What is the name of your proposed bond project/program/initiative?	What is the name of your department?	Please provide a brief description of your project/program/initiative.	Which district(s) does your project/program/initiative reside in?	What is the goal of your project/program/initiative?	What are the success indicators of your project/program/initiative?	What are the desired outcomes of your project/program/initiative?	What is the desired impact of your project/program/initiative?	Please describe the historical context of the project	Please describe any data relevant to your project.	Please describe any community engagement that has been conducted for this project.	Does this project advance equity in any of City Council's six priority outcome areas?	If you checked any of the boxes above, please describe how the project advances equity in that area.	Is there potential for unintended negative outcomes because of this project in any of City Council's six priority outcome areas?	If you checked any of the boxes above, please describe the potential negative outcome(s) and any steps your department is taking to mitigate those outcomes.	How many people of color does the project/initiative positively impact?	How many people of color does the project/initiative burden/negatively impact?
Sidewalk Rehabilitation & Replacement Program	Public Works Department	The Sidewalk Rehabilitation & Replacement Program is to replace existing failed and/or non-ADA (American with Disabilities Act) compliant sidewalks and curb ramps to create functional pedestrian paths for all users and maintain conformance with Department of Justice guidance and ADA requirements.	District 1;District 2;District 3;District 4;District5;District 6;District 7;District 8;District 9;District 10	To create functional pedestrian routes by reconstructing damaged and noncompliant sidewalk to safe, compliant sidewalks throughout Austin for all users.	The Public Works Department has two annual Key Performance Indicators related to sidewalks: 1. Linear feet of new ADA sidewalks constructed and linear feet of sidewalks rehabilitated to meet ADA requirements; and 2. Number of curb ramps constructed. Since 2010, the Sidewalks Program has exceeded the target of total linear feet of new ADA sidewalk constructed or sidewalk rehabilitated to meet ADA requirements. Since 2010, except for 2011, the Sidewalks Program has exceeded the target of the number of curb ramps constructed.	To provide users throughout Austin with functional pedestrian routes by rehabilitating and replacing existing sidewalk and addressing vegetation or vehicle obstructions along sidewalk paths. In order to reach the program's desired outcome, the existing sidewalk program recommends working towards achieving 95% functionality for very high and high priority sidewalks and achieving 55% functionality for citywide sidewalk network on an implementation schedule of 10 years.	To provide safe sidewalk connections that give pedestrians and cyclists a viable mode of transportation that enable people to travel to and from destinations. Additionally, by including sidewalks and other pedestrian facilities as necessary and integral components of the transportation system, the sidewalk program's goal is to help control air pollution and traffic congestion while improving the health and quality of life in Austin.	Maintenance of existing sidewalks within public right-of-way has historically been considered the responsibility of the adjacent property owner. The City of Austin Code included this responsibility requirement until 1999. Since then, the City implemented a repair and rehabilitation program for its sidewalk network, but funded at levels that do not sustain a serviceable sidewalk network at life-cycle costs nor address previous years of deferred maintenance. The Public Works Department is currently responsible for maintaining approximately 2,400 miles of existing sidewalk network. To establish asset management policies for sidewalks within City of Austin right-of-way, a Sidewalk Master Plan was adopted by Council in 2009 and an update to the plan in 2016. A primary focus of the 2009 Sidewalk Master Plan was the development of an objective sidewalk prioritization method with diverse stakeholder input to produce prioritization maps for the citywide network. The updated plan of 2016 included a peer cities report, sidewalk prioritization update, condition assessment, funding update, and incorporated the ideals strongly emphasized in the Imagine Austin Comprehensive Plan.	A primary focus of the 2009 Sidewalk Master Plan was the development of an objective sidewalk prioritization method with diverse stakeholder input to produce prioritization maps for the citywide network. The methodology and datasets were updated for the 2016 plan update while retaining the prioritization criteria matrix previously developed. The method uses Geographic Information System (GIS) software to analyze hundreds of thousands of absent and existing sidewalk segments using dozens of geographic datasets to provide an objective score for each sidewalk segment. The score is composed of two parts: the Pedestrian Attractor Score (PAS) accounts for 56% of the base score and the Pedestrian Safety Score (PSS) calculates the remaining 44% of the base score. To calculate the PAS certain elements are used such as proximity to attractors like income restricted affordable housing, proximity to transit stops, and points awarded if the segment resides within a census tract at or below Median Household Income. As for the PSS, the calculation includes health needs per zip code, based on factors such as crime statistics, obesity, diabetes, hearth disease, and respiratory disease as well as pedestrian and automobile incidents. Several other factors are included in the analysis, for the full list and details of the prioritization matrix please refer to the Sidewalk Master Plan Update adopted by Council in 2016. Additionally, the sidewalk program is undergoing a condition inventory assessment to determine the state of the City's existing sidewalk infrastructure. Condition is being assessed on a rating scale from A through F, excellent to failed condition.	During the 2016 Sidewalk Master Plan Update, individuals had an opportunity to provide input through extensive public outreach process that included meetings with the Mayor's Committee for People with Disabilities, the City of Austin ADA Task Force, and ADAPT, a grassroots community of disability rights activists. Additionally, public input continues to be collected through direct communication with residents that receive door-hanger notifications in advance of work being completed near their property; small area plans submitted by neighborhood associations, 3-1-1, and through the Public Works Public Information Office.	Economic Opportunity and Affordability;Mobility;Safety;Health;Cultural and Learning Opportunities;Government that Works	Economic Opportunity and Affordability - Provides barrier free access to transit and reduces requirement to have vehicle to get to and from destinations, increasing both opportunity (especially those with disabilities) and affordability (limiting car maintenance and car and insurance payments). Mobility - Provides functional path for pedestrians and cyclists Safety - Removes pedestrian hazards and provides safe alternative to walking in street by removing sidewalk access barriers Health - Promotes physical activity and mitigates air pollution that would have been produced if a motorized vehicle would have been used instead. Cultural and Learning Opportunities - By using the proximity to cultural and learning venues in the Pedestrian Attractors Score for prioritization, the sidewalk program seeks to increase accessibility to these venues. Government that Works - The sidewalk rehabilitation program uses a novel approach for sidewalk condition evaluation and prioritization to select projects benefiting the ""greater good""; also employs unique field engineering model (approved by the Texas Board of Professional Engineers) to reduce both cost and time to construction by eliminating the need for engineered plans.	None	The Sidewalk Rehabilitation & Replacement Program does not anticipate any unintended negative outcomes to the six priority outcome areas.	This program should positively impact all Austinites, regardless of race or ethnicity, because of the prioritization matrix and ongoing condition assessment of sidewalks, each sidewalk project is being viewed as a piece of the network that expands the extent of the City. Therefore, by systematically addressing existing failed and/or non-ADA compliant sidewalks proportionally by district per prioritization percentage, then it is expected that Austinites across the City will be positively impacted through one or more sidewalk projects.	All efforts will be made to communicate with the local community to assure impacts during construction are minimized. This temporary disruption during construction will affect all Austinites, regardless of race or ethnicity. Notices are given in advance to adjacent properties where construction will be occuring to allow for citizens to voice their concerns prior to beginning a sidewalk project.
Affordable Housing	NHCD	NHCD's General Obligation bond program increases or maintains the supply of affordable rental housing by addressing the affordable housing needs identified in the Strategic Housing Blueprint, including Permanent Supportive Housing.	District 1;District 2;District 3;District 4;District5;District 6;District 7;District 8;District 9;District 10	To increase the supply of affordable housing throughout the City of Austin. The recently adopted Austin Strategic Housing Blueprint calls for an additional 60,000 affordable housing units in the next 10 years. The Blueprint is anchored by five community values with key recommended actions that City could take to support those values. One of the five values is "Foster Equitable, Integrated and Diverse Communities." Within the 60,000 goal, the Blueprint establishes sub-goals, several of which speak directly to equity and inclusion. Specifically, the Blueprint calls for a goal that at least 75% of new housing units should be within 1/2 mile of Imagine Austin Centers and Corridors (thereby connecting housing with transit access), at least 25% of new income-restricted affordable housing should be in high opportunity areas (thereby reducing the concentration of poverty), and affordability goals for each city council district. According to the Blueprint, at least 10% of rental housing units within each city council district should be affordable to households earning at or below 30% MFI and at least 25% of ownership housing units should be affordable to households earning at or below 120% MFI. These geographic goals will help to ensure geographic dispersion of affordable housing options and enhance both equity and integration.	Applications for affordable housing that include either a request for funding or a city council resolution of support (or no objection) undergo a thorough development analysis. NHCD's analysis looks at a variety of metrics, including the population to be served, the project characteristics (e.g., bedroom count, MFI served, etc.), access to transportation and employment, school performance, and socioeconomic indicators of the proposed location. In addition, the proposed projects are analyzed through the lens of the Strategic Housing Blueprint. For example, the development analysis includes a performance measure for a variety of Blueprint goals, including number of units affordable to 30% MFI and below, number of units affordable to 60% MFI and below, located within 1/2 mile of Imagine Austin Center and/or Corridor, geographic distribution, located in high opportunity area, includes two-bedroom units for families with children, located within 1/4 mile of high frequency transit, and units that are accessible and/or adaptable for people with disabilities. This data is captured and cumulatively reported as part of the progress toward the Strategic Housing Blueprint's goals.	Increased stability of low- and moderate-income households and decreased cost burden. Cost burden (considered to be paying more than 30% of adjusted gross income toward housing expenses) and extreme cost burden (considered to be paying more than 50% of adjusted gross income toward housing expenses) are captured in both census data and the annual American Community Survey. CAN (Community Advancement Network) includes these indicators in its annual dashboard (and drill down data). NHCD is part of the CAN collaboration and monitors this data.	The overarching desired impact for investment in affordability is economic mobility and decreased economic segregation. In February 2015, the Martin Prosperity Institute named the Austin metro area the most economically segregated area in the United States. As stated in the Austin Strategic Housing Blueprint, "an adequate supply of housing affordable to people working all types of jobs and integrated throughout the City is necessary to maintain a culturally rich, diverse, and livable city." (page 11) There are examples of master planned developments with goals of integrated housing types and income levels. For example, the Mueller redevelopment has a goal of 25% affordability at 60% MFI (rental) and 80% MFI (owner). That equates to 1,425 affordable units at buildout. In addition, both Colony Park (currently in the process of solicitation for a master developer) and South Central Waterfront (currently guided by a city-council adopted vision and framework) both include affordability goals, with a vision of mixed-income and diverse communities. Combined with clearly established goals for geographic dispersion of affordable housing within the Austin Strategic Housing Blueprint, the city is laying the foundation for increased integration, equity, and inclusion.	The City of Austin has a long history of racial and ethnic segregation. In the city's 1928 master plan, city leaders effectively designated specific areas east of the current IH-35 dividing line for both African-Americans and Latinos. Subsequently disinvestment and under-investment led to concentrated areas of poverty and areas of racial and ethnic concentration. The City of Austin is still dealing with the ramifications of that 90 year old master plan. In May 2015, the City of Austin published its federally-required Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing, which identified local barriers to fair housing. Those barriers included land use regulations, limited funding and resources, and NIMBY (Not In My Backyard). The accompanying Fair Housing Action Plan identified specified actions, outcomes, and timelines to overcome those barriers. The City of Austin is launching a new initiative, a regional Fair Housing Assessment which will be led by a third-party consultant. The Fair Housing Assessment will lay the foundation for the city's upcoming Five Year Consolidated Plan (which guides the community's needs and the use of federal block grant funds). NHCD currently gathers income and demographic data on households served through its housing and community development programs. Pursuant to the Fair Housing Action Plan (http://austintexas.gov/sites/default/files/files/NHCD/Reports_Publications/4FHAP.pdf), the city is working to develop strategies to affirmatively market affordable units through its incentive programs.	For projects and programs that NHCD/AHFC directly funds (including General Obligation bonds), NHCD gathers occupancy data by race and ethnicity, as well as income and other household information. Demographic data indicates that minorities are well-represented in GO Bond-funded projects. According to NHCD data, African-Americans represent 27% of residents of GO Bond-funded projects, and Latinos represent 35% of residents. For GO Repair (home repair program funded with GO Bonds that provides up to $15,000 in critical life and safety home repairs for low-income homeowners), 51% of program recipients are Latino and 25% of program recipients are African-American. These home repair programs enable low-income homeowners (primarily seniors) to remain in their homes and their neighborhoods, in the face of enormous economic challenges and persistent gentrification. An ongoing challenge is to open up affordable housing opportunities in designated "high opportunity" areas and ensure that underrepresented households are able to access those units. This needs to be balanced with investing in gentrifying areas (through preservation of affordable units and home repair programs) to ensure that low-income households and people of color can remain in neighborhoods that they have historically called home.	NHCD has undertaken significant community engagement for multiple process, including the Strategic Housing Blueprint and the federally required Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing. In addition, NHCD incorporates public outreach and community engagement into the annual Action Plan and CAPER processes (required by HUD). Each year, NHCD solicits input regarding its programs through a variety of methods, including stakeholder groups and public forums. This input informs the department's investment of both local and federal funds. NHCD works with the Community Development Commission (comprised of representatives from low-income communities and with a focus on federal programs that serve the poor). Each month, NHCD provides information to the CDC on its programs and services, including demographic data on program recipients, and outreach efforts. NHCD provides periodic updates on GO Bonds, including status of funding, investment categories, project profiles, and communities served. CDC's recommendations inform staff efforts, as well as policy directives from City Council.	Economic Opportunity and Affordability;Mobility;Safety;Health;Cultural and Learning Opportunities;Government that Works	Quality affordable housing is foundational to household stability, economic advancement, and student achievement. In addition, affordable housing has been proven improve health outcomes for low- and moderate-income families. NHCD funds projects that meet the SMART Housing criteria, which includes access to public transportation. One of the Strategic Housing Blueprint's five community values is to "Help Austinites Reduce Household Costs." One of the key ways in which we honor this value is to connect housing and transportation. Thriving and sustainable cities are dependent upon a diverse and engaged citizenry. In order to support the population, an adequate supply of diverse housing options is foundational to long-term success. The government (federal, state, and local) plays a crucial role in ensuring that the housing supply is sufficient, diverse, integrated, and meets the needs of the current and future population. The City of Austin establishes the land use regulations that determine housing typology and location. In addition, the City of Austin guides investment in housing and infrastructure that supports housing.	Economic Opportunity and Affordability;Mobility;Safety;Health;Cultural and Learning Opportunities;Government that Works	If we do not adequately align our affordable housing, public transportation, and jobs, we increase the possibility of exacerbating mobility challenges and cutting certain populations off from economic opportunity. Low-income populations are often disconnected from amenities (such as grocery stores, parks, libraries, etc.), low cost and convenient transportation, educational opportunities, and economic opportunities. This isolation exacerbates the cycle of poverty. By investing in quality affordable housing, in good locations, with access to jobs, transit, amenities, and good education, we provide opportunities for low-income individuals and families to succeed.	GO bonds for affordable housing has the potential to create and/or preserve thousands of units of affordable housing. An analysis of the race/ethnicity of residents living in housing funded by 2006 and 2013 bonds shows that 65% of residents are people of color. The GO Repair program (providing home repairs for low-income homeowners using GO bonds) also primarily serves people of color. In fact, from 2006 to 2017, the GO Repair program's clients were 51% Latino and 25% African American.	If we do not adequately invest in quality affordable housing (whether preserving housing for low-income homeowners or building new housing for low-income renters or creating new opportunities for affordable homeownership), people of color will be negatively impacted. Investment in affordability can be a vaccine against gentrification. Gentrification disproportionately negatively impacts communities of color. If we don't invest in affordability in high opportunity areas, people of color continue to be cut off from areas of opportunity. The entire city suffers when we perpetuate racial, ethnic, and economic segregation.
Colony District Park - Phase 2 Implementation	Parks and Recreation	Next phase of improvements from the recently adopted master plan to include playscape amenities, expansion of trail network, community gardens, food forest (orchard), wildlife gardens, and other site amenities.	District 1	The recently adopted Master Plan for Colony Park was prepared in 2014 in conjunction with Neighborhood Housing Sustainable Communities Initiative. This project represents a continuation of work initiated under the 2012 GO Bond and would likely include leveraging of City funding with outside grant opportunities. The vision for Colony District Park as outlined in the master plan draws upon many of the growing trends in urban development by integrating parks and other natural spaces.	An increase of park users, and a decrease in the number of days the park is closed due to maintenance. This being a newly developed park, it also improves the availability of parks and recreation opportunities in a historically underserved area.	Promotion of an active and healthy lifestyle through outdoor programming; Enjoying a sustainable environment and a healthy life, physically and mentally; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities.	To promote a healthy lifestyle for residents of District 1, and the City as a whole. For example, parks provide a space for outdoor recreation which promotes physical activity, exposure to nature, and community bonds. These activities are linked with reducing childhood obesity, improved public safety, and a stronger sense of community.	This project will not burden communities of color. It addresses a historical disparity by providing a district park facility in a historically under-served community. Colony Park Neighborhood has identified the need for complete park development through the recently adopted master plan and constant communications with City staff. PARD pursued the phase 1 implementation of the park development with funding through the 2012 GO Bond and now seeks to implement phase 2 of the park development. These improvements seek to fill a known gap in facilities for outdoor recreation in a historically under-served community. The newly developed park will provide immediate benefit to the surrounding communities, which include people of diverse ethnicity and socioeconomic status.	PARD does not currently collect demographic data related to participation/attendance, which limits our ability to analyze equity of our facilities and programs city-wide. However, per current census data, communities of color respresent 76.9% of the facility's service area. We believe this project will have an equitable outcome by expanding outdoor programs and allowing more opportunities for participation in a historically underserved area.	Community engagement began in 2013 and is on-going. Yes, communities of color have been engaged. Effectiveness is measured by attendance to meetings, and feedback received.	Safety;Health;Government that Works	This program promotes the following aspects of the strategic outcomes: Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities; Equity of City programs and resource allocation; Stakeholder engagement and participation. The parks and recreation opportunities provided by PARD are affordable and accessible to all members of the community. Access to recreation facilities provides the following benefits related to equity: promotes physical activity to reduce obesity obesity and improve public health; builds a stronger sense of community; boosts to local GDP and economic well-being; reduction in rates of crime and other detrimental activities.	Economic Opportunity and Affordability	Property values may increase due to the park development.	Communities of color respresent 76.9% of the facility's service area.	The inherent nature of the Parks and Recreation Department is to build community and provide an environment of inclusiveness and social equity. We believe this project will accomplish these objectives, and therefore, will not impact communities of color in a negative way.
Colony Park Municipal Pool - Development	Parks and Recreation	Design and construction of a new neighborhood pool in Colony District Park in response to recommendations set forth in the recently completed master plan for Colony Park by Neighborhood Housing.	District 1	Colony District Park is identified as an underserved area of the City with limited availability of outdoor recreation opportunities. This project seeks to builds upon initiatives put forth during the 2012 Bond program to master plan and implement phase 1 of the master plan recommendations. The community's desire for a community pool facility.	Attendance data and an increased level of outdoor physical activity in a community that historically has not had access to outdoor aquatic recreation opportunities.	Promotion of an active and healthy lifestyle through aquatic programming; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities.	To promote a healthy lifestyle for residents of District 1, and the City as a whole. For example, aquatics programming and pools provide swim lessons and safety training for youth to promote outdoor physical activity, which helps combat childhood obesity, promote safety, and fosters a sense of community.	This project will not burden communities of color. It addresses a historical disparity by providing an iconic aquatic facility in a historically underserved community. Colony Park Neighborhood has identified the need for an aquatic facility through the recently adopted master plan and constant communications with City staff. This east Austin community has expressed a strong desire to fill this gap in aquatic programming with stories of traveling to other parts of the City in search of pool facilities in the summer. The Aquatic Strategic Plan acknowledges the need for a new pool in the Colony Park Neighborhood.	PARD does not currently collect demographic data related to participation/attendance, which limits our ability to analyze equity of our facilities and programs city-wide. However, per current census data, communities of color respresent 76.9% of the facility's service area. We believe this project will have an equitable outcome by expanding aquatics programs and allowing more opportunities for participation in a historically underserved area.	Community engagement meetings have been on-going since 2013.	Safety;Health;Government that Works	This program promotes the following aspects of the strategic outcomes: Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities; Equity of City programs and resource allocation. The parks and recreation opportunities provided by PARD are affordable and accessible to all members of the community. Access to recreation facilities provides the following benefits related to equity: promotes physical activity to reduce obesity obesity and improve public health; builds a stronger sense of community; boosts to local GDP and economic well-being; reduction in rates of crime and other detrimental activities.	Economic Opportunity and Affordability	Property values may increase due to the pool development.	Communities of color respresent 76.9% of the facility's service area.	The inherent nature of the Parks and Recreation Department is to build community and provide an environment of inclusiveness and social equity. We believe this project will accomplish these objectives, and therefore, will not impact communities of color in a negative way.
