun Ln APT C		30.5185977	-90.45342823
Apartments	704 E Thomas St APT A		30.50534533	-90.45353992
Apartments	1103 Sun Ln Apt B		30.51554445	-90.45327679
Apartments	803 E Church St APT E		30.50942346	-90.45325977
Apartments	803 E Church St APT F		30.50942805	-90.45320694
Apartments	1103 Sun Ln Apt A		30.51553084	-90.45315212
Apartments	803 E Church St APT D		30.50931157	-90.4531502
Apartments	803 E Church St APT A		30.50913773	-90.45310609
Apartments	803 E Church St APT B		30.50915037	-90.45305676
Apartments	910 S Chestnut St APT A		30.49724393	-90.45197232
Apartments	910 S Chestnut St APT B		30.49729117	-90.45197074
Apartments	912 S Chestnut St APT B		30.49715028	-90.45195226
Apartments	912 S Chestnut St APT A		30.49709396	-90.45194927
Apartments	914 S Chestnut St APT B		30.49699626	-90.4519246
Apartments	914 S Chestnut St APT A		30.49693491	-90.45192166
Apartments	608 Old Covington Hwy APT B		30.49355189	-90.45169557
Apartments	608 Old Covington Hwy APT A		30.49355195	-90.45164505
Apartments	610 Old Covington Hwy APT B		30.49355451	-90.45151096

Apartments	610 Old Covington Hwy APT A		30.49355307	-90.45147639
Apartments	700 Old Covington Hwy APT B		30.49355149	-90.45134642
Apartments	700 Old Covington Hwy APT A		30.49354935	-90.45131927
Apartments	904 E MERRY AVE APT A		30.50212761	-90.45023775
Apartments	904 E MERRY AVE APT B		30.50208511	-90.45021939
Apartments	932 Bill St APT B		30.49780201	-90.44971169
Apartments	932 Bill St APT A		30.49771446	-90.44970931
Apartments	1631 M C Moore Rd APT B		30.52356889	-90.44946085
Apartments	1631 M C Moore Rd APT A		30.52348476	-90.44946091
Apartments	928 Bill St APT B		30.49757341	-90.44964023
Apartments	928 Bill St APT A		30.49751682	-90.44956334
Apartments	933 Bill St APT A		30.49807249	-90.44945937
Apartments	933 Bill St APT B		30.49807028	-90.44936845
Apartments	924 Bill St APT B		30.4975144	-90.4493585
Apartments	924 Bill St APT A		30.4975028	-90.44925909
Apartments	920 Bill St APT B		30.49749626	-90.44911864
Apartments	905 Bill St APT A		30.49810075	-90.4490895
Apartments	901 Bill St APT A		30.49828668	-90.44907679
Apartments	905 Bill St APT B		30.49818408	-90.44907454
Apartments	901 Bill St APT B		30.49837417	-90.44906969
Apartments	909 Bill St APT A		30.49791189	-90.44907381
Apartments	909 Bill St APT B		30.49798973	-90.44905574
Apartments	920 Bill St APT A		30.49750046	-90.44902581
Manager's Apartment	916 Bill St APT B		30.49745516	-90.44881246
Apartments	1300 Range Rd APT 9		30.49354043	-90.44875768
Apartments	1304 Range Rd APT 7		30.49338466	-90.4487584
Apartments	1304 Range Rd APT 6		30.49335386	-90.44875619
Apartments	1300 Range Rd APT 10		30.49354058	-90.44867703
Apartments	904 Bill St APT B		30.49817058	-90.44862243
Apartments	900 Bill St APT A		30.49845818	-90.4486143
Apartments	908 Bill St APT B		30.49797607	-90.44861488

Apartments	908 Bill St APT A		30.49804837	-90.44861238
Apartments	912 Bill St APT B		30.49776874	-90.44861116
Apartments	900 Bill St APT B		30.49837615	-90.44860389
Apartments	904 Bill St APT A		30.49824595	-90.44859949
Apartments	912 Bill St Apt A		30.49785061	-90.44859744
Apartments	1300 Range Rd APT 11		30.49353931	-90.44859
Apartments	1302 Range Rd APT 5		30.49335651	-90.44855569
Apartments	1302 Range Rd APT 6		30.4933904	-90.44855539
Apartments	1300 Range Rd APT 12		30.4935374	-90.44851096
Apartments	1000 M C Moore Rd APT 6		30.51575149	-90.44827803
Apartments	1000 M C Moore Rd APT 2		30.51620828	-90.4482723
Apartments	1000 M C Moore Rd APT 5		30.51582165	-90.44827575
Apartments	1000 M C Moore Rd APT 4		30.51606077	-90.44827031
Apartments	1000 M C Moore Rd APT 1		30.51626697	-90.44826847
Apartments	1000 M C Moore Rd APT 7		30.515677	-90.44827374
Apartments	1000 M C Moore Rd APT 3		30.5161209	-90.44826812
Apartments	1000 M C Moore Rd APT 8		30.51561254	-90.448271
Apartments	107 Fleet Ln APT 2B		30.51362134	-90.44716663
Apartments	107 Fleet Ln APT 1A		30.51388229	-90.44715567
Apartments	107 Fleet Ln APT 2A		30.51361669	-90.44711129
Apartments	107 Fleet Ln APT 1B		30.5138776	-90.44709867
Apartments	107 Fleet Ln APT 4B		30.51363614	-90.44703232
Apartments	107 Fleet Ln APT 3A		30.51388475	-90.44701973
Apartments	107 Fleet Ln APT 4A		30.51362545	-90.44697067
Apartments	107 Fleet Ln APT 3B		30.51388512	-90.44696423
Apartments	107 Fleet Ln APT 6B		30.51362962	-90.44689433
Apartments	107 Fleet Ln APT 5A		30.5138878	-90.44688836
Apartments	107 Fleet Ln APT 6A		30.51363184	-90.44683687
Apartments	107 Fleet Ln APT 5B		30.51388705	-90.44683329
Apartments	1381 US Hwy 190 E APT I		30.50909007	-90.44377703
Apartments	1381 US Hwy 190 E APT H		30.50900921	-90.44377775

Apartments	1381 US Hwy 190 E APT J		30.50911979	-90.44377539
Apartments	1381 US Hwy 190 E APT F		30.50889981	-90.44377736
Apartments	1381 US Hwy 190 E APT G		30.50896639	-90.44377539
Apartments	1381 US Hwy 190 E APT E		30.50885819	-90.44377636
Apartments	1381 US Hwy 190 E APT D		30.50877494	-90.44377573
Apartments	1381 US Hwy 190 E APT C		30.50873926	-90.44377468
Apartments	1381 US Hwy 190 E APT A		30.50861558	-90.44377167
Apartments	1381 US Hwy 190 E APT B		30.50865481	-90.44377132
The Heights Apartments	19268 DR JOHN LAMBERT DR		30.47809993	-90.40886052
The Heights Apartments	19254 DR JOHN LAMBERT DR		30.47781615	-90.40863633
The Heights Apartments	19312 DR JOHN LAMBERT DR		30.52474121	-90.40791221
The Heights Apartments	19230 DR JOHN LAMBERT DR		30.47724697	-90.40824054
The Heights Apartments	19242 DR JOHN LAMBERT DR		30.47772424	-90.40801821
The Heights Apartments	19334 DR JOHN LAMBERT DR		30.47820074	-90.40766593
The Heights Apartments	19506 DR JOHN LAMBERT DR		30.47705362	-90.40739784
The Heights Apartments	19352 DR JOHN LAMBERT DR		30.47817932	-90.40712961
The Heights Apartments	19494 DR JOHN LAMBERT DR		30.47733479	-90.40693319
The Heights Apartments	19364 DR JOHN LAMBERT DR		30.4778303	-90.40675063
The Heights Apartments	19480 DR JOHN LAMBERT DR		30.47692652	-90.40662261
The Heights Apartments	19400 DR JOHN LAMBERT DR		30.47813521	-90.4063303
The Heights Apartments	19424 DR JOHN LAMBERT DR		30.47748227	-90.40633402
The Heights Apartments	19444 DR JOHN LAMBERT DR		30.47697266	-90.40628783

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

National Flood Insurance Program - Tangipahoa Parish									
	Tangipahoa Parish	Town of Amite City	City of Hammond	Town of Independence	Town of Kentwood	City of Ponchatoula	Town of Roseland	Village of Tickfaw	Village of Tangipahoa
Insurance Summary									
How many NFIP policies are in the community? What is the total premium and coverage?	# of Policies: 4,171; Total Premiums: \$3,506,561; Total Coverage: \$1,205,579,000	# of Policies: 38; Total Premiums: \$49,455; Total Coverage: \$12,875,000	Policies: 837 Total Premiums: \$974,382 Total Coverage: \$219,319,000	55 Policies, Premiums total \$47,140.00, Total coverage \$11,467.00	# of Policies: 18; Total Premiums: \$17,890; Total Coverage: \$6,969,000	# of Policies: 290; Total Premiums: \$252,332; Total Coverage: \$91,476,000	# of Policies: 3; Total Premiums: \$4,743; Total Coverage: \$1,073,000	# of Policies: 48; Total Premiums: \$42,762; Total Coverage: \$7,552,000	# of Policies: 4; Total Premiums: \$4,629; Total Coverage: \$917,000
How many claims have been paid in the community? What is the total amount of paid claims? How many of the claims were for substantial damage?	# of paid claims: 3,491; Total amount of paid claims: \$153,704,342; Substantial Damage: 704	# of paid claims: 36; Total amount of paid claims: \$1,706,611; Substantial Damage: 6	Paid Claims: 591 Total Amount of Paid Claims: \$16,507,457 Substantial Damage Claims: 47	Paid claims total 32, Total amount of paid claims is \$1,095,891.00. Substantial damage claims total is 4	# of paid claims: 4; Total amount of paid claims: \$237,356; Substantial Damage: 1	# of paid claims: 94; Total amount of paid claims: \$3,160,973; Substantial Damage: 11	# of paid claims: 6; Total amount of paid claims: \$95,326; Substantial Damage: 1	# of paid claims: 28; Total amount of paid claims: \$515,729; Substantial Damage: 4	# of paid claims: 22; Total amount of paid claims: \$23,769; Substantial Damage: 5
How many structures are exposed to flood risk with in the community?	Unknown	Unknown	Approximately 5,000		Unknown		22.10%	All of City Limits per Mayor Lamonte	
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	Low income areas	Unknown	N/A		Unknown		N/A	None per Mayor Lamonte	
Staff Resources									
Is the Community FPA or NFIP Coordinator certified?	Yes	No	No	No	No		Yes	No	

Is flood plain management an auxiliary function?	Auxillary	Unincorp TPG	No	Unincorp TPG	Unincorp TPG		yes	Unincorp TPG	
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit review, GIS, CRS duties	Unincorp TPG	N/A	Unincorp TPG	Unincorp TPG		Permit review & Insurance, Elevation Certificate Management, Compliance Enforcement, Public Education/Assistance, and Community Rating System (CRS)	Unincorp TPG	
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Full time job and no full time position	Outsourcing this function	N/A	Outsourcing this function	Outsourcing this function		Skyrocketing Premiums, Loss of Participation and Coverage, and Lack of Local Capacity	Outsourcing this function	
Compliance History									
Is the community in good standing with the NFIP?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Are there any outstanding compliance issues(i.e., current violations)?	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact(CAC)?	CAV: 03/06/2024; CAC: 04/23/2021	CAV: 01/09/2009; CAC: 11/17/2023	CAV: 12/13/2022 CAC: 09/29/2021	CAV: 09/08/2015; CAC: 08/05/2016	CAV: 09/29/2021; CAC: 10/18/2012	CAV: 11/16/2016; CAC: 10/26/2021	CAV: 05/30/2006; CAC: 05/09/2016	CAV: 08/23/2011; CAC: 11/08/2023	CAV: 03/06/2007; CAC: 11/18/2016
Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or	No	No	No	No	No	No	NO	No	No

needed? If so when?									
Regulation									
When did the community enter the NFIP?	E= 04/18/1975; R= 02/02/1983	E= 05/16/1975; R= 06/30/1976	12/15/1981	E=07/25/1975; R=07/05/1977	E= 04/24/1975; R= 04/15/1980	E= 06/05/1975; R= 04/17/1979	E= 03/23/1977; R= 09/01/1987	E= 07/30/1975; R= 06/28/1977	E= 03/31/1975; R= 09/28/1979
Are the FIRMs digital or paper?	Digital		Digital	Digital	Digital		Digital	Digital	
When did the community adopt the FIRM?	7.22.2010	7.22.2010	Initial: 12/15/1981 Current: 07/22/2010	7.22.2010	7.22.2010		5/23/2010	7/22/2010	
Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed FEMA or State minimum requirements? If so, in what ways?	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets	Meets
Community Rating System (CRS)									
Does the community participate in CRS?	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
What is the community's CRS Class Ranking?	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Does the plan include CRS planning requirements?	Yes	No	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	No	

Appendix F: Community Rating System

Introduction To The Community Rating System (CRS)

The CRS is a voluntary program, which provides incentives for communities to implement floodplain management activities that exceed those required by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The goals of the CRS are to (1) reduce flood damage to insurable property; (2) strengthen and support all insurance aspects of the NFIP; and (3) encourage a comprehensive approach to floodplain management. An incentive for communities to participate in the CRS is discounts on flood insurance premiums for local policyholders. A community earns points for each CRS activity completed; the number of points earned determines the amount of the flood insurance premium discount. Premium discounts for policies on properties located within the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) range from 5% for a Class 9 community, to 45% for Class 1. See the table below for the number of points needed per class, along with corresponding premium discounts.

Table F-1: CRS Classes and Corresponding Insurance Premium Reductions

Credit Points	Class	Flood Insurance Premium Reduction
4,500+	1	45%
4,000 – 4,499	2	40%
3,500 – 3,999	3	35%
3,000 – 3,499	4	30%
2,500 – 2,999	5	25%
2,000 – 2,499	6	20%
1,500 – 1,999	7	15%
1,000 – 1,499	8	10%
500 – 999	9	5%
0 – 499	10	0%

The Community Rating System is organized into four series, numbered 300 through 600, which together contain 19 activities. Within these activities are 94 individual elements that communities can complete to earn points. The 300 Series focuses on public information, the 400 Series addresses mapping and regulations, the 500 Series deals with flood damage reduction, and the 600 Series emphasizes flood warning and response.

Louisiana CRS Communities

According to the FEMA NFIP Community Book, there are 318 communities in Louisiana that participate in the NFIP. Of those, 42 also participate in the CRS. These 42 communities make up approximately 12% of the NFIP in the state, and ~70% of the policies in Louisiana. Of the top 25 Louisiana communities by the number of policies, 21 of them participate in the CRS program. Participation in the CRS provides these communities with annual savings of over \$29,000,000. In comparison to the national rate of participation of 6%, Louisiana communities are very active in the CRS. (2024 Louisiana State Hazard Mitigation Plan, GOHSEP)

The map on the next page illustrates that most CRS communities are located in the southeastern portion of the state, with the largest concentration around urban areas. In the northern part of the state, CRS communities are fewer but still tend to cluster near urban centers.

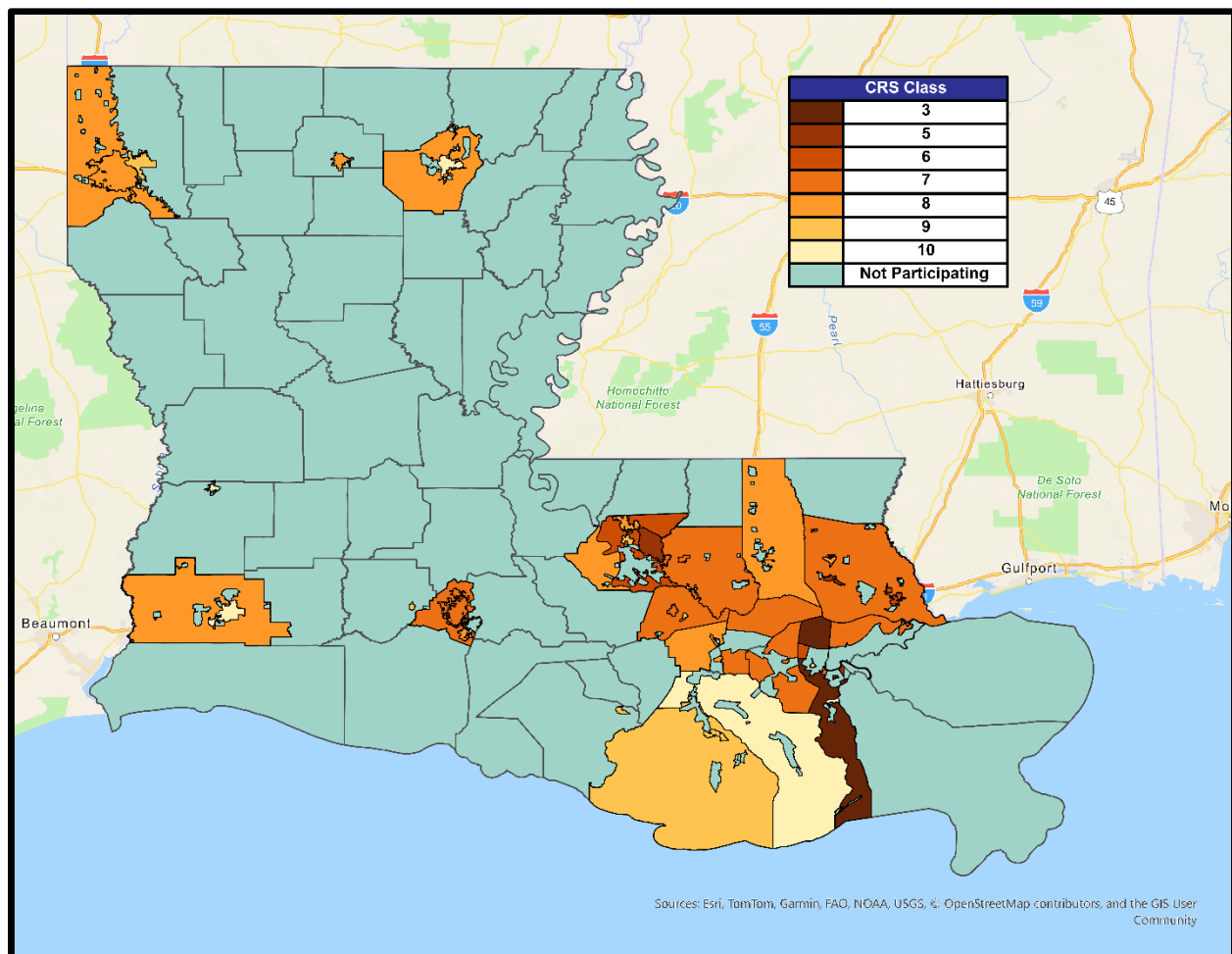


Figure F-1: CRS Communities and Their Classes

CRS Activity Introduction

As an introduction, [Table F-2](#) lists each of the activities available for credit under the Community Rating System. CRS activities are numbered according to series 300 through 600. Each activity in the series lists elements for potential points. For example, 300 is the series for Public Information Activities, and 310 is the Elevation Certificate activity that has three elements: a, b, and c.

Table F-2: CRS Activities and Elements

300 Series: Public Information Activities		400 Series: Mapping and Regulations	
310: Elevation Certificates		410: Floodplain Mapping	
a	Construction certificate management procedures	a	New Study
b	Elevation Certificate on post-FIRM bldgs.	b	Leverage
c	Elevation Certificate on pre-FIRM bldgs.	c	State Review
320: Map Information Service		d	Higher Study Standards
a	Basic FIRM Information	e	More Restrictive Floodway Standard
b	Additional FIRM Information	f	Mapping of Special Hazards Areas
c	Other Flood Problems Not Shown on FIRM	420: Open Space Preservation	
d	Flood Depth Data	a	Open Space Preservation
e	Special Flood-Related Hazards	b	Deed Restriction
f	Historical Flood Information	c	Natural Functions Open Space
g	Natural floodplain functions	d	Special Hazards Open Space
330: Outreach Projects		e	Coastal Erosion Open Space
a	Outreach Projects	f	Open Space Incentives
b	Flood Response Preparations	g	Low-density Zoning
c	Program for Public Information	h	Natural Shoreline Protection
d	Stakeholder Delivery	430: Higher Regulatory Standards	
340: Hazard Disclosure		a	Development Limitations
a	Disclosure of the Flood Hazard	b	Freeboard
b	Other Disclosure Requirements	c	Foundation Protection
c	Real Estate Agents' Brochure	d	Cumulative Substantial Improvements
d	Disclosure of Other Hazards	e	Lower Substantial Improvements
350: Flood Protection Information		f	Protection Of Critical Facilities
a	Flood Protection Library	g	Enclosure Limits
b	Locally Pertinent Documents	h	Building Code
c	Flood Protection Website	i	Local Drainage Protection
360: Flood Protection Assistance		j	Manufactured Home Park
a	Property Protection Advice	k	Coastal A Zones
b	Protection Advice Provided After a Site Visit	l	Special Hazards Regulations
c	Financial Assistance Advice	m	Tsunami Hazard Regulations
d	Advisor Training	n	Coastal Erosion Hazard Regulation
370: Flood Insurance Promotion		o	Other Higher Standards
a	Flood Insurance Coverage Assessment	p	Regulations Administration
b	Coverage Improvement Plan	440: Flood Data Maintenance	
c	Coverage Improvement Plan implementation	a	Additional Map Data
d	Technical Assistance	b	FIRM Maintenance
e	Flood Insurance Brochures	c	Benchmark Maintenance
f	Flood Insurance Meeting	d	Erosion Data Maintenance
g	State-required Continuing Education	450: Flood Protection Information	
		a	Stormwater Management Regulations
		b	Watershed Master Plan
		c	Erosion and Sedimentation Control
		d	Water Quality Regulations

500 Series: Flood Damage Reduction Activities	
510: Floodplain Management Planning	
a	Floodplain Management Planning
b	Repetitive Loss Area Analyses
c	Natural Floodplain Functions Plan
d	Substantial Damage Management Plan
520: Acquisition and Relocation	
a	Buildings Acquired or Relocated
b	Buildings on the Repetitive Loss List
c	Severe Repetitive Loss Properties
d	Critical Facilities
e	Buildings Located in the V or Coastal A Zone
530: Flood Protection	
a	Flood Protection Project Technique Used
b	Flood Protection Improvement
c	Protected Buildings
540: Drainage System Maintenance	
a	Channel Debris Removal
b	Problem Site Maintenance
c	Capital Improvements Program
d	Stream Dumping Regulations
e	Storage Basin Maintenance

600 Series: Warning and Response	
610: Flood Warning and Response	
a	Flood Threat Recognition System
b	Emergency Warning Dissemination
c	Flood Response Operations Plan
d	Critical Facilities Planning
e	StormReady Community
f	TsunamiReady Community
620: Levees	
a	Levee Maintenance
b	Levee Failure Threat Recognition System
c	Levee Failure Warning
d	Levee Failure Response Operations
e	Levee Failure Critical Facilities Planning
630: Dams	
a	State Dam Safety Program
b	Dam Failure Threat Recognition System
c	Dam Failure Warning
d	Dam Failure Response Operations
e	Dam Failure Critical Facilities Planning

Note that the CRS activities in the previous tables are divided by series. The 300 series, or public information activities, includes activities that involve providing information through brochures, the library, a website, or in other mediums. The 400 series, or mapping and regulations, spans floodplain mapping, open space preservation, higher regulatory standards, flood data maintenance, and stormwater management. The 500 series, or flood damage reduction activities, involves floodplain management planning, acquisition and relocation, flood protection, and drainage system maintenance. The 600 series, or warning and response, includes activities that have to do with flood threats, levees, and dams. Each series has a number of activities and elements within it. The focus of this appendix will be earning critical points through activity 510 – Floodplain Management Planning, and more specifically, element 512.a.

Element 512.a: Floodplain Management Planning

The Floodplain Management Planning activity provides points to communities who create plans to manage their floodplains. Activity 510 provides points to communities that develop and adopt three types of these plans:

- A floodplain management or multi-hazard mitigation plan to provide overall guidance for preventing and reducing flood problems (Activity 512.a);
- Area analyses for repetitive loss areas (Activity 512.b); or
- Plans that protect natural floodplain functions (Activity 512.c).

Within this activity, Element 512.a states that a maximum of 382 points may be awarded to communities that create a community-wide floodplain management plan following a standard planning process. This process consists of ten steps, and the planning process must receive some credit under each of the ten steps in order to be considered. If the plan is approved by FEMA as a multi-hazard mitigation plan such as this document, and one step is missing, the mitigation plan may only receive a maximum of 50 points. If the plan is missing two or more steps, the community will receive no credit for this element. Because of this, it is imperative that each of the steps is adequately addressed within this appendix, as well as the rest of the planning document.

Step 1: Organize

The credit for Step 1 is based on how the community organizes to prepare its floodplain management plan. Receiving input from various offices, departments, and agencies within the community can produce a more comprehensive planning document. There are three opportunities to earn a total of 15 points through this step. The first opportunity which can earn four points is by having the office responsible for the community's land use and comprehensive planning actively involved in the floodplain planning process. This could be any office provided that it performs regular land use or comprehensive planning duties for the community. However, this office is usually not the floodplain management or mitigation planner or consultant because the intention is to incorporate the floodplain management or mitigation plan into the rest of the community's planning activities.

The second opportunity to earn points under Step 1 is if the planning process is conducted through a committee composed of staff from community departments that have expertise in activities/actions that could prevent or reduce the severity of hazards that impact the community. These activities, which will be included in Step 7, show an active commitment toward building and strengthening the resiliency of the community. One point is earned for each office represented, up to nine total points. However, no credit is provided for the creation of a planning committee if the committee only meets once or twice. In order to receive the maximum credit, the committee must meet a sufficient number of times to involve the members in the following key steps of the planning process:

- Step 4: Assess the Hazard
- Step 5: Assess the Problem
- Step 6: Set Goals
- Step 7: Review Possible Activities
- Step 8: Draft an Action Plan

If the community wants credit for participating in a multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation planning committee, the following guidelines must be satisfied:

- The community must send at least two representatives to the planning committee
- At least half of the community's representatives must attend all the meetings of the planning committee
- CRS credit for the multi-jurisdictional planning committee will be based on the representation from offices that implement the activities included in step 7

Lastly, the third opportunity to earn Step 1 points is through the formal creation or recognition of the planning process/planning committee by action of the community's governing body. The preferred method is a formal resolution that designates who is responsible for preparing the plan specifies a completion deadline. If a community participates in a multi-jurisdictional committee, its governing body must act in order for the community to receive credit. A city will not receive credit for a parish council resolution.

Qualifying Activities for Step 1

Opportunity 1.a. – Involvement of Office Responsible for Community Planning

The following table highlights active participation from offices responsible for community planning and development. These representatives attended meetings throughout the plan update process and provided feedback on the plan when requested.

Table F-3: Planning Committee Members Responsible for Community Planning

Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee		
Name	Title	Agency
Tracie Schillace	Planning Director	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Bridget Bailey	Community Development Director	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Ginger Cangelosi	Economic Development	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Missy Cowart	Grants/Accounting	Tangipahoa Parish Government
Robert Morgan	Building Official	Tangipahoa Parish Government

Opportunity 1.b. – Planning Committee of Department Staff

Tangipahoa Parish made a concerted effort to create a robust planning committee for the 2026 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. To encourage participation, an email correspondence was sent to potential committee members and stakeholders requesting their involvement in the planning process. A list of the full planning committee can be found below.

Table F-4: Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Committee and Other Participants

Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee				
Name	Title	Agency	Representation	Email
Dawson Primes	OHSEP Director	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	dprimes@tangipahoa.org
Tracie Schillace	Planning Director	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	tschillace@tangipahoa.org
Anmol Soni	Assistant Professor	LSU	Public Information	anmolsoni@lsu.edu
Arlene Bankston	N/A	Public	Public Information	arlenejhb@yahoo.com
Ashley Hennick	Assistant Municipal Clerk	Village of Tickfaw	Public Information	tickfawcityhall@bellsouth.net
Bill Moorman	GIS Specialist	TPG	Preventive Measures, Structural Projects	bmoorman@tangipahoa.org
Brian Allen	Retired	Public	Public Information	brian.k.allen@hotmail.com
Bridget Bailey	Community Development Director	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	bbailey@tangipahoa.org
Cali Leblanc	Safety Coordinator	TPG	Preventive Measures, Emergency Services, Public Information	cleblanc@tangipahoa.org
Carollannia Johnson	Mayor Pro Temp	Town of Roseland	Public Information	carollanniajohnson@gmail.com
Charles Borchers	Director of Administration	City of Hammond	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	borchers_cw@hammond.org
Charles Schilcher	Director	Tangipahoa Parish Water District	Natural Resource Protection, Public Information	charles@tangiwater.com
Chris Benson	Arborist	Tangi Tree	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Public Information	chris@tangitree.com
Chris Rippetoe	Program Manager	LSU-SDMI	Public Information	crippe2@lsu.edu
Cindy Benitez	PIO	TPG	Public Information	cbenitez@tangipahoa.org
Daniel Folks	Fire Chief	Hammond FD	Emergency Services	folks_dt@hammond.org
David Atkins	Administrator	Tangipahoa Fire	Emergency Services	datkins@tangipahoa.org
Deborah Swenson	N/A	Public	Public Information	-
Derek Short	Municipal Clerk	Village of Tickfaw	Public Information	tickfawcityhall@bellsouth.net

Fredrika Ruffin	Clerk	Town of Kentwood	Public Information	fo@kentwoodla.org
Gaylin Mull	Community Development	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	gmull@tangipahoa.org
Ginger Cangelosi	Economic Development	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	gcangelosi@tangipahoa.org
Irma Gordon	Mayor	Town of Kentwood	Public Information	mayor@kentwoodla.org
Jason Hood	Business Manager	Tangipahoa Parish Sewer District	Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	jhood@tpsd1.org
Jason Martin	Emergency Management Analyst	LSU-SDMI	Public Information	jmar293@lsu.edu
Jason Wilson	Economic Specialist	TPG	Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	jwilson@tangipahoa.org
Jeffrey Barthelmy	Special Projects	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	jbarthelemy@tangipahoa.org
Jeffrey McKneely	CFO	Tangipahoa Parish School System	Preventive Measures, Public Information	jeffrey.mckneely@tangischools.org
Jewel McCoy	City Clerk	Town of Amite City	Public Information	amitecityclerk@townofamitecity.com
Jim Paine	Mayor	Town of Independence	Public Information	jpaine@townofindy.com
Joe Mier	Real Estate Appraiser	Public	Public Information	joe@jmappraisers.com
Joe Thomas	CAO	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	jthomas@tangipahoa.org
John Dardis	Grant	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Structural Projects	jdardis@tangipahoa.org
Jolie Pierce	Community Development	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	jpierce@tangipahoa.org
Jonquil Bickham	Landscaper	Public	Public Information	-
Kevin Greer	Project Manager	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	kgreer@tangipahoa.org
Kevin Raiford	Assessor	TPAO	Property Protection	kraiford@tangiassessor.org
Kevin Tzeng	Staff Accountant	TPG	Preventive Measures, Public Information	ktzeng@tangipahoa.org
Kim Morse	Assistant Planner	TPG	Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects	kmorse@tangipahoa.org
Lennie Lafleur	Hazard Mitigation Coordinator	GOHSEP	Public Information	lennie.lafleur@la.gov
Marion Pearson	Hazard Mitigation Coordinator	GOHSEP	Public Information	marion.pearson@la.gov

Marvin Vernon	Retired	Public	Public Information	vernonmarvin985@gmail.com
Matthew Allen	N/A	Northshore Riverwatch	Public Information	nsriverwatch@att.net
Mel Lamp	Architect	Public	Public Information	constructionarchitect@hotmail.com
Melissa Stilley	Superintendent	Tangipahoa Parish School System	Preventive Measures, Public Information	melissa.stilley@tangischools.org
Missy Cowart	CFO	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	mcowart@tangipahoa.org
Nic LeBlanc	Building Official	Town of Independence/Amite City	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	nleblanc@tangipahoa.org
Oscar Smith	Retired	Public	Public Information	-
Robby Miller	Parish President	TPG	Public Information	rmiller@tangipahoa.org
Rober Morgan	Building Official	TPG	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Emergency Services, Structural Projects, Public Information	rmorgan@tangipahoa.org
Sharlet Johnson	Clerk	Town of Roseland	Public Information	sharlet.johnson@townofroseland.org
Sheila Allen	Retired	Public	Public Information	svallen61@hotmail.com
Tina Bickham	Landscaper	Public	Public Information	-
Todd Acosta	Chief Nursing Officer	Hood Memorial Hospital	Emergency Services, Public Information	todd@hoodmemorial.com
Tommy Becnel	-	Public	Public Information	-
Van Showers	Mayor	Village of Roseland	Public Information	mayorvshowers@gmail.com
Virginia Gray	Mayor	Village of Tangipahoa	Public Information	villageoftangipahoa1@outlook.com
Wesley Daniels	Mayor	City of Ponchatoula	Public Information	mayor@cityofponchatoula.com
Zachary Maurer	Arborist	Tangi Tree	Preventive Measures, Property Protection, Public Information	zachary@tangitree.com

Opportunity 1.c. – Formal Recognition of the Planning Process by Governing Body

The third opportunity to earn credit under Step 1 is the formal creation or recognition of the planning process by action of the community's governing body. This ensures that the hazard mitigation planning effort is officially supported and authorized at the leadership level and is integrated into the community's overall planning framework.

T. P. RESOLUTION NO. R25-15

A RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING THE HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING PROCESS AND ESTABLISHING A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires state and local governments to develop and adopt hazard mitigation plans in order to maintain eligibility for certain federal disaster assistance and mitigation funding programs; and

WHEREAS, Tangipahoa Parish, in coordination with its municipalities and key local stakeholders, is undertaking the development of the 2026 Tangipahoa Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan to identify, evaluate, and implement strategies to reduce risks associated with natural hazards; and

WHEREAS, the Parish recognizes the importance of participating in a multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation planning process coordinated through the Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) and supported by the Stephenson Disaster Management Institute (SDMI) at Louisiana State University;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TANGIPAHOA PARISH COUNCIL that:

- The Parish formally recognizes the multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation planning process** as the official method for identifying, assessing, and prioritizing actions to reduce risks from natural hazards affecting Tangipahoa Parish.
- A Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC)** is hereby designated to represent Tangipahoa Parish throughout the planning process. The HMPC shall include representation from, but limited to, the following sectors:
 - Parish Administration
 - Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
 - Planning and Zoning
 - Public Works
 - Floodplain Management
 - Tangipahoa Parish School System
 - Municipal Governments
 - Local utility providers
 - Business and economic development stakeholders
 - Community-based and nonprofit organizations
- The chairperson of the HMPC** shall be appointed by the Parish President or their designee. Tracie Schillace, CFM and Director of Planning, shall serve as the chair and be responsible for coordinating meeting agendas, facilitating committee discussions, and ensuring timely communication between the committee and the Parish Council.
- Staff support and technical assistance** for the planning process shall be provided by the Tangipahoa Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness and through technical services provided by SDMI.
- The Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee is charged with overseeing the development of the updated Tangipahoa Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, to be completed and submitted to GOHSEP and FEMA for approval no later than **June 15, 2026**.
- This resolution shall be effective upon adoption.

On motion by Ridgel and seconded by Hyde, the foregoing Resolution was hereby declared adopted on this the 12th day of May, 2025 by the following roll-call vote:

YEAS: Sinagra, Ingraffia, Joseph, Havis, Ridgel, Mayeaux, Wells, Vial, Hyde, Cieutat

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

NOT VOTING: None

ATTEST:


Jill DeSouge, Council Clerk
Tangipahoa Parish Council


David P. Vial, Chairman
Tangipahoa Parish Council


Robby Miller, President
Tangipahoa Parish

Figure F-2: Resolution Recognizing the Tangipahoa Parish Planning Committee

Step 2: Involve The Public

The involvement of the general public is a major component of the hazard mitigation planning process, and the CRS planning process is no exception. The term “public” includes residents, businesses, property owners, and tenants in the floodplain and other hazard areas, as well as stakeholders in the community and other governmental agencies. The CRS planning process must include an opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during its development and before its approval. The best way to accomplish this is through the inclusion of members of the public on the planning committee, although they may also be organized as a separate committee. It is important to note that 50% of the maximum credit for this planning step is a prerequisite for Class 4 or better communities.

There are four opportunities to earn a total of 120 points under this step. The first opportunity can earn a maximum of 60 points if the planning process is conducted through a planning committee that includes members of the public and meets the following criteria:

- One half of the committee members must be representatives of the public or stakeholders for full credit
- The committee must meet a sufficient number of times to involve members in the keys steps of the process identified in Step 1
- All meeting must be open to the public and the meeting schedule must be publicly posted
- The planning process must be conducted through a committee composed of staff from community departments that have expertise in activities/actions that could prevent or reduce the severity of hazards that impact the community.
- The formalities of organizing and naming the committee are not as important as the membership and participation of all members

The second opportunity for earning credit under Step 2 is to hold one or more public meetings in the affected area(s) within the first two months of the planning process. These meetings provide the committee with an opportunity to gather public input on natural hazards, existing problems, and potential solutions. It is important to note that these meetings must be held separately from the planning committee meetings credited under the previous activity.

The third opportunity for earning credit under Step 2 is to hold one or more public meetings to gather input on the recommended plan. These meetings must occur near the end of the planning process, at least two weeks before the plan is submitted to the community’s governing body. Their purpose is to present the plan and its findings to the public and provide an opportunity for questions, comments, and potential revisions to strengthen the plan.

The fourth and final opportunity to earn CRS points under Step 2 is through public information activities that explain the planning process and encourage community input. Communities can earn five points for each activity, up to a maximum of 30 points.

Qualifying Activities for Step 2

Opportunity 2.a. – Planning Process Conducted Through a Planning Committee

The hazard mitigation planning process for Tangipahoa Parish was conducted through an established planning committee composed of parish staff, municipal representatives, stakeholders, and subject matter experts. The committee actively participated throughout the planning process, including attending meetings, contributing to the risk assessment, reviewing draft materials, and providing input on mitigation strategies and actions. The planning process included multiple meetings and coordinated activities to ensure comprehensive participation and collaboration among all parties involved. Additional details regarding the planning committee and process are provided in [Appendix A: Planning Process](#)

Opportunity 2.b. – Public Meeting Within Two Months of Process Initiation in Impacted Area

The Parish fulfilled CRS Step 2(b) by holding a separate public information meeting on July 29, 2025, designed specifically to inform residents about the Hazard Mitigation Plan update process and gather valuable community input. This meeting occurred within two months of the June 4, 2025 Kickoff Meeting and was conducted independently from the planning committee meetings, consistent with CRS requirements. The meeting was publicly

announced and advertised in advance, with a copy of the official notice included on the following page of this appendix. Tangipahoa Parish distributed the announcement through the parish website, social media platforms, email outreach to stakeholder groups and community partners, and coordination with participating municipalities to maximize visibility and ensure broad public access.

Consistent with the language in the public notice, the purpose of the meeting was to inform residents about the Hazard Mitigation Plan update process and gather valuable community input on natural hazards affecting the parish. The Parish emphasized the importance of community perspectives in shaping a robust plan that reflects the needs and concerns of residents, noting that public participation is crucial to creating a safer and more resilient Tangipahoa Parish. Attendees were invited to share local experiences, identify hazards of concern, and discuss potential mitigation strategies. Public comments gathered during the meeting helped guide the identification of hazards, assessment of impacts, and development of updated mitigation approaches for all participating jurisdictions.

This separately held, publicly advertised meeting, conducted within the first two months of the planning process, open to all residents, and focused on obtaining public input, fully satisfies the requirements of CRS Step 2(b).

The figures on the following pages display a copy of the public meeting notice that was dispersed to all residents of Tangipahoa Parish, as well as the meeting agenda that was provided to attendees. More information on these meetings can be found in [Appendix A: Planning Process](#).



Tangipahoa Parish Government

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 15, 2025

CONTACT: Tracie Schillace

Email: tschillace@tangipahoa.org

Phone: (985) 340-9028

Community Input Sought for 2026 Tangipahoa Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

PUBLIC MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT

Hammond, LA — Tangipahoa Parish Government (TPG), in partnership with the Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) and the Stephenson Disaster Management Institute (SDMI) at LSU, invites residents from across the Tangipahoa Parish planning area to attend the second public meeting for the Tangipahoa Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan update.

The meeting will take place on **Tuesday, July 29th at 10:00 AM** at the **SLU Southeast LA Business Center Small Business Development Center**, located at **1514 Martens Dr, Hammond, LA 70401** (Second Floor).

The purpose of this meeting is to provide the public with information on hazard mitigation and the planning process, and to obtain input on the natural hazards impacting the area, the problems they cause, and possible solutions. This is a critical step in the plan update process, which will outline strategies to reduce disaster risks, protect lives, limit property damage, and strengthen community resilience.

TPG and LSU-SDMI are leading this effort to ensure the plan reflects the needs and priorities of Tangipahoa Parish residents. Community members are also encouraged to complete a brief online survey to share their perspectives on local hazards: <https://bit.ly/3ZNLmjG>

Your participation is critical in shaping a Hazard Mitigation Plan that addresses our parish's challenges and works toward a safer, stronger, and more resilient Tangipahoa Parish.

For more information about the public meeting or the Hazard Mitigation Plan update process, please contact **Tracie Schillace**.

If you are unable to attend the meeting in person, you may join the meeting virtually via Google Meet by accessing the following link: meet.google.com/zea-oysk-soi

If you have any questions and/or comments, please submit them to **Tracie Schillace** by 5:00 P.M., Thursday, July 24.

Figure F-3: Meeting Notice for the Public Outreach Meeting



2026 Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan

HMP Update Public Information Meeting

July 29th, 2025

INTRODUCTIONS

- Tangipahoa Parish OHSEP Director and Executive Planning Committee Members
- Stephenson Disaster Management Institute Team
- Governor's Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness Team

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN OVERVIEW

- Hazard Mitigation and its Benefits
- Purpose of the Plan
- Plan Update Requirements
- Community Rating System Highlights

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION & RISK ASSESSMENT

- Previously Profiled Hazards
- FEMA's National Risk Index
- Hazards Discussion & Public Input
- Parish Mitigation Survey

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE TIMELINE

- Update Process
 - Planning Committee Meeting
 - Risk Assessment Meeting
 - Mitigation Strategy Meeting
 - Public Plan Review Meeting
 - Additional CRS Meetings*
- Approval Process
 - GOHSEP/FEMA Review
 - Approvable Pending Adoption Status
 - Adoption by Incorporated Jurisdictions
 - FEMA Final Approval
- SDMI Website

CALL TO ACTION

Q&A

ADJORN

Scan to access the survey! →



Figure F-4: Agenda for the Public Outreach Meeting

Opportunity 2.c. – Public Meeting held for Review of Draft Plan

At the conclusion of the planning process, Tangipahoa Parish held a dedicated Public Plan Review Meeting on June 8, 2026, to obtain public input on the recommended hazard mitigation plan prior to submission to GOHSEP and FEMA. This meeting was held separately from all planning committee meetings and was specifically intended to present the draft plan, explain its findings and recommendations, and allow residents and stakeholders to ask questions and provide comments for consideration. Consistent with CRS Step 2(c), the meeting occurred more than two weeks before the plan was submitted to the governing bodies for adoption.