Dove Springs Neighborhood Center	Austin Public Health	Construction of a new Dove Springs neighborhood center	District 2	The goal is construction of a new 16,000 sf multi-purpose neighborhood facility that would include a neighborhood services center, a WIC office and an immunization clinic. This facility would have sufficient space for 18 Austin Public Health employees, as well as event space for non-profit partner agencies. APH would seek to build this Center as a joint facility with PARD on the Dove Springs Recreation Center property. 1)We seek to expand our services at the Dove Springs location. We would like to provide the full range of services typically provided by a Neighborhood Center, which are not currently available in this area. These include basic needs services (help with food, benefits applications, clothes, transportation, referrals to other community partners); social work case management services (to assist persons in removing barriers to self-sufficiency and/or family stability) and preventive health services (health screenings, prevention education, health/wellness activities).	The success indicators would be measured through our City business plan and grant related performance measures which track the number of unduplicated persons served and outcomes as required by our grant. The Neighborhood Centers are primarily supported by the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG), which is a Federal pass through the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs to the City of Austin. We also receive one other smaller grant through the Texas State Department of State Health Services which supports the salaries of one nurse and one Center Manager. There are a number of measures that track APH's performance which can be seen here: http://www.austintexas.gov/budget/eperf/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.Department&DEPT_CD=HHS&CFID=97685335&CFTOKEN=5dae6d1fbf1d831f-49A320A3-FB7D-5F66-16EAEA8A01EBC829 For the preventive health services provided by the Neighborhood Centers, the outcome measure we use is the "Percent of clients who followed through with referrals to a health provider." For CSBG, we currently track performance on 11 different outcome measures. However, these measures are changing at the Federal and State level in 2018. Please let us know if you would like to see information on all 11 measures for 2017.	Our desired outcomes would be to increase the number of persons we are able to serve who already reside in this area. Currently, the South Austin Neighborhood Center is the only nearby location to which clients can go to receive the full range of services. It is an hour away for clients that need to use public transportation. According to the 2016 American Community Survey, of the people who live in 78744, 26.4% of them are below the poverty level, or 12,408 people.	Our desired impact would be to increase access to basic needs services, social work case management and preventive health services to those living in the 78744 zip code and surrounding areas. According to the 2016 American Community Survey, 75% are Hispanic or Latino, and of those who are not Hispanic or Latino, 16% are White, and 7% are Black or African-American and 2% are of other races. 31% of the population is under the age of 18. Please see poverty rates above.	This neighborhood center would offer basic needs services in historically under-served area.	The City Demographer's data shows that the 78744 is one of the low income city areas with the high minority population density. According to the 2016 American Community Survey, of the people who live in 78744, 26.4% of them are below the poverty level, or 12,408 people. 75% are Hispanic or Latino, and of those who are not Hispanic or Latino, 16% are White, and 7% are Black or African-American and 2% are of other races. 31% of the population is under the age of 18.	The Austin Public Health interacted with the community leaders in this area through several community events. There was a high interest in having a facility in the Dove Springs neighborhood that would provide basic services and also function as a hub for other service providers. We have primarily worked with the Commissioners serving on the Community Development Commission who represent the Dove Springs area. These Commissioners are selected through a democratic process facilitated by the River City Youth Foundation along with the Dove Springs Neighborhood Association. Currently the Commissioner representing Dove Springs is Freddy Zamora. We have previously also worked with JaNet Barkley Booher and Ofelia Zapata related to their concerns about the Dove Springs area. We also have worked with the Family Resource Center at Mendez Middle School. We participate in Ventanilla de Salud and multiple health fairs where we do blood pressure, blood sugar and cholesterol screenings. Every month we provide two different food distribution events at the Dove Springs Recreation Center with the Central Texas Food Bank, and partner with other organizations such as the Diaper Bank to bring additional services into the community at these events. We also worked with numerous community partners during both recent flood responses in Dove Springs (2013 and 2015), which included partners such as the Austin Disaster Relief Network, Travis County, Red Cross, Catholic Charities, Lutheran Social Services, and other City Departments such as PARD and ORES.	Economic Opportunity and Affordability;Health;Government that Works	The Neighborhood Services Unit currently provides food distribution and preventive health services out of the Dove Springs Recreation Center a few times a month. Currently, no City facility exists in the 78744 Zip Code area dedicated to the provision of basic needs, employment support and preventive health services. Although the current partnership with PARD has allowed some basic needs services to be provided, the residents of the area would benefit from a full service neighborhood center in this area. Multiple past floods in the Dove Springs area have underscored the lack of basic needs, preventive health care and employment support services in this area. Service delivery is limited and compromised by the lack of sufficient dedicated space for offices, food pantry, clothes closet and other business and client needs. One of the premises of the concept of Government that Works is that: "city government works for everyone: that it is fair and equitable." This project helps ensure that the services that the city provides are accessible to a greater number of those who need them. Currently, people living in this area must generally travel to other areas of town to access these services. It would increase the fairness and equity of these services by providing them closer to the areas where people most need them.	Mobility;None	There will likely be some increase in traffic during community events. However, the majority of services are conducted by appointments, with smaller numbers of individuals and families coming in for services on a daily basis. The services we will be providing are designed to serve people with low-incomes. Gentrification and displacement will not likely be caused by an increase in the types of services we provide.	There were 6,328 unduplicated persons that were served at the Dove Springs Recreation Center in FY17 through our 2 food distribution programs. We anticipate that another 3,000-4,000 persons could be served if we had access to a full service neighborhood Center. In this zip code, 75% are Hispanic or Latino, and of those who are not Hispanic or Latino, 16% are White, and 7% are Black or African-American and 2% are of other races.	None
Holly Shores/Festival Beach - Phase 2 Implementation	Parks and Recreation	Phase 2 implementation of the recently adopted master plan for Holly Shores / Edward Rendon Sr. Park at Festival Beach to include ADA access, restroom improvements, shoreline enhancements, and family picnic and play areas.	District 3	In 2014 the Master Plan for Holly Shores / Edward Rendon Sr. Park at Festival Beach was completed after an intensive two year planning and community engagement process. The resulting plan for these 90 acres of parkland along the north shore of Lady Bird Lake envisions enhancements to existing parkland as well as new trail and recreation facilities on 9 acres of newly acquired parkland formally contained within the Holly Power Plant. A modest amount of funding was provided under the 2012 bond program for phase one implementation of the master plan. However this funding falls well short of what will be necessary to address the overall project need within this area. Projects within the area include ADA access improvements, restrooms, shoreline enhancements, family picnic and childrens play areas, additional trails and adaptive re-use of buildings and shoreline structures remnant from the Holly Power Plant facility. Improvements will be phased and prioritized according to expressed community desires. The implementation of improvements under this program represent a timely follow-through with project implementation to help realize the vision of the recently completed Master Plan. Matching funds will be sought through various grant programs, particularly brownfields redevelopment funding that may be applicable to the transformation of the power plant site to public parkland use. Additional city funds for grant match and neighborhood partnering will help facilitate these improvements, much in demand by this traditional yet rapidly growing neighborhood. In particular the trail improvements envisioned by the plan will provide vastly improved ADA accessible neighborhood access, while closing a critical gap in the popular multi-use Butler Trail on Lady Bird Lake.	User data and an increased level of outdoor physical activity in a community that historically has not had access to outdoor recreation opportunities.	Promotion of an active and healthy lifestyle through outdoor recreation; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities.	To promote a healthy lifestyle for residents of District 3, and the City as a whole. For example, parks provide a space for outdoor recreation which promotes physical activity, exposure to nature, and community bonds. These activities are linked with reducing childhood obesity, improved public safety, and a stronger sense of community.	This project will not burden communities of color. It addresses a historical disparity by providing parks and recreation opportunities in a historically under-served community. Holly Shores / Festival Beach is part of a chain of metro parks located along Lady Bird Lake and has received limited investments in recreation facilities. It is recognized in the PARD Long Range Plan that this area of east Austin is in need of critical facility upgrades to further develop this parkland and maintain a level of service. The Holly Shores site has long been occupied by an Austin Energy power plant, which has historically put a strain on the adjacent neighborhoods and is currently being decommissioned and converted to parkland. This project will draw upon priorities outlined in the completed master plan, including the redevelopment of the Holly Power Plant and connectivity to surrounding neighborhoods.	PARD does not currently collect demographic data related to participation/attendance, which limits our ability to analyze equity of our facilities and programs city-wide. However, per current census data, communities of color represent 70.9% of the facility's service area. We believe this project will have an equitable outcome by expanding outdoor recreational opportunities in a historically under-served area.	Community engagement began in August, 2013 and is on-going. Yes, communities of color have been engaged. Effectiveness is measured by attendance to meetings, and feedback received.	Mobility;Safety;Health;Government that Works	This program promotes the following aspects of the strategic outcomes: Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities; Equity of City programs and resource allocation; Stakeholder engagement and participation. The parks and recreation opportunities provided by PARD are affordable and accessible to all members of the community. Access to recreation facilities provides the following benefits related to equity: promotes physical activity to reduce obesity obesity and improve public health; builds a stronger sense of community; boosts to local GDP and economic well-being; reduction in rates of crime and other detrimental activities; access to alternative modes of transportation.	None	N/A	Communities of color respresent 70.9% of the facility's service area.	The inherent nature of the Parks and Recreation Department is to build community and provide an environment of inclusiveness and social equity. We believe this project will accomplish these objectives, and therefore, will not impact communities of color in a negative way.
Neighborhood Partnering Program	Public Works Department	The Neighborhood Partnering Program (NPP) allows citizens to partner with the City to propose small to medium scale projects on City-owned rights-of-way property to improve the places in which they live, work and play.	District 1;District 2;District 3;District 4;District5;District 6;District 7;District 8;District 9;District 10	The purpose of the Neighborhood Partnering Program is to provide cost-sharing opportunities for community and neighborhood organizations so that they may affect public improvements. A secondary goal of the NPP is to provide opportunities for neighborhoods groups city-wide to participate. Additional points are awarded to neighborhoods from underrepresented areas based upon previous NPP project awards.	The Public Works Department has annual Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for NPP: 1. number of projects completed and 2. number of proposals awarded. Fiscal Year (FY) 2017, the KPI target of projects completed was only met by 50%, 8 out of 16. However, FY 2018 seems to be on track to meeting the target of 16 projects completed, 10 projects are anticipated to be completed by the end of the second quarter for FY 2018. As for the KPI for the number of project proposals awarded, FY 2017 met the target at 92%, 12 out of 13 projects.	To make NPP accessible to all communities throughout Austin and have the ability to award all proposals submitted to the program.	To enhance neighborhood quality of life, neighborhood identity, and improve the physical environment for participating communities. Neighborhoods can be enhanced by implementing bicycle and pedestrian projects, green streets, pocket parks, pedestrian projects, community gardens, landscaping and median adoption, and neighborhood park improvements.	The Neighborhood Partnering Program started in 2009 as a means for community and neighborhood organizations to cost-share with the City of public improvements. From 2010 to 2017, all districts have received City funds through the NPP. The Neighborhood Partnering Program consists of 4 subprograms: 1. The Neighborhood Cost Share Program (NCSP): The program assists neighborhood groups in developing, resourcing, and executing small- to medium-sized improvement projects in the City's right of way or on City-owned property. Cost sharing can be achieved through cash contributions, in-kind contributions, or donated labor (sweat-equity). 2. The Grant Assistance Program (GAP) will provide City matching funds that will enable applicants to meet cost sharing or matching requirements for external grant opportunities. 3. The Parking Benefit Project Coordination Program (PBPCP) assists the associated neighborhood organization identify, scope, and coordinate local improvement projects for which Parking Benefit District revenue can be dedicated. 4. The Adopt-A-Median Program (AAMP) provides an approval mechanism for community groups interested in adopting, beautifying and maintaining a median or other right-of-way areas.	The following project data is collected for each proposal: does a project address an existing but underfunded requirement; implement adopted neighborhood plans, or incorporate City sustainability initiatives (i.e. water and/or energy conservation); distribution of project locations for consideration of future projects; and if projects have been presented and unfunded previously. By capturing this data, NPP is able to award projects throughout Austin. Since 2010, NPP has allocated the following approximate amounts: District 1: $370,000 District 2: $7,000 District 3: $500,000 District 4: $240,000 District 5: $220,000 District 6: $200,000 District 7: $520,000 District 8: 320,000 District 9: 230,000 District 10: 340,000	NPP conducts community outreach through PTAs in schools, community meetings, bilingual AmeriCorps Vistas, English/Spanish pamphlets, City website, Neighborhood Associations, neighborhood libraries, and Go! Austin/Vamos! Austin (GAVA). Aside from community outreach, NPP requires applicants to obtain support from property owners who are impacted by the proposed project. NPP provides a map outlining the exact impacted stakeholders from which applicants must acquire support. The criteria is as follows: The applicant is responsible for: o Attempting to inform 100% of impacted stakeholders: 100% of impacted stakeholders must be attempted to be contacted about this project. o Acquiring approval from 60% of Impacted Stakeholders: Proof of support must be obtained by either a physical or electronic signature of the impacted stakeholder area. Additional Information: o Either property owners or renters can sign as impacted stakeholders for any given property. Property owners can sign off for all units and all renters can sign for units that they occupy. o Vacant lots must be addressed by attempting to contact the property owner/manager o Any business, apartment, large complexes, etc., can be signed off by the property owner/manager. Please indicate which properties contain multiple units (duplexes, apartments, etc.) residents in 200ft radius of the project site to ensure that at least 60% of residents support the project. In addition to a majority of resident support, the project must also have support from the Neighborhood Association if it was not the project applicant.	Economic Opportunity and Affordability;Mobility;Safety;Health;Cultural and Learning Opportunities;Government that Works	Economic Opportunity and Affordability - Provides a community with the opportunity to leverage cash contributions, in-kind contributions, or donated labor (sweat-equity) to make community projects feasible and more affordable. Mobility - Many of the projects completed have included completing connections in the sidewalk or bicycle network that provides communities access to multi-modal options. Safety - NPP works with communities to implement safety components to projects such as pedestrian refuge island and protected bicycle lanes. Health - Mobility projects promote physical activity and mitigates air pollution that would have been produced if a motorized vehicle would have been used instead. Additionally, projects like community gardens, park improvements, and pocket parks provide green spaces that supply clean air and healthy food while giving users the chance to be physically active. Cultural and Learning Opportunities - NPP projects give residents who contribute to the project an opportunity to learn new skills such as landscaping, construction, painting, and project management. Additionally, cultural opportunities arise when residents engage with neighbors of diverse backgrounds. Government that Works - By having an innovative program that offers ""cost and effort-share"" opportunities, the City intimately works with its citizens to effectively and collaboratively improve communities across the City.	None	NPP does not anticipate any unintended negative outcomes to the six priority outcome areas.	NPP does not directly collect ethnic or race data about their applicants, but could begin analyzing the 200ft radius of impacted stakeholders using Census data. Because NPP projects are requested by the community, NPP has not been collecting data other than support for the projects from stakeholders regardless of ethnic, race, or economic backgrounds.	Projects that do not get more than 60% of stakeholder support and support from the neighborhood association do not move forward in the application process. NPP does not anticipate burdening or negatively impacting people of color but could work with the Equity Office to implement a methodology to adequately study this question for future projects.