The Public Plan Review Meeting was publicly advertised in advance through the SDMI website, email distributions, government website, and direct outreach to stakeholder groups and community organizations. The notice invited residents to review and comment on the draft plan and emphasized that public input would be used to refine the final document. During the meeting, SDMI and parish staff presented an overview of the risk assessment, mitigation strategy, and jurisdiction-specific action plans, and attendees were provided opportunities to raise questions, identify concerns, and recommend revisions. All comments received were documented and reviewed as part of the final plan refinement process.

By providing a publicly noticed, stand-alone meeting dedicated to reviewing the proposed plan and soliciting public comment, and by holding it well before submittal to the communities' respective governing bodies, Tangipahoa Parish collectively satisfied the requirements of CRS Step 2(c).

The figures on the following pages display the meeting agenda that was provided to the public and the public meeting notice that was dispersed to all residents Tangipahoa Parish. More information on this public meeting can be found in [Appendix A: Planning Process](#)

Tangipahoa Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE****May 20, 2026****CONTACT:** Tracie Schillace**Email:** tschillace@tangipahoa.org**Community Input Sought for 2026 Tangipahoa Parish Multi-Jurisdictional
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update****PUBLIC MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT**

Hammond, LA—Tangipahoa Parish Government (TPG), in partnership with the Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness and the Stephenson Disaster Management Institute at Louisiana State University (SDMI), invites residents and stakeholders to attend the **sixth and final public meeting for the 2026 Tangipahoa Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan update**.

The meeting will take place on **Monday June 8, 2026, at 1:30 PM** at the **Tangipahoa Parish Government Complex**, located at **15485 W. Club Deluxe Rd, Hammond, LA 70403**.

During this meeting, SDMI will present the **final draft of the Hazard Mitigation Plan**, including an overview of the planning process, the parish risk assessment, and the mitigation actions proposed to reduce long-term risks from natural hazards across Tangipahoa Parish. The draft plan reflects months of collaboration between parish officials, participating municipalities, partner agencies, and the public.

This meeting represents the **final opportunity for residents and stakeholders to review the draft plan and provide input before the plan is submitted to the State of Louisiana and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for formal approval**.

Public participation has been a critical component throughout the planning process, and feedback from the community helps ensure the plan reflects the priorities, concerns, and needs of Tangipahoa Parish residents. Residents are strongly encouraged to attend and learn more about the hazards facing the parish and the actions being proposed to strengthen community resilience and reduce future disaster impacts.

If you are unable to attend the meeting in person, you may join the meeting virtually via the parish council website via the following link:

<https://meet.google.com/ono-vjep-vnt>

Your participation is critical in shaping a Hazard Mitigation Plan that addresses our parish's challenges and works toward a safer, stronger, and more resilient Tangipahoa Parish.

For more information about the public meeting or the Hazard Mitigation Plan update process, please contact **Tracie Schillace** at tschillace@tangipahoa.org.

Figure F-5: Meeting Notice for the Public Plan Review Meeting

2026 Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Public Plan Review Meeting

June 8, 2026

Welcome & Introductions

Planning Process Overview

Population & Development Trends

- Population Change
- Housing Development Change
- At Risk Populations

Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment Review

- Hazards from 2021 Plan
- National Risk Index (NRI)
- Hazards Identified for 2026 Plan Update
- NRI vs PRI vs Public Perception

Mitigation Strategy Review

- Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Goals
- Mitigation Strategy Statistics
 - Per Community
 - Per Status
 - Per Hazard

Community Discussions

- Plan Approval Timeline
- Hazard Mitigation Website: hmplans.lsu.edu

Next Steps

- **Submit comments through SDMI Website!**
 - NLT June 22, 2026
- All adoptions returned to SDMI before plan submission

Adjourn

Figure F-6: Agenda for the Public Plan Review Meeting

Opportunity 2.d. – Additional Public Information Activities to Encourage Input

Several public information activities were implemented throughout the Hazard Mitigation Plan update process to explain the planning effort and encourage broad public input, consistent with CRS Step 2.d. These activities supplemented the formal public meetings and provided multiple avenues for residents, stakeholders, and underserved populations to engage with the planning committee.

One major public information activity was the parish wide online public opinion survey, administered between June 2025 and April 2026. The survey gathered residents' perceptions of natural hazards, vulnerability concerns, priorities for risk reduction, and preferred mitigation techniques. The survey link was distributed through multiple channels—including websites, email lists, and public meetings—and was accessible to all residents of Tangipahoa Parish and its municipalities. Because the survey was available to the entire parish population rather than a limited group, it contributed directly to CRS credit for broad public outreach and engagement.

To further support accessibility, every meeting held during the plan update process was conducted in a hybrid format, with both in-person attendance and real-time webcast access via Zoom. This ensured that planning committee members, stakeholders, and members of the public—particularly those with mobility limitations or scheduling conflicts—could attend, receive planning materials, and provide comments. Access information for each webcast was publicly posted in advance of the meetings, and participation was strongly encouraged.

During the Risk Assessment Meeting, the planning committee also distributed an incident/issue questionnaire to solicit detailed, location-specific feedback from residents regarding past hazard events and impacts. Although no completed questionnaires were returned, the activity itself meets CRS criteria because it was designed to collect information from the public about natural hazards and potential mitigation measures.

Finally, SDMI created and maintained a dedicated Hazard Mitigation Plan Update website that served as a central hub for public engagement. The website included an overview of the planning process, meeting announcements, agendas, presentation materials, status updates, the public survey link, and the full draft plan for public review. This ensured continuous access to information and encouraged additional input prior to plan adoption. This website can be found at <https://hmplans.lsu.edu/> and a snapshot of the website can be found on the following page

Together, these activities, online surveys, hybrid-access meetings, civic organization outreach, questionnaires, and a publicly accessible project website, demonstrate intentional, sustained public engagement throughout the planning process and support the maximum available CRS credit for Step 2.d.



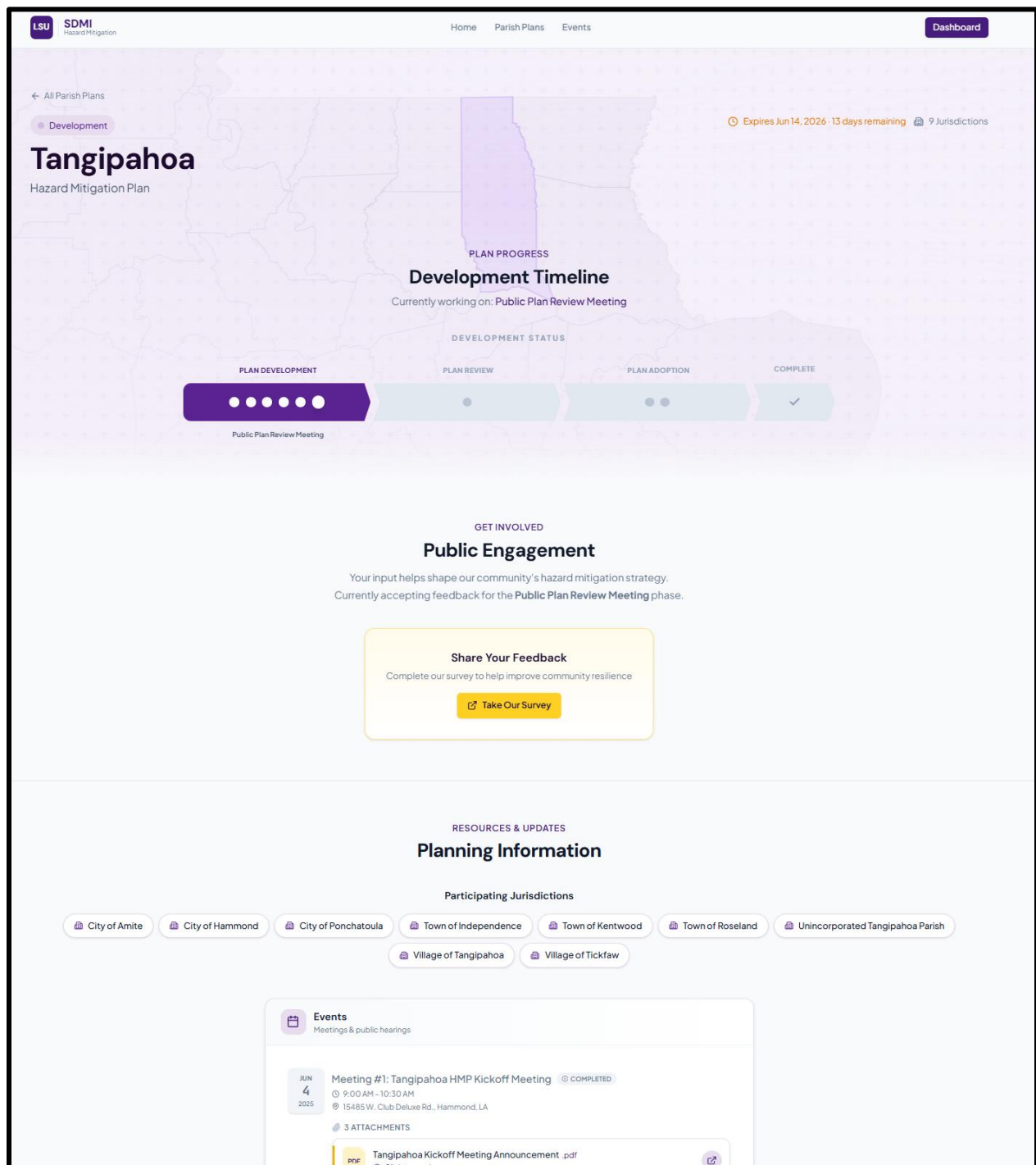


Figure F-7: Tangipahoa Parish's Page on SDMI's Hazard Mitigation Website

Step 3: Coordinate

In many cases, flood hazards within communities have already been studied, with existing plans, reports, and studies available for review. There may also be flood protection activities underway or under consideration by other agencies. Step 3 emphasizes coordinating with these additional agencies and organizations, particularly those not represented on the planning committee, and incorporating their plans and activities into the floodplain management plan. During this step, the community's goals should be identified, reviewed, and considered as part of plan development. These goals should also be carried forward and evaluated again when developing the floodplain management plan's goals in Step 6.

There are two opportunities to earn points under Step 3, with a maximum of 35 points available. The first opportunity is through the inclusion of a review of existing studies, reports, and technical information, as well as the community's needs, goals, and plans for the area. This review is required in order to receive credit under Step 3. It should cover past flood studies, disaster damage reports, natural area plans, and other documents that provide valuable information for the planning process.

The second opportunity for CRS points is by coordinating with agencies and organizations outside of the community's governmental structure. For these purposes, "coordinate" means to:

- Keeping records of contacts with agencies and organizations
- Data requests related to the hazard
- Ask if the agency or organization is engaged in activities that might affect flooding
- Provide the agency an opportunity to be involved in the planning effort

One point is provided for each agency or organization that is contacted. Two points are provided for meeting or having a phone conversation with the agency or organization. However, coordination with an agency can only be counted once. If the community wants the plan to qualify as a multi-hazard mitigation plan, the plan must identify all stakeholders that are involved or given the opportunity to be involved. At a minimum, stakeholders include local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development, and any neighboring communities.

Qualifying Activities for Step 3

Opportunity 3.a. – Review of Existing Studies and Plans

Silver Jackets Study Report on the Tangipahoa River

This study reviewed various concepts, plans, presentations, and reports provided by Tangipahoa Parish and LSU to determine concept/alternative efficacy and future usability for flood mitigation and rank the proposed alternatives.

The Review of Flood Risk Management (FRM) Project Alternatives and Base Level Engineering Model in Tangipahoa Parish report describes measures to reduce hazardous flooding in Tangipahoa Parish. This review is being completed under the Louisiana Silver Jackets Program. The Silver Jackets program provides communities with an opportunity to work with all appropriate State and Federal agencies to develop a comprehensive flood risk management program to achieve community goals and address flood risk management priorities. The overall goal of the project is to provide sustainable flood risk management alternatives to protect the public and reduce flood damages in Tangipahoa Parish, both north and south of Interstate 12, using pre-existing low lying areas for detaining storm water, creating new areas for detaining storm water, improving existing infrastructure, improving policies, improving monitoring/modeling, or using infrastructure to aid in flood prevention.

Many roads along the Tangipahoa Basin experience severe flooding during a stormwater surge, especially along the southern part of the system. In order to keep evacuation routes clean and to restore natural drainage patterns, it has been suggested that many of these roads be elevated. LA 22 and US 190 have both been evaluated along with several parish roads. It is more imperative that the highways be elevated since they are essential to emergency vehicle travel and to evacuation routes.

State Highways: LSU student group #6 (Spring 2018) has suggested elevating LA 22 by two feet. They suggest including culverts to ensure cross drainage. LA 22 runs 18.4 miles through Tangipahoa Parish, however the students have suggested to only focus on raising 5.52 miles of the highway that experience large amounts of flooding each year. This alternative will be funded by the parish; however, the parish could seek state aid for cost relief.

Federal Highways: The Bluewing Civil Consulting Base Level Engineering (BLE) 2-D Model Review concludes that elevating roads would greatly improve evacuation routes. The review suggests that roads south of Interstate 12, specifically the US 190 crossing of the Tangipahoa River at Robert, LA, should be elevated as soon as possible, as this will provide the most immediate hazard mitigation relief. This alternative will be funded by the parish; however, the parish could seek federal aid for cost relief.

Parish roads: LSU student group #6 (Spring 2019) gathered information from Tangipahoa Parish and evaluated 10 of the most commonly flooded Parish Roads along the system (Brown, Esterbrook, Tom Perrin, John Wild, Fletcher Isle, Lee's Landing, Raiford, and Traino Rds.) These roads together total an estimated 23.15 miles. Brown, Esterbrook, and Traino roads should be evaluated closely as they are more heavily populated and provide access to LA 22. The students suggest raising roads one to three feet using fill (native soil, crushed paving material, aggregate, or rock) and covering it with 4" of asphalt. Per American Road and Transportation Builders Association (ARTBA), the cost for two lane undeveloped roads range between \$2-3 million per mile in rural areas and \$3-5 million per mile in urban areas. The roads in question will be two lanes and do not require a shoulder, putting them on the lower side of construction cost.

Basin Monitoring Improvement Strategy

There are very few measures in place to monitor the Tangipahoa Basin. Improving basin monitoring in Tangipahoa Parish would help with flooding predictions and would greatly aid in the improvement of the BLE model.

Source Information/Document Reviewed:

- Bluewing Civil Consulting Base Level Engineering (BLE) 2-D Model Review
- Tangipahoa Parish Preliminary Stormwater Management Planning Study Report

Information Points:

- Evaluated Areas/Locations: Tangipahoa Basin
- Potential Cost: \$7K for installation of weather gauge, and \$7K annually for upkeep. \$7.5K for each weather station (Source: Tangipahoa Parish Preliminary Stormwater Management Planning Study Report)

Narrative Points from Sources Information:

One of the greater issues in the Tangipahoa Basin is that there are not many measures in place to monitor the system levels and flow of the system. This could be essential in closing the gaps in the BLE data. There are a few river monitoring gages along the system, but nothing implemented to aid in capturing flow and stage data. The Tangipahoa Parish Preliminary Stormwater Management Planning Study Report suggest implementing flow and stage gages along the main tributaries of the basin, with the ultimate goal of having one on each bridge over the river. The Bluewing Civil Consulting Base Level Engineering (BLE) 2-D Model Review agrees with this assessment, concluding that results from monitoring gauges are the most natural and accurate in capturing storm data. Another recommendation from the Tangipahoa Parish Preliminary Stormwater Management Planning Study Report is to implement weather stations where applicable, as they are dependent on having wireless internet to collect data. It is suggested that these be set up at schools, fire stations, or other public buildings.

Tangipahoa Parish Emergency Operations Plan

Tangipahoa Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness: Emergency Operations Plan. (2025) Provides a framework in which the parish and its political subdivisions shall perform their respective functions to

prevent, protect, respond, recover, and mitigate impacts from natural, technological and adversarial or human caused hazards/emergencies to Tangipahoa Parish and its residents.

Tangipahoa Parish Comprehensive Plan Update-

A comprehensive plan originally adopted in 2008 and most recently updated in 2025. It lays out a plan for smart growth that is based on how the people of the parish would like their community to develop. It emphasized the need for capital improvement projects to help with flooding such as stormwater retention areas throughout the parish. The purchase of back up generators at all critical facilities and the need to keep our ordinances up to date.

Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan

This plan was originally adopted in 2021 and is being updated for 2026 to reflect current hazard conditions, risks, and community priorities. The hazard mitigation plan serves as a long-term strategy for identifying natural hazards, assessing community vulnerabilities, and developing actions to reduce future losses from events such as flooding, hurricanes, tornadoes, etc. The plan evaluates the potential impacts of these hazards on people, property, infrastructure, the economy, and natural resources, providing a framework for informed decision-making.

Tangipahoa Parish uses this plan to guide investments in mitigation projects, support land use and development decisions, improve emergency management capabilities, and prioritize funding opportunities that enhance community resilience. The parish along with the incorporated jurisdictions of Amite City, Hammond, Independence, Kentwood, Ponchatoula, Roseland, Tangipahoa, and Tickfaw have adopted and participate in the implementation of this plan, ensuring a coordinated approach to reducing hazard risks throughout the parish.

Capital Region Area Floodplain Task-Force (CRAFT) Program for Public Information Plan. (PPI)

The plan was adopted in 2019 and updated in 2025. The PPI includes information on flood risk exposure and insurance coverage among all the CRAFT partner jurisdictions, including the City of Denham Springs and focuses on public outreach and education needed for resident safety.

LA Watershed Initiative

The plan was prepared from 2016 to 2024. Louisiana was awarded 1.2 billion to model and provide projects for flood reduction due to the 2016 flood. The outcome of this is that Tangipahoa Parish was awarded 25MIL for drainage improvement projects for lateral drainage work to reduce flood water inundation, including lateral restorations, creating detention ponds and removing debris and barriers from streams and channels.

Post Ida Stream Clearing Project

Conducted drainage improvement projects for lateral drainage work to reduce flood water inundation, including removing debris from about **145 miles** of streams and channels.

Tangipahoa Parish Coastal Master Plan

The southernmost portion of the parish contains a coastal component with borders to Lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas as well as a large coastal wetland ecosystem. Tangipahoa Parish is often impacted by riverine flooding from heavy rainfall events, especially those associated with hurricanes and tropical storms, which also bring storm surge risks to the southern portion of the parish. The area of the parish at or south of State Highway 22 is classified as Tangipahoa Coastal Zone (TCZ) as defined by The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA) which defines the coastal zone as “coastal waters and adjacent shorelands that extend inland only to the extent necessary to include areas that have a direct and significant impact on coastal waters and/or are likely to be affected by, or vulnerable to, sea-level rise” (LDENR, 2010).

According to the State’s 2023 Coastal Master Plan, 100-year flood depths will increase substantially to 10-16 feet along the shore of Lake Pontchartrain over the next 50 years, under the lower environmental scenario. Based on this data, the community of Manchac (13–16-foot flood depths), as well as areas in the vicinity of Ponchatoula and Bedico could be significantly impacted. To proactively address these challenges, Tangipahoa Parish developed a Coastal Plan that aligns with state and federal initiatives, including the ongoing USACE feasibility study that fosters regional collaboration, and secures vital funding resources to address potential impacts.

Opportunity 3.b. – Coordinating with Communities and Agencies Outside of Government Structure

Tangipahoa Parish collaborated with numerous agencies and organizations outside of its own government structure. The purpose of these collaborations was to solicit broad feedback on the plan update process and to coordinate with neighboring areas, ensuring that any planned actions or projects would not negatively impact surrounding communities.

This section includes the following materials that document coordination with agencies and stakeholders during the planning process:

- A copy of the email correspondence that was sent to agencies outside of Tangipahoa Parish
- A brief summary of coordination with agencies that were contacted
- The stakeholder outreach form that was sent to individuals in hopes of soliciting feedback for the plan.

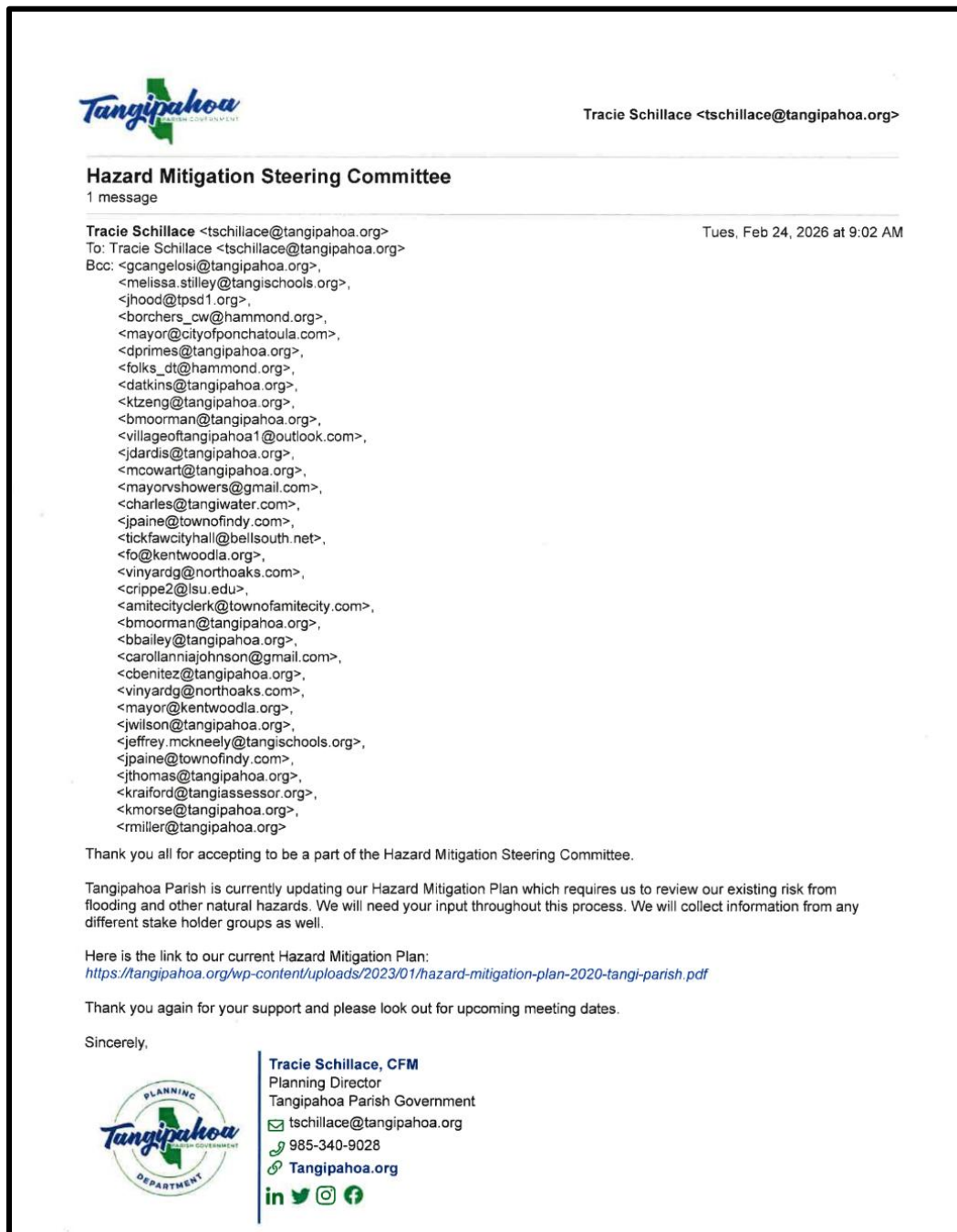


Figure F-8: Email Correspondence Sent Out by Tangipahoa Parish Government

Table F-5: Summary of Coordination between Other Planners, Jurisdictions, and Agencies

Agency/Organization	Invited to Participate in the FMP Process	Phone or In-person Meeting	Other Information/ Data Provided
Tangipahoa Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	Yes	In-person E-mail	Organized previous Hazard Mitigation Plan
FEMA	No	Phone E-mail	NFIP Claims Data / Misc. Guidance
ISO	Yes	Phone E-mail	Advice regarding the FMP process
Stephenson Disaster Management Institute	Yes	In person E-mail	Contracted to Develop Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan
Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	Yes	E-mail Phone	Advice regarding the FMP process
United States Army Corps of Engineers/Louisiana Department of Transportation	Yes	Email	Feedback regarding dam locations and levee alignments within the parish
St. Tammany Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	Yes	Email	Feedback regarding HMP process and coordination of projects that don't adversely impact neighboring community
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries	Yes	Email	Natural Resource Protection Activities
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association	Yes	Email	Feedback on HMP and data collection of previous hazard occurrences

Stakeholder Outreach Form

Staff Member: _____

Date: _____

Time: _____

Organization Contacted: _____

Name of Contact: _____

Title of Contact: _____

Phone Number: _____

Email Address: _____

Introduction: The Tangipahoa Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness is currently working to update our local hazard mitigation plan which includes a review of our existing risk to flooding and other natural hazards. We are trying to collect information from many different stakeholder groups and wanted to reach out to your organization to see if you would like to provide input on the plan update. We have a few questions we are asking if you have some time to answer them.

Question #1: Do you have any data or information related to flooding or other hazards that may be useful as we assess risk to hazards through this planning process?

Question #2: Is there anything that your organization is doing that might affect flooding (increase/decrease) or properties in flood prone areas within the community?

Question #3: Would you be interested in being more involved in the planning effort? For example, being included in meeting invitations and being sent the draft plan for review when ready?

Please provide any additional information you may have in the space below:

Figure F-9: Tangipahoa Parish Stakeholder Outreach Form

Step 4: Assess The Hazard

For this step, the committee reviews, analyzes, and summarizes the data collected regarding the natural hazards faced by the community. The focus is on the sources, frequency, extent, and causes of flooding. The planning committee should consult existing flood studies, including the Flood Insurance Study, drainage problem studies, historical records, and the knowledge and experiences of the planning committee members to get a robust understanding of the flood hazard. New studies producing updated flood data are not required to receive credit, although they may be conducted if deemed necessary during the planning process.

Rather than being a broad or generic discussion, the hazard assessment needs to describe the flood hazard specific to the community. It needs to discuss how often it floods, the locations of flooding, the depth of flooding, and the source or cause of the flooding.

Step 4 credit is divided among four opportunities. The first is the inclusion of a flood hazard assessment within the plan. The flood hazard areas that require assessment include:

- The Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)
- Repetitive loss areas
- Areas not mapped on the FIRM that have flooded in the past
- Other surface flooding identified in other studies

Up to 15 points are available for the flood hazard assessment, provided it meets the following criteria:

- Five points for a map of the flood hazard areas
- Five points for a description of the known flood hazards, including source of water, depth of flooding, velocities, and warning time
- Five points for a discussion of past floods

The second opportunity, worth an additional 10 points, may be earned by including an assessment of less-frequent flood hazards in the plan. For this credit, the community must identify the hazard, including:

- An inventory of levees that would result in a flood of developed areas if they failed or were overtopped
- An inventory of dams that would result in a flood of developed areas if they failed or were overtopped
- Any of the seven flood-related special hazards listed in Section 401 of the CRS Coordinator's Manual
- The Coastal A zone

To receive full credit under this opportunity, the community must also map the area(s) affected. Area maps are acceptable and no new studies are needed. Lastly, the community must summarize the hazard(s) in lay terms. Because the most important readers are elected officials and community residents, the descriptions must be as approachable and accessible as possible.

The third opportunity, worth five points, is through the identification of areas likely to be flooded and flood problems that are likely to get worse as a result of changes in floodplain development and demographics, development in the watershed, and climate change and sea level rise.

The fourth and final opportunity for points under Step 4, worth five points, is obtained by including a description of the magnitude or severity, history, and probability of future events for other natural hazards.

This section provides an in-depth assessment of the hazards facing Tangipahoa Parish and identifies the potential challenges that may arise as a result.

[Qualifying Activities for Step 4](#)

[Opportunity 4.a. – Inclusion of Flood Hazard Assessment](#)

See the [Flooding](#) portion of the Risk Assessment for additional details concerning flooding in Tangipahoa Parish.

[Special Flood Hazard Areas \(100-year floodplain\) \(Step 4.a.1\)](#)

A Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) is defined by FEMA as “the area where the National Flood Insurance Program's (NFIP's) floodplain management regulations must be enforced and the area where the mandatory purchase of flood insurance applies” (FEMA, 2016). The SFHA corresponds to the 100-year floodplain, an area with a 1% annual chance of flooding. Over the course of a typical 30-year mortgage, this translates to roughly a 26% chance of flooding. In the Future Hazard Impacts section in the [Flooding](#) section of the Risk Assessment, approximately 70% of structures in Tangipahoa Parish are located within the SFHA.

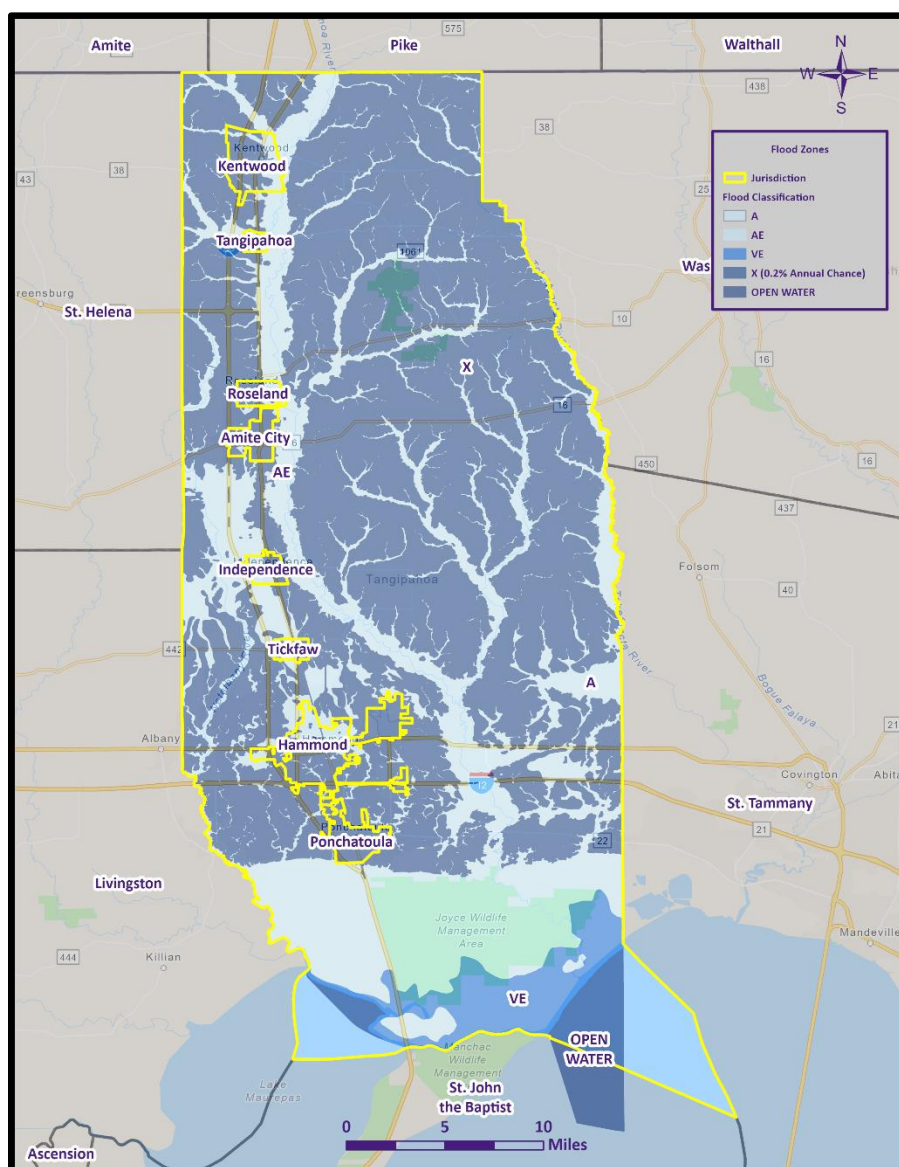


Figure F-10: FEMA Flood Zones in Tangipahoa Parish

A more in-depth review of the flood zones impacting the incorporated jurisdictions of Tangipahoa Parish can be found in the [Flooding Profile](#) section of the Risk Assessment.

Other Potential Flooding Hazards

500-year Floodplains (Step 4.b)

The 500-year floodplains, designated as Zone X, are moderate flood hazard areas with a 0.2% annual chance of flooding. These areas experience flooding less frequently than the 100-year floodplains (SFHA).

Coastal Flood Zones (Step 4.b)

Coastal flooding is caused by irregular tidal water and wave action that temporarily inundates areas near land-ocean boundaries. Tangipahoa Parish is a coastal parish, with Lake Pontchartrain being its main coastal flooding source. Included in the parish's flood map are VE zones which depict coastal zones areas that have a defined base flood elevation and can experience waves higher than three feet during a base flood event.

Localized Flooding (Step 4.a.3)

Many roads near the Tangipahoa River system experience flooding during a storm surge, including major highways and evacuation routes. In addition, this has caused issues in the past for allowing access to emergency vehicles. In order to prevent roads and highways from flooding and to keep evacuation routes clear, it has been suggested that roads be elevated in the southern part of Tangipahoa Parish.

The Tangipahoa River originates in southwestern Mississippi and enters Louisiana in Tangipahoa Parish. From there, it flows south through the parish before emptying into Lake Pontchartrain. A more detailed examination of the smaller drainage areas, or sub-watersheds, within the Tangipahoa River watershed is helpful for identifying and characterizing localized drainage and flooding concerns. There are 14 HUC-12 sub-watersheds within the larger watershed. The sub-watersheds and their corresponding drainage areas are listed in the table below.

Table F-6: Tangipahoa Watersheds and their Drainage Areas

Sub-Watershed HUC-12 Name	Drainage Area (Square Miles)
Beaver Creek	25
Bedico Creek	45
Big Creek	50
Chappepeela Creek	62
East Fork Big Creek	32
Irving Branch-Tangipahoa River	36
Line Creek-Terrys Creek	22
Little Chappepeela Creek	38
Lower Bala Chitto Creek	1
Skulls Creek-Tangipahoa River	59
Spring Creek-Tangipahoa River	47
Sweetwater Creek-Tangipahoa River	62
Washley Creek	36

The Tangipahoa Watershed straddles Louisiana and Mississippi. This Louisiana Watershed Resiliency Study focuses on only the 516 square-mile sub-basin in Louisiana. Elevations in the watershed range from 366 feet to minus 4 feet NAVD88. Highest elevations in the watershed are located in the north, along the Mississippi-Louisiana border. Elevation generally declines from north to south and along the major drainage features of Tangipahoa River and Chappapeela Creek. These features are depicted in [Figure F-11](#). Geology of the watershed consists of Quaternary (Holocene and Pleistocene) units. The majority of the watershed consists of Pleistocene high terraces, from the Mississippi-Louisiana border to just north of the confluence of Tangipahoa River and Chappapeela Creek. South of this area, prairie terraces are present then transition to alluvium south of a series of east-west trending growth faults that create a drop in elevation. Refer to [Figure F-12](#) for more detail. Subsidence Zones 1 and 2 occur in the Tangipahoa Watershed and represent average subsidence rates of 0 millimeters, and 2 millimeters to 5 millimeters per year, respectively. Positive subsidence means there was a loss of elevation. Refer to [Figure F-13](#) for more detail. Geology of the watershed is presented in the table below.

Table F-7: Geology of Tangipahoa Watershed

Unit Name	Square Miles	Percentage of Watershed
High Terraces	265.43	51 %
Alluvium	141.87	27 %
Prairie Terraces	108.29	21 %