Police Park Patrol / PARD Park Rangers J.U.F.	Austin Police Department	The project proposes to renovate the Nash Hernandez Building located in the Edward Rendon Sr. Park at Festival Beach. The existing two-story structure is currently in-design for reuse by the City's Park Police and Park Rangers. The departments will use the facility to provide police services in City's Central Parke Corridor. The departments will occupy most of the two floors of the building and will also need a new pier where boats can launch. The program includes shared space for the community within the building and a rain garden and concession area overlooking the pastoral landscape of the west park for community use of site.	District 3;District 9;District 10	The project goal is two-fold 1) to meet a departmental unmet need for suitable accommodation in which the Park Police / Rangers can operate effectively and cost-efficiently and, 2) provide accommodations in the center of community affairs that support the department's community policing program. Both goals align with APD's Mission "To keep you, your family, and our community safe" and PARD's Park Rangers Mission "… ambassadors for Austin's park system that promote responsible recreation, cultivate stewardship, and conserve parks' cultural and natural resources for the benefit of our entire community."	APD's Capital Improvement Program complements departmental operations by providing logistical facilities that support service delivery. The department's capital program is instrumental in improving operational efficiencies and effectiveness. Operational deployment is the framework for APD's service delivery. Efficiencies and effectiveness define how well services are delivered. All three indicators play a part in reducing crime. Hence the success of our capital program can be measured in terms of the support role the facilities have in the reduction and prevention of crime as follows: •Maintaining Target Responses to Emergency & Urgent Calls •Reducing the Violent and Property Crime Rate. •Improved Deployment to and from Patrol Areas. •Providing Neighborhood Public Meeting Space for Community Integration. •Improve Operational Efficiencies. •Improve Resident's Satisfaction with Perceptions of Public Safety It is anticipated that public trust between officers and community members will be strengthen when facilities that reflect the best of community values are placed in underserved communities. It is also anticipated that the quality of service will increase because more time will be available to provide essential police services.	The desired outcome of our CIP capital investment program is to improve community safety and provide responsive service through the reduction of crime in the following categories. Community Safety •Reduce the Part I violent crime rate by 1% to 3.90 per 1,000 population. •Reduce the Part I property crime rate by 1% to 43.00 per 1,000 population. •Reduce the Part II (quality of life) crime rate by 1% to 93 per 1,000 population. Responsive Service •Maintain an 8 minute 4 second average response time to emergency and urgent calls. •Maintain the percentage of residents who are satisfied with the overall quality of police services at 72%. •Increase the percent of Part I violent and property crimes cleared by 2% to 16.7%. Note: the basis for most goals is the five year city-wide historical average. Each year APD reports crime statistics to the FBI through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. After federal review, these become the departments "official" statistics and are useful in tracking year-to-year performance and trends, as well as comparing crime statistics to other US cities of similar size. It is anticipated that providing essential police services from a Substation located in the geographical area that the officers serve will build a strong relationships between officers and the community members that they serve. The envisioned facility will welcome community members with open arms and reflect the best of community values and hopes.	Crime prevention is a major objective of the department. It is an objective that require a strong partnership between the public and police. It is anticipated that the planned facility will be instrumental in the prevention and or reduction of crime by supplementing service delivery, improving operational efficiencies, and improving public trust. By bringing police operations closer to the mainstream of community affairs it is envisioned that the facility can support the department's community oriented policing strategies in a meaningful way. Involving the community in the design process has proven an effective way to ensure the project development is transparent, obtains true community buy-in and results in and integrated public asset. The resultant of community involvement in the design process can range from informal spaces such as public gardens to more formal spaces like meeting rooms that can be used by neighborhood groups. Physical assets that foster police / public relationships allows the development crime prevention programs that are consistent with community needs.	The Park Police and Rangers have a 40 year history with providing services to the City's Parks and Recreation Areas. They do not have suitable accommodations in which they can operate effectively and cost-efficiently. Hence, the departments articulated an un-met need to the 2012 Bond Oversight Committee that would provide a facility that would support maintain existing levels of service. The project was initially introduced to the community as a part of the public engagement process of the 2012 Bond Program. Upon informing stakeholders and community members, voters voted in the affirmative for the project as a part of Proposition 16 Public Safety. Council appropriated $2M to develop "shovel-ready" ready construction documents. As a part of the public engagement process for the FY12 CIP Bond APD illustrated its un-met needs on a project by project basis. The resultant was that our capital program was reviewed by the public in a manner that allowed written public comments and feedback. The Capital Planning Office facilitated many of the coordination meetings, managed portfolio-level communications that established goals and expectations that fulfilled the City's transparency requirements. The CPO hosted public meeting series at multiple locations: □Southwest – March 20, 2012 @ First Evangelical Free Church □Northeast – March 21,2012 @ Gus Garcia Rec Center □Southwest – March 26, 2012 @ Dove Springs Rec Center □Northwest – March 31, 2012 @ Anderson High School The project was also intergraded into the Holly Shores / Edward Rendon Park at Festival Beach Master Plan in January 2013. Community outreach and public engagement meetings occurred as follows; Boards and Commissions: Environmental Board - 08/21/2013; Waterfront Planning Board - 08/12/2013; Design Commission - 08/26/2013; Planning Commission - 08/27/2013; Parks Nav/L&F Committees - 09/09/2013; Parks Board - 09/24/2013; City Council - 08/28/2014; On August 28, 2014 City Council approved the Holly Shores/Edward Rendon Sr. Park at Festival Beach Master Plan. Status meetings to update Boards, Commissions, and the Public are currently ongoing.	The Trail Foundation reports that hike and bike trail in the Central Parks Corridor is visited by 2.6 million visitors per year. It is Austin's most recognized and popular recreation area. The Trail loop is 10.5 miles and meanders thru Council Districts 10, 9, and 3. Although the Nash Hernandez Building is located in the Festival Beach section of the Central Parks Corridor. The Park Patrol Unit is responsible for patrolling more than 16,000 acres of land containing 251 parks, 15 preserves, 40 greenbelts, 47 pools, and over 74 miles of trails in the City of Austin. Park officers utilize a wide range of tools to preserve the peace within City of Austin parks and are often seen patrolling on foot or bikes along park trails. Many of the areas patrolled by the Park Unit are not accessible by vehicle. The Park Unit is responsible for patrolling many popular special events that take place on park lands including the Zilker Kite Festival, the Zilker Tree Holiday Festival, the Urban Music Festival, the Austin Symphony's 4th of July, Juneteenth Celebration and the South By Southwest (SXSW) Music Festival. The City of Austin Park Ranger program was created to provide educational services, safety, and security in Austin's parks and recreational facilities. Equally important is their aim to protect and foster stewardship of the natural world. To accomplish this, the park rangers have been trained with a focus on emergency medical response, education, and public safety. PARD and APD teamed up to share accommodations and infrastructure to provide complementary services. •The proposed Park Patrol / Ranger Facility will allow patrol officers to get to deploy more quickly after show-up, allowing them to be available more quickly to respond to calls for service (or do proactive community engagement). •The proposed Park Patrol / Ranger Facility will give community members who live in the Ida/Council Districts 10, 9, and 3 area a closer location to visit detectives and other police staff, as well as use the facility for community meetings.	To date the project has garnered community support as part of the public engagement process with the 2012 Bond Program, the affirmative vote to fund the project with the November 2012 Bond Election and PARD's 2014 Holly Shores / Festival Beach Master Plan community involvement process. As a part of the public engagement process for the FY12 CIP Bond APD illustrated its un-met needs on a project by project basis. The resultant was that our capital program was reviewed by the public in a manner that allowed written public comments and feedback. The project was also intergraded into the Holly Shores / Edward Rendon Park at Festival Beach Master Plan in January 2013. Community outreach and public engagement meetings have been ongoing since 2013. Please see Historical Context of Project.	Safety	The strategic location of the facility will improve public trust. It has long been recognized that community based policing with stake holders and community groups bring an added value to crime prevention. Without strong support and involvement from community elements the police can do little to control crime. Thus there is an increasing emphasis today on the development of programs to bring police operations closer to the mainstream of community affairs. Our request for a facility in the north east corridor is based in part on the community based policing concept and the Department's goal of optimum patrol effectiveness and efficiency. An added value to the City lies in the location of the proposed facility. As such, the joint use facility is located to reduce the amount of travel time required for service delivery which in turn will contribute to the reduction of the City's carbon footprint.	Safety	If the project is not funded APD will strive to maintain existing levels of services to the City's Park System and Special Events. As adequate facilities are a fundamental need for the Department, the lack thereof limits the Department's ability to achieve it mission in an effective and cost efficient manner. The Park Patrol / Park Ranger Facility is logistical and will assist in reducing the amount of travel to deliver services for urgent calls in the Central Parks Corridor. Reducing response time to urgent calls continues as a high priority for the department. Crime statistics and performance gaps are key indicators that help gauge the effectiveness in meeting departmental goals of keeping our community safe. Although Austin continue to be one of the safest of large US Cities, crime statistics from FY14 to FY17 reveal a widening performance gap within the City with an uptick in violent and property crimes. APD is not only concerned over its long-term ability to maintain existing levels of service without adequate support facilities, but also concerned over the erosion of existing levels of service should this project not be funded.	It is anticipated that the project will positively impact the annual 2.6 million visitors to the Central Parks Corridor. In addition it is also anticipated that the project will also positively impact people of color in Council Districts 10, 9, and 3. The population of persons of color in subject district are as follows: Council District 10 African-American 1,248; Latino 7,521; Asian 6,921. Council District 9; African-American 2,758 Latino 13,631; Asian 7,860. Council District 3; African-American 6,385; Latino 48,413; Asian 2,230. Please Note: Source Date can be supplied upon request.	This initiative presents no known negative impacts or negative burden to people of color.
Program - Aquatic	Parks and Recreation	Program shall consist of renovation and replacement of obsolete aquatic facilities and equipment at various park sites.	District 1;District 2;District 3;District 4;District5;District 6;District 7;District 8;District 9;District 10	Improvements such as filtration and water re-circulation systems are necessary in order to keep pools compliant with certain health, safety and environmental regulations. PARD recently completed the system-wide Aquatic Assessment which identifies and prioritizes opportunities for code upgrades and facility enhancements consistent with current national best practices. Water conservation ranks high as a motivating factor in aquatic replacement and renovation projects.	An increase in attendance, and a decrease in the number of days a facility is closed due to maintenance. Keeping facilities safe and open to the public promotes access to parks and recreation facilities, including disadvantaged and communities of color.	Promotion of an active and healthy lifestyle through cultural and recreational programming; Enjoying a sustainable environment and a healthy life, physically and mentally; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities.	To promote a healthy lifestyle for residents of the City. For example, parks provide a space for outdoor recreation which promotes physical activity, exposure to nature, and community bonds. These activities are linked with reducing childhood obesity, improved public safety, and a stronger sense of community.	A large portion of PARD facilities are in an advanced state of deterioration and need significant renovations to extend useful life. This program seeks to address the backlog of deferred maintenance. The program will not disproportionately burden communities of color, rather it will address facility needs in historically underserved areas of the City by ensuring that facilities are safe and remain open to the public. PARD currently has an aquatic system that was built an average of 40 years ago and is in need of critical infrastructure replacements. These facilities are spread throughout the City and include service to diverse and socioeconomically disadvantaged communities.	PARD does not currently collect demographic data related to participation/attendance, which limits our ability to analyze equity of our facilities and programs city-wide. However, per current census data, communities of color represent 52.9% of the population; we believe this program will have an equitable outcome by providing parks and recreational opportunities throughout the City. Additionally, PARD collects asset-related data for all parks and facilities to inform decision-making related to capital investments. These criteria are focused primarily on public safety and accessibility and addressing a backlog of deferred maintenance needs city-wide. Capital reinvestment seeks to keep facilities safe and open to the public with an emphasis on addressing facilities in historically underserved areas. Refer to the Aquatic Strategic Plan for specific data regarding pool usage, demographics and other criteria which will govern reinvestment priorities.	Community engagement began in 2013 as part of the Aquatic Assessment/Strategic Plan and is on-going. Yes, communities of color have been engaged. Effectiveness is measured by attendance to meetings, and feedback received.	Safety;Health;Government that Works	This program promotes the following aspects of the strategic outcomes: Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities; Equity of City programs and resource allocation; Stakeholder engagement and participation. The parks and recreation opportunities provided by PARD are affordable and accessible to all members of the community. Access to recreation facilities provides the following benefits related to equity: promotes physical activity to reduce obesity obesity and improve public health; builds a stronger sense of community; boosts to local GDP and economic well-being; reduction in rates of crime and other detrimental activities.	None	N/A	Pool improvements will serve the needs of citizens city-wide, including the communities of color who represent 52.9% of the City's population.	The inherent nature of the Parks and Recreation Department is to build community and provide an environment of inclusiveness and social equity. We believe this project will accomplish these objectives, and therefore, will not impact communities of color in a negative way.
Stormwater - Flood Risk Reduction & Drainage Improvements	Watershed Protection	Our proposed projects help to reduce risks to the community from flooding and erosion. Potential projects include, but are not limited to, improvements to the storm drain system (the network of pipes, stormwater controls, and ditches that drain our roadways and neighborhoods); stabilizing eroding streambanks; improving low water crossings so they are less likely to flood and become impassible during storms; and other flood risk reduction projects. The current potential bond funding scenarios include projects located in all ten council districts.	District 1;District 2;District 3;District 4;District5;District 6;District 7;District 8;District 9;District 10	To protect lives, property, and the environmental health of our community.	Number of buildings and roadways with reduced flood risk. Linear feet of streambank restored. Number of buildings, infrastructure, and public lands protected from erosion. Reduced costs to the community associated with disaster response and recovery.* *Costs associated with flood events vary widely based on the magnitude of the flood and how widespread the flooding occurred. When floods occur, nearly every City department and City service is impacted: conducting emergency evacuations, restoring power and water service, performing damage assessments, removing damaged household items, removing large debris, providing shelters, providing increased security in flood damaged areas, repairing or rebuilding damaged infrastructure, etc. These costs are both great and difficult to completely quantify.	Fewer residents at risk during flood events.* Reduced property damage from flooding and erosion. Reduced need and associated community costs for disaster response. *Over 5,000 buildings and their occupants are at risk from creek or localized flooding within the Austin City Limits and Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction.	Increased safety and peace-of-mind for the community and reduced financial loss for residents who are affected by flooding and erosion. With over 5,000 buildings at risk from creek or localized flooding, we frequently hear from citizens whose lives and property are at risk, and they tell us of their anxiety and fear with each predicted storm event--or of their terrible losses after a flood. After our projects are completed, we hear the stories of relief and appreciation for the removal of this anxiety and reduced risk.	Similar to many older areas of the City, many of Austin's communities of color have been burdened by flooding and erosion problems, especially in the Eastern Crescent. In 2001, the Watershed Protection Department (WPD) established a policy to "address the worst problems first" with the adoption of the Watershed Protection Master Plan. Since then, the department has completed many Capital Improvement Program (CIP) projects in the Eastern Crescent to help with the most severe watershed problems. With the 2006 Drainage Bond funds (the most recent voter-approved drainage bond), WPD implemented eight significant CIP projects in the Eastern Crescent, including the Lower Onion Creek buyouts, Boggy Creek Stream Restoration, and Fort Branch Channel Rehabilitation projects. The proposed projects are also located in neighborhoods that were developed prior to current watershed regulations. Had current regulations been in place at the time of development, many of these projects would not be needed. To prevent new problems from developing, the department has advanced drainage regulations throughout the City, particularly in the eastern watersheds. One of the core objectives of the 2013 Watershed Protection Ordinance, for example, was to provide better protection for the unique environmental resources in the eastern watersheds and provide similar levels of protection across the City as a whole. The department's most recent "watershed problem score" data show that while District 9 has the most flooding and erosion problems (where much of the City's aging and undersized drainage infrastructure is located), there are high-severity flooding and erosion problems dispersed throughout all districts and many neighborhoods based on site-specific development. Nearly all of the flood risk reduction projects submitted for consideration in the 2018 bond program would address flooding problems in areas with drainage infrastructure (or lack thereof) installed before current regulations were in place. The proposed projects would substantially reduce flood and erosion risk in communities of all races, ethnicities, and economic status based on flood and erosion risk severity.	The proposed projects are based on computer modeling of flood risks, erosion assessment data and verified citizen-reported flooding locations and erosion sites (3-1-1). Areas at highest flood and erosion risk are considered first for implementation. Needs are reassessed annually and prioritization may be impacted by emergencies and extreme storms. During storms, WPD staff monitor rainfall and water levels in creeks as well as barricade roads, so we know which areas have been hardest hit by that particular storm. This allows us to recognize that the location of rainfall, amount of rain and soil saturation heavily impact which area floods and how severely. Even if an area did not flood after one particular storm, it does not mean there is a lower risk of flooding. The area may just have been spared the most severe rainfall. This is why computer modeling of flood risks is so important. After storms, WPD staff visit areas known flooding and erosion problems to see how they fared. Sometimes, our staff finds an erosion site has significantly worsened and a proposed project must be accelerated on an emergency basis. This happened at an erosion site at Krieg Fields in the Eastern Crescent and also to a site along Shoal Creek. Sometimes, we confirm extensive flooding in one area. For example, there was extensive damage to infrastructure and over 450 homes in the Lower Onion Creek area (near William Cannon and Pleasant Valley) during the Halloween Flood of 2013. There was an ongoing buyout project in the area at the time. The department found ways to both significantly increase the pace of the buyout process and significantly increase the number of houses included in the buyout project based on the impact of this storm.	Varies based on individual project status. All projects go through a public outreach process during project design and development. At the start of a project and at appropriate points during the project, public meetings are held. Typically, we notify the neighborhood association and send information about the meeting and the project to residents in the area through a variety of means, including NEXTDoor, mail, and email. We develop an email distribution list for ongoing communication during the course of the project. If an individual does not have access to email, information can be mailed to them. City staff outreach and engagement were increased following the 2013 and 2015 floods to assist the community and help them understand their options. We also maintain information about our projects on our public-facing website, http://www.austintexas.gov/department/watershed-protection/projects. For example, several public meetings were held during the development phase of the Lower Onion Creek Flood Risk Reduction Project. The City engaged neighborhoods for which the project was aiming to reduce flood risk, educated the community about the various engineering options that were being evaluated to reduce flood risk, and provided information about next steps in the development of the project. Once buyouts were selected as the best and most feasible option to protect the community, additional meetings were held to explain the buyout process and help inform residents about what to expect during the project. Following the October 2013 flood event, several open houses and public meetings were held to provide information and support for those impacted by the flooding. City staff also have personal, one-on-one meetings with every resident who is part of a buyout project.	Mobility;Safety;Health;Government that Works	Safety: All projects directly increase safety by reducing flood and erosion risk to lives and property. Health: All projects preserve or enhance the environmental health of waterways. Mobility: Low water crossing and other drainage projects increase safety on our roadways and bridges during storms. Government that Works: Projects protect and upgrade critical infrastructure and public lands from flood and erosion.	Economic Opportunity and Affordability	Although our flood risk reduction projects improve the public safety of our neighborhoods, some may change the community character. For example, a property buyout may relocate some residents and reduce housing stock, although it should be noted that the houses removed from these high-risk areas no longer pose a risk to their occupants or first responders due to flooding.	Varies based on individual project. A detailed demographic assessment is underway but not yet completed for the program. Twelve out of the twenty-eight projects submitted in the FY17 Bond Needs Assessment are located in the Eastern Crescent (boundary as defined by the City Demographer).	Varies based on individual project. All Watershed Protection Department projects are subject to a requirement of no adverse flooding or erosion impact upstream and downstream of the project. However, some flood risk reduction measures may impact community character and reduce or impact immediate housing supply.
Traffic Signals/Advanced Transportation Management System (ATMS)	Austin Transportation Department	Manage over 1,000 signals and pedestrian hybrid beacons plus CCTV cameras, travel time and volume sensors, school zone and other beacons, and dynamic message signs.	District 1;District 2;District 3;District 4;District5;District 6;District 7;District 8;District 9;District 10	Build and maintain traffic signal control infrastructure, and improve systems for traffic management and safety.	-Remotely communicating with 100% of network -Able to meet 100% of need for new signals and related infrastructure -100% signals have battery backup systems, updated controllers, and updated conflict monitors -100% signal connections to Austin Energy power meet current safety standards. -Emergency vehicle preemption and transit signal priority systems deployed -100% of signals have working vehicle detection -50% signalized intersections have a working CCTV camera for traffic monitoring	-Increased safety and decreased number of crashes at signalized intersections -Increased person throughput at traffic signals -Reduce emergency response time -Improve efficiency of transit operations	The desired impacts of our projects is to create a safe and efficient system for controlling traffic at intersections. New signals are typically installed in areas that are growing in population and vehicular traffic, where the level of traffic warrants installation according to the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices. New pedestrian signals are typically installed in denser areas of town with high pedestrian traffic that could benefit from a safer road crossing. Improved signal detection and communications and traffic monitoring all help the signal systems run efficiently and allow them to be more resilient to problems such as power outages.	Generally, signals are installed when queues or crashes reach a certain threshold. However, this project does address an existing and historical disparity in communities of color by including areas that have had historic underinvestment in the prioritization criteria for pedestrian signals. These areas of historic underinvestment include communities of color and areas with lower household incomes.	The locations of installed and maintained equipment can be correlated with the location of areas that have had historic underinvestment. The data we use for this assessment is the designation of Environmental Justice (EJ) areas by the Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization. EJ areas are defined based on the locations of communities of color and areas with low household income. Specifically, for new signal installations, we look at the following: • Safety history of the intersection: How many crashes could have possibly been prevented if a signal had been installed? We look at this crash history for the past 3 years. Crash data does include attributes of crash victims such as race, age and gender, which can be tracked to measure equitable outcomes. • How traffic flows through the intersection and the volume of that traffic: At a minimum, we observe traffic during the morning and evening peak times to determine how the intersection operates – are there long delays and long lines of cars waiting to turn or cross, etc. • Pedestrian generators in the area: We look at the land uses within a 300 ft. radius and identify the different types of pedestrian attractors. For pedestrian signals (aka PHBs) we consider the following : • How hard is it to cross the street: How many travel lanes are there, how far is the requested crossing from a signal or stop sign, what is the speed limit, is there a center turn lane or median, etc. • What is going on for pedestrians: We look at the pedestrian crash history; the number and types of pedestrian generators (such as multifamily developments, retail stores/restaurants, bus stops, parks/schools/churches, etc. - within a 300 ft. radius); is there is entity that services an impaired mobility community? • Community considerations: Is this location part of an approved neighborhood, corridor or master plan, will it facilitate an existing or desired school route and is it within an environmental justice area?.	Pedestrian signal prioritization considers whether the signal is part of an approved neighborhood, corridor, or master plan, all of which are the product of extensive community engagement. On a daily basis, we engage the community through social media, alerting the public to problems with signal infrastructure as well as new signals installed and other traffic or crash information. As part of the Austin Strategic Master Plan community engagement (scheduled for Spring 2018), we will create a forum for asking the community for feedback on our efforts.	Economic Opportunity and Affordability;Mobility;Safety;Health;Government that Works	Economic Opportunity & Affordability - an efficient transportation system allows easier access to economic opportunity. Mobility - The signal systems directly impact the mobility of travelers through controlling traffic flows at intersections. Safety - Traffic signals assign the right-of-way to drivers, pedestrians, and bicyclists arriving at an intersection from different approaches. Safety is always the number one goal when assigning the right-of-way. Health - Safe pedestrian crossings encourage walking and promote health. Also, efficient intersections reduce emissions. Government that Works - Using data driven processes to identify areas for investment in traffic signals systems and leveraging efficient project delivery modes to do many improvements citywide.	None	N/A	Because these improvements would be installed citywide, the positive impact would be proportionate to the entire Austin population. Improvements to traffic signal systems positively impact everyone who travels through each signal. So signals in one district will impact travelers residing in other districts.	We do not anticipate any negative impacts of this initiative.

What is the name of your proposed bond project/program/initiative?	What is the name of your department?	Please provide a brief description of your project/program/initiative.	Which district(s) does your project/program/initiative reside in?	What is the goal of your project/program/initiative?	What are the success indicators of your project/program/initiative?