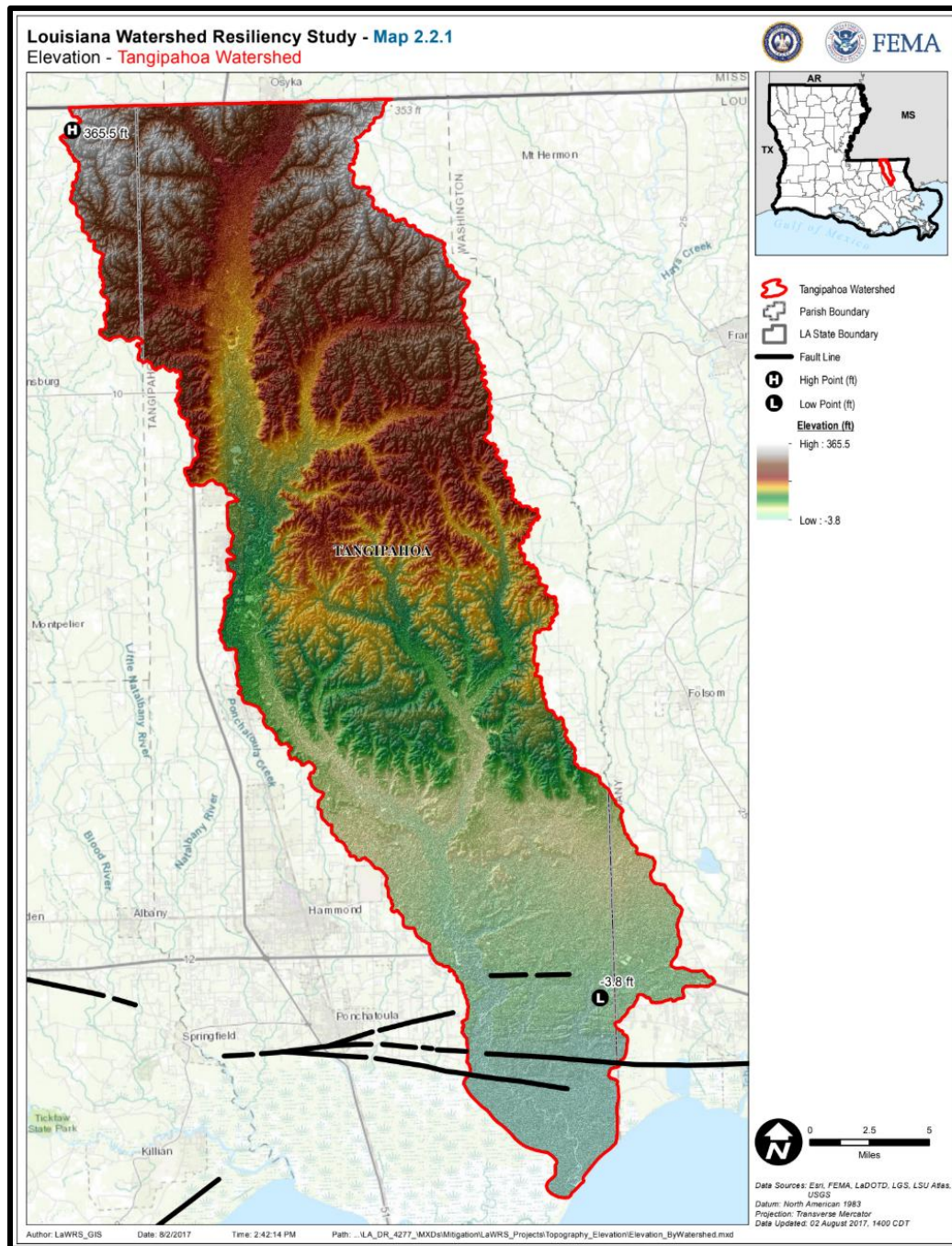


Figure F-11: Elevation Ranges within the Tangipahoa Watershed

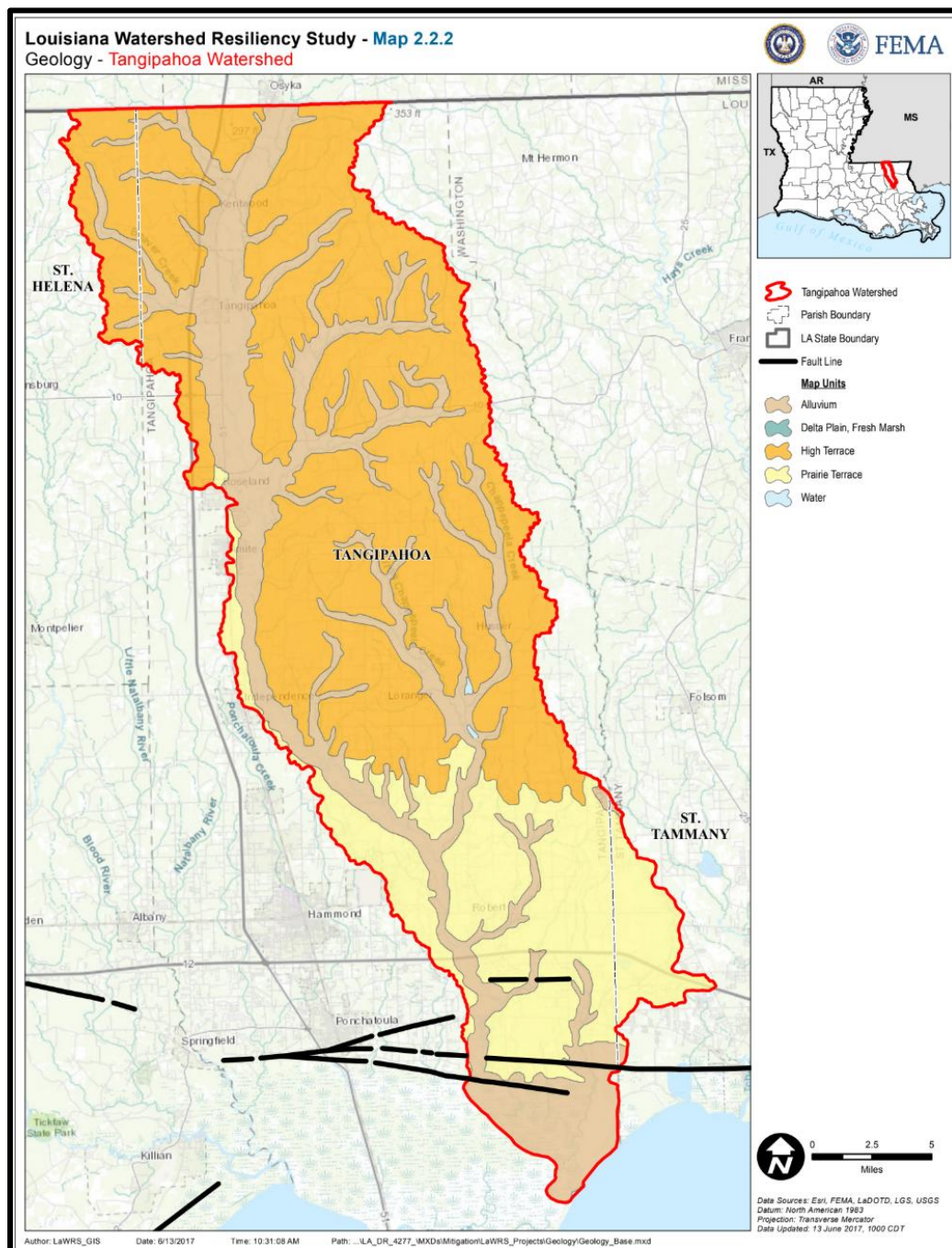


Figure F-12: Geology Makeup within the Tangipahoa Watershed

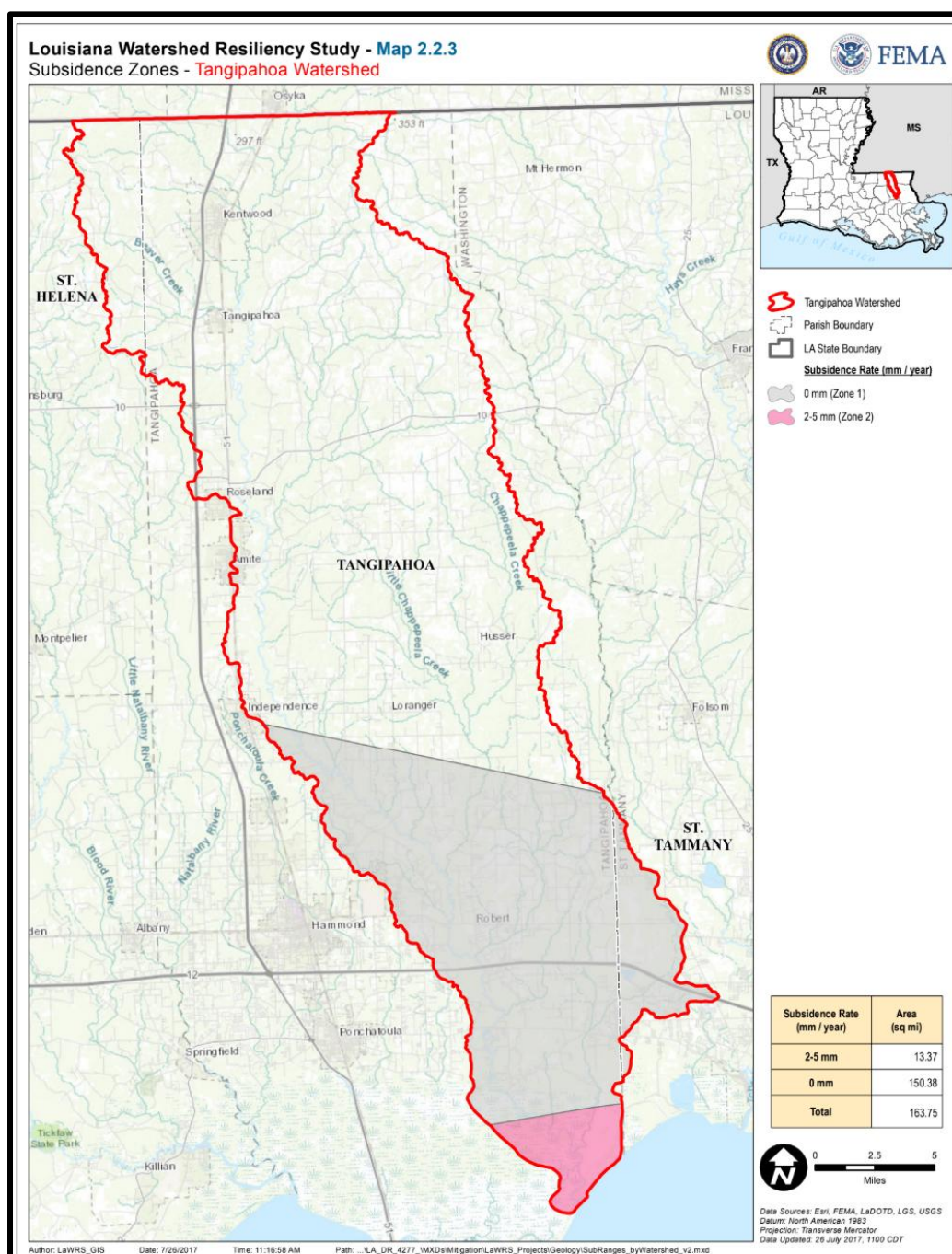


Figure F-13: Subsidence Rates within the Tangipahoa Watershed

Repetitive Loss Areas (Step 4.a.2)

FEMA uses repetitive loss terminology in more than one context. For general NFIP, CRS, and hazard mitigation planning purposes, a repetitive loss property is typically understood as an NFIP-insured structure for which two or more flood insurance claim payments of more than \$1,000 have been made within any rolling 10-year period since 1978. In certain FEMA mitigation grant or Increased Cost of Compliance-related contexts, repetitive loss may also be defined based on the severity of flood damage, including structures that have experienced two flood events where the average cost of repair equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the structure's value.

Severe repetitive loss (SRL) is defined by the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 and updated in the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012. For a property to be designated SRL, the following criteria must be met:

- a. It is covered under a contract for flood insurance made available under the NFIP; and
- b. It has incurred flood related damage –
 - 1) For which four or more separate claims payments have been made under flood insurance coverage with the amount of each claim exceeding \$5,000 and with the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeding \$20,000; or
 - 2) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made under such coverage, with the cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the market value of the insured structure.

Figures regarding repetitive loss structures Tangipahoa Parish are provided in the table below and the figures on the following pages:

Table F-8: Repetitive Loss Property Statistics in Tangipahoa Parish

Jurisdiction	Number of Structures	Residential	Commercial	Government	Total Claims	Total Claims Paid	Average Claim Paid
Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	120	120	0	0	695	\$32,183,339	\$46,307
Amite City	7	6	1	0	17	\$592,184	\$34,834
Hammond	219	210	9	0	376	\$19,572,443	\$52,054
Independence	27	27	0	0	65	\$3,264,139	\$50,218
Kentwood	3	3	0	0	8	\$193,598	\$24,200
Ponchatoula	276	271	5	0	603	\$33,262,323	\$55,161
Roseland	4	4	0	0	14	\$448,810	\$32,058
Tangipahoa	1	1	0	0	2	\$32,716	\$16,358
Tickfaw	24	24	0	0	40	\$1,780,385	\$44,510
Total	681	656	25	0	1,820	\$91,329,937	\$50,181

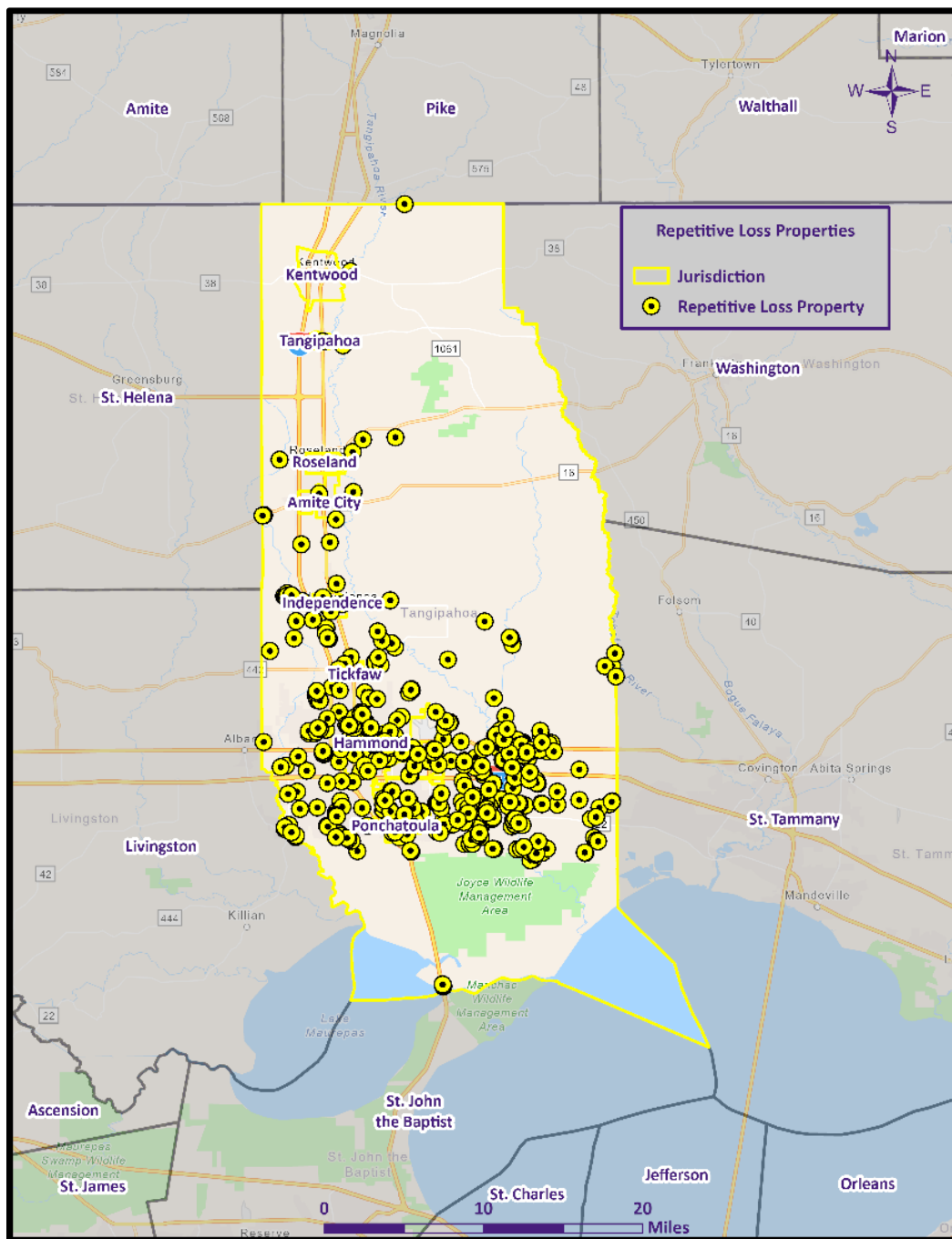


Figure F-14: Repetitive Loss Properties in Tangipahoa Parish

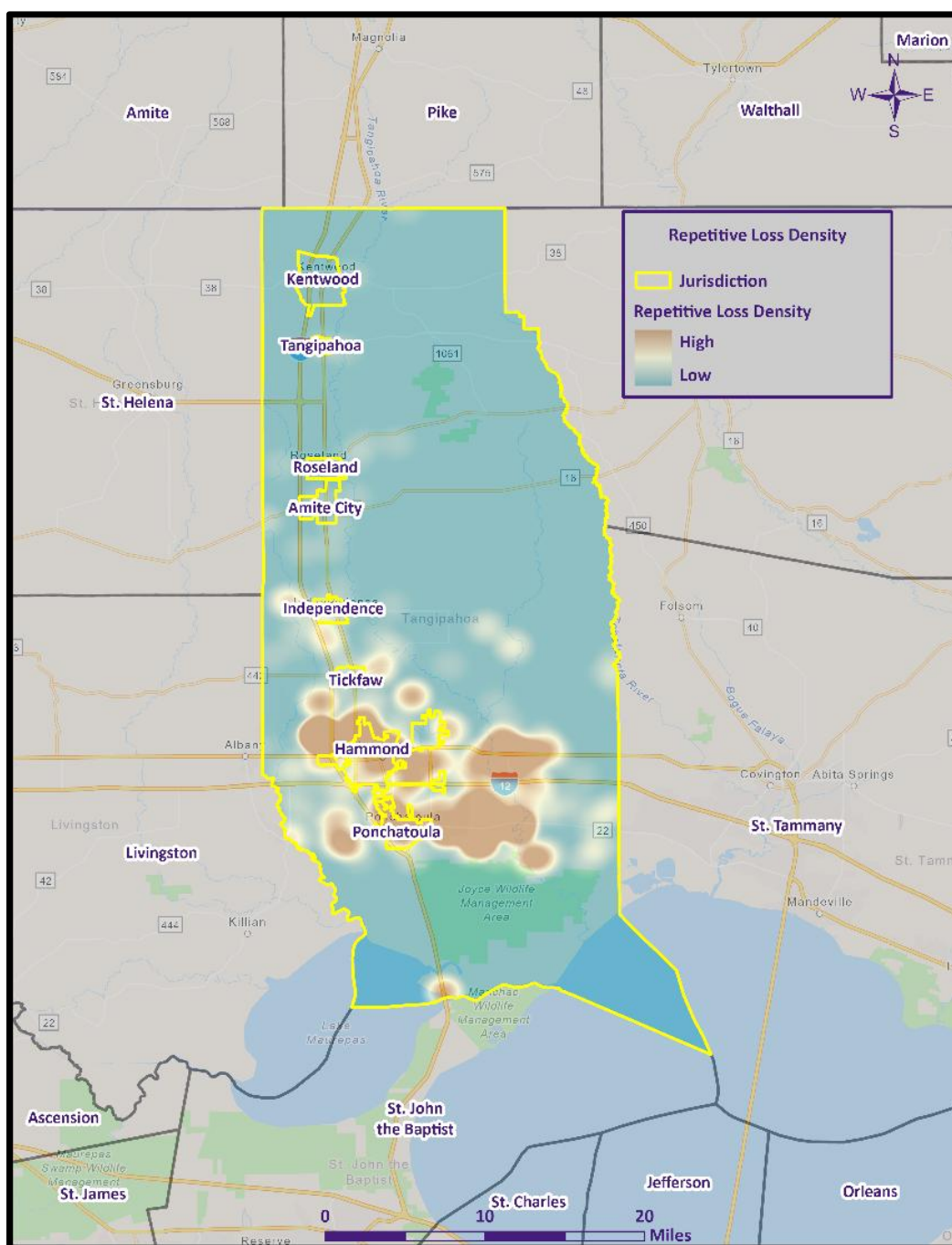


Figure F-15: Repetitive Loss Property Densities in the Parish

Types of Flooding Hazards (Step 4.a.2)

Flash Flooding

Flash floods are characterized by a rapid rise in water level, high velocity, and large amounts of debris. They are capable of uprooting trees, undermining buildings, and bridges, and scouring new channels. Major factors in flash flooding are the high intensity and short duration of rainfall, as well as the steepness of watershed and stream gradients. Flooding from excessive rainfall in Tangipahoa Parish can occur all year round.

Historical Events (Step 4.a.3)

The table on the following pages uses data from NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) to identify the historic flash flooding events between January 1996 and December 2025 for the parish. Over the 30-year span that has been observed, there have been 26 flash flooding events that have occurred within the

boundaries of Tangipahoa Parish. Some flash flooding events that are included are attributed to secondary hazards like hurricanes or tropical systems.

Table F-9: Historical Flash Flooding Events in Tangipahoa Parish between 1996-2025

Date	Location	Extent	Estimated Damages (\$)
6/6/2001	COUNTYWIDE	Approximately 30 roadways were flooded along with several houses.	100,000
4/7/2003	SOUTH PORTION	Three to four inches of rain fell in just a few hours causing flash flooding in areas of poor drainage. Several buildings and houses were flooded. A 12 year old boy playing in, or trying to cross a flooded creek with several other boys, was swept away and drowned.	0
6/30/2003	SOUTH PORTION		0
5/2/2008	INDEPENDENCE	Louisiana Highway 40 and a number of other roads were closed due to flooding from 6 to 10 inches of rain. A woman had to be rescued from a vehicle stranded in high water in the Loranger area.	0
5/14/2008	HAMMOND	Several inches of rain flooded numerous streets and a number of homes in the Hammond area. Fourteen people had to be rescued from the high water.	0
8/13/2010	HAMMOND	Five inches of rain from the remnants of Tropical Depression Five flooded yards and approached homes near Hammond High School east of Hammond.	0
8/19/2010	HAMMOND	Thunderstorms produced street flooding in several areas of Hammond and surrounding portions of Tangipahoa Parish.	0
3/4/2011	BAPTIST	A few roads in eastern portions of Hammond, including Old Covington Highway and Highway 190 East had water across them. Several roads were flooded between the Hammond area and Ponchatoula. A few other roads were closed due to high water.	0
3/8/2011	TANGIPAHOA	Approximately 100 to 150 homes were flooded in Tangipahoa.	100,000
3/8/2011	KENTWOOD	Many roads were reported under water in Kentwood.	0
5/2/2012	AMITE	Extensive and deep street flooding was reported in Amite. Water was reported up to two feet deep on some roads.	0
3/10/2016	GREENLAW	Heavy rainfall of 8 to 15 inches across all but far southeast Tangipahoa Parish during the overnight hours of March 10-11th resulted in numerous reports of flash flooding with many roads flooded and impassable. Flooding also developed along the Tangipahoa River and other large streams. Over 200 roads were closed due to the flooding and bridges were washed out on Louisiana Highways 1061 and 1054. Emergency management reported approximately 1850 homes were flooded in the parish. Approximately 2800 residents had to be evacuated from areas where their residences were either flooded or isolated in flood waters. Several subdivisions in around Hammond were especially hard hit.	1,500,000
3/10/2016	ROSELAND	Multiple roads were reported closed across Tangipahoa Parish.	0
3/11/2016	PONCHATOULA	Numerous roads were reported closed across Tangipahoa Parish due to high water.	0
3/11/2016	PONCHATOULA	Several high water rescues were ongoing in the city of Hammond.	0

3/11/2016	HAMMOND	East Morris Avenue in Hammond was reported closed due to high water. Three vehicles were abandoned in the roadway.	0
3/11/2016	HAMMOND	Broadcast media on social media reported that water was in 40 to 50 homes near Rufus Bankston and Quick Boulevard in Hammond, with water rescues occurring.	0
3/11/2016	WADESBORO	A NWS storm spotter reported homes were flooded in a subdivision 3 miles west of Ponchatoula. A storm total of 13.10 inches of rain was reported since 4 pm on the 10th.	0
3/11/2016	PONCHATOULA	The Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office reported that 300 to 400 homes had flood damage in the parish, with most of those homes near Hammond.	0
8/12/2016	GREENLAW	Twelve to eighteen inches of rainfall over a 2 day period led to widespread flash flooding across roughly the northwestern half of Tangipahoa Parish. As water drained into the local rivers, record levels were recorded on the Tangipahoa and Natalbany Rivers. Additional details of the river flooding can be found in the flood report for the parish. As floodwaters rose, hundreds of high water rescues were necessary across the parish. On Friday the 12th, I-55 was closed due to high water near exit 40 in Independence and from exit 50 to exit 53 between Fluker and Arcola. More than 11,000 homes and businesses suffered various degrees of flooding, though it's difficult to determine how many were due to initial flash flooding and how many were due to subsequent river flooding. Two fatalities are attributed to the flash flooding in Tangipahoa Parish. A 49 year old man drowned when his vehicle left the road and ended up in flood waters off of Interstate 55 Friday morning. A 59 year old man drowned after being swept away by a strong current while walking along Hwy 440 near the town of Tangipahoa Friday afternoon.	629,000,000
5/14/2020	LEES LNDG	Multiple houses and businesses with water entering along Highway 22.	8,000
9/15/2021	LORANGER	Local law enforcement reported numerous roads closed across the parish due to flooding.	0
9/25/2023	HAMMOND EAST ARPT	Flash Flooding was beginning to occur in Hammond near I-12 and I-55 with water completely covering some residential roads and yards.	0
1/24/2024	HUSSER	Highway 40 near the Global Wildlife Center was flooded due to heavy rainfall.	0
1/24/2024	HUSSER	NWS employee reported 1 foot of water over roads on South Mansfield road in Uneedus which is near the Global Wildlife Center.	0
4/10/2024	HAMMOND EAST ARPT	Street flooding caused by heavy rain reported in Hammond between I-55 and Highway 51.	0

Riverine Flooding

Riverine flooding, by definition, is river-based. Most of the riverine flooding problems occur when rivers crest at flood stage levels, causing extensive flooding in low-lying areas.

The principal factors affecting flood damage along a river or stream are flood depth and velocity. The deeper and faster flood flows become, the more damage they can cause. Shallow flooding with high velocities can cause as much damage as deep flooding with slow velocity. This is especially true when a channel migrates over a broad floodplain, redirecting high velocity flows and transporting debris and sediment. Flood severity is often evaluated by examining peak discharges.

The following tables reflect peak discharges from bayous, rivers, creeks, canals, and other tributaries throughout Tangipahoa and the incorporated jurisdictions. This data was taken from the effective flood insurance study conducted for Tangipahoa Parish and the incorporated jurisdictions in 2010.