Vision Zero/Safety	Austin Transportation	Safety improvements at major intersections, pedestrian crossing improvements citywide and traffic calming.	District 1;District 2;District 3;District 4;District5;District 6;District 7;District 8;District 9;District 10	To improve transportation safety for everyone traveling in Austin by implementing critical engineering safety improvements that deliver tangible safety and mobility benefits that reduce serious injury and fatal crashes for people driving, accessing transit (bus/rail), walking, and bicycling.	On a system-wide level (meaning City-wide), the number of crashes reduced - with respect to reduction in total number of crashes, reduction in serious injury crashes and reduction in crash rates and frequency; Number of intersections improved (estimated 2-3 per year); Number of pedestrian crossings installed (estimated at 20-30 per year); Number of traffic calming projects installed (estimate at 3-10 per year). Success measured relative to that location's baseline. The total number of locations is based on available funding.
Walter E. Long Metro Park - Phase 1 Implementation	Parks and Recreation	Design and Phase 1 Development for a signature 1,800 acre destination park in the rapidly growing, and park deficient, northeast Austin area consistent with the master plan for the park.	District 1	Funding under this proposal would provide the public investment needed to initiate a major phase of development including a public private partnership to leverage private funding and construct and operate a recreational facility to serve as an anchor for the project. The master plan will be driven by the site conditions and community need and demand for recreation programs and facilities, but will also include a business plan that recommends strategies and partnerships for the implementation of major recreational facilities. The proposed project addresses the gap for developed parkland and a destination park in this part of Austin, and supports the Spirit of East Austin Initiative and the parkland needs related to the significant growth planned in the surrounding area.	User data and an increased level of outdoor physical activity in a community that historically has not had access to outdoor recreation opportunities.
Watershed Open Space Land Acquisition	Watershed Protection	Acquire properties or conservation easements in the Source Water Protection Zone (Barton Springs Zone in Travis and Hays counties) to sustain and enhance water quality and quantity, reduce impacts of flooding, and improve downstream recreational resources in south Austin, including the southern portion of the Eastern Crescent. Downstream recreational resources include the parks, greenbelts and hike and bike trails along Onion, Williamson and Slaughter Creeks that are included in the PARD bond proposal. These recreational resources are in close proximity to the population that lives in the area bounded by the Colorado River, US Hwy 183, IH-35 and Slaughter Lane East.	District 1;District 2;District 3;District5;District 8;District 9	The goal of this program is to protect the quality of life for all Austinites by systematically purchasing or protecting undeveloped lands that preserve water quality and quantity to the Barton Springs segment of the Edwards Aquifer while also providing comprehensive watershed benefits to all downstream creeks and lakes. These watershed benefits include protection of drinking water, reduction of flood impacts, and preservation of recreational resources. Bond sales are the only funding vehicle available to the City to make these green infrastructure investments.	Success is measured by low levels of pollution like wastewater, heavy metals like lead and fertilizer. Visual indicators are clear water, without lots of mud, excessive algae, trash or noxious odors. Secondary measures include reduced numbers of hours of flooding and reduced incidence of stream erosion, as evidenced by fewer houses, fences, trees, utility lines and bridges falling into creeks.
Air Operations Facility	Austin Police Department	The project proposes a secured aircraft hangar and tarmac that support police rapid-response operations over the City's 322.48 Limited Purpose / Full Purpose Square Miles.	District 2	The project expand APD's Mission to "keep you, your family, and our community safe". The goal of this project is to support the department's intelligence based policing initiatives by providing a secured hanger at Bergstrom Airport for the department's Air Operations Unit. It is anticipated that the aircraft hangar will meet the City's carbon-neutrality goals by featuring a sustainable design which focuses on conserving energy, water, and maintenance costs over the life-cycle of the facility.	As the need for City services grows with a growing population and city boundaries, the need for logistical facilities to support those services also grows. The air operations unit provides City-wide services based on the Intelligence based policing model which facilitates rapid response to an incident, assist with situation assessment, guide operations and mitigate risk. An example would be a call for service for one of the unit's helicopters to a situation in an area of the City that highly congested and may present a danger to responding officers in the ground. The helicopter can be dispatched and from a safe distance relay real time intelligence to decision makers in one of our regional operational intelligence centers. Strategic intervention is devised and resources are deployed to mitigate the threat. The intelligence cycle can be coordinated to occur in a matter of minutes hence, saving precious time when life-safety is at stake. A success indicator can be measured in a air-ops operation that identifies a threat and stopping it before it occurs without loss of life. Central to air-ops is basing operations from a secure hanger from which the unit can operate effective and cost-efficiently.
BDC Building Renovations	Austin Public Health	This project would address renovation of four Austin Public Health buildings on the Betty Dunkerley Campus: Betty Dunkerley Campus Bldg. E – New windows, solar panels, reflective roof coating on the opposite side of the solar panels, improvements to HVAC, new water heaters, improvements to flooring that would include new carpet or polished concrete, interior improvements, energy efficient lighting Betty Dunkerley Campus Bldg. C - New windows, solar panels, reflective roof coating on the opposite side of the solar panels, improvements to HVAC, new water heaters, improvements to flooring that would include new carpet or polished concrete, interior improvements, energy efficient lighting Betty Dunkerley Campus Bldg. H –	District 3	The goal of this project is renovation of four Austin Public Health buildings on the Betty Dunkerley Campus that are 52 years old. This will extend useful life of the buildings and save City funds that would be needed for less efficient temporary repairs. It will also prevent further deterioration of the buildings.	This project will extended usable life of the renovated facilities by 10-15 years and thus save the funds needed for temporary repairs. It will also make these buildings safer for the City employees and more energy efficient. Finally, it will postpone a need to find a new office space for the employees in these building in the next 10 years due to the buildings' deterioration.
Bridges, Culverts, and Structures Program	Public Works Department	The Bridges, Culverts & Structures program is to design and implement bridge, culvert, retaining wall, and structural betterments throughout the City. Funding will be used for significant improvements that cannot be addressed through the annual maintenance plan. Some examples of candidate projects are Redbud Trail Bridge over Lady Bird Lake, Barton Springs Rd Bridge over Barton Creek, William Cannon Overpass at MPRR, Delwau Ln Bridge over S Boggy Creek, and low water crossings, pedestrian and urban trail bridges, and numerous older pipe and culvert crossings.	District 1;District 3;District5;District 9;District 10	Replace or rehabilitate structures that are near the end of their useful life and before they become unsafe in any significant way. Provide safe and efficient use of the City's bridges and structures to all citizens of Austin, ensuring the movement of people, goods and services throughout the City.	The Public Works Department has annual Key Performance Indicators that include: zero structurally deficient bridges in our network. Struturally Deficient has a specific definition and explicit data that supports it. TxDOT Bridge Inspection Manual - August, 2013, page 7-2 states: "Structurally Deficient The term "structurally deficient" is used by the Federal Highway Administration to designate bridges eligible for federal funding. A structurally deficient bridge is one with routine maintenance concerns that do not pose a safety risk or one that is frequently flooded. To remain open to traffic, structurally deficient bridges are often posted with reduced weight limits that restrict the gross weight of vehicles using the bridges. A structurally deficient bridge should not be confused with an unsafe bridge. Through regular inspection, TxDOT identifies unsafe conditions and closes unsafe bridges. A structurally deficient bridge, when open to traffic, typically requires significant maintenance and repair to remain in service and eventual rehabilitation or replacement to address deficiencies. To remain in service, structurally deficient bridges are often posted with weight limits to restrict the gross weight of vehicles to less than the maximum weight allowed by Texas law (80,000 pounds)."
Dougherty Arts Center - Re-development	Parks and Recreation	This project includes the development of a replacement facility for the existing Dougherty Arts Center, to either be new construction or rehabilitation of an existing building in central Austin.	District 9	The site, at a location to be determined, is assumed to provide adequate support infrastructure for a 36,000sf cultural arts facility and associated parking requirements. A related component of this project will consist of removal of the existing facility within Butler Park and mitigation of the landfill underneath the current site. Funding request addresses architectural and partial construction services, but will rely upon leveraging of funds with partnering group or agency to fully fund construction. The Dougherty Arts Center is the departments most active cultural arts education facility, and has a continual demand for new, expanded programming opportunities. The building, constructed as a Naval Reserve Center in 1947, has never been comprehensively rehabilitated and has outlasted its serviceable life. The site is within the boundaries of the 100 yr. floodplain to a depth of nearly 6, and does not comply with necessary emergency egress standards or flood-resistant structural design as required by FEMA. Construction of a new facility on the current site or substantial improvements to the existing building will not be permissible by code. Additionally, the building sits atop a former municipal solid waste site, which requires constant monitoring for methane gases as necessitated by TCEQ standards. Given the age of the building, presence of hazardous materials, including asbestos and lead based primers, has been documented.	Expansion of attendance and programming to meet increased user demand and a decrease in the number of days the facility is closed due to maintenance. Keeping facilities safe and open to the public promotes access to parks and recreation facilities, including disadvantaged and communities of color.
Eastlink Trail	Parks and Recreation	Development of a 4.7 mile multi-use trail connecting Bartholomew Park to Butler Hike and Bike Trail. The trail will connect via a series of separated bike lanes and parkland, creating a safe route to schools, parks, and other recreational amenities.	District 1;District 3;District 9	Development of a 4.7 mile multi-use trail connecting Bartholomew Park to Butler Hike and Bike Trail. The trail will connect via a series of separated bike lanes and parkland, creating a safe route to schools, parks, and other recreational amenities. This eastside connection will serve as a multimodal transportation option for residents along the eastern crescent and provide a much needed amenity to promote an active and healthy lifestyle through outdoor recreation.	An increase in the number of people who choose the trail as an alternative to travel short distances. An increase in trail users from eastside communities.
Fire Station Deferred Maintenance	Fire Department	The scope of work to be done at thirteen fire stations is limited to the following: removing of asbestos and lead contaminants, upgrading HVAC systems, renewing mechanical ducting systems, upgrading lighting/fixtures for more energy efficiency, modernizing alerting systems which aid in sleep and rest cycles, re-conditioning kitchen cabinets, cosmetic renewal for bays and common areas, upgrading plumbing fixtures for efficiency and water-savings, sewer line reconditioning, replacing water heaters, converting electrical to gas appliances when possible, replacing windows for energy efficient glazing and frames, insulating and sealing door. This project is the Fire Department's commitment to achieving the U.S Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environment Design's (LEED) Silver Certification. LEED is an independent sustainable design rating system in which participating	District 4;District5;District 8;District 10	Fire Stations are in a critical need of repair and pose a health risk to firefighters due to asbestos and lead paint. The repairs will also enhance the energy efficiency of the fire stations by replacing windows, HVAC, insulation, water saving fixtures, and bring electrical wiring to code. These repairs will help the Fire Department achieve a "Sliver LEED" standard compliance.	The fire station repairs will attain a "Silver LEED" compliance and an estimated annual energy cost savings of 15% .
Fire Station Driveway Replacements	Fire Department	Replace deteriorating concrete driveways at thirteen stations. The repair of driveways will reduce the risks of damaging critical equipment and possible emergency closure of fire stations. A facility in good condition assists with complying to the fire industry standard of responding to an emergency in 8 minutes or less 90% of the time.	District 1;District 2;District 3;District 7;District 8;District 9;District 10	The goal is to repair 13 driveways that are collapasing as visable by cracked, crumbling driveways with some having exposed rebar. Fire trucks are extremely heavy equipment that require special engineered driveways and bays.	This project will mitigate the risks of damaging emergency vehicles(e.g. punctured tires) by repairing the collapsing fire station driveways. The indicator of success will have driveways that are functional by allowing emergency vehicles to be staged and ready for deployment in the most appropriate proximity for meeting our standard response time goal of 8 minutes or less 90% of the time. If vehicles cannot be staged in the bay or driveway, then it takes longer for firefighters to reach the vehicle to begin their response time.
North East Substation Region 3 Ida Sector / Council District 4	Austin Police Department	The project proposes a 20,268 sq. ft. Police Substation on City owned property. The project was approved by voters as Proposition 7 with the 2006 Bond Election to provide funding for a Police Substation in the north east area of the City. The Substation would provide dedicated operational and administrative space within its geographical service area. The facility is programmed for community integration as it will provide direct access to policing services to an underserved segment of our Community. Further, it is anticipated that the substation will feature a sustainable design that focuses on conserving energy, water, and maintenance cost over the life-cycle of the facility.	District 4	The City's vision of making "Austin the most livable City in the Country" is more than a buzzword. APD contributes to the vision by providing public safety services that directly impact the day-to-day lives of residents, visitors, and guests. APD's mission "To keep you, your family, and our community safe" complements livability with services that protect the life, safety, and welfare of the City's residents, visitors, and guests.	APD's Capital Improvement Program complements departmental operations by providing logistical facilities that support service delivery. The department's capital program is instrumental in improving operational efficiencies and effectiveness. Operational deployment is the framework for APD's service delivery. Efficiencies and effectiveness define how well services are delivered. All three indicators play a part in reducing crime. Hence the success of our capital program can be measured in terms of the support role the facilities have in the reduction and prevention of crime as follows: •Maintaining Target Responses to Emergency & Urgent Calls •Reducing the Violent and Property Crime Rate. •Improved Deployment to and from Patrol Areas. •Providing Neighborhood Public Meeting Space for Community Integration. •Improve Operational Efficiencies. •Improve Resident's Satisfaction with Perceptions of Public Safety It is anticipated that public trust between officers and community members will be strengthen when facilities that reflect the best of community values are placed in underserved communities. It is also anticipated that the quality of service will increase because more time will be available to provide essential police services.

What is the name of your proposed bond project/program/initiative?	What are the desired outcomes of your project/program/initiative?	What is the desired impact of your project/program/initiative?	Please describe the historical context of the project	Please describe any data relevant to your project.	Please describe any community engagement that has been conducted for this project.
Vision Zero/Safety	To reduce serious injuries and fatalities on Austin's streets through engineering improvements that improve safety at major intersections, establish safer pedestrian crossings and monitor, manage and mitigate for speeding in neighborhoods.	To reduce the likelihood of serious injury or death of everyone using Austin's streets to live, work, and play. To provide safe and high-quality multi-modal facilities in conjunction with critical engineering safety improvements at high crash locations city-wide.	This project addresses the disproportionately high pedestrian crash rates experienced by minority, low-income and non-English speaking communities in Austin by explicitly integrating equity considerations into the project identification and prioritization process. The Pedestrian Safety Improvement program, for example, accounts for equity factors such as low area household incomes, high percentages of non-English speaking households, and proximity to affordable housing and transit, when prioritizing candidate locations for pedestrian safety improvements. Similarly, because the intersection safety improvements are prioritized based on citywide crash data, the program will serve to systematically improve safety in areas that may have high crash rates due to a lack of safe multimodal facilities (such as sidewalks) resulting from historical underinvestment.	Crash data does include attributes of crash victims such as race, age and gender, which can be tracked to measure equitable outcomes of the safety improvements. This data has been used to better understand disparities in terms of how certain communities in Austin are disproportionately affected by crashes. For example, while blacks make up only 7 to 8% of the Austin population, they account for nearly 17% of pedestrian crashes and 24% of fatalities. The geographic dispersion of safety projects can be tracked to ensure that improvements are being implemented in areas of the City that are disproportionately affected by crashes, including those areas of the City that have historical underinvestment in safe, multimodal transportation facilities..	ATD hosted a five-month public input process that captured over 8,000 citizen comments on safety concerns citywide. In addition, the Pedestrian Safety Action Plan conducted a 10-week public engagement process that included 11 community meetings citywide and five focus group meetings with a Community Advisory Group to form recommendations, the most critical being funding for a pedestrian crossing program. Currently, speed management/traffic calming projects are request-based and involve extensive public input from community members through a petition process that is led by the community member requesting the traffic calming. Community engagement for intersection safety projects involves engaging with surrounding residents, property and business owners, as appropriate.
Walter E. Long Metro Park - Phase 1 Implementation	Promotion of an active and healthy lifestyle through outdoor recreation; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities.	To promote a healthy lifestyle for residents of District 1, and the City as a whole. For example, parks provide a space for outdoor recreation which promotes physical activity, exposure to nature, and community bonds. These activities are linked with reducing childhood obesity, improved public safety, and a stronger sense of community.	This project will not burden communities of color. It addresses a historical disparity by providing parks and recreation opportunities in a historically under-served community. Walter E. Long Metro Park has received minimal investments in active recreation and has long been a space for more passive nature experiences. It is recognized in the PARD Long Range Plan that this area of east Austin has been deficient in outdoor recreation and in need of parkland development. This project will draw upon priorities currently being discussed in the master planning of Walter E. Long Metro Park, including the need for outdoor recreation, economic development, and connectivity to surrounding neighborhoods.	PARD does not currently collect demographic data related to participation/attendance, which limits our ability to analyze equity of our facilities and programs city-wide. However, per current census data, communities of color represent 76.9% of the facility's service area. We believe this project will have an equitable outcome by expanding outdoor recreational opportunities in a historically under-served area.	Community engagement began in April , 2014 and is on-going. Yes, communities of color have been engaged. Effectiveness is measured by attendance to meetings, and feedback received.
Watershed Open Space Land Acquisition	Access for all Austinites to clean, healthy water and recreational land so people can safely boat, fish, swim in creeks, lakes, greenbelts and rivers without getting sick or offended by stagnant, polluted water. Outdoor healthy recreation promotes weight loss, reduces diabetes and increases overall physical and mental health.	To ensure that all residents of Central Texas and Austin/Travis County in particular have access to the same level of high quality natural recreational resources, especially water and recreational open space. In particular, in Southeast Austin and Travis County, unique recreational resources (Colorado River and Onion Creek) are threatened by pollution caused by Austin's continued growth. Flooding is also a threat to these resources. This program aims to preserve the quality of the Barton Springs segment of the Edwards Aquifer and Barton Springs Pool, which are connected to Onion Creek and the Colorado River, in addition to protecting many other downstream resources. This program aims to ensure that the degradation of the environment that occurred in North and Central East Austin watersheds last century does not happen to current and future residents of color and lower economic status in Southeast Austin.	Before the late 1970's, Austin did not have environmental regulations or restoration programs. At the same time, population and development patterns were set through policy that segregated the community, by land use, economics, social class and race. As a result, Central and North East Austin became home for disadvantaged classes and heavy industry, which resulted in a disproportionate amount of environmental degradation in communities of color. Our understanding of effective ways to protect environmental health is evolving with our understanding of the impacts of social policy. We now know that preserving a portion of the land that maintains a healthy environment is as important as environmental regulations and spending money to clean up older pollution to restore our streams, rivers, creeks, greenbelts.	The data is geographic, demographic and economic in nature. In south Austin, where the City is targeting open space, water flows generally west to east. Southeast Austin (southern portion of eastern crescent) has more persons of color than white-anglo (per Census 2010, US Census Bureau) Anglo=20.8%; Hispanic, African-American, Asian=78%) and lower economic wealth than the City of Austin as a whole (Median Family Income= $39,423 vs. COA=$76,550; Poverty Rate=30.1% vs. 14.5 % COA; Unemployment Rate=9.4% vs. COA=4.5%. Source = US Census Bureau). The clean water that flows from west Austin downstream to east Austin needs to be maintained to preserve the quality of environmental and recreational resources for this community.	This program has been supported through strong citizen engagement and community-wide efforts since 1992, including four voter-approved bonds, focusing of the preservation of Barton Springs. Additionally, permanent preservation of land in the recharge zone and Barton Springs Zone for water quality and quantity protection has been a citywide priority supported in the Imagine Austin stakeholder process and cited as a Priority Action in Imagine Austin (Conservation & Environment Priority Action CE A15, p246). Primary engagement to address preservation of resources in the downstream watersheds, including Lower Onion Creek in the southern portion of the Eastern Crescent has been conducted by the Watershed Protection Department with individual property owners and communities at public meetings, the Flood Mitigation Task Force and the Climate Adaptation Workshop.
Air Operations Facility	To directly support the department's ability respond rapidly to City-wide situations that mitigate risk to the public and civil servants and, also in the disseminate real-time intelligence on life and death threats or situations. The air operations unit also works closely with Regional Emergency Operations Centers in the event of a disaster, either man-made or otherwise.	To provide a secured facility by which the air operations unit can continue to evolve and grow to meet new challenges related to criminal activity and, also operate in an efficient and cost effective manner.	For the past three decades the City of Austin has been one of the fastest-growing cities in the United-States. According to 2016 Census Data estimates, the rapid pace of population expansion is expected to continue over the next two decades. Smart growth and sustainability standards continue to be major contributors to the quality of life afforded to City residents. Public expectations are that the City will continue as a national leader in the green movement and that the City will continue to be rated as above national average for services provided to its diverse population. As the City's population continues to grow, so do the challenges that impact the delivery of police services. Call volumes and demands for service associated with the rapidly increasing growth of the City's population applies constant pressure on staffing and facilities that support operations. The air operations unit combined with intelligence based policing is a service delivery framework that has evolved to mitigate city-wide performance gaps in response time for emergence and urgent calls. Is anticipated that underserved communities of color will receive the same level of intelligence based policing services that are provided City-wide from the Air Operations Unit.	Per APD Info System GIS - African American make up 27% of the victims of crime City-wide and Latinos make of 35% of victims of crime City-wide. COA demographer of the 2010 Census African American population make up 7.7% of the City's population and Latinos make up 35.1% of the City's population respectively. This data can be used to better understand disparities in terms of how persons of color are affected as victims of crime. It is anticipated that by supporting the air operations unit with a secured facility the delivery of rapid response police services for emergence and urgent calls will become much more efficient.	To date the project has not been introduced to the public as a part of the public engagement process with the City's proposed 2018 Bond. The public engagement efforts with past Bond funded projects included participating in a series of public workshops and meetings at key accessible locations in the City to introduce the project to stake-holders, community groups and citizen. The community engagements efforts were led by the CPO on a portfolio level to meet the City's transparency requirements. The goal of the workshops were to gather feedback from the public through charrette's on the proposed projects. To date the department has not been invited to participate in the City-Wide public engagement for the proposed 2018 Bond but the department stands ready to engage the community as follows; •Schedule stake-holder and community group involvement throughout the design process and provide updates through social media and or newsletters at the completion of major design milestones •Utilize community involvement to program the historical and cultural context into the physical design so that the facility can symbolically reflect the community vision.
BDC Building Renovations	Cost savings through project economies of scale; cost savings accruing from more energy efficient windows and HVAC systems and the installation of solar panels; cost savings for postponed need to lease or build new office space when these buildings are beyond temporary repairs.	The usable life of these buildings will be extended for continued use by multiple Austin Public Health divisions and units, creating cost savings for City of Austin tax payers. If these buildings are left to temporary repairs their diminishing capacity will lead to either a need to lease new office space or build one. The cost of a new building for 130+ employees is about $60 million or six times more than what it would cost to renovate these buildings.	The four APH office buildings on the Betty Dunkerley Campus were originally constructed in 1959. The City of Austin purchased the Campus property in 2002, and renovated three of the four buildings in 2003. A fourth building was renovated in 2007. By the proposed Bond project date, 2023, many of the components of these four buildings will be 15-20 years old. This project does not disproportionately burden communities of color. However, it will preserve the buildings that were once part of the segregated School for the Deaf campus and thus protect the Betty Dunkerley Campus legacy.	The Austin Public Health Department provides services that are equally available to all but often focused to low income, under-served residents. These are typically people of color that reside in East Austin and use services of the Betty Dunkerley Campus.	This project would involve community engagement activities as per the City requirements such as community meetings and outreach. It would have a positive fiscal impact by extending usable life of the renovated buildings. Moreover, this campus used to be a segregated School for the Deaf and preserving its remaining buildings would garner community leaders' support.
Bridges, Culverts, and Structures Program	Replace or rehabilitate any bridge, retaining wall, or other structural improvements necessary to restore and/or improve the structural integrity of this infrastructure and to meet current criteria for multi-modal access. Long detours around closed bridges are a severe inconvenience, but often they can be an economic burden for citizens and businesses, reduce neighborhood vehicular and pedestrian connectivity, and cut people off from critical resources and fast response times by emergency services. In some cases like on Delwau Lane, they are the only paved access to an otherwise land-locked area.	Preserve bridges, culverts and other structures that are critical locations in the roadway system with limited or no alternative routes for all modes of transportation. These structures cannot be structurally unsound, deficient in safety, or have damage that is left unaddressed for any substantial length of time. The risk of bridge failure is completely unacceptable to the City. Failures are usually sudden and can cause severe injuries or loss of life.	The City of Austin has 412 major bridge structures to maintain. Major bridges are any structure that has a minimum 20 foot total span which includes standard bridges and many larger multiple-box culvert systems. These structures have been inspected biannually since 1988 by TxDOT's BRINSAP (BRidge INSpection and Appraisal Program) to comply with the Federal Government's National Bridge Inspection System (NBIS) requirements. The average age of our bridges is 41 years and the average condition index is 84.0 (very good; 0-100). However, approximately 28%, or 117 of the 412, are over 50 years old and beyond their original design life. Recent years' inspections have revealed an increasing number of repairs and maintenance required due to the aging of our structures. Proper maintenance is required to assure the long-term viability and protection of these bridges now that they are getting older. Additionally, the Public Works department is responsible for about 1,100 minor bridges (less than 20 foot total span). This includes about 100 low water crossings and 20 pedestrian bridges throughout the City. The numbers above are close, but only approximate. A fully vetted inventory of all of the minor bridge structures will be completed in about 2 years. Regardless, we must regularly repair and replace some of these structures to avoid having any deficient or structurally unsound bridges or culverts.	The 412 major bridges are inspected every other year since about 1988 when TxDOT's BRINSAP (BRidge INSpection and Appraisal Program) began biannual inspections to comply with the Federal Government's National Bridge Inspection System (NBIS) requirements. The average age of our bridges is 41 years and the average condition index is 84.0 (very good; 0-100).	Bridge projects will have community engagement components within the design and construction phases. Engagement typically includes several of the following means of encouraging interaction and input: open houses, community meetings, design charettes, newsletters, mail-outs, and web sites with the ability to accept citizen input directly to the project manager.
Dougherty Arts Center - Re-development	Immersion in cultural experiences through art and arts programming; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities.	To promote a healthy and cultural lifestyle for residents of District 9, and the City as a whole.	The Dougherty Arts Center is the Department's most active cultural arts education facility, and has a continual demand for new, expanded programming opportunities. The building, constructed as a Naval Reserve Center in 1947, has never been comprehensively rehabilitated and has outlasted its serviceable life. The re-development project should not disproportionately burden communities of color, rather the DAC draws participants from all sectors of City and provides a rich arts and cultur experience for people at all levels of socio-economic status. This project will allow for an increase of program opportunities for all members of the community.	PARD does not currently collect demographic data related to participation/attendance, which limits our ability to analyze equity of our facilities and programs city-wide. However, per current census data, this facility will serve the needs of citizens city-wide, including the communities of color who represent 52.9% of the population. We believe this project will have an equitable outcome by expanding programs and allowing more opportunities for participation from all communities in Austin. Additionally, PARD collects asset-related data for all parks and facilities to inform decision-making related to capital investments. These criteria are focused primarily on public safety and accessibility and addressing a backlog of deferred maintenance needs city-wide. Capital reinvestment seeks to keep facilities safe and open to the public with an emphasis on addressing facilities in historically underserved areas.	Community engagement on this project has been ongoing with the Friends of the Dougherty Arts Center (FODAC) since the completion of the Condition Assessment and Feasibility Study in 2012. PARD plans to initiate a public engagement for the redevelopment of the DAC in the coming year with a City-wide emphasis on public input. This will include an online presence and survey to improve participation from communities that would otherwise not participate.
Eastlink Trail	Promotion of an active and healthy lifestyle through outdoor programming; Enjoying a sustainable environment and a healthy life, physically and mentally; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities.	To promote a healthy lifestyle for residents of District 1, District 3, District 9 and the City as a whole. For example, parks provide a space for outdoor recreation which promotes physical activity, exposure to nature, and community bonds. These activities are linked with reducing childhood obesity, improved public safety, and a stronger sense of community.	This project will not burden communities of color. It addresses a historical disparity by providing parks and recreation opportunities in historically underserved communities. Connectivity between parks along the eastern crescent has been identified within the PARD Long Range Plan as a priority. The Eastlink trail will provide a linkage between parks, rec centers, and off/on-street transit. The project will better connect neighborhoods on the east side with nearby open space, and ultimately a connection to Butler Trail as a destination park. This vital connection helps to fill a historical gap in parks and open space connectivity for historically underserved populations in east Austin neighborhoods.	PARD does not currently collect demographic data related to participation/attendance, which limits our ability to analyze equity of our facilities and programs city-wide. However, per current census data, this facility will serve the needs of citizens city-wide, including the communities of color who represent 52.9% of the population. We believe this project will have an equitable outcome by expanding programs and allowing more opportunities for participation.	Community engagement has been conducted, and is on-going. Yes, communities of color have been engaged. Effectiveness is measured by attendance to meetings, and feedback received.
Fire Station Deferred Maintenance	The removal of asbestos and lead paint will mitigate health risks to firefighters and the energy efficiency upgrades will allow stations to operate effectively for the next ten to fifteen years. This will also avoid any emergency shut downs of Fire stations due to dangerous living conditions and enable the Fire department to continue to provide uninterrupted emergency services to the community.	The repairs will make the fire stations efficient, environmentally sound and free of toxins. An efficient fire station helps improve response times and a healthy environment reduce overtime costs due to sick firefighters.	The fire stations are occupied 24 hours a day and 365 days a year. In addition, the majority of our fire stations are over 25 years old and have been neglected due to budgetary constraints and competition for scarce funding. The appearance of deterioration is very apparent and several of the fire stations are located in communities of color. The neglect to the stations in these areas was unintended, but due to the rapid city expansion, many resources have been directed to construction in the newer areas of Austin.	We do not track data based on race and ethnicity. Our data is based on population density and response times.	There has been no community engagement regarding this project. The nature of this improvement is directed to the employee's work environment rather than a direct community improvement.
Fire Station Driveway Replacements	The outcome is the mitigation of risk to emergency vehicles and the ability to stage our vehicles in area that is safe from collapsing from the weight of the vehicles. A fire station that is in good repair and 100 % functional, produces response times to emergencies that saves lives.	Communities in districts 1-4 and 7-10 will have fire stations that will be able to stage their emergency vehicles in a appropriate manner to meet their goals of responding to emergencies in 8 minutes or less 90% of the time.	The majority of the fire stations in need of driveway replacements are over 25 years old. Through normal usage, they have deteriorated to the point of requiring complete replacement. In addition, the evolution of fire fighting vehicles have become significantly heavier (e.g. more water carrying capacity) and require better engineered driveways to support their weight.	Fire stations are strategically located based on the density of a city's population and the ability to respond to an emergency in 8 minutes or less 90% of the time. Public safety is at risk if a fire station is unable to respond in the accepted standard of 8 minutes or less 90 % of time.	There has been no community engagement regarding this specific project of fire station driveway replacements; however, every community in the city has without exception provided positive responses to fire stations being located in their neighborhood or districts. It would then be derived that a well maintained station would have a positive response from any community that a fire station is serving.
North East Substation Region 3 Ida Sector / Council District 4	The desired outcome of our CIP capital investment program is to improve community safety and provide responsive service through the reduction of crime in the following categories. Community Safety •Reduce the Part I violent crime rate by 1% to 3.90 per 1,000 population. •Reduce the Part I property crime rate by 1% to 43.00 per 1,000 population. •Reduce the Part II (quality of life) crime rate by 1% to 93 per 1,000 population. •Reduce the traffic fatality rate by 1% to 8.80 per 100,000 population. Responsive Service •Maintain an 8 minute 4 second average response time to emergency and urgent calls. •Maintain the percentage of residents who are satisfied with the overall quality of police services at 72%. •Increase the percent of Part I violent and property crimes cleared by 2% to 16.7%. Note: the basis for most goals is the five year city-wide historical average. Each year APD reports crime statistics to the FBI through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. After federal review, these become the departments "official" statistics and are useful in tracking year-to-year performance and trends, as well as comparing crime statistics to other US cities of similar size. It is anticipated that providing essential police services from a Substation located in the geographical area that the officers serve will build a strong relationships between officers and the community members that they serve. The envisioned facility will welcome community members with open arms and reflect the best of community values and hopes.	Crime prevention is a major objective of the department. It is an objective that require a strong partnership between the public and police. It is anticipated that the planned facility will be instrumental in the prevention and or reduction of crime by supplementing service delivery, improving operational efficiencies, and improving public trust. By bringing police operations closer to the mainstream of community affairs it is envisioned that the facility can support the department's community oriented policing strategies in a meaningful way. Involving the community in the design process has proven an effective way to ensure the project development is transparent, obtains true community buy-in and results in and integrated public asset. The resultant of community involvement in the design process can range from informal spaces such as public gardens to more formal spaces like meeting rooms that can be used by neighborhood groups. Physical assets that foster police / public relationships allows the development crime prevention programs that are consistent with community needs.	For more than 20 years the City has experienced rapid population growth. As envisioned the N.E. Substation project provides equitable distribution of service delivery and public access to essential police services by moving police operations to the center of Ida Sector / District 4. The project was initially introduced to the community as a part of the public engagement process of leading into the November 2006 Bond Election. Per Council Ordinance No. 20060824-006 the City call for voter approval of seven bond propositions allowing the City to borrow $567.4 million for capital improvement projects. City voters voted in the affirmative for the bond election ballot initiative. The Initiative contained Proposition Seven which consisted of the issuance of $58.1 million in in General Obligation Bonds and Notes to expand the Public Safety Training Academy on Shaw Lane; provide funding for a Police Substation in the northwest area of the City; provide funding for an Emergency Medical Services Station on Airport Blvd; funding for a new 60,000 sq. ft. Municipal Courthouse; and provide funding for a new Animal Shelter on Airport Blvd. Market force demands in the construction industry rendered the $58.1 million issued for Proposition Seven as inadequate to fund the five named capital improvement projects in Proposition Seven. The resultant was that the Municipal Court and North East Substation were not completely funded. Property located at the intersection of IH-35 and St. Johns was purchased for the purposed of the Municipal Court and the North East Substation to develop facilities that shared the use of site and infrastructure. Project development advanced from functional programming through schematic design before being placed on hold in November 2011 due to insufficient funds to complete the projects	This submittal makes no attempt to analyze data rather, the focus is on the accuracy of information. FY17 Population demographics in Ida Sector are as follows; African American 12%, Hispanics 45.5% and Asians 2.3% respectively. As victims of crime over the same period in Ida Sector the percentages are as follows; African Americans 40% , Latino 33% and Asians 1% respectively. It is anticipated that by placing a substation in Ida Sector the delivery of essential police services with become much more efficient. Efficient service delivery can be tracked against the department's responsive service goals to ensure that improvements are being implemented as follows; •A Northeast substation will allow patrol officers to get to their districts more quickly after show-up, allowing them to be available more quickly to respond to calls for service (or do proactive community engagement) in the Ida/Council District 4 area. •A Northeast substation will give community members who live in the Ida/Council District 4 area a closer location to visit detectives and other police staff, as well as use the facility for community meetings.	To date the project has garnered community support as a part of the public engagement process with the City's 2006 Bond Program. The public engagement efforts of the past included participating in a series of public workshops and meetings at key accessible locations in the City to introduce the project to stake-holders, community groups and citizen. The goal of the workshops was to gather feedback from the public through charrette's on the proposed projects. The engagement was considered successful because of the affirmative vote from the general public authorizing the City's use General Obligation Bonds to fund the project. Upon receipt of adequate funding and removal of the project from hold status, the department is prepared to hold a series of public engagement meetings with communities of color and stake-holders in the Ida Sector / District 4 to reintroduce the project as follows; •Schedule stake-holder and community group involvement throughout the design process and provide updates through social media and or newsletters at the completion of major design milestones •Seek input from the community on informal and formal spaces with a goal of obtaining true community buy-in. •Utilize community involvement to program the historical and cultural context into the physical design so that the facility can symbolically become the center of community.

What is the name of your proposed bond project/program/initiative?	Does this project advance equity in any of City Council's six priority outcome areas?	If you checked any of the boxes above, please describe how the project advances equity in that area.	Is there potential for unintended negative outcomes because of this project in any of City Council's six priority outcome areas?	If you checked any of the boxes above, please describe the potential negative outcome(s) and any steps your department is taking to mitigate those outcomes.	How many people of color does the project/initiative positively impact?	How many people of color does the project/initiative burden/negatively impact?
Vision Zero/Safety	Economic Opportunity and Affordability;Mobility;Safety;Health;Government that Works	Economic Opportunity & Affordability = improving access to jobs and improving affordable transportation options by removing barriers to accessing transit. Mobility - Improving the ability to use all modes of transportation to get around. Safety - Improving the safety of all road users through engineering improvements. Health - Improving access to physical activity by improving the safety and comfort of people walking. Government that Works - Using data driven processes to identify areas for investment in safety and leveraging efficient project delivery modes to do many improvements citywide.	None	Improvements of this type have little risk to gentrification and displacement because they represent modest, incremental improvements that are needed for basic health and safety of the people living and traveling through these areas. Such improvements can be coupled with community-based revitalization efforts to result in a positive outcome to community cohesiveness and affordability. ATD is currently supporting a number of other city initiatives to that end including the Soul-y neighborhood business district revitalization, the Age Friendly Austin Plan and others.	While we do not have a specific number of how many people of color these projects would positively impact, because many of the highest crash locations in Austin are located in minority and low-income communities in Austin, projects located in these areas would particularly benefit those who are most at risk for traffic crashes and whose communities have seen historical underinvestment in transportation facilities. Chapter 2 of the Pedestrian Safety Action Plan shares this information in more detail, including information at the census tract level.	We do not anticipate any negative impacts of this initiative.
Walter E. Long Metro Park - Phase 1 Implementation	Economic Opportunity and Affordability;Mobility;Safety;Health;Government that Works	This program promotes the following aspects of the strategic outcomes: Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities; Equity of City programs and resource allocation; Stakeholder engagement and participation. The parks and recreation opportunities provided by PARD are affordable and accessible to all members of the community. Access to recreation facilities provides the following benefits related to equity: promotes physical activity to reduce obesity obesity and improve public health; builds a stronger sense of community; boosts to local GDP and economic well-being; reduction in rates of crime and other detrimental activities.	Economic Opportunity and Affordability	Property values may increase due to the park development.	Communities of color respresent 76.9% of the facility's service area.	The inherent nature of the Parks and Recreation Department is to build community and provide an environment of inclusiveness and social equity. We believe this project will accomplish these objectives, and therefore, will not impact communities of color in a negative way.
Watershed Open Space Land Acquisition	Mobility;Safety;Health	Health: Program maintains and enhances environmental health of downstream water resources providing safe and healthy recreational opportunities. Safety: Permanent acquisition of open spaces limits overall impervious cover in a watershed, reducing volume and duration of flood waters. Mobility: Provide the healthy green infrastructure necessary for the planned parks, trails and greenbelts that allow local residents to have access to healthy low cost recreation without relying on automobiles for access.	None	n/a	The program positively impacts all users of recreational assets downstream of the Water Quality Protection Lands (includes: Lady Bird Lake, Barton Springs Pool, Lower Onion Creek Buyout Area, McKinney Falls State Park, Onion Creek Metropolitan Park, Lower Colorado River, Richard Moya Park, Barton, Onion, Slaughter, Bear, Little Bear, and Williamson Creek Greenbelts).	N/A - program positively enhances all downstream community assets, including water resources and green infrastructure, such as parks, lakes/rivers, and greenbelts.