Table F-10: Summary of Discharges

Peak Discharge (cfs)					
Flooding Source and Location	Drainage Area (sq. mi.)	10-Percent Annual Chance	2-Percent Annual Chance	1-Percent Annual Chance	0.2-Percent Annual Chance
Beaver Creek					
At Mouth	25.6	5,950	10,100	12,400	18,900
Bedico Creek					
At Station 157+50 (Traino Landing)	36	4,855	8,075	9,545	10,035
At Station 308+50 (Upstream of Confluence of East Bedico Creek)	14	2,855	4,620	5,420	5,660
At Station 430+20 (Above Confluence of Dixie Branch)	7	1,460	2,305	2,640	3,065
Button Creek					
At Illinois Central Gulf Railroad	4.1	1,880	3,420	3,960	6,100
At Interstate Route 55	2.6	1,770	3,140	3,960	6,330
At confluence of Unnamed Tributary	1.1	920	1,600	2,000	3,140
Chappepeela Creek					
At Station 28+80 (Upstream of Confluence with Tangipahoa River)	100	15,770	29,190	36,360	50,560
At Station 310+00 (State Route 40)	92	17,020	32,105	40,370	58,410
Little Chappepeela Creek					
At Station 389+67 (Upstream of Confluence with Chappepeela Creek)	47	8,400	15,380	18,820	20,350
At Station 600+00 (Upstream of Copper Creek)	17	5,035	9,105	11,100	11,760
Natalbany River					
At 1400 feet upstream of State Route 40	55.03	16,605	25,058	31,475	40,518
At Confluence of Coon Branch	33.01	12,010	17,353	20,268	26,074
At 500 feet downstream of State Route 1045	29.16	11,026	16,185	18,741	24,236
At 3000 feet downstream of State Route 1046	23.82	8,855	13,338	15,439	20,116
At State Route 1048	8.36	3,838	5,981	6,991	9,236
Ponchatoula Creek					
At U.S. Route 190	*	3,840	5,410	5,870	7,420
At U.S. Highway 51	35.54	4,000	5,570	6,440	8,170

At Range Drive	32.77	3,980	5,540	6,400	8,110
At Old Covington Highway	30.53	3,980	5,540	6,400	8,110
At U.S. Highway 190	*	3,730	5,610	6,400	8,200
At North Orange Street	*	2,670	4,050	4,580	5,730
At Illinois Central Gulf Railroad	*	2,620	2,750	2,980	3,270
At Latitude of Yellow Water River Canal	16.43	2,410	3,360	3,870	5,140
At Louisiana Highway 1064E	15.24	2,350	3,280	3,870	5,010
At Old Genessee Road	13.96	2,200	3,090	3,570	4,720
Upstream of Ponchatoula Creek Tributary 2	11.25	2,160	3,004	3,451	4,526
Upstream of Ponchatoula Creek Tributary 1	9.75	2,145	2,981	3,415	4,454

Table F-11: Summary of Discharges

Peak Discharge (cfs)

Flooding Source and Location	Drainage Area (sq. mi.)	10-Percent Annual Chance	2-Percent Annual Chance	1-Percent Annual Chance	0.2-Percent Annual Chance
Ponchatoula Creek Tributary 1					
-	2.5	619	869	996	1,299
Ponchatoula Creek Tributary 2					
-	0.9	825	1,132	1,261	1,261
Tangipahoa River					
At Station 61195 (State Route 22)	686	37,900	66,300	80,800	117,900
At Station 92611 (Gaging Station at Robert, LA)	646	36,000	63,500	77,400	112,500
At Station 112520	511	32,900	56,300	68,600	101,300
At Station 168115 (State Route 40)	489	31,700	54,900	66,800	98,700
At Station 207293 (State Highway 16)	472	31,200	53,300	64,900	95,800
At Station 274824 (State Route 440)	340	25,600	43,500	53,000	77,900
At Station 299429 (State Route 38)	296	23,700	39,900	48,500	72,100
Washley Creek					
At Station 42+00 (Upstream of Pole Bridge Branch)	28	3,735	6,120	7,165	7,610
At Station 106+00 (Upstream of Holden Branch)	26	3,515	5,705	6,645	7,080
At Station 145+70 (U.S. Route 190)	25	3,430	5,540	6,440	6,870
Yellow Water River					
At Station 0+00 (Upstream of Confluence with Ponchatoula Creek)	*	4,180	6,860	8,115	10,365
At Station 214+00 (Henson Road)	*	3,720	6,060	7,155	9,400
At Station 307+00 (Upstream of Confluence of Yellow Water River Canal)	7	1,145	1,720	1,945	2,245
At Station 363+00 (U.S. Route 190)	7	1,010	1,510	1,700	2,010
At Station 477+00	4	745	1,160	1,285	1,590
At Station 600+00	1	435	665	720	810
Yellow Water River Canal					
At U.S. Route 190	*	2,660	4,200	4,930	7,200

*Data not computed

Stormwater

Stormwater flooding occurs when intense or prolonged rainfall exceeds the capacity of local drainage systems, resulting in water accumulation in streets, low-lying areas, and developed properties. This type of flooding can develop quickly and affect areas not traditionally mapped within floodplains. It can damage homes and businesses, disrupt transportation networks, and overwhelm drainage infrastructure. Repetitive stormwater flooding also accelerates roadway deterioration and increases public safety risks.

Surge

Storm surge flooding is caused by elevated water levels generated by tropical storms or hurricanes, which push water inland from coastal or tidally influenced water bodies. These can rapidly inundate large areas, particularly when combined with heavy rainfall. Although Tangipahoa Parish is inland, surge effects can propagate through connected waterways and Lake Pontchartrain, contributing to elevated water levels and compounding flood risks. Surge-driven flooding can damage structures, displace residents, and impair emergency response.

Backwater flooding (as the result of river flooding and surge)

Backwater flooding occurs when high water levels in major rivers, lakes, or downstream systems prevent tributaries, canals, or drainage systems from discharging, causing water to reverse flow or accumulate upstream. These can impact areas outside of mapped flood zones and often lasts longer than other flood types due to slow drainage. In Tangipahoa Parish, this can result in unexpected and prolonged flooding of neighborhoods, roadways, and critical infrastructure, complicating evacuation, response, and recovery efforts.

Coastal

Coastal flooding occurs when coastal water levels rise due to high tides, storm surge, or wave action, leading to inundation of normally dry land in coastal and tidally influenced areas. While Tangipahoa Parish is not directly on the coast, coastal flooding influences regional hydrology and water levels in connected systems. Elevated coastal water levels can exacerbate inland flooding by restricting drainage and increasing backwater effects, contributing to more severe and prolonged flood events across the parish.

Historical Events (Step 4.a.3)

Hurricane Katrina is the most costly natural disaster ever to strike the U.S., and the deadliest since the Lake Okeechobee disaster (hurricane) of September 1928. In addition, Katrina was one of the strongest storms to impact the coast of the United States during the last 100 years. At landfall, sustained winds were 127 mph (a strong Category 3 hurricane on the Saffir-Simpson scale), and the minimum central pressure was the third lowest on record (920 mb)¹. Katrina caused widespread, massive devastation along the central Gulf Coast states of the U.S.

Hurricane Katrina had a significant impact on economic activity and workforce development in Tangipahoa Parish. The dairy industry, which is heavily concentrated in Tangipahoa Parish, had an economic loss of \$1.2 million due to Hurricane Katrina. Many of the dairy farmers without power had to dump their product. Furthermore, future milk yields were expected to be lower due to increased stress and health issues and less than optimal milking conditions. The preliminary statewide estimate of Hurricane Katrina impact to the timber industry was \$610.8 million. The LSU Agriculture Center estimates that more than 75 percent of the timber in St. Tammany, Tangipahoa and Washington parishes was damaged. It is further estimated that only 30 to 40 percent may be salvaged². The large number of evacuees who have relocated to Tangipahoa Parish has also had a significant impact on the local labor market. Although the unemployment rate in the parish increased from 6.3 percent in December 2004 to 7.2 percent in December 2005, the latter rate reflects a substantial improvement from the 17.7 percent unemployment rate within the parish in November 2005. However, despite the recent high unemployment rates, there are severe labor shortages for a variety of occupations.

¹ U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Technical Report 200501, Hurricane Katrina, A Climatological Perspective, Preliminary Report, Asheville, North Carolina, National Climatic Center, October 2005.

² Tangipahoa Parish--Disaster Impact and Needs Assessment, Louisiana Speaks, Long-Term Community Recovery Planning, Retrieved December 18, 2006, from <http://www.louisianaspeaksparishplans.org/Default.cfm>.

Hurricane Camille, which occurred August 14 through 22, 1969, also affected Tangipahoa Parish. Wind gusts of 107 miles per hour and power failures were reported in Boothville, Louisiana. Hurricane Camille affected Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Virginia, and West Virginia. Storm surge flooding was most severe in the Pass ChristianLong Beach, Mississippi, area with tides of 24.2 feet ^{3 4}

Most flooding within Tangipahoa Parish occurs during the winter and spring months; however, flooding can occur anytime during the year. Floods are usually due to intense rainfalls associated with frontal passage. During late summer and fall, very heavy rainfall associated with hurricanes can cause floods; however, these occurrences are rare.

The most severe flooding of recent memory within the parish occurred in May 1953. Flooding along the Natalbany and Tangipahoa Rivers and their tributaries was due to intense rainfall. At the Tangipahoa River at Robert, a peak discharge of 50,500 cubic feet per second (cfs) occurred on May 3. This flood had a recurrence interval of nearly 25 years and occurred at a stage of 30 feet. At the Natalbany River at Baptist, a peak discharge of 9,550 cfs occurred on May 3. This flood had a recurrence interval of more than 25 years and occurred at a stage of 31 feet.

Other large floods on the Tangipahoa River at Robert occurred in 1961 (peak discharge of 38,200 cfs); 1966 (peak discharge of 30,800 cfs); 1973 (peak discharge of 37,900 cfs); and 1974 (peak discharge of 39,500 cfs). Other large floods on the Natalbany River at Baptist occurred in 1964 (peak discharge of 8,410 cfs); 1967 (peak discharge of 6,390 cfs); and 1974 (peak discharge of 7,080 cfs).

Flooding along Lake Pontchartrain and Lake Maurepas can occur as a result of either headwater floods, wind-driven wave action from hurricanes, or from a combination of both.

Data from the following gages were used in the second revision of the FIS for the unincorporated areas of Tangipahoa Parish: USGS gaging station No. 07375480 on Chappepeela Creek at State Route 40; USGS gaging station No. 07375600 on Washley Creek at a bridge on U.S. Route 190; and USGS gaging station No. 07376627 at the U.S. Route 190 crossing on Yellow Water River.

In April 1977, severe flooding occurred in the City of Hammond. During a 3-day period from April 20 to 22, 12.54 inches of rain was recorded in the Hammond area⁵. This flood was caused by intense rainfall and aggravated by partially clogged drainage mains and laterals. Growth of vegetation in and along Ponchatoula Creek and Yellow Water River Canal also restricted flow. The most severe flooding occurred along Ponchatoula Creek in the vicinity of SLU. Morris Road from Orange Street to the Dande Food Store was blocked by water, as were segments of Range Road, Oak Street, and General Pershing Drive. Water damaged 75 to 80 homes in Whitmar Acres. Up to 4 feet of water covered parts of the SLU campus. University Cinema and the Book Nook at SLU were inundated to a depth of 18 inches. There was approximately \$527,000 in flood damage in Hammond during this flood ⁶.

The last severe flooding in the City of Hammond occurred in April 1983. During a 3-day period from April 6 to April 8, 13.89 inches of rain were recorded in the Hammond area ⁷. During this time, numerous residences were flooded and streets were closed as indicated in the following accounts:

- “Morley Drive was closed and five other streets were barricaded....”
- “West Thomas Street in front of the Pitt Grill was closed in a couple of hours....”

³ U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Technical Memorandum NWS NHC 7, The Deadliest, Costliest, and Most Intense United States Hurricanes of this Century (and other Frequently Requested Hurricane Facts), Miami, Florida, August 1978.

⁴ U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Technical Memorandum, Some Devastating North Atlantic Hurricanes of the 20th Century, Washington, D.C., 1971.

⁵ U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Climatological Data for Louisiana, Annual Summary, Asheville, North Carolina, National Climatic Center, 1978.

⁶ Hammond Daily Star, Louisiana, April 24, 1977.

⁷ Hammond Daily Star, Louisiana, April 6, 7, and 8, 1983.

- “Barricades were up at North Orange Street from Colorado to Magazine Street....”
- “Blocked off Church from Bonita to Chestnut....”
- “Barricades were up for several hours at Cypress and Coleman....”
- “Residents of College Town Apartments on U.S. 51N near Columbus said they were flooded as did residents near Apartments on Bankston Road.”
- “Most streets in the northern end of the city were closed.”
- “Water covered the streets in Whitman Acres and Woodbridge Subdivision.”
- “Morris Avenue from North James Drive to Railroad Avenue had been flooded....”
- “Bonita Street and practically all of Columbus Drive was under water.”
- “Cherry Street was closed...as water rose above the bridge....”
- “Southeast Louisiana University was closed to traffic”

A crest-stage gage in operation since 1948 on Yellow Water River Canal at the Illinois Gulf Central Railroad Bridge recorded a peak of 36.99 feet on September 27, 1964, and 35.46 feet on April 6, 1983. A crest-stage gage located on Ponchatoula Creek at the U.S. Route 190 Bridge recorded a peak of 39.11 feet on April 21, 1977, and 38.22 feet on April 7, 1983. Both of these peaks represent maximums for the period of record. Based on the flood frequencies computed for this study, the flood in 1964 on Yellow Water River Canal has a recurrence interval of approximately 11 years, and the flood of 1977 on Ponchatoula Creek has a recurrence interval of approximately 22 years. It should be stressed that the computed frequencies for these floods are based on the combined discharges of Ponchatoula Creek and Yellow Water River Canal. Thus, different combinations of stage may produce the same recurrence interval.

In May 1974, the Town of Kentwood experienced the most severe flooding in recent memory. During a 3-day period, 14.30 inches of rain fell in the Kentwood area⁸. It is believed that nearly 12 inches of this fell during a 30-hour period. Floodwater depths as much as 3 feet occurred in parts of downtown Kentwood, particularly in the areas adjacent to Louisiana Highway 38, from Eleventh Street eastward to the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad. The flooding that occurred in downtown in 1974 is primarily attributable to inadequate local drainage, especially along a small drainage canal just south of Louisiana Highway 38. The possibility of experiencing a flood as extensive as that of 1974 in the future has been alleviated by recent drainage improvements.

At present, the focus for potential flood problems in the Town of Kentwood is in the easternmost part of town. The primary cause of the problems is flooding on the Tangipahoa River and Terry's Creek. In addition, certain areas in the southern part of town are affected by flooding on Button Creek. Other areas of town, particularly those in the vicinity of Louisiana Highway 38 west of the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, may be subject to shallow flooding during periods of intense local rainfall, but this flooding will be limited in extent.

A crest-stage gage has been maintained since 1951 on the Tangipahoa River at the Louisiana Highway 38 Bridge about 0.3 miles east of Kentwood. The peak stage during the period of record at this gage (1951-77) is 194.9 feet recorded on April 22, 1977. Based on the flood profiles computed for the original FIS for Town of Kentwood, this flood has a recurrence interval of about 21 years. Fortunately, the area within Kentwood at most risk to flooding from the Tangipahoa River and Terry's Creek is mostly undeveloped wooded land.

Little specific historical data is available on Button Creek in the southern part of Town of Kentwood. However, local residents agree that during extreme occurrences, floodwaters from Button Creek overtop U.S. Highway 51 in the vicinity of Newman park, just outside the south corporate boundary. A high-water mark obtained at a processing plant located on the left bank (looking downstream) of Button Creek between U.S. Highway 51 and the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad showed that in this area Button Creek reached a peak of about 199.9 feet in May 1974. Based on the flood profiles developed for the original FIS for Town of Kentwood, the recurrence interval of this flood exceeded 500 years. As with the Tangipahoa River floodplain, most of the Button Creek floodplain is either undeveloped wooded or pasture land.

⁸ U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Climatic Center, Long Term Average Climatological Data for Louisiana.

The principal flood problems in the City of Ponchatoula are caused by Ponchatoula Creek.

Much of the Village of Tangipahoa is flooded either by the overflow of Beaver Creek or by backwater from the Tangipahoa River. Backwater caused by the U.S. Highway 51 and Illinois Central Gulf Railroad embankments increases flooding in the western half of the village. Backwater from the Tangipahoa River causes flooding in parts of the eastern half of the village.

The worst flood in the Village of Tangipahoa in recent history occurred in May 1974. Floodwaters from an extreme flood backed up behind the highway and railroad embankments and flooded much of the western half of the village. Parts of the eastern half of the village were also flooded. The high-water marks, pointed out by local residents, showed peak elevations for this flood at about 175.0 feet above the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD), at the downstream side of the railroad embankment and 179.1 feet, NGVD, about 300 feet upstream of the highway embankment. The recurrence interval of this flood on Beaver Creek is about 100 years. A crest-stage indicator on the Tangipahoa River at the downstream side of the Louisiana Highway 440 Bridge (0.4 mile east of the village limits) recorded a peak of 169.34 feet, NGVD, on May 23, 1974. This is the highest stage recorded since the installation of the gage in 1959. This flood had a recurrence interval of about 10 years at the Tangipahoa River gaging station at Robert, about 34 river miles below the Village of Tangipahoa. Flooding from Beaver Creek is increased in the western half of the Village of Tangipahoa if debris is allowed to accumulate behind bridges during high water. This is especially true of the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad Bridge, which has many large, closely spaced pilings. Debris behind this bridge had a significant effect on the extent of flooding west of the highway and railroad embankments during the flood of May 1974.

Most flooding within the Village of Tickfaw occurs during the winter and spring months; however, flooding can occur anytime during the year. Floods are usually due to intense rainfalls associated with frontal passage. During late summer and fall, very heavy rainfall associated with hurricanes can cause floods; however, these occurrences are rare.

One of the most significant flood events in Louisiana history occurred in August 2016, often referred to as the “Great Flood” of 2016. A slow-moving low-pressure system stalled over the region, producing extreme rainfall totals, with many locations receiving 20 inches or more over a few days.

Rainfall intensity far exceeded drainage and conveyance capacities. Combined influences of storm water runoff, riverine overflow and backwater flooding resulted in extraordinary inundation across the Parish. Roughly 75% of homes in the Parish were flooded to some degree. Tens of thousands of residences received flood damage. Many structures experienced multiple feet of inundation, with water levels often rising above floors and into second levels in certain neighborhoods. Floodwaters persisted for multiple days, in many locations remaining high even after rainfall ceased due to delayed drainage and backwater effects. Roads, bridges, and public infrastructure were rendered impassable for extended periods, requiring emergency closures and significant repairs.

In August 2021, Hurricane Ida made landfall, bringing severe winds, storm surge and intense rainfall inland, causing localized flooding in low lying areas along creeks and drainage systems already saturated from earlier wet conditions. This system also caused localized street flooding and water-covered roadways, along with minor residential and commercial flooding in known flood-prone locations.

Opportunity 4.b. – Assessment of Less Frequent Flood Hazards

Special Hazards Associated with Less Frequent Flooding (Step 4.b)

There are special hazards that can be related to local flooding that provide greater risks. The table below lists those special hazards and identifies whether they are relevant in Tangipahoa Parish.

Table F-12: Special Hazards Associated with Less Frequent Flooding.

Flood-related special hazards	Relevant to Planning Area

Uncertain flow paths	No
Closed basin	No
Ice jams	No
Land subsidence	No
Mudflow hazards	No
Coastal erosion	No
Tsunamis	No

Inventory of Levees (Step 4.b.1a)

According to the US Army Corps of Engineers, there are no federal levee systems located in Tangipahoa Parish. Minimal structural flood risk reduction features are present throughout the parish. The only structural levee present in the parish is the Yellow Water River Levee System, which is a small (0.6 Mile), agricultural levee located approximately two miles west of Ponchatoula. This levee is maintained and operated by Tangipahoa Parish.

Inventory of Dams (Step 4.b.1b)

According to the US Army Corps of Engineers, there are no federal dams located in Tangipahoa Parish. There are 14 dams located within Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish and Hammond; most of these dams are privately owned but a few are municipally owned. All 14 dams are classified as Low Hazard Potential, meaning that a failure or maloperation is not expected to result in loss of life and would likely cause only minor property or environmental damage.

Coastal A Zones (Step 4.b.1d)

There are no Coastal A zones located in Tangipahoa Parish.

Opportunity 4.c. – Assessment of Areas Likely to Flood Due to Development and Sea Level Rise

Tangipahoa Parish participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and has adopted and enforces a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance that regulates development within Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) as delineated on FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs). The ordinance requires floodplain development permits, adherence to Base Flood Elevation (BFE) standards, and elevation of residential structures to at least one foot above the BFE (freeboard requirement).

The parish, in coordination with the Tangipahoa Parish Drainage District, also enforces regulations requiring drainage impact analyses, installation of adequate drainage conveyance systems, and dedication of drainage servitudes. Additional roadway and infrastructure ordinances regulate activities that may alter natural drainage patterns. Lots within major subdivisions that are located in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) must contain a minimum of one acre. This requirement helps reduce development density in flood-prone areas while preserving drainage capacity and reducing potential flood impacts.

Tangipahoa Parish is highly vulnerable to flooding due to its location within two major watersheds, numerous creeks and rivers, and extensive low-lying areas. A substantial portion of the parish is located within mapped SFHAs; however, historical flood events demonstrate that significant flooding can also occur outside of mapped floodplains. In some areas, railroad corridors and interstate highways may restrict the natural movement of floodwaters, creating localized drainage challenges where additional cross-drainage improvements may be beneficial.

Flooding in Tangipahoa Parish is expected to increase in frequency, depth, duration, and geographic extent over the planning horizon due to the following factors:

1. **Population Growth and Land Use Change:** Rapid residential and commercial development in the southern portion of the parish has increased impervious surface coverage throughout the planning area. As a result, less rainfall is able to infiltrate into the ground, increasing both the volume and velocity of stormwater runoff entering local drainage systems. This can lead to higher peak flows, more frequent overtopping of drainage infrastructure, and an increased risk of localized and stormwater-related flooding.
2. **Drainage Capacity Constraints:** Existing drainage systems, many of which were designed for historical rainfall conditions and lower levels of development, are increasingly insufficient to convey runoff during high-intensity rainfall events. As a result, drainage infrastructure may be exceeded more frequently, leading to roadway flooding, structure inundation, and reduced emergency access during storm events.
3. **Riverine and Backwater Flooding Interactions:** Flooding along the Natalbany and Tangipahoa Rivers and their tributaries creates backwater effects that prevent interior drainage from discharging efficiently. Elevated river stages, particularly during regional storm events, can prolong flood durations and impede the movement of stormwater runoff. As a result, flood depths may increase and inundation may persist for longer periods, including in areas outside of the primary river channels.
4. **Increased Rainfall Intensity and Compound Events:** Consistent with state and federal planning guidance, the parish is expected to experience more frequent high-intensity rainfall events. These events often occur concurrently with elevated river stages or tropical systems, producing compound flooding. This may result in a greater incidence of flash flooding and overlapping flood mechanisms, including riverine, stormwater, and backwater flooding.
5. **Existing Repetitive Loss Patterns:** Documented repetitive loss properties indicate areas of persistent flood vulnerability that are likely to experience continued or worsening impacts without mitigation. As a result, these areas may experience increasing long-term damage costs, repeated losses, and additional strain on recovery resources.

Flood risk in Tangipahoa Parish is anticipated to increase due to the combined effects of continued population growth, expansion of impervious surfaces, constrained drainage infrastructure, and the parish's location within a complex riverine and backwater flood system. These factors, coupled with increasing rainfall intensity and compound flood events, are expected to result in more frequent, severe, and prolonged flooding. Without continued mitigation efforts and infrastructure investment, flood impacts to structures, critical facilities, and transportation networks will likely become more severe and widespread.

Opportunity 4.d. – Assessment of Other Natural Hazards

The Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan addresses a variety of natural hazards in addition to flooding. Each hazard profile includes information on the hazard's geographic extent, historical occurrences, probability of future events, community vulnerability, and associated risk. Additional information can be found in the [Hazard Identification and Parish-Wide Risk Assessment](#) section or by selecting the hyperlinks below.