Air Operations Facility	Safety	Public Safety services are provided to all residents, visitors and guest of the City of Austin alike. Rapid response vehicles are capable of responding to situations in communities of color without exacerbating risk on the ground. For example persons of interest that may be in-hiding or fleeing can be traced without detection with digital thermal equipment. Resources in the ground in turn can be specifically directed without exposing the public to unnecessary risk. Hence, affording communities of color the same public safety protections expected of all communities.	Safety	The department will continue to provide public safety air operation services from a rented hanger shared with other private aircraft and entities. As adequate facilities are a fundamental need for the Department, the lack thereof limits the Department's ability to achieve it mission in an effective and cost efficient manner. If the project is not funded APD will strive to maintain current levels of service from a rented unsecured hanger. The lease arrangement exposes the department and City to risk associated with maneuvering aircraft in and out of a private hanger with other private aircraft. The City's aircraft are outfitted with expensive avionics, thermal imaging cameras and other communication equipment. An additional departmental concern lies in the risk exposure associated with loss of assets in an unsecured hanger due to vandalism, internal, external treats and other criminal activity. The down-time alone could negatively impact operations and service delivery.	The services that are provided by the Air Operations Unit are City-wide. It is anticipated that the project will have positive for all persons of color. The City's Demographic Profile 2010 Census Data for persons of color is as follows; African American 60,760; Latino 277,707; Asian 49,560.	We do not anticipate any negative impacts of the initiative.
BDC Building Renovations	Health;Government that Works	The benefits of this major renovation include: cost savings through project economies of scale; cost savings accruing from more energy efficient windows and HVAC systems and the installation of solar panels. The usable life of these buildings will be extended for continued use by multiple APH divisions and units and also make them safer for the City employees. Finally, it will preserve public health presence in this neighborhood, with the majority of low-income and people of color residents.	None	None	These buildings house main Austin Public Health administrative services (e.g. budget, IT, accounting, Director's Office, HR, etc.) and Vital Records Office that serve all City of Austin clients, including all people of color, regardless of the Council Member district.	This project does not negatively impact people of color in any way. However, if approved, it will preserve the legacy of the former segregated School for the Deaf campus and its four remaining buildings. APH erected a School for the Deaf commemorative plaque in 2016 by one of these buildings and the event was attended by numerous community leaders.
Bridges, Culverts, and Structures Program	Mobility;Safety;Government that Works	Mobility - projects within the program maintain mobility because these critical connections in the transportation networks, if lost, would create a significant loss of mobility and untenable detours. Safety - this program addresses conditions that will minimize the potential of having structurally deficiency and unsafe bridges and culverts throughout the City. Several minor structures typically require repairs after any significant flooding events. These repairs assure the safety and stability of the culverts. Government that Works - the actual needs of the bridges drive the prioritization and selection based on rational condition data. This objective, data-driven approach assures that the work we do is as equitable and ethical as possible. Fortunately, only a few major structures at this time require major capital investments.	None	n/a	The Bridges, Culverts & Structures program is to design and implement bridge, culvert, retaining wall, and structural betterments throughout the City. Therefore, this program should positively impact all Austinites, regardless of race or ethnicity, since bridges are critical links in the roadway system and culverts, retaining walls, and structures under this program are crucial structural assets throughout the City.	The Bridges, Culverts & Structures program is to design and implement bridge, culvert, retaining wall, and structural betterments throughout the City. Therefore, this program should positively impact all Austinites, regardless of race or ethnicity, since bridges are critical links in the roadway system and culverts, retaining walls, and structures under this program are crucial structural assets throughout the City.
Dougherty Arts Center - Re-development	Safety;Health;Cultural and Learning Opportunities;Government that Works	This program promotes the following aspects of the strategic outcomes: Quality and reliability of safety-related infrastructure; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities; Equity of City programs and resource allocation. This project seeks to meet the increased user demand for affordable arts and cultural programming with a city-wide draw. The parks and recreation opportunities provided by PARD are affordable and accessible to all members of the community. Access to recreation facilities provides the following benefits related to equity: promotes physical activity to reduce obesity obesity and improve public health; builds a stronger sense of community; boosts to local GDP and economic well-being; reduction in rates of crime and other detrimental activities.	Mobility	This facility is located adjacent to the downtown core. To access programs, participants must provide their own transportation to the facility.	This facility will serve the needs of citizens city-wide, including the communities of color who represent 52.9% of the City's population.	The inherent nature of the Parks and Recreation Department is to build community and provide an environment of inclusiveness and social equity. We believe this project will accomplish these objectives, and therefore, will not impact communities of color in a negative way.
Eastlink Trail	Economic Opportunity and Affordability;Mobility;Safety;Health;Government that Works	This program promotes the following aspects of the strategic outcomes: Quality and reliability of safety-related infrastructure; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities; Equity of City programs and resource allocation. The parks and recreation opportunities provided by PARD are affordable and accessible to all members of the community. Access to recreation facilities provides the following benefits related to equity: promotes physical activity to reduce obesity obesity and improve public health; builds a stronger sense of community; boosts to local GDP and economic well-being; reduction in rates of crime and other detrimental activities.	None	N/A	This trail will serve the needs of citizens city-wide, including the communities of color who represent 52.9% of the City's population.	The inherent nature of the Parks and Recreation Department is to build community and provide an environment of inclusiveness and social equity. We believe this project will accomplish these objectives, and therefore, will not impact communities of color in a negative way.
Fire Station Deferred Maintenance	Safety;Health;Government that Works	This project will advance the safety of the public through better response times to emergencies , healthier working environment for firefighters, and better sustainable designs in fire stations.	None	N/A	The nature of this project employee focucsed rather than citizen focused.	The nature of this project employee focucsed rather than citizen focused.
Fire Station Driveway Replacements	Safety;Government that Works	This project will mitigate risk of damage to fire apparatus and improves City facilities to more efficiently provide emergency services to the citizens.	None	N/A	The improvement of a public safety facility positively impacts all the citizens of Austin.	There is no gegative impact to any citizen of Austin based on the fact that the public safety improvements reduce risk to all citizens.
North East Substation Region 3 Ida Sector / Council District 4	Safety	The strategic location of a substation in the community that it serves provides access to an underserved segment of our community and improves public trust. The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) has long recognized that community based policing with stakeholders and community groups bring an added value to crime prevention. Without strong support and involvement from community elements the police can do little to control crime. Thus there is an increasing emphasis today on the development of programs to bring police operations closer to the main stream of community affairs. APD request for a substation in the north east corridor of the City is based in part on creating an integrated public asset by obtaining true community buy-in, operational goals of optimum patrol effectiveness and efficiencies, and addressing disparities in both service delivery and access to policing service with communities of color.	Safety	If the project is not funded APD will strive to maintain existing levels of services to the N/E Sector of the City. As adequate facilities are a fundamental need for the Department, the lack thereof limits the Department's ability to achieve its mission in an effective and cost efficient manner. Without community based access to police services the African American community will continue to be victims of crime in disproportionate numbers. The N/E Substation is logistical and will assist in reducing the amount of travel to deliver services for urgent calls in Ida Sector. Reducing response time to urgent calls continues as a high priority for the department. Crime statistics and performance gaps are key indicators that help gauge the effectiveness in meeting departmental goals of keeping our community safe. Although Austin continue to be one of the safest of large US Cities, crime statistics from FY14 to FY17 reveal a widening performance gap within the City with an uptick in violent and property crimes. APD is not only concerned over its long-term ability to maintain existing levels of service without adequate support facilities, but also concerned over the erosion of existing levels of service should this project not be funded.	It is anticipated that the project will positively impact all residents, visitors and guest in CoA District 4. Per the 2010 Census the population total is 79,357. Per the 2010 Census the number of people of color in subject area are as follows; African-American 7,532; Latino 51,756; and Asian 2,378 .	There are no know negative impacts or burdens to people of color associated with this initiative.

What is the name of your proposed bond project/program/initiative?	What is the name of your department?	Please provide a brief description of your project/program/initiative.	Which district(s) does your project/program/initiative reside in?	What is the goal of your project/program/initiative?	What are the success indicators of your project/program/initiative?	What are the desired outcomes of your project/program/initiative?	What is the desired impact of your project/program/initiative?	Please describe the historical context of the project	Please describe any data relevant to your project.	Please describe any community engagement that has been conducted for this project.	Does this project advance equity in any of City Council's six priority outcome areas?	If you checked any of the boxes above, please describe how the project advances equity in that area.	Is there potential for unintended negative outcomes because of this project in any of City Council's six priority outcome areas?	If you checked any of the boxes above, please describe the potential negative outcome(s) and any steps your department is taking to mitigate those outcomes.	How many people of color does the project/initiative positively impact?	How many people of color does the project/initiative burden/negatively impact?
Pease District Park - Phase 1 Implementation	Parks and Recreation	Phase 1 implementation of the Master Plan prepared in 2012 in conjunction with the Pease Park Conservancy to include playscape replacement, adaptive reuse of historic restroom building, picnic area enhancements and trail improvements.	District 9	Master Plan for Pease Park was prepared as a collaborative effort between the Pease Park Conservancy and PARD and adopted by the Austin City Council in October of 2014. With a focus on enhancing and preserving the naturalistic feel of the park, opportunities were identified for improving gateways, sensitively adapting the historic Tudor Cottage restroom building and enhancing the playscape area. The Pease Park Conservancy has committed to a fund raising campaign for the preparation of final design documents and for the subsequent construction phases. PARD will seek to identify matching funds for this effort through its capital program, including where possible PLD, grants, and future bond funding. Pease Park is one of Austins oldest and most beloved parklands. Situated along the banks of Shoal Creek, this heavily used District Park features historic architectural elements and landscape areas that have deteriorated due to age, flooding, and heavy use. Currently Watershed Protection is implementing a five million dollar riparian zone restoration project to repair past erosion damage, protect at-risk heritage trees, and to bring innovative and sustainable stormwater management landscape features into the park. The Pease Park Master Plan seeks to layer upon these recent restorative projects with renovated and new recreation facilities in order to serve current and future use. These proposed site enhancements seek to capitalize on the momentum of public interest, support and collaboration currently exemplified by our team of outside stakeholders and multiple city departments.	A decrease in the number of days the park is closed due to maintenance. Increased use of the park as a destination facility, drawing users from across the City.	Promotion of an active and healthy lifestyle through outdoor recreation; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities.	To promote a healthy lifestyle for residents of District 9, and the City as a whole. For example, parks provide a space for outdoor recreation which promotes physical activity, exposure to nature, and community bonds. These activities are linked with reducing childhood obesity, improved public safety, and a stronger sense of community.	Pease Park is one of Austin's oldest and most beloved parklands. Situated along the banks of Shoal Creek. This heavily used District Park features historic architectural elements and landscape areas that have deteriorated due to age, flooding, and heavy use. The recently completed master plan for Pease Park outlines a phased implementation to restore key elements of the park and enhance the natural riparian edges of Shoal Creek. The Pease Park Conservancy is pursuing a significant capital campaign to leverage with City bond funding to implement this series of projects. Although this park is in the urban core, it is considered a destination for park users city-wide and promotes the integration of communities in nature through both passive and active park experiences. The project will not disproportionately burden communities of color. It will allow for an increase of recreational opportunities for all members of the community.	PARD does not currently collect demographic data related to participation/attendance, which limits our ability to analyze equity of our facilities and programs city-wide. However, per current census data, communities of color represent 15.8% of the park's service area. We believe this project will have an equitable outcome by expanding recreational opportunities.	Community engagement began in August , 2014 and is on-going. Yes, communities of color have been engaged. Effectiveness is measured by attendance to meetings, and feedback received.	Mobility;Safety;Health;Government that Works	This program promotes the following aspects of the strategic outcomes: Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities; Equity of City programs and resource allocation; Stakeholder engagement and participation . The parks and recreation opportunities provided by PARD are affordable and accessible to all members of the community. Access to recreation facilities provides the following benefits related to equity: promotes physical activity to reduce obesity obesity and improve public health; builds a stronger sense of community; boosts to local GDP and economic well-being; reduction in rates of crime and other detrimental activities; access to alternative modes of transportation.	Economic Opportunity and Affordability	Property values may increase due to the park development.	Communities of color respresent 15.8% of the park's service area.	The inherent nature of the Parks and Recreation Department is to build community and provide an environment of inclusiveness and social equity. We believe this project will accomplish these objectives, and therefore, will not impact communities of color in a negative way.
Pharr Tennis Center - Court Renovations	Parks and Recreation	This tennis facility is beyond the life expectancy and courts will need new asphalt, re-surfacing of playing surface, and lighting equipment replacement with repairs to perimeter fencing as required.	District 9	This tennis facility was originally built in 1975 with asphalt base surface having a life expectancy of 25 years. Courts will need new asphalt, re-surfacing of playing surface, and lighting equipment replacement with repairs to perimeter fencing as required.Courts are 15 years past life expectancy and are starting to cause safety issues. Court condition is causing lack of play, generating revenue shortfalls. Lighting is outdated and will need rewiring for energy savings.	A decrease in the number of days the facility is closed due to maintenance. Keeping facilities safe and open to the public promotes access to parks and recreation facilities, including disadvantaged and communities of color.	Promotion of an active and healthy lifestyle through sports and outdoor programming; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities.	To promote a healthy lifestyle for residents of District 9, and the City as a whole. For example, tennis centers provide opportunity for outdoor recreation which promotes physical activity and helps combat childhood obesity.	This tennis facility was originally built in 1975, and has outlasted its serviceable life. The project should not disproportionately burden communities of color. It will allow for an increase of program opportunities for all members of the community. This tennis facility resides in Patterson Park and is immersed in an East Austin neighborhood.	PARD does not currently collect demographic data related to participation/attendance, which limits our ability to analyze equity of our facilities and programs city-wide. However, per current census data, communities of color represent 35.2% of the facility's service area. We believe this project will have an equitable outcome by expanding programs and allowing more opportunities for participation from all communities in Austin. Additionally, PARD collects asset-related data for all parks and facilities to inform decision-making related to capital investments. These criteria are focused primarily on public safety and accessibility and addressing a backlog of deferred maintenance needs city-wide. Capital reinvestment seeks to keep facilities safe and open to the public with an emphasis on addressing facilities in historically under-served areas.	PARD is persistently engaged in a feedback loop with Austin communities through daily programming and an active presence in the parks. As a community-facing organization, PARD is constantly seeking to improve the user experience through community conversations, online surveys, and personal relationships with park users.	Safety;Health	This program promotes the following aspects of the strategic outcomes: Quality and reliability of safety-related infrastructure; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities. The parks and recreation opportunities provided by PARD are affordable and accessible to all members of the community. Access to recreation facilities provides the following benefits related to equity: promotes physical activity to reduce obesity obesity and improve public health; builds a stronger sense of community; boosts to local GDP and economic well-being; reduction in rates of crime and other detrimental activities.	None	N/A	Communities of color respresent 35.2% of the facility's service area.	The inherent nature of the Parks and Recreation Department is to build community and provide an environment of inclusiveness and social equity. We believe this project will accomplish these objectives, and therefore, will not impact communities of color in a negative way.
Program - ADA and Safety	Parks and Recreation	This program will seek to address the highest priority accessibility needs including access walks, doorways, restrooms and other public building spaces as well as access to outdoor destinations such as play, picnic and athletic facilities.	District 1;District 2;District 3;District 4;District5;District 6;District 7;District 8;District 9;District 10	Currently many of the PARD buildings and outdoor recreation facilities are out of compliance with state and federal accessibility guidelines. PARD recently completed an ADA Self Assessment and Transition Plan for all PARD facilities to determine our standing with ADA of Federal Title II and Texas Accessibility Standards (TAS). PARD currently does not meet these standards as required by Federal Law.	An increase in the number of facilities that are ADA accessible. Keeping facilities safe and open to the public promotes access to parks and recreation facilities, including disadvantaged and communities of color.	Promotion of an active and healthy lifestyle through cultural and recreational programming; Enjoying a sustainable environment and a healthy life, physically and mentally; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities.	To promote a healthy lifestyle for residents of the City. For example, parks provide a space for outdoor recreation which promotes physical activity, exposure to nature, and community bonds. These activities are linked with reducing childhood obesity, improved public safety, and a stronger sense of community.	A large portion of PARD facilities are in an advanced state of deterioration and need significant renovations to extend useful life. This program seeks to address the backlog of deferred maintenance. This program will not burden communities of color. The program addresses ADA accessibility deficiencies with improvements to parks and facilities throughout the City by ensuring that facilities are safe and remain open to the public.	PARD does not currently collect demographic data related to participation/attendance, which limits our ability to analyze equity of our facilities and programs city-wide. However, per current census data, communities of color represent 52.9% of the population; we believe this program will have an equitable outcome by providing better access to parks and recreational opportunities throughout the City. Additionally, PARD collects asset-related data for all parks and facilities to inform decision-making related to capital investments. These criteria are focused primarily on public safety and accessibility and addressing a backlog of deferred maintenance needs city-wide. Capital reinvestment seeks to keep facilities safe and open to the public with an emphasis on addressing facilities in historically underserved areas. Refer to the Aquatic Strategic Plan for specific data regarding pool usage, demographics and other criteria which will govern reinvestment priorities.	PARD is persistently engaged in a feedback loop with Austin communities through daily programming and an active presence in the parks. As a community-facing organization, PARD is constantly seeking to improve the user experience through community conversations, online surveys, and personal relationships with park users. Each project under this program will include a robust public engagement strategy in order to establish the needs of the community and implement a project that meets those expectations.	Safety;Health;Government that Works	This program promotes the following aspects of the strategic outcomes: Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities; Equity of City programs and resource allocation; Stakeholder engagement and participation. The parks and recreation opportunities provided by PARD are affordable and accessible to all members of the community. Access to recreation facilities provides the following benefits related to equity: promotes physical activity to reduce obesity obesity and improve public health; builds a stronger sense of community; boosts to local GDP and economic well-being; reduction in rates of crime and other detrimental activities.	None	N/A	ADA improvements will serve the needs of citizens city-wide, including the communities of color who represent 52.9% of the City's population.	The inherent nature of the Parks and Recreation Department is to build community and provide an environment of inclusiveness and social equity. We believe this project will accomplish these objectives, and therefore, will not impact communities of color in a negative way.
Program - AISD School Infill Parks	Parks and Recreation	Design and construct low maintenance pocket parks with playgrounds on school district property or properties jointly owned by COA and AISD in park deficient areas that are open to the public during the school day.	District 1;District 2;District 3;District 4;District5;District 6;District 7;District 8;District 9;District 10	School properties cannot be used by the public during the school day. School infill parks will provide access to parks for younger children and families that have no other nearby access to parks during the school day. By partnering with school districts this initiative leverages public land and allows us to develop a park space without having to acquire land. This initiative also helps achieve the Cityâ€™s overall goal of having parks within a Â¼ or Â½ mile of all Austin children and families.	An increase in park users and a decrease in the number of days the facilities are closed due to maintenance. Keeping facilities safe and open to the public promotes access to parks and recreation facilities, including disadvantaged and communities of color.	Promotion of an active and healthy lifestyle through cultural and recreational programming; Enjoying a sustainable environment and a healthy life, physically and mentally; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities.	To promote a healthy lifestyle for residents of the City. For example, parks provide a space for outdoor recreation which promotes physical activity, exposure to nature, and community bonds. These activities are linked with reducing childhood obesity, improved public safety, and a stronger sense of community.	School infill parks will provide access to parks for younger children and families that have no other nearby access to parks during the school day. By partnering with school districts this initiative leverages public land and allows us to develop a park space without having to acquire land. This initiative also helps achieve the City's overall goal of having parks within a ¼ or ½ mile of all Austin children and families. This program will not burden communities of color.	PARD does not currently collect demographic data related to participation/attendance, which limits our ability to analyze equity of our facilities and programs city-wide. However, per current census data, communities of color represent 52.9% of the population; we believe this program will have an equitable outcome by providing open space and recreational opportunities for all members of the community.	PARD is persistently engaged in a feedback loop with Austin communities through daily programming and an active presence in the parks. As a community-facing organization, PARD is constantly seeking to improve the user experience through community conversations, online surveys, and personal relationships with park users. Each project under this program will include a robust public engagement strategy in order to establish the needs of the community and implement a project that meets those expectations.	Safety;Health;Government that Works	This program promotes the following aspects of the strategic outcomes: Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities; Equity of City programs and resource allocation; Stakeholder engagement and participation. The parks and recreation opportunities provided by PARD are affordable and accessible to all members of the community. Access to recreation facilities provides the following benefits related to equity: promotes physical activity to reduce obesity obesity and improve public health; builds a stronger sense of community; boosts to local GDP and economic well-being; reduction in rates of crime and other detrimental activities.	None	N/A	School parks will serve the needs of citizens city-wide, including the communities of color who represent 52.9% of the City's population.	The inherent nature of the Parks and Recreation Department is to build community and provide an environment of inclusiveness and social equity. We believe this project will accomplish these objectives, and therefore, will not impact communities of color in a negative way.