Heat Wave

See [Heat Wave](#) hazard profile and vulnerability assessment

Ice Storms

See [Ice Storm](#) hazard profile and vulnerability assessment

Lightning

See [Lightning](#) hazard profile and vulnerability assessment

Strong Winds

See [Strong Winds](#) hazard profile and vulnerability assessment

Tornadoes

See [Tornadoes](#) hazard profile and vulnerability assessment

Tropical Cyclones

See [Tropical Cyclones](#) hazard profile and vulnerability assessment

Wildfires

See [Wildfires](#) hazard profile and vulnerability assessment

Winter Weather

See [Winter Weather](#) hazard profile and vulnerability assessment



Step 5: Assess The Problem

The previous step assessed the hazards facing the community. The goal of Step 5 is to have the planning committee assess the impact of the hazards on the community and collect and summarize data on what is at risk. For a multi-jurisdictional plan, each item needs to be described for each community. Tables are acceptable to show the data by community, but a narrative description and summary of the problem should still be included to receive maximum credit.

There are six opportunities under step 5 to earn CRS points. First, the plan must include an overall summary of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to each hazard identified in the risk assessment and the impact on the community. This is a minimum requirement for earning points under step five.

The second opportunity, worth a total of 25 points, is through the inclusion of an inventory of all buildings owned by the community that are located in flood prone areas and identification of those buildings which are insured for flood damage. It also must include a description of the impact that the identified hazards have on the following features:

- Five points for life safety and the need for warning and evacuating residents and visitors
- Five points for public health, including health hazards to individuals from flood waters and mold
- Five points for critical facilities and infrastructure
- Five points for the community's economy and major employers
- Five points for the number and types of affected buildings

Worth five points, the third opportunity is if the assessment includes a review of historical damage to buildings, including all repetitive loss properties and all properties that have received flood insurance claims payments. Vulnerable structures must include all buildings within the community's defined repetitive loss area(s). In order to receive the full credit under this opportunity, the community reviews all the addresses of properties that have received flood insurance claims, not just the repetitive loss properties.

The fourth opportunity is also worth five points and can be earned through the description of areas within the floodplain that provide natural functions, such as wetlands, riparian areas, sensitive areas, and habitat for rare and endangered species.

If a description of development, redevelopment, and population trends is included in the assessment, along with a discussion of future development and redevelopment trends within the community, that will earn the community seven points.

Finally, eight points will be credited if the assessment includes a description of the impact of future flooding conditions on people, property, and natural floodplain functions.

Qualifying Activities for Step 5

Opportunity 5.a. – Summary of Vulnerability and Impacts From Other Natural Hazards

See *Hazard Profile, Risk Assessment, and Vulnerability Analysis* for a description of vulnerabilities and impacts from other natural hazards within Tangipahoa Parish and the incorporated jurisdictions.

The purpose of assessing vulnerability is to quantify and/or qualify exposure and determine how various threats and hazards impact life, property, the environment, and critical operations in Tangipahoa Parish. Vulnerability can be defined as the manifestation of the inherent states of the system (e.g., physical, technical, organizational, cultural) that can be exploited to adversely affect (cause harm or damage to) that system. For example, identifying areas in the parish that suffer disproportional damages from flooding compared with other areas, or overall exposure of an entire town to flooding. Identifying and understanding vulnerability to each threat and hazard provides a strong foundation for developing and pursuing mitigation actions.

Opportunity 5.b. –Vulnerability and Impacts From Other Natural Hazards on Features of the Community

Life Safety & the Need for Warning & Evacuation (Step 5.b.1)

Warnings for flooding are often available well in advance of an event, as storm systems can typically be tracked for several days prior to landfall. Tangipahoa Parish maintains an emergency notification system administered through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) that provides alerts through text messaging and other communication methods. The parish also maintains a public-facing Live GIS road closure map that is continuously updated during flood and severe weather events. In addition, Tangipahoa Parish participates in the Waze Connected Citizens Program, allowing real-time local road closure information to be shared through the Waze application. Information on how to sign up for emergency alerts can be found at: <https://tangipahoa.org/government/emergency-preparedness/sign-up-for-alerts/>

Tangipahoa Parish has developed several dashboards to monitor TPG river gauges throughout the parish. The parish also participates in FloodID, a pilot program developed by The Water Institute that provides flood prediction capabilities. In addition, the parish is actively pursuing other monitoring initiatives, including infrastructure washout risk assessments and a GIS-based flood risk and life safety assessment program.

Flash flooding, which is most commonly caused by heavy rainfall, is closely monitored by the National Weather Service (NWS). Flood watches are issued when conditions are favorable for flooding and provide advance notice to emergency officials and the public of potential flood impacts. These notices allow residents and local agencies time to prepare and take appropriate precautionary measures. As weather conditions develop and confidence in the forecast increases, the NWS may issue flood warnings for areas where flooding is imminent or already occurring. These warnings provide critical information that enables individuals, businesses, and emergency responders to take protective actions and reduce the potential impacts of flooding.

According to the Tangipahoa Parish Emergency Operations Plan, the following methods are used for warning government officials, the general public, and special locations:

Department of Homeland Security will issue warnings and an overall threat level for the country, region, state, or local area. Tangipahoa Parish uses a multi-layer, overlapping system to advise persons living, working, or traveling within its boundaries of an emergency. The Emergency Operations Center shall be the official local warning point for Tangipahoa Parish.

Key government officials and emergency response organizations are notified by:

- Commercial telephones
- TangiAlert Notification Center
- Radios
- Cell phones
- Tangisafe.com
- Tangipahoa Parish Amateur Radio Emergency Services.

Public:

- TangiAlert Mass Notification, Alert FM, The Emergency Alerting System (EAS), Tangi 96.5 FM, Kajun 107.1 FM Hammond, New Orleans- WWL AM 870/FM 105.3, KSLU 90.9, Baton Rouge WJBO 1150 AM/ FM 102.5 and media organizations in neighboring jurisdictions will be used to communicate to the general public.
- The public is issued alerts and warnings in accordance with the Tangipahoa Parish Hazard and Warning Matrix
- IPAWS

Special Locations:

- These include major industry, schools, hospitals, nursing homes, recreational facilities, institutions, and places of public assembly. Special locations are warned of an emergency with the use of:
 - TangiAlert Notification System

- Alert FM
- Weather Radios (Tone Alert)
- Commercial telephone
- Radios
- Alert teams, equipped with portable sirens and public address speakers.
- Hearing Impaired Individuals: The TTY/TDD System may be used to warn these citizens.
- Non-English speaking transient employees: Through their employer.
- IPAWS

Communications may be initiated by field units 911 Center and outside agencies to include federal, state and local neighboring jurisdictions.

For further information on how Tangipahoa Parish warns the public, visit the following link:

https://tangipahoa.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/2025-Tangipahoa-EOP-Final-12_19-.pdf

Just as with property damage, depth and velocity are major factors in determining the threat posed to people by flooding. It takes very little depth or velocity for flood waters to become dangerous. A car will float in less than two feet of moving water, and can be swept downstream into deeper waters, trapping passengers within the vehicle.

Victims of floods have often put themselves in perilous situations by entering flood waters that they believe to be safe, or by ignoring travel advisories. Debris also poses a risk both during and after a flood. During a flood, debris carried by floodwaters can cause physical injury from impact. During the recovery process, people may often need to clear debris out of their properties but may encounter dangers such as sharp materials or rusty nails that pose a risk of tetanus. People must be aware of these dangers prior to a flood so that they understand the risks and take necessary precautions before, during, and after a flood.

Public Health (including mold) (Step 5.b.1)

While flooding presents immediate threats to life and safety during a storm, the public health consequences that emerge after floodwaters recede can be just as severe. Standing water, infrastructure damage, and contamination all contribute to significant health risks, both in the short and long term.

- **Mold and Mildew:** Residual moisture in homes, schools, and businesses can lead to rapid mold and mildew growth. Prolonged exposure to mold spores can cause respiratory irritation, allergic reactions, and asthma attacks. These effects are especially dangerous for vulnerable populations such as children, older adults, and those with compromised immune systems. Mold cleanup after flooding often requires professional remediation to ensure safety.
- **Vector-Borne Disease:** Pools of stagnant water left behind after flooding serve as ideal breeding grounds for mosquitoes. This can lead to increased transmission of diseases such as West Nile virus, dengue, and other mosquito-borne illnesses, particularly in warmer climates. The risk persists for weeks after the event unless standing water is properly drained or treated.
- **Electrocution Hazards:** Flooded areas often conceal live electrical wires, submerged outlets, and damaged power systems. These hazards are particularly dangerous during recovery efforts when people are reentering homes and performing cleanup. Flooded electrical systems should never be re-energized until inspected and cleared by a licensed electrician.
- **Solid Waste and Biohazards:** Floodwaters can transport trash, debris, dead animals, and sewage into public spaces. These materials may contain harmful bacteria and viruses, increasing the likelihood of skin infections, gastrointestinal illnesses, and other health concerns. Cleanup workers and residents returning to flooded areas face particular risk when handling debris without proper protective equipment.
- **Chemical Contamination:** Flooding can dislodge or rupture tanks containing gasoline, oil, pesticides, and other hazardous substances from industrial, agricultural, or residential sources. These chemicals may seep into floodwaters or nearby soil, contaminating water sources and posing long-term environmental and health risks through inhalation, ingestion, or skin contact.

- **Septic and Sewage Failures:** Floodwaters can inundate septic systems, preventing proper drainage and leading to sewage backups. These backups can spill untreated waste into homes, yards, or nearby waterways, introducing bacteria such as E. coli or viruses into the environment. Flooded systems often require inspection and repair before returning to service.
- **Well Contamination:** Private wells, particularly shallow or poorly sealed ones, are vulnerable to contamination when floodwaters infiltrate the well casing or surrounding aquifer. Contaminated wells can introduce pathogens like E. coli, giardia, and cryptosporidium into drinking water, posing a serious risk of illness. Wells should be tested and disinfected before use after any flooding event.
- **Overloaded Wastewater Systems:** During a flood event, municipal wastewater systems can experience inflow and infiltration beyond their designed capacity. This overload can lead to untreated sewage being discharged into rivers, lakes, or streets, significantly increasing the risk of disease outbreaks and environmental contamination. Preventive upgrades and stormwater management practices are key to reducing this risk.

These health threats often persist long after a flood event ends, underscoring the importance of coordinated public health communication, water quality monitoring, debris removal, and infrastructure repair as part of the recovery process.

Critical facilities and Infrastructure (Step 5.b.2)

See [Appendix C: Critical Facilities](#) for an inventory of parish and municipal facilities that may be exposed to flooding due to their location within or adjacent to the 100-year floodplain.

Economy and Major Employers/Tax Base (Step 5.b.3)

Table F-13: Tangipahoa Parish Business Patterns (Source: US Census CBP, 2020)

Business Description	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees	Annual Payroll (\$1,000)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6	8	199
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	10	66	4,643
Utilities	8	279	24,439
Construction	202	1,187	63,311
Manufacturing	82	2,493	126,415
Wholesale trade	108	2,037	86,464
Retail trade	445	6,747	203,427
Transportation and warehousing	90	1,857	87,043
Information	26	369	20,135
Finance and insurance	185	1,210	69,372
Real estate and rental and leasing	121	620	23,887
Professional, scientific, and technical services	217	1,173	70,061
Management of companies and enterprises	12	505	32,709
Administrative and support and waste management	80	1,966	54,286
Educational services	34	521	13,814
Health care and social assistance	334	9,058	370,980
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	31	457	5,543
Accommodation and food services	266	5,487	74,721
Other services (except public administration)	242	1,836	57,611
Industries not classified	7	2	194

*Types of Affected Buildings (Step 5.b.4)**Table F-14: NFIP Policy Loss by Flood Zone*

Rated Flood Zones	Policies in Force	Premium + FPF	Total Annual Payment	Total Coverage
All A Zones	70,804	\$ 68,680,747	\$ 88,169,848	\$13,207,889,000
All V Zones	942	\$ 1,892,680	\$ 2,336,585	\$177,494,600
D Zone	2	\$ 5,813	\$ 7,118	\$615,000
Unknown or Invalid	1,145	\$ 775,796	\$ 1,047,387	\$222,783,000
X Zone	15,336	\$ 9,756,110	\$ 13,642,594	\$3,134,118,000

Opportunity 5.c. – Review of Damaged Buildings and Flood Insurance Claims

Flood insurance statistics indicate that the Parish has 5,464 flood insurance policies with the NFIP, with total annual premiums of \$4,899,894. The parish and its jurisdictions participate in the NFIP. The parish and its jurisdictions will continue to adopt and enforce floodplain management requirements, including regulating new construction Special Flood Hazard Areas, making substantial improvement and/or damage determinations, or determining the necessary permits required of owners to bring a substantially improved/damaged structure back into compliance. The parish and its jurisdictions will continue to monitor activities including local requests for new map updates. Flood insurance statistics and additional NFIP participation details for the parish are provided in the following tables.

Table F-15: Summary of NFIP Policies in Tangipahoa Parish

Location	No. of Insured Structures	Total Insurance Coverage Value	Annual Premiums Paid	No. of Insurance Claims Filed Since 1978	Total Loss Payments
Unincorporated Tangipahoa Parish	4,171	\$1,205,579,000	\$3,506,561	3,491	\$153,704,342
Amite City	38	\$12,875,000	\$49,455	36	\$1,706,611
Hammond	837	\$219,319,000	\$974,382	591	\$16,507,457
Independence	55	\$11,467,000	\$47,140	32	\$1,095,891
Kentwood	18	\$6,969,000	\$17,890	4	\$237,356
Ponchatoula	290	\$91,476,000	\$252,332	94	\$3,160,973
Roseland	3	\$1,073,000	\$4,743	6	\$95,326
Tangipahoa	4	\$917,000	\$4,629	22	\$23,769
Tickfaw	48	\$7,552,000	\$42,762	28	\$515,729
Total	5,464	\$1,557,227,000	\$4,899,894	4,304	\$177,047,454

Table F-16: Summary of Community Flood Maps for the Parish.

CID	Community Name	Initial FHBM Identified	Initial FIRM Identified	Adopted Date	Current Effective Map Date	Date Joined the NFIP	Tribal
220206#	Tangipahoa Parish	1/17/1975	2/2/1983	2010	7/22/2010	2/2/1983	No
220207#	Amite City	12/7/1973	7/22/2010	2010	7/22/2010	6/30/1976	No
220208#	Hammond	3/8/1974	12/15/1981	2010	7/22/2010	12/15/1981	No
220209#	Independence	5/176/1974	7/5/1977	2010	7/22/2010	7/5/1977	No
220210#	Kentwood	11/2/1973	4/15/1980	2010	7/22/2010	4/15/1980	No
220211#	Ponchatoula	4/12/1974	4/17/1979	2010	7/22/2010	4/17/1979	No
220212#	Roseland	10/26/1973	9/1/1987	2010	7/22/2010	9/1/1987	No
220213#	Tangipahoa	8/30/1974	9/28/1979	2010	7/22/2010	9/28/1979	No
220214#	Tickfaw	8/30/1974	6/28/1977	2010	7/22/2010	6/28/1977	No

Opportunity 5.d. – Assessment of Floodplain Areas Providing Natural Functions

Floodplain areas within Tangipahoa Parish provide significant natural and beneficial functions that help reduce flood risk, protect water quality, and support environmental resources. These areas include wetlands, riparian corridors, flood-prone open spaces, natural drainage features, and other environmentally sensitive lands that serve as critical components of the parish's overall floodplain management strategy.

Floodplains and associated wetlands function as natural storage areas during rainfall and flood events by temporarily retaining excess stormwater and reducing peak flood elevations. This storage capacity helps alleviate pressure on drainage systems around the parish. Riparian corridors along rivers, streams, and bayous further enhance flood mitigation by slowing runoff and maintaining natural drainage patterns.

In addition to their flood mitigation benefits, these natural areas provide substantial water quality improvements. Wetlands and vegetated floodplain areas filter sediments, nutrients, pollutants, and debris from stormwater runoff before it enters local waterways, helping to maintain the health of surface water resources. These areas also contribute to groundwater recharge and improve overall watershed resilience during both flood and drought conditions.

Floodplain ecosystems within Tangipahoa Parish support a diverse range of native plant and animal species, including wildlife that depend on wetland and riparian habitats for breeding, feeding, and migration. The preservation of these ecological resources provides recreational, aesthetic, and environmental benefits that enhance community quality of life while supporting long-term sustainability.

Recognizing the importance of these natural functions, Tangipahoa Parish utilizes regulatory and development review processes to minimize impacts to floodplain resources. Major development projects are required to provide wetland delineation determinations and identify jurisdictional wetlands and other environmentally sensitive areas prior to project approval. Development proposals are reviewed to ensure compliance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations, including requirements intended to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to floodplain functions and wetland resources.

The Parish encourages the preservation of natural floodplain areas through responsible land-use planning, maintenance of open space where feasible, protection of natural drainage corridors, and coordination with state and federal resource agencies. By preserving wetlands, riparian buffers, and other floodplain features, Tangipahoa Parish helps maintain natural flood storage and conveyance capacity, reduces future flood losses, protects environmental resources, and enhances community resilience to flooding and other natural hazards.

The table on the following page depicts the National Wetland Inventory map for Southeast Louisiana.

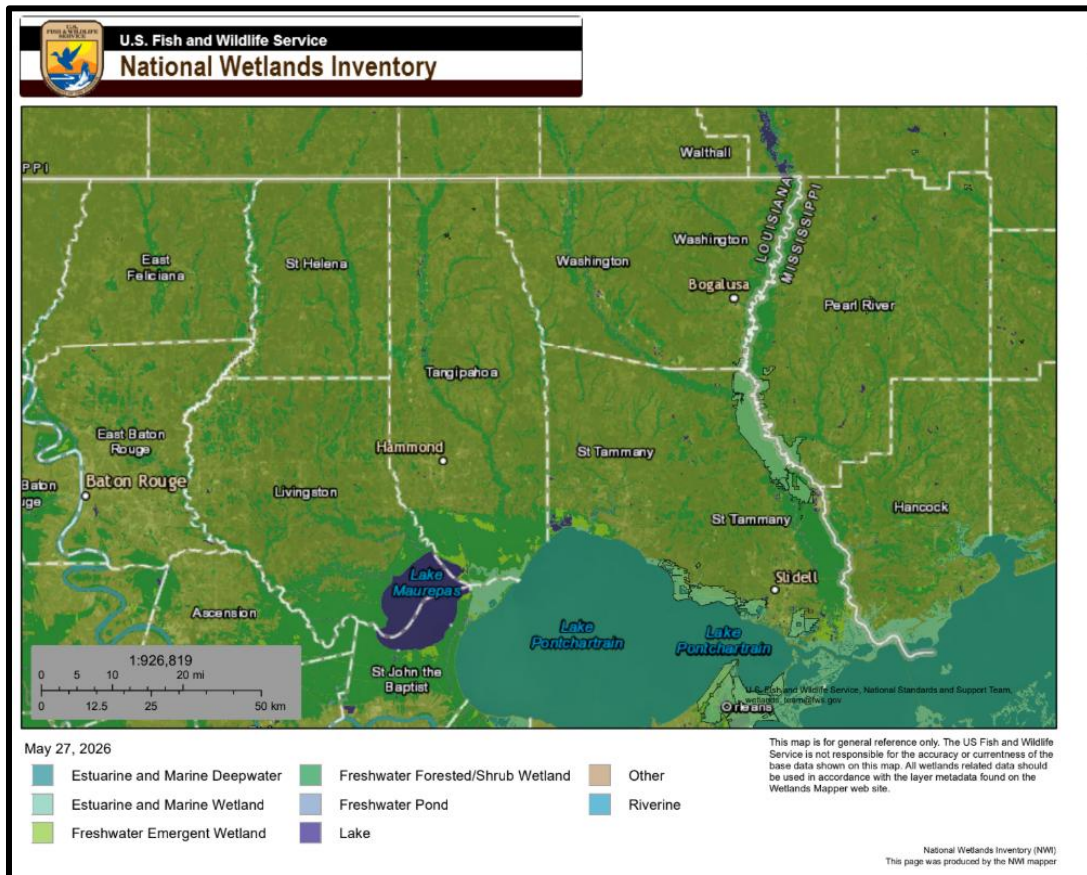


Figure F-16: Southeastern Louisiana Wetland Inventory Map

Opportunity 5.e. – Current & Future Development, Redevelopment, and Population Trends

See the *Population and Development Trends* section of the Risk Assessment for additional information regarding current and future development trends. The following tables represent the total number of residential and commercial permits granted by Tangipahoa Parish Government between 2021 and 2025. The table also indicates how many of those were located in the SFHA.

Table F-17: Residential Permits Granted in Tangipahoa Parish between 2021 and 2025

Year	# of Permits*	# Permits in SFHA
2021	768	172
2022	796	152
2023	613	142
2024	568	127
2025	558	79

Table F-18: Commercial Permits Granted in Tangipahoa Parish between 2021 and 2025

Year	# of Permits	# of Permits
2021	23	3
2022	40	4
2023	21	3
2024	31	8
2025	30	2

Tangipahoa Parish is currently pursuing the adoption of land use zoning regulations within the unincorporated areas of the parish. One objective of this effort is to guide future growth and development toward areas with lower hazard risk. The adoption of zoning regulations will also provide a framework for managing future development and promoting more resilient land use patterns.

Opportunity 5.f. – Impacts of Future Flooding Conditions on People, Property, and Natural Floodplain Functions

Tangipahoa Parish continues to experience population growth and development, particularly in residential areas and along key transportation corridors. This growth has resulted in increased development pressure in both previously developed and undeveloped areas, including some locations that are vulnerable to flooding.