Program - Athletics	Parks and Recreation	Program for renovation of deteriorating infrastructure related to sport courts, athletic fields, golf courses, and tennis facilities including but not limited to perimeter fencing, lighting, surfacing, irrigation, turfgrass and other infrastructure.	District 1;District 2;District 3;District 4;District5;District 6;District 7;District 8;District 9;District 10	Initial phase of improvements under this program will likely include the replacement of non-compliant lighting equipment system-wide. Athletic facilities sustain heavy use and are in an advanced state of deterioration with limited capital reinvestment historically. PARD lacks adequate facilities to serve current and growing demand for programmable, revenue generating athletic facilities. PARD risks interruption of service if appropriate infrastructure re-investment is not made.	A decrease in the number of days a sports facility is closed due to maintenance. Keeping facilities safe and open to the public promotes access to parks and recreation facilities, including disadvantaged and communities of color.	Promotion of an active and healthy lifestyle through cultural and recreational programming; Enjoying a sustainable environment and a healthy life, physically and mentally; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities.	To promote a healthy lifestyle for residents of the City. For example, parks provide a space for outdoor recreation which promotes physical activity, exposure to nature, and community bonds. These activities are linked with reducing childhood obesity, improved public safety, and a stronger sense of community.	A large portion of PARD facilities are in an advanced state of deterioration and need significant renovations to extend useful life. This program seeks to address the backlog of deferred maintenance. This program will not burden communities of color. The program addresses improvements to athletic facilities throughout the City by ensuring that facilities are safe and remain open to the public.	PARD does not currently collect demographic data related to participation/attendance, which limits our ability to analyze equity of our facilities and programs city-wide. However, per current census data, communities of color represent 52.9% of the population; we believe this program will have an equitable outcome by providing recreational opportunities throughout the City. Additionally, PARD collects asset-related data for all parks and facilities to inform decision-making related to capital investments. These criteria are focused primarily on public safety and accessibility and addressing a backlog of deferred maintenance needs city-wide. Capital reinvestment seeks to keep facilities safe and open to the public with an emphasis on addressing facilities in historically underserved areas. Refer to the Aquatic Strategic Plan for specific data regarding pool usage, demographics and other criteria which will govern reinvestment priorities.	PARD is persistently engaged in a feedback loop with Austin communities through daily programming and an active presence in the parks. As a community-facing organization, PARD is constantly seeking to improve the user experience through community conversations, online surveys, and personal relationships with park users. Each project under this program will include a robust public engagement strategy in order to establish the needs of the community and implement a project that meets those expectations.	Safety;Health;Government that Works	This program promotes the following aspects of the strategic outcomes: Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities; Equity of City programs and resource allocation; Stakeholder engagement and participation. The parks and recreation opportunities provided by PARD are affordable and accessible to all members of the community. Access to recreation facilities provides the following benefits related to equity: promotes physical activity to reduce obesity obesity and improve public health; builds a stronger sense of community; boosts to local GDP and economic well-being; reduction in rates of crime and other detrimental activities.	None	N/A	Athletic facility improvements will serve the needs of citizens city-wide, including the communities of color who represent 52.9% of the City's population.	The inherent nature of the Parks and Recreation Department is to build community and provide an environment of inclusiveness and social equity. We believe this project will accomplish these objectives, and therefore, will not impact communities of color in a negative way.
Program - Buildings Renovation	Parks and Recreation	Program shall consist of physical improvements to existing buildings including but not limited to roofs, HVAC, mechanical, electrical, plumbing, elevators, and interiors.	District 1;District 2;District 3;District 4;District5;District 6;District 7;District 8;District 9;District 10	Work will be prioritized and performed on buildings and facilities city-wide in conjunction with PARD Facilities Maintenance program. Currently PARD is developing a comprehensive asset management system which guides prioritization of the Buildings program. A large portion of PARD facilities are in an advanced state of deterioration and need significant renovations to extend useful life. This program seeks to address the backlog of deferred maintenance.	A decrease in the number of days the facility is closed due to maintenance. Keeping facilities safe and open to the public promotes access to parks and recreation facilities, including disadvantaged and communities of color.	Promotion of an active and healthy lifestyle through cultural and recreational programming; Enjoying a sustainable environment and a healthy life, physically and mentally; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities.	To promote a healthy lifestyle for residents of the City. For example, rec centers provide after school programming which promotes physical activity and helps combat childhood obesity and fosters a sense of community.	A large portion of PARD facilities are in an advanced state of deterioration and need significant renovations to extend useful life. This program seeks to address the backlog of deferred maintenance. The program should not disproportionately burden communities of color, rather it will address facility needs in historically underserved areas of the City by ensuring that facilities are safe and remain open to the public.	PARD does not currently collect demographic data related to participation/attendance, which limits our ability to analyze equity of our facilities and programs city-wide. However, per current census data, communities of color represent 52.9% of the population; we believe this program will have an equitable outcome by improving the conditions of various park and recreation facilities throughout the City. Additionally, PARD collects asset-related data for all parks and facilities to inform decision-making related to capital investments. These criteria are focused primarily on public safety and accessibility and addressing a backlog of deferred maintenance needs city-wide. Capital reinvestment seeks to keep facilities safe and open to the public with an emphasis on addressing facilities in historically underserved areas.	PARD is persistently engaged in a feedback loop with Austin communities through daily programming and an active presence in the parks. As a community-facing organization, PARD is constantly seeking to improve the user experience through community conversations, online surveys, and personal relationships with park users.	Safety;Health;Cultural and Learning Opportunities;Government that Works	This program promotes the following aspects of the strategic outcomes: Quality and reliability of safety-related infrastructure; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities; Equity of City programs and resource allocation. The parks and recreation opportunities provided by PARD are affordable and accessible to all members of the community. Access to recreation facilities provides the following benefits related to equity: promotes physical activity to reduce obesity obesity and improve public health; builds a stronger sense of community; boosts to local GDP and economic well-being; reduction in rates of crime and other detrimental activities.	None	N/A	These facilities will serve the needs of citizens city-wide, including the communities of color who represent 52.9% of the City's population.	The inherent nature of the Parks and Recreation Department is to build community and provide an environment of inclusiveness and social equity. We believe this project will accomplish these objectives, and therefore, will not impact communities of color in a negative way.
Program - Cemeteries	Parks and Recreation	Program shall consist of preservation and restoration of cultural assets, site and facility accessibility, operational infrastructure and general landscape improvements at the 5 city-owned and operated cemeteries.	District 1;District 2;District 3;District 4;District5;District 6;District 7;District 8;District 9;District 10	The Department recently completed a master planning effort for the 5 city-owned and operated cemeteries (Oakwood, Oakwood Annex, Austin Memorial, Evergreen and Plummer). The strategic master plan provides the long-term prioritized inventory of needs and schedule of improvements to the cemetery. Work will include preservation and restoration of cultural assets, site and facility accessibility, operational infrastructure and general landscape improvements. This program seeks to arrest the ongoing deterioration of these unique historic and cultural assets while also enhancing the visitor experience at those sites still providing burial service. Past lack of funding for regular maintenance and renovation activities has resulted in failing infrastructure including obsolete buildings and site security and safety concerns. PARD has recently taken ownership of daily operations of these facilities which has necessitated reinvestment in office, customer service facilities and infrastructure.	A decrease in deterioration of these unique historic and cultural assets. Keeping facilities safe and open to the public promotes access to parks and recreation facilities, including disadvantaged and communities of color.	Being enriched by Austin's unique civic, cultural, ethnic, and learning opportunities.	To preserve the cultural history of Austin and provide an opportunity for education and a rich cultural experience for the residents of the City.	A large portion of PARD facilities are in an advanced state of deterioration and need significant renovations to extend useful life. This program seeks to address the backlog of deferred maintenance. City of Austin owned cemeteries have not received significant investments and are suffering from years of deferred capital needs. Four of the five sites (Evergreen, Oakwood, Oakwood Annex, and Plummers) are immersed in East Austin neighborhoods and represented an important linkage back to the founding communities of Austin. This cultural preservation is a vital component to documenting the racially diverse history of Austin. This program will not burden communities of color. This program seeks to halt the ongoing deterioration of these unique historic and cultural assets while also enhancing the visitor experience at those sites while still providing burial service.	PARD does not currently collect demographic data related to participation/attendance, which limits our ability to analyze equity of our facilities and programs city-wide. However, per current census data, communities of color represent 52.9% of the population; we believe this program will have an equitable outcome by providing improvements throughout the City's cemeteries. A great deal of data was collected through the Cemeteries Master Plan process and included public surveys. This data can be referenced in the final master plan documents. Additionally, PARD collects asset-related data for all parks and facilities to inform decision-making related to capital investments. These criteria are focused primarily on public safety and accessibility and addressing a backlog of deferred maintenance needs city-wide. Capital reinvestment seeks to keep facilities safe and open to the public with an emphasis on addressing facilities in historically underserved areas. Refer to the Aquatic Strategic Plan for specific data regarding pool usage, demographics and other criteria which will govern reinvestment priorities.	Community engagement began in April, 2014 as an element of the Cemeteries Master Plan and is on-going. Yes, communities of color have been engaged. Effectiveness is measured by attendance to meetings, and feedback received.	Safety;Health;Cultural and Learning Opportunities;Government that Works	This program promotes the following aspects of the strategic outcomes: Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities; Equity of City programs and resource allocation; Stakeholder engagement and participation; Honoring of historical and ethnic heritage . The parks and recreation opportunities provided by PARD are affordable and accessible to all members of the community. Access to recreation facilities provides the following benefits related to equity: promotes physical activity to reduce obesity obesity and improve public health; builds a stronger sense of community; boosts to local GDP and economic well-being; reduction in rates of crime and other detrimental activities.	None	N/A	Cemetery improvements will serve the needs of citizens city-wide, including the communities of color who represent 52.9% of the City's population.	The inherent nature of the Parks and Recreation Department is to build community and provide an environment of inclusiveness and social equity. We believe this project will accomplish these objectives, and therefore, will not impact communities of color in a negative way.
Program - Land Acquisition and Development for Parks	Parks and Recreation	This program consists of acquisition and development of land for park and open space including property for destination parks, greenways, infill parks and preserves.	District 1;District 2;District 3;District 4;District5;District 6;District 7;District 8;District 9;District 10	Properties will be acquired according to the PARD Gap Analysis and long-term needs assessment. PARD must be proactive in the land acquisition program in order to meet the increasing demand for parks and open space, particularly in rapid growth areas. Likewise, PARD has identified the need to acquire infill parks as identified by the Urban Park Workgroup and as described in the Imagine Austin Plan.	An increase in the percentage of citizens within a 1/4 and 1/2 mile walk of a park focusing specifically on filling gaps in parkland in historically underserved areas of the City.	Promotion of an active and healthy lifestyle through cultural and recreational programming; Enjoying a sustainable environment and a healthy life, physically and mentally; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities.	To promote a healthy lifestyle for residents of the City. For example, parks provide a space for outdoor recreation which promotes physical activity, exposure to nature, and community bonds. These activities are linked with reducing childhood obesity, improved public safety, and a stronger sense of community.	This program will not burden communities of color. The program addresses park deficiency by providing parks and recreational opportunities in underserved communities.	PARD does not currently collect demographic data related to participation/attendance, which limits our ability to analyze equity of our facilities and programs city-wide. However, per current census data, communities of color represent 52.9% of the population; we believe this program will have an equitable outcome by providing parks and recreational opportunities throughout the City. Additionally, PARD retains an extensive database of current parkland and gaps in parkland throughout the City. The parkland acquisition program is driven primarily by this dataset in order to fill key gaps in parkland in historically underserved areas of the City. This geographic data is critical to fulfilling the mandate to have parkland within 1/4 and 1/2 mile of all residents of Austin.	PARD is persistently engaged in a feedback loop with Austin communities through daily programming and an active presence in the parks. As a community-facing organization, PARD is constantly seeking to improve the user experience through community conversations, online surveys, and personal relationships with park users.	Safety;Health;Government that Works	This program promotes the following aspects of the strategic outcomes: Quality and reliability of safety-related infrastructure; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities; Equity of City programs and resource allocation. The parks and recreation opportunities provided by PARD are affordable and accessible to all members of the community. Access to recreation facilities provides the following benefits related to equity: promotes physical activity to reduce obesity obesity and improve public health; builds a stronger sense of community; boosts to local GDP and economic well-being; reduction in rates of crime and other detrimental activities.	Economic Opportunity and Affordability	Property values may increase due to the park development.	These future park sites will serve the needs of citizens city-wide, including the communities of color who represent 52.9% of the City's population.	The inherent nature of the Parks and Recreation Department is to build community and provide an environment of inclusiveness and social equity. We believe this project will accomplish these objectives, and therefore, will not impact communities of color in a negative way.
Program - Master Plans	Parks and Recreation	Program funding for master planning efforts system-wide. PARD is currently underway on a number of master plans but lacks a consistent funding source for these efforts.	District 1;District 2;District 3;District 4;District5;District 6;District 7;District 8;District 9;District 10	PARD is using the need for capital reinvestment as an opportunity develop master plans for parkland. The current emphasis is to develop master plans for major destinations such as metropolitan and district parks, but the master planning effort does include key neighborhood and pocket parks. These master plans are seen as a necessary first step before proceeding with final design and construction. These activities do not currently have a dedicated funding source and are being addressed with specialized funding sources such as one-time capital or wrapped into larger capital projects. To make significant progress on developing master plans, PARD is requesting a program for master plans city-wide.	An increase in the number of parks with master plans allowing for the development of currently undeveloped parks and the availability of parks and recreation amenities for historically underserved communities and those that fall in park deficient areas.	Promotion of an active and healthy lifestyle through cultural and recreational programming; Enjoying a sustainable environment and a healthy life, physically and mentally; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities.	To promote a healthy lifestyle for residents of the City. For example, parks provide a space for outdoor recreation which promotes physical activity, exposure to nature, and community bonds. These activities are linked with reducing childhood obesity, improved public safety, and a stronger sense of community.	Master plans are seen as a necessary first step before proceeding with final design and construction. This program should not burden communities of color. Also, a number of parks are in need of funding for master plans to proceed with park development and renovation. This program would seek to allocate funding for sites such that do not currently have master plans and are parks that are situated in underserved areas of the City.	PARD does not currently collect demographic data related to participation/attendance, which limits our ability to analyze equity of our facilities and programs city-wide. However, per current census data, communities of color represent 52.9% of the population; we believe this program will have an equitable outcome by providing master plans for park developments throughout the City. Additionally, PARD collects asset-related data for all parks and facilities to inform decision-making related to capital investments. These criteria are focused primarily on public safety and accessibility and addressing a backlog of deferred maintenance needs city-wide. Capital reinvestment seeks to keep facilities safe and open to the public with an emphasis on addressing facilities in historically underserved areas. Refer to the Aquatic Strategic Plan for specific data regarding pool usage, demographics and other criteria which will govern reinvestment priorities.	PARD is persistently engaged in a feedback loop with Austin communities through daily programming and an active presence in the parks. As a community-facing organization, PARD is constantly seeking to improve the user experience through community conversations, online surveys, and personal relationships with park users. Each project under this program will include a robust public engagement strategy in order to establish the needs of the community and implement a project that meets those expectations.	Safety;Health;Government that Works	This program promotes the following aspects of the strategic outcomes: Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities; Equity of City programs and resource allocation; Stakeholder engagement and participation. The parks and recreation opportunities provided by PARD are affordable and accessible to all members of the community. Access to recreation facilities provides the following benefits related to equity: promotes physical activity to reduce obesity obesity and improve public health; builds a stronger sense of community; boosts to local GDP and economic well-being; reduction in rates of crime and other detrimental activities.	None	N/A	Mater plans will serve the needs of citizens city-wide, including the communities of color who represent 52.9% of the City's population.	The inherent nature of the Parks and Recreation Department is to build community and provide an environment of inclusiveness and social equity. We believe this project will accomplish these objectives, and therefore, will not impact communities of color in a negative way.
Program - Park Improvements	Parks and Recreation	Program shall consist of projects with scope of broadly applied park renovation and development consistent with recently completed park Master Plans.	District 1;District 2;District 3;District 4;District5;District 6;District 7;District 8;District 9;District 10	These projects represent a strategic re-investment or new development opportunity in Metropolitan, District, Neighborhood, Pocket and Special parks whose proposed enhancements have been identified and prioritized through broad-based community input and support. The projects will be organized to maximize efficiency and coordination of concurrent work items and to minimize facility down-time. Through an ongoing process of community collaboration, partnering and visioning, Master Plans have been completed for a number of PARDs high profile parks and facilities. This Program seeks to provide immediate follow-up and implementation of high priority improvements set forth within these long-range, community-based vision plans in order to capitalize on support, momentum and timeliness of investment. Many of these projects offer leveraging opportunities with other city departments, outside agencies, grants and community partnering.	An increase of park users, and a decrease in the number of days the facility is closed due to maintenance. Keeping facilities safe and open to the public promotes access to parks and recreation facilities, including disadvantaged and communities of color.	Promotion of an active and healthy lifestyle through cultural and recreational programming; Enjoying a sustainable environment and a healthy life, physically and mentally; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities.	To promote a healthy lifestyle for residents of the City. For example, parks provide a space for outdoor recreation which promotes physical activity, exposure to nature, and community bonds. These activities are linked with reducing childhood obesity, improved public safety, and a stronger sense of community.	A large portion of PARD facilities are in an advanced state of deterioration and need significant renovations to extend useful life. This program seeks to address the backlog of deferred maintenance. The program will not disproportionately burden communities of color, rather it will address facility needs in historically underserved areas of the City by ensuring that facilities are safe and remain open to the public. Also, a number of parks are in need of funding for park development. This program would seek to allocate funding for sites such as John Trevino , Givens, Pan Am, and other parks that are situated in underserved areas of the City.	PARD does not currently collect demographic data related to participation/attendance, which limits our ability to analyze equity of our facilities and programs city-wide. However, per current census data, communities of color represent 52.9% of the population; we believe this program will have an equitable outcome by providing parks and recreational opportunities throughout the City. Additionally, PARD collects asset-related data for all parks and facilities to inform decision-making related to capital investments. These criteria are focused primarily on public safety and accessibility and addressing a backlog of deferred maintenance needs city-wide. Capital reinvestment seeks to keep facilities safe and open to the public with an emphasis on addressing facilities in historically underserved areas.	PARD is persistently engaged in a feedback loop with Austin communities through daily programming and an active presence in the parks. As a community-facing organization, PARD is constantly seeking to improve the user experience through community conversations, online surveys, and personal relationships with park users.	Safety;Health;Cultural and Learning Opportunities;Government that Works	This program promotes the following aspects of the strategic outcomes: Quality and reliability of safety-related infrastructure; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities; Equity of City programs and resource allocation. The parks and recreation opportunities provided by PARD are affordable and accessible to all members of the community. Access to recreation facilities provides the following benefits related to equity: promotes physical activity to reduce obesity obesity and improve public health; builds a stronger sense of community; boosts to local GDP and economic well-being; reduction in rates of crime and other detrimental activities.	None	N/A	Park developments will serve the needs of citizens city-wide, including the communities of color who represent 52.9% of the City's population.	The inherent nature of the Parks and Recreation Department is to build community and provide an environment of inclusiveness and social equity. We believe this project will accomplish these objectives, and therefore, will not impact communities of color in a negative way.
Program - Parking Lots and Roadways	Parks and Recreation	Program will consist of addressing the highest priority sites in order to maintain safe, durable and accessible vehicular access for park patrons.	District 1;District 2;District 3;District 4;District5;District 6;District 7;District 8;District 9;District 10	Internal parking lot and roadway pavement at a number of the Department's heavily used facilities are in an advanced stage of deterioration. Park roads and parking areas sustain heavy use throughout the year yet annual maintenance has not been regularly provided due general fund shortfalls. Continued deterioration may result in safety concerns and runoff and erosion problems.	An increase in park users and a decrease in the number of days the facilities are closed due to maintenance. Keeping facilities safe and open to the public promotes access to parks and recreation facilities, including disadvantaged and communities of color.	Promotion of an active and healthy lifestyle through cultural and recreational programming; Enjoying a sustainable environment and a healthy life, physically and mentally; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities.	To promote a healthy lifestyle for residents of the City. For example, parks provide a space for outdoor recreation which promotes physical activity, exposure to nature, and community bonds. These activities are linked with reducing childhood obesity, improved public safety, and a stronger sense of community.	Internal parking lots and roadway pavement at a number of the Department's heavily used facilities are in an advanced stage of deterioration. This program will not burden communities of color.	PARD does not currently collect demographic data related to participation/attendance, which limits our ability to analyze equity of our facilities and programs city-wide. However, per current census data, communities of color represent 52.9% of the population; we believe this program will have an equitable outcome by providing safety improvements to park facilities for use by all members of the community. Additionally, PARD collects asset-related data for all parks and facilities to inform decision-making related to capital investments. These criteria are focused primarily on public safety and accessibility and addressing a backlog of deferred maintenance needs city-wide. Capital reinvestment seeks to keep facilities safe and open to the public with an emphasis on addressing facilities in historically underserved areas. Refer to the Aquatic Strategic Plan for specific data regarding pool usage, demographics and other criteria which will govern reinvestment priorities.	PARD is persistently engaged in a feedback loop with Austin communities through daily programming and an active presence in the parks. As a community-facing organization, PARD is constantly seeking to improve the user experience through community conversations, online surveys, and personal relationships with park users. Each project under this program will include a robust public engagement strategy in order to establish the needs of the community and implement a project that meets those expectations.	Safety;Health;Government that Works	This program promotes the following aspects of the strategic outcomes: Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities; Equity of City programs and resource allocation; Stakeholder engagement and participation. The parks and recreation opportunities provided by PARD are affordable and accessible to all members of the community. Access to recreation facilities provides the following benefits related to equity: promotes physical activity to reduce obesity obesity and improve public health; builds a stronger sense of community; boosts to local GDP and economic well-being; reduction in rates of crime and other detrimental activities.	None	N/A	Parking lots and roadways serve the needs of citizens city-wide, including the communities of color who represent 52.9% of the City's population.	The inherent nature of the Parks and Recreation Department is to build community and provide an environment of inclusiveness and social equity. We believe this project will accomplish these objectives, and therefore, will not impact communities of color in a negative way.

What is the name of your proposed bond project/program/initiative?	What is the name of your department?	Please provide a brief description of your project/program/initiative.	Which district(s) does your project/program/initiative reside in?	What is the goal of your project/program/initiative?	What are the success indicators of your project/program/initiative?	What are the desired outcomes of your project/program/initiative?	What is the desired impact of your project/program/initiative?	Please describe the historical context of the project	Please describe any data relevant to your project.	Please describe any community engagement that has been conducted for this project.	Does this project advance equity in any of City Council's six priority outcome areas?	If you checked any of the boxes above, please describe how the project advances equity in that area.	Is there potential for unintended negative outcomes because of this project in any of City Council's six priority outcome areas?	If you checked any of the boxes above, please describe the potential negative outcome(s) and any steps your department is taking to mitigate those outcomes.	How many people of color does the project/initiative positively impact?	How many people of color does the project/initiative burden/negatively impact?
Program - Playscapes	Parks and Recreation	Program shall consist of renovation and replacement of obsolete play equipment and safety surface at various park sites.	District 1;District 2;District 3;District 4;District5;District 6;District 7;District 8;District 9;District 10	The need for more innovative play environments were recommended by the Urban Park Workgroup in their report to City Council. The PARD Playground Safety Program has identified numerous level 1 safety concerns needing to be addressed within the next bond program. Revised ADA requirements call for a higher level of accessibility within children's' play environments. Also, PARD seeks to bring children's' play environments into alignment with national best practices such as nature based play.	A decrease in the number of days a playground facility is closed due to maintenance. Keeping facilities safe and open to the public promotes access to parks and recreation facilities, including disadvantaged and communities of color.	Promotion of an active and healthy lifestyle through cultural and recreational programming; Enjoying a sustainable environment and a healthy life, physically and mentally; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities.	To promote a healthy lifestyle for residents of the City. For example, parks provide a space for outdoor recreation which promotes physical activity, exposure to nature, and community bonds. These activities are linked with reducing childhood obesity, improved public safety, and a stronger sense of community.	A large portion of PARD facilities are in an advanced state of deterioration and need significant renovations to extend useful life. This program seeks to address the backlog of deferred maintenance. This program will not burden communities of color. The program addresses playground improvements to parks throughout the City by ensuring that facilities are safe and remain open to the public.	PARD does not currently collect demographic data related to participation/attendance, which limits our ability to analyze equity of our facilities and programs city-wide. However, per current census data, communities of color represent 52.9% of the population; we believe this program will have an equitable outcome by providing recreational opportunities throughout the City. Additionally, PARD collects asset-related data for all parks and facilities to inform decision-making related to capital investments. These criteria are focused primarily on public safety and accessibility and addressing a backlog of deferred maintenance needs city-wide. Capital reinvestment seeks to keep facilities safe and open to the public with an emphasis on addressing facilities in historically underserved areas. Refer to the Aquatic Strategic Plan for specific data regarding pool usage, demographics and other criteria which will govern reinvestment priorities.	PARD is persistently engaged in a feedback loop with Austin communities through daily programming and an active presence in the parks. As a community-facing organization, PARD is constantly seeking to improve the user experience through community conversations, online surveys, and personal relationships with park users. Each project under this program will include a robust public engagement strategy in order to establish the needs of the community and implement a project that meets those expectations.	Safety;Health;Government that Works	This program promotes the following aspects of the strategic outcomes: Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities; Equity of City programs and resource allocation; Stakeholder engagement and participation. The parks and recreation opportunities provided by PARD are affordable and accessible to all members of the community. Access to recreation facilities provides the following benefits related to equity: promotes physical activity to reduce obesity obesity and improve public health; builds a stronger sense of community; boosts to local GDP and economic well-being; reduction in rates of crime and other detrimental activities.	None	N/A	Playground improvements will serve the needs of citizens city-wide, including the communities of color who represent 52.9% of the City's population.	The inherent nature of the Parks and Recreation Department is to build community and provide an environment of inclusiveness and social equity. We believe this project will accomplish these objectives, and therefore, will not impact communities of color in a negative way.
Program - Trails	Parks and Recreation	Program budget to address the need for trail development and major renovation city-wide as trails constitute one of the most popular outdoor recreation amenities in the City.	District 1;District 2;District 3;District 4;District5;District 6;District 7;District 8;District 9;District 10	Work will include corridor clearing, trail construction, and supporting landscape improvements such as retaining walls, trailhead amenities, signage and general landscape enhancement. Trails on parkland provide both recreation as well as alternative transportation benefit. Public trails are seen as a growing mode of bicycle and pedestrian connectivity consistent with the priority programs promoted by the Imagine Austin Plan. Promoted by the City's Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan and the PARD Long Range Plan, trails rank the highest in user surveys as recreation activities sought on public land.	A decrease in the number of days a trail is closed due to maintenance. Keeping facilities safe and open to the public promotes access to parks and recreation facilities, including disadvantaged and communities of color.	Promotion of an active and healthy lifestyle through cultural and recreational programming; Enjoying a sustainable environment and a healthy life, physically and mentally; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities.	To promote a healthy lifestyle for residents of the City. For example, parks provide a space for outdoor recreation which promotes physical activity, exposure to nature, and community bonds. These activities are linked with reducing childhood obesity, improved public safety, and a stronger sense of community.	A large portion of PARD facilities are in an advanced state of deterioration and need significant renovations to extend useful life. This program seeks to address the backlog of deferred maintenance. This program will not burden communities of color. The program addresses trail improvements throughout the City by ensuring that facilities are safe and remain open to the public.	PARD does not currently collect demographic data related to participation/attendance, which limits our ability to analyze equity of our facilities and programs city-wide. However, per current census data, communities of color represent 52.9% of the population; we believe this program will have an equitable outcome by providing recreational opportunities throughout the City. Additionally, PARD collects asset-related data for all parks and facilities to inform decision-making related to capital investments. These criteria are focused primarily on public safety and accessibility and addressing a backlog of deferred maintenance needs city-wide. Capital reinvestment seeks to keep facilities safe and open to the public with an emphasis on addressing facilities in historically underserved areas. Refer to the Aquatic Strategic Plan for specific data regarding pool usage, demographics and other criteria which will govern reinvestment priorities.	PARD is persistently engaged in a feedback loop with Austin communities through daily programming and an active presence in the parks. As a community-facing organization, PARD is constantly seeking to improve the user experience through community conversations, online surveys, and personal relationships with park users. Each project under this program will include a robust public engagement strategy in order to establish the needs of the community and implement a project that meets those expectations.	Safety;Health;Government that Works	This program promotes the following aspects of the strategic outcomes: Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities; Equity of City programs and resource allocation; Stakeholder engagement and participation. The parks and recreation opportunities provided by PARD are affordable and accessible to all members of the community. Access to recreation facilities provides the following benefits related to equity: promotes physical activity to reduce obesity obesity and improve public health; builds a stronger sense of community; boosts to local GDP and economic well-being; reduction in rates of crime and other detrimental activities.	None	N/A	Trail improvements will serve the needs of citizens city-wide, including the communities of color who represent 52.9% of the City's population.	The inherent nature of the Parks and Recreation Department is to build community and provide an environment of inclusiveness and social equity. We believe this project will accomplish these objectives, and therefore, will not impact communities of color in a negative way.
Program - Waller Creek District	Parks and Recreation	City-match funding provided for comprehensive improvements to the Waller Creek Corridor from Waterloo Park to Lady Bird Lake in collaboration with the Waller Creek Conservancy.	District 1;District 3;District 9	Funding under this proposal would provide the City match for a partnership with the Waller Creek Conservancy for the re-development of the Waller Creek District as outlined in the Joint Development Agreement. Design development for the Creek Mouth and Waterloo Park are proceeding with current funding under the 2012 GO Bond. Next installment of funding would provide for construction and design phases services for next series of phase plans.	An increase in park users and the creation of a vibrant chain of downtown parks that improves the availability of recreational facilities in the urban core.	Promotion of an active and healthy lifestyle through cultural and recreational programming; Enjoying a sustainable environment and a healthy life, physically and mentally; Immersion in cultural experiences through art and arts programming; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities.	To promote a healthy and cultural lifestyle for residents of District 9, and the City as a whole. For example, parks provide a space for outdoor recreation which promotes physical activity, exposure to nature, and community bonds. These activities are linked with reducing childhood obesity, improved public safety, and a stronger sense of community.	This program will not burden communities of color. This program would provide the City match for a partnership with the Waller Creek Conservancy for the re-development of the Waller Creek District as outlined in the Joint Development Agreement.	PARD does not currently collect demographic data related to participation/attendance, which limits our ability to analyze equity of our facilities and programs city-wide. However, per current census data, communities of color represent 52.9% of the population; we believe this program will have an equitable outcome by providing open space and recreational opportunities for all members of the community.	Community engagement is on-going with over 10 public meetings held to date. The Conservancy is constantly seeking public feedback through open forums, public surveys, and community conversations. Yes, communities of color have been engaged. Effectiveness is measured by attendance to meetings, and feedback received.	Safety;Health;Cultural and Learning Opportunities;Government that Works	This program promotes the following aspects of the strategic outcomes: Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities; Equity of City programs and resource allocation; Stakeholder engagement and participation; Honoring of historical and ethnic heritage . The parks and recreation opportunities provided by PARD are affordable and accessible to all members of the community. Access to recreation facilities provides the following benefits related to equity: promotes physical activity to reduce obesity obesity and improve public health; builds a stronger sense of community; boosts to local GDP and economic well-being; reduction in rates of crime and other detrimental activities.	None	N/A	This facility will serve the needs of citizens city-wide, including the communities of color who represent 52.9% of the City's population.	The inherent nature of the Parks and Recreation Department is to build community and provide an environment of inclusiveness and social equity. We believe this project will accomplish these objectives, and therefore, will not impact communities of color in a negative way.
Public Safety Training Academy 3rd Flr. Addition	Austin Police Department	The project proposes a one story addition to the PSTA Bldg. J Classroom Building. The one story addition adds value to the PSTA Campus with an additional 200 classroom seats for public safety related cadet training, continuing education and professional development. The successful training of cadets, continuing education and certification of existing FTEs will benefit all city dwellers, visitors and guest alike.	District 2	The goal of the PSTA 3rd Flr. addition is maintain the existing levels of public safety services provided to the City by expanding the on-campus instructional classroom capacity for Fire Services, EMS, and APD.	In 2006 City Planner originally envisioned a 4-Story classroom facility. Budgetary constraints however, resulted in only 2-Stories constructed in 2010. The physical infrastructure however, is in place for the 3rd Flr. Addition. The PSTA 3rd Flr. Addition proposes to follow-through with the expansion of the existing facility. Success indicators of the on-campus expansion should be viewed in terms of tax-payer savings when viewed in context of identifying additional property to acquire, design, and build additional classrooms for public safety training. Success can further be measured in terms of shared public safety infrastructure, resources, and the synergy created from one-stop for public safety certifications and continuing educational opportunities. Successful graduations and continuing education directly benefits the entire City in that manpower reductions due to attrition, retirements or involuntary dismissal are replenished to maintain existing levels of city-wide service delivery.	The desired outcome is to increase the current on-campus instructional classroom capacity. The current 2-story classroom building is utilized at capacity year round. The building can accommodate 340 students in six classrooms dedicated to APD, Fire, and EMS. The need to add additional instructional seating vastly exceeds capacity as APD have more than 1,900 Sworn FTEs that require continuing education and training to maintain their peace officer certifications and AFD has 1,181 authorized that require seating to satisfy State or Federal Training Requirements.	To share critical infrastructure common to Fire, APD, and EMS and to take advantage operational efficiencies related to public safety training. For example, additional classroom capacity will increase the department ability to determine the number of new hires for a cadet class, the size of the class and frequency of courses throughout the fiscal year.	As the need for City services grows with a growing population and city boundaries, the need for instructional classrooms for cadet classes, continuing education, and peace officer certifications also grows. The need to meet the growing demands of our growing population is coupled by a recent DOJ consent decree that address historical hiring inequities by the City with communities of color. For example, the City of Austin and the Justice Department entered into a consent decree in 2014 to resolve allegations that the City violated Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by discriminating against African-Americans and Hispanic applicants for entry level firefighter positions at AFD. Additional classroom capacity will increase the City's ability to determine the number of new hires for a cadet class, the size of the class and frequency of courses throughou the fiscal year.	At present APD can conduct two or three cadet classes consisting of 80 to 120 cadets each annually. Similarly, AFD hopes to annually conduct two or three cadet classes of 20-40 cadets each, depending upon vacancies. The remaining unused classroom space will be scheduled for continuing education and certifications. It is anticipated that 200 additional classroom seats will increase instructional classroom capacity by approximately 35%.	To date community engagement has not been undertaken for the PSTA 3rd Floor Addition. Community engagement is typically scheduled at a portfolio level as a part of the Bond development process to fulfill the City's transparency requirements.	Safety	The project will provide accommodations for continuing education and certification for the City's 1st Responders equally. It present the instructional classrooms on campus are operating at capacity. It is anticipated that the additional floor will add to capacity by approximately 35% or 200 additional instructional classroom seats. The additional seats translates to better trained officers which in turn translate to more positive civil servant / citizen interaction.	Safety	The PSTA provides instructional classroom space from which racial sensitivity courses can be conducted. It is anticipated that officers taking courses in responding to communities of color will result in positive civil servant / community of color outcomes. However, If the project is not funded APD will strive to maintain current levels training and certifications. As adequate facilities are a fundamental need for the Department, the lack thereof limits the Department's ability to achieve it mission in an effective and cost efficient manner. For example, the lack of classroom availability will result in classes either being cancelled or scheduled at an off-campus location. APD is not only concerned over its long-term ability to maintain existing levels of service without adequate support facilities, but also concerned over the erosion of existing levels of service should this project not be funded.	APD has 1,908 sworn employees and 732 civilian employees and does not maintain ethnicity data at the departmental HR level. However, with respect to the City-wide communities that will be served , the City's Demographic Profile 2010 Census Data for persons of color is as follows; African American 60,760; Latino 277,707; Asian 49,560	We do not anticipate any negative impacts of the initiative.
Renovation Project - EMS Station #1 and EMS Station #5	EMS	These are stand alone EMS Facilities that have been grouped together given their similarity of expansion to meet service delivery needs of the community.	District 3;District 4;District 7	To improve EMS 911 response times in these areas with the addition of a second ambulance and crew quarters. Both properties are expansions of existing EMS Stations to meet increasing service demands. This approach aligns with the City of Austin goal of fiscal responsibility by expanding existing stations, negating the need for additional land purchases. Both of these project goals is to add the ability to staff a 2nd ambulance in areas of significant demand. Stations #1 and #5 will need renovation upgrades and the addition of a second ambulance bay with quarters for a supervisor and personnel for the second ambulance. The facilities will also be upgraded to meet current ADA and fire code requirements and provide adequate bathrooms with gender equality.	To reduce the amounts of ambulance gaps in coverage. Monitoring the number of times the ambulance is out of the station creates gaps in this service area. This project allows for the addition of a second ambulance and crew therefore allowing for continuity of coverage when one ambulance is out on a call.	The desired outcome of these projects allow for additional 911 resources to be placed in these stations so that continued response time goals can be maintained. The downside of not funding this project is the potential for increased ambulance response times as population density increases in this area.	The desired impact for these stations will be enhancements for the community and a greater 911 healthcare safety net. This project distributes call volume amongst an additional ambulance therefore reducing medic fatigue. There are also significant cost savings associated with this approach as the average cost of a new EMS/Fire Station is approximately 9.8 million.	Station #1 was built in 1981 and #5 was built in 1982. Based on 2010 census data obtained from the City of Austin, District 3 has an African-American population of 6,385 or 8.0%, District 4 has an African-American population of 7,532 or 9.5% and District 7 has an African-American population of 6,279 or 7.8%.	A projection of response time data is measured using compliance with Department response interval targets, and 90TH percentile response intervals. The addition of a second ambulance at station 1 & 5 not only benefits the primary unit at these stations but surrounding units in adjacent council districts. The cumulative impact in a 24HR period will reduces the response of the primary ambulance and decreases response times when the primary unit is assigned to a call. Additionally, the second ambulance gives bandwidth to the 911 system as a whole in the event of a mass casualty incident.	EMS conducts quality control calls and routinely garner high marks from the feedback. We also have a Community Education and Injury Prevention Department that continually engages the communities and our Community Health Paramedic Program puts Medics in the communities trying to get the right kind of help to those who may not need emergency services.	Economic Opportunity and Affordability;Safety;Health;Government that Works	These stations are critically strategic from an emergency medical response standpoint and must continue to serve these areas as it relates to Health, Safety and Government. Additionally these enhancements are crucial for EMS to keep up with population growth. The expansion of them will allow better emergency health coverage and show that the City of Austin is willing to invest in the communities safety. Economically it is less expensive to renovate existing facilities to negate the need to purchase real estate in the current market. Any affordable real estate may not be the best strategic option.	Economic Opportunity and Affordability;Safety;Health;Government that Works	If the project is not funded there is a potential negative outcome in several areas. Most importantly the Health and Safety of the communities could become in jeopardy as populations rise and cause slower response times from over utilization of the ambulance in the immediate area. This would reflect poorly on the City and a Government that Works. Economically, any solution that comes later and reactive to the situation would be more expensive. Construction cost are ever increasing and any alternative funding sources could be more costly and not guaranteed.	Based on 2010 census data obtained from the City of Austin the total number of people of color in the districts these projects effect is 20,196.	Based on 2010 census data obtained from the City of Austin if the project was not funded the total number of people of color in the districts effected is 20,196.
Renovation Project - EMS Station 10 and EMS station 7	EMS	Station #7 is a stand alone EMS Station and Station #10 is a joint use EMS/Fire Station