As development expands, the increase in impervious surfaces such as roads, rooftops, and parking areas reduces natural infiltration and increases stormwater runoff. This can contribute to higher peak flows, reduced drainage capacity, and increased flood risk in both developed and downstream areas. Redevelopment in previously impacted areas also continues to occur, which may reintroduce exposure to flood hazards if not properly mitigated.

Future development trends indicate continued expansion of residential and commercial areas within the parish. Without proper planning and mitigation, this growth may increase the number of people and structures exposed to flooding. Understanding these trends is important for guiding future land use decisions and implementing strategies that reduce long-term flood risk.

Step 6: Set Goals

Goals are an important part of any planning process. Goals should set the context for the subsequent review of floodplain management activities and drafting of the action plan. A multi-hazard mitigation plan should have goals that address all the major hazards that face the community. In order to earn a maximum of two points under Step 6, the goals of the floodplain management of mitigation program must be included. The goals must address all flood-related problems identified in Step 5.

Qualifying Activity for Step 6

Opportunity 6.a. – Statement of Goals for Community’s Floodplain Management or Hazard Mitigation Program

The goals for Tangipahoa Parish and the incorporated jurisdictions are discussed in the *Goals* section of the *Mitigation Strategy*

This 2026 plan update proceeds with the previous goals of the Tangipahoa Parish Hazard Mitigation Plan. The current goals are as follows:

1. Identify and pursue preventative measures that will reduce future damages from hazards.
2. Reduce repetitive flood losses in the Parish and in municipalities
3. Regulate sound development in the Parish and municipalities, so as to reduce or eliminate the potential impact of hazards

Step 7: Review Possible Activities

For this step, the plan reviews different activities that could prevent or reduce the severity of problems assessed previously. This should be a review of a wide range of activities, not just the traditional approaches of flood control, acquisition, and regulation of land use. Activities should also be evaluated for each affected area. The review must be included in the plan and must also include a discussion of why the activity is or is not appropriate for the community.

There are seven opportunities for points under step 7, each one worth five points. The first opportunity is a requirement. The plan must review preventative activities and discuss the community's comprehensive or land use plan, building codes, zoning ordinances, floodplain management regulations, subdivision ordinance, and stormwater management regulations. The discussion must review how these tools can reduce future flood losses, the current standards in the community's plans and regulations, and whether the community should adopt or revise such plans and regulations in light of the problem assessment and goals set.

The second opportunity to earn five points under step seven is through the review of the community's floodplain management regulatory standards. A determination must be made as to whether these standards are sufficient for current and future conditions.

To earn another five points, the plan must review property protection activities such as acquisition, retrofitting, and flood insurance.

In order to satisfy the fourth opportunity for points, the plan must review activities to protect the natural and beneficial functions of the floodplain, such as wetlands protection.

The fifth opportunity for points is through the review of emergency services activities, such as warning and sandbagging.

The sixth opportunity for points is if the plan reviews structural projects, such as levees, reservoirs, and channel modifications.

The seventh and last opportunity for points under step seven is if the plan reviews public information activities, such as outreach projects and environmental education programs.

Qualifying Activities for Step 7

On March 17, 2026, stakeholders from local governments reviewed and discussed the mitigation strategy identified for Tangipahoa Parish and the incorporated jurisdictions. The purpose of this was to identify which mitigation activities were most suitable to their communities and consider all mitigation options. Suitable activities were assigned a priority of high, medium, and low.

Opportunity 7.a. – 7. g. Review Possible Activities

Opportunity 7.a. – Review of Preventative Activities

Government, administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land and buildings are developed to reduce hazard losses. Includes planning, future zoning, capital improvement programs, drainage system maintenance, open space preservation, and stormwater management regulations. See attached TP Floodplain Restoration and Enhancement Project List.

Design and construction of all drainage shall be in accordance with specifications and standards of the State of Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD) unless otherwise directed. All drainage shall be predicated on a one hundred (100) year storm frequency of twenty-four (24) hour duration. The minimum grade along the bottom of a drainage course shall ensure a design velocity of at least three (3) feet per second (fps). Rear lot line drainage ditch should be avoided where practicable. In the event a rear lot line drainage way is required, it

shall conform to the typical section as shown below. In the cases where there is a large drainage ditch, the drainage way may need to be widened to accommodate future maintenance.

Pre and post development runoff rates for 25 and 100 year rainfall events. Site runoff shall be imputed utilizing a 25 and 100 year design storm of 24 hour duration.

Design features which reduce site post-development surface water runoff rate to an amount ten percent (10%) less than the pre-development surface water runoff rate based on the 25 year design storm and the 100 year design storm. Documentation that the development will not obstruct any offsite flows or that it will provide a drainage system to convey that flow through or around the development without increasing the upgradient water surface elevation. Documentation that fill placed in the development will not reduce the flood carrying capacity of a nearby stream which could cause an increase in water surface elevation. A “nearby stream” is one that is located within 500 feet of the development boundary from a “stream” designated on the USGS quadrangular sheet or designated on the Consolidated Gravity Drainage District No. 1 “Lateral Map”. For all commercial and residential developments reviewed by CGDDI in Flood Zone A or AE, designed fill shall be multiplied by a factor of 1.25 to achieve cut volume. Fill calculations shall be included in the Drainage Impact Study.

Tangipahoa Parish enforces the 2021 codes for International Building Code, International Residential Code, International Existing Code, International Mechanical Code, International Plumbing Code, International Fuel and Gas Code. and the 2020 Electrical Code.

Public Works & Tangipahoa Parish Drainage District #1 continues to manage our day-to-day drainage maintenance needs, including roadside ditch, bridge projects. Post Hurricane Ida, Public Works secured \$7.6 million in NRCS funding to clean out debris in 10 undistricted and 5 districted drainage laterals, totaling 71.94 miles of storm debris removal.

Public Works was responsible for 11,312,020 Linear Feet of Roadside Ditches to which 489,106 linear feet were cleaned last year. There were 1,000 culverts cleaned and flushed and an additional 228 driveway or cross culvert removed and replaced.

Tangipahoa Drainage District was responsible for 7,150 Linear feet of Off-Road Channel Excavation, 121,764 linear feet of flushing, 2,108 feet of damaged culverts replaced.

[Opportunity 7.b. – Review of Floodplain Management Regulatory Standards](#)

Related to preventative activities, although while FEMA has minimum floodplain management standards for communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), adopting higher standards will lead to safer, stronger, more resilient communities. This includes Floodplain Mapping, future conditions mapping, freeboard, prohibition of fill & compensatory storage.

All buildings require finished floor elevations for new construction, manufactured housing, and substantial improvements and all mechanical equipment to be 1' above the Base Flood Elevation.

[Opportunity 7.c. – Review of Property Protection Activities](#)

Modification of buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or removal of structures from a hazard area. Includes acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofit, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass

AWAITING SUPPLIMENTAL INFORMATION

[Opportunity 7.d. – Review of Natural Resource Protection Activities](#)

Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Includes sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Tangipahoa Parish and all the municipalities proactively seek to maintain open spaces for flood conveyance in the natural form.

Opportunity 7.e. – Review of Emergency Services Activities

Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Includes warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities.

Tangipahoa Parish Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness online web offers preparedness for hurricanes, tornados, floods, lightning, pet preparedness

<https://tangipahoa.org/government/emergency-preparedness/> and sign up for alerts

<https://tangipahoa.org/government/emergency-preparedness/sign-up-for-alerts/>

They also created a GIS Dashboard for road closures, sand bag & shelter locations during flood events.

Opportunity 7.f. – Review of Structural Projects

Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard includes channel cleanings, detention/retention basins, breakwater projects, culvert replacements, roadway and bridge elevations, and other storm drain improvements.

Tangipahoa Parish Government (TPG) continues to design and construct projects that protect structures from flood damage by structural flood control projects. These projects provide benefits for existing developments through mitigation of existing flooding challenges and prevention by design of structural features.

TPG application to the Louisiana Watershed Initiative, which was approved, call for multiple issues to be addressed within the project: the removal and replacement of 511 driveway culverts to improve the gravity flow through the drainage system; combining two back to back bridges to eliminate bridge approach barriers and improving the Chappeepeela Creek gravity flow as well as elevating the roadway and an additional bridge near by to bring the entire roadway system in this area up to base flood elevation to prevent future overtopping; and constructing a detention pond to slow the downstream inundation. In addition, several other drainage laterals are to be cleaned of debris impeding flow and several other drainage structures are being removed and replaced to improve drainage.

TPG is currently pursuing 5 additional projects through the HMGP program in various communities throughout the Parish which are prone to flooding.

Opportunity 7.g. – Review of Public Information Activities

Actions to inform citizens and elected officials about flood hazards and ways to mitigate them. Includes outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and school-age and adult education.

Tangipahoa Parish Government maintains a web page to educate the community regarding basic floodplain terms, including illustrations showing the encroachment of a 100-year floodplain and provides links to sites like NFIP and FEMA. TPG continues to make use of realtor associations to inform lenders, contractors, homeowners, insurance agents and real estate offices about the availability of flood zone information and elevation certificates.

Public information activities increase awareness of flood risk, preparedness actions, and flood insurance, and they encourage resident behaviors that support drainage system performance (e.g., keeping inlets and ditches free of debris). Targeting repetitive loss areas improves cost-effectiveness by focusing on the highest-risk households. Public engagement could be better, however regular engagement and provided information has generally increased public education and involvement. Citizens participate during the planning and zoning development process, now better aware of their part in the development process. The dumping of trash/debris in their ditches having better understood that inhibits downstream drainage, and causes problems for all.

Outreach is integrated into existing communications (utility billing inserts, social media, website updates), making it repeatable and sustainable, but it still requires staff time and coordination.

Public information is appropriate for Tangipahoa Parish property owners given recurring flood events and the need to promote preparedness and risk-informed decisions.

Tangipahoa Parish will continue to expand digital outreach and, where feasible, track basic engagement metrics (distribution counts, website visits, newsletter subscriptions) to refine what methods most effectively reach residents.

Step 8: Draft An Action Plan

After the review of alternatives during step seven, an action plan is drafted that selects and specifies those activities appropriate to the community's resources, hazards, and vulnerable properties. The community should implement preventative activities to keep its flood problems from getting worse and also to protect new construction from the effects of natural hazards. The plan must include activities that the community can be assured will be implemented using its own resources. If outside funding support is needed, the funding sources should be identified and researched to ensure that the projects are eligible.

The CRS credit is based on the range of actions that are recommended in the plan, subject to the following criteria:

- For each recommendation, the action plan must identify:
 - Who is responsible for implementing the action
 - When it will be done
 - How it will be funded
- The actions must be prioritized
- There must be an action item for each goal included in step 6.
- Credit is provided for recommendations on floodplain regulations, provided it recommends adopting or continuing a regulatory standard that exceeds the minimum requirements of the NFIP
- If the plan calls for acquiring properties, there must be a discussion of how the project will be managed and how the land will be used after it's acquired
- When a multi-jurisdictional plan is prepared, it must have action items from at least two of the six categories that directly benefit each community seeking CRS credit
- To qualify as a multi-hazard mitigation plan, the plan must include a "process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate". The action items that relate to preventative activities should clarify how this is done.

The first opportunity for points under step either is set up in a tiered system with the following criteria:

- 10 points are awarded if the action plan includes flood-related recommendations for activities from two of the six categories credited in step 7
- 20 points are awarded if the action plan includes flood-related recommendations for activities from three of the six categories credited in step 7
- 30 points are awarded if the action plan includes flood-related recommendations for activities from four of the six categories credited in step 7
- 45 points are awarded if the action plan includes flood-related recommendations for activities from five of the six categories credited in step 7

The second opportunity for points is obtained through the establishment or revision of post-disaster redevelopment and mitigation policies and procedures. These policies and procedures should account for the expected damage from a base flood or other disaster.

Lastly, the third set of points will be earned if the plan includes action items to mitigate the effect of the other natural hazards identified in the hazard assessment.

Qualifying Activity for Step 8

Opportunity 8.a. – Categories Covered by Mitigation Action Items

The action plan is discussed in depth in the *Mitigation Strategy* section of this planning document.

Opportunity 8.b. – Establishment or Revision of Post-Disaster Redevelopment and Mitigation Policies and Procedures

Tangipahoa Parish has established post-disaster redevelopment and mitigation policies and procedures to guide recovery efforts following a flood or other natural hazard event. These procedures are intended to reduce future risk to people and property while ensuring compliance with applicable floodplain management regulations.

Following a disaster event, the parish implements substantial damage assessments to determine whether structures have sustained damage equal to or exceeding 50 percent of their market value. Structures determined to be substantially damaged are required to meet current floodplain management regulations, including elevation and construction standards consistent with FEMA and NFIP requirements.

The parish also enforces floodplain development regulations during the recovery process to ensure that repairs, reconstruction, and new development are compliant with local ordinances. This includes permitting requirements, inspections, and adherence to elevation and flood-resistant construction standards.

In addition, redevelopment efforts consider mitigation opportunities such as elevating structures, acquiring flood-prone properties, or implementing drainage improvements to reduce future flood risk. These policies and procedures support safer rebuilding practices and help minimize repetitive flood losses within Tangipahoa Parish.

Opportunity 8.c. – Inclusion of Action Items to Mitigate Effects of other Natural Hazards Identified in the Risk Assessment

The action plan is discussed in depth in the *Mitigation Strategy* section of this planning document. This includes mitigation action items addressing the additional natural hazards identified in the *Hazard Profile, Risk Assessment, and Vulnerability Analysis*.

Step 9: Adopt The Plan

The points for this step are provided if the plan and later amendments are officially adopted by the community's governing body. The plan must be an official plan of the community, not an internal staff's proposal. "adopted" means that there is a resolution or other formal document that is voted on by the community's governing body. A note in the minutes is not credited.

Qualifying Activity for Step 9

Opportunity 9.a. – Plan Adoptions by Jurisdictions

See *Appendix D* for copies of formal adoptions of the 2026 Tangipahoa Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Step 10: Implement, Evaluate, and Revise

The process does not end once the plan is written and adopted. Planning must be continual and plans must be dynamic. The community must have a review evaluation, and update process. As plan implementation progresses, it is inevitable that flaws will be discovered and changes will be necessary. The impetus for these changes can vary great, from changes in hazard conditions to changes in goals and objectives.

Changes should be made in an action plan when opportunities arise to add new activities or complete some head of schedule. The plan should also be revised if it is found that some activities cannot be completed as originally scheduled. At a minimum, these types of changes must be a de at the required 5 year update. The key to this step is the annual evaluation report on progress in implementing the plan. Not only are annual evaluations required with

the community's annual recertification, but also the process of conducting an annual evaluation gives the community a framework for monitoring the plan's effectiveness and the community's progress in implementing it.

Credit for step 10 is determined by how the community monitors and evaluates its plan:

- The plan must describe how, when, and by whom the plan will be monitored, evaluated, and revised.
- An annual evaluation progress report regarding plan implementation must be prepared at least once each year and submitted with the community's annual CRS recertification.
- If a community receives credit as a result of participation in a multi-jurisdictional plan, that includes action items for each community, the annual evaluation report must cover those action items. This can be done either by a multi-jurisdictional planning committee or through separate submittals by each community. The submittal needs to show who participated in the preparation of the report.
- The community must update the plan at least every five years. The update is due by October 1, five years after the plan was adopted

There are two opportunities to earn points under step ten, resulting in a total of 26 points possible. The first opportunity is if the community has procedures for monitoring implementation, reviewing progress, and recommending revisions to the plan in an annual evaluation report. It is required that the report be submitted to the governing body, released to the media, and made available to the public.

The second of the opportunities can earn the bulk of the points under step ten, and can be satisfied if the annual evaluation report is prepared by the same planning committee that prepared the plan or by a successor committee with a similar membership. The points are based on the frequency of committee meetings:

- 6 points if the committee meets only once a year
- 12 points if the committee meets twice a year
- 24 points if the committee meets at least quarterly

Qualifying Activity for Step 10

Opportunity 10.a. & 10.b.

See [Appendix B](#) for information related to the evaluation and revision of the 2026 Tangipahoa Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Resources

Federal Agencies

The table below lists resources available from federal agencies.

Table F-19: Resources From Federal Agencies

Agency	Website	Resources Available
Community Rating System	crsresources.org	• Best practices • Community Rating System manual • Informational webinar • Activity checklists
Emergency Management Institute (EMI)	training.fema.gov/emi	• In person CRS training in Emmitsburg, MD • Online CRS courses
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	FEMA.gov	• Mitigation guidance • Outreach project templates • Preparedness and recovery materials • Risk MAP • Social media templates • NFIP/CRS Update Newsletter
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	www.floodsmart.gov	• Information for homeowners and businesses on flood insurance claims and policies
NOAA Digital Coast	coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast	• Flood exposure mapper • Historical hurricane tracks • Land cover data • Risk communication basics • Sea level rise viewer

Professional Associations

Floodplain managers and local officials can choose to join professional associations, which are available at the state- wide and national level. These associations host conferences, offer trainings, and provide an avenue for officials to network and share resources.

Table F-20: Resources from Professional Associations

Association	Website	Resources
Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM)	https://www.floods.org/	• Annual conference • Webinars • Website
Louisiana Floodplain Management Association (LFMA)	https://lfma.org/	• Annual conference • Monthly newsletter • Workshops • Website
Louisiana Emergency Preparedness Association (LEPA)	https://lepa.org	• Annual conference • Education and outreach • Can provide CRS related education and outreach opportunities for emergency managers

Louisiana Municipal Association (LMA)	https://www.lma.org/	• Annual conference • Monthly newsletter • Website • Can provide CRS related education and outreach opportunities for local officials
Louisiana Society for Professional Surveyors	https://lsps.net/	• Education and outreach • Newsletter • Website • Can provide CRS related education and outreach opportunities for surveyors

Other Institutions

There are other nonprofits and educational institutions that provide resources to CRS communities. The table below lists these organizations and the resources available.

Table F-21: Resources from Other Institutions

Organization	Website	Resources Available
Climate Central	sealevel.climatecentral.org/crs	• Risk Finder • Risk Zone Map • Surging Seas CRS Guide
Louisiana Sea Grant	https://www.laseagrant.org/	• Training courses and workshops • Education and outreach • Local partner for grant opportunities
Louisiana State University AgCenter's Louisiana Flood Maps	maps.lsuagcenter.com/floodmaps	• Louisiana flood maps • FIRMs and DFIRMS • Information for homeowners
The Nature Conservancy's Coastal Resilience Community Rating System Explorer	coastalresience.org/project/community-rating-system-explorer	• Open space preservation credit information • Training materials
RainReady	rainready.org	• Outreach and education • Training courses and workshops
SBP	sbpusa.org	• Disaster recovery • Outreach materials
University of New Orleans Center for Hazards Assessment, Response & Technology (UNO-CHART)	floodhelp.uno.edu	• CRS users group facilitation/information • CRS resources • Floodplain management resources • Planning for repetitive flood loss
The Water Institute of the Gulf	https://thewaterinstitute.org/	• Natural system modeling • Real time data collection and monitoring • Outreach

Element 512.a Checklist

	Community:		
510 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PLANNING			
512.a Floodplain Management Planning (FMP)			
Credit Points: Enter the section or page number in the plan where each credited item can be found. Add notes on AW-510-4.			
CRS Step	Section/Page	Item Score	Step Total
1. Organize to prepare the plan. (15 Max)			
a. Involvement of Office Responsible for Community Planning (4)			
b. Planning committee of department staff (9)			
c. Process formally created by the community's governing board (2)			
2. Involve the public. (120 Max)			
a. Planning process conducted through a planning committee (60)			
b. Public meetings held at the beginning of the planning process (15)			
c. Public meeting held on draft plan (15)			
d. Other public information activities to encourage input (Up to 30)			
3. Coordinate with other agencies. (35 Max)			
a. Review of existing studies and plans (required) (5)			
b. Coordinating with communities and other agencies (Up to 30)			
4. Assess the hazard. (Max 35)			
a. Plan includes an assessment of the flood hazard (REQUIRED) with:			
(1) A map of known flood hazards (5)			
(2) A description of known flood hazard (5)			
(3) A discussion of past floods (5)			
b. Plan includes assessment of less frequent floods (10)			
c. Plan includes assessment of areas likely to flood (5)			
d. The plan describes other natural hazards (REQUIRED FOR DMA) (5)			

CRS Step	Section/Page	Item Score	Step Total
5. Assess the problem. (Max 52)			
a. Summary of each hazard identified in the hazard assessment and their community impact (REQUIRED) (2)			
b. Description of the impact of the hazards on: (Max 25)			
(1) Life, safety, health, procedures for warning and evacuation (5)			
(2) Public health including health hazards to floodwaters/mold (5)			
(3) Critical facilities and infrastructure (5)			
(4) The community's economy and tax base (5)			
(5) Number and type of affected buildings (5)			
c. Review of all damaged buildings/flood insurance claims (5)			
d. Areas the provide natural floodplain functions (5)			
e. Development/redevelopment/Population Trends (7)			
f. Impact of future flooding conditions outline in Step 4, item c (5)			
6. Set goals. (required) (2)			
7. Review possible activities. (Max 35)			
a. Preventive activities (5)			
b. Floodplain Management Regulatory/current & future conditions (5)			
c. Property protection activities (5)			
d. Natural resource protection activities (5)			
e. Emergency services activities (5)			
f. Structural projects (5)			
g. Public information activities (5)			
8. Draft an action plan. (Max 60)			
a. Actions must be prioritized (required)			
1. Recommendations for activities from two of the six categories (10)			
2. Recommendations for activities from three of the six categories (20)			
3. Recommendations for activities from four of the six categories (30)			
4. Recommendations for activities from five of the six categories (45)			
b. Post-disaster mitigation policies and procedures (10)			
c. Action items for mitigation of other hazards (5)			
9. Adopt the plan. (2)			

10. Implement, evaluate and revise. (Max 26)			
a. Procedures to monitor and recommend revisions (required) (2)			
b. Same planning committee or successor committee that qualifies under Section 511.a.2 (a) does the evaluation (24)			
			FMP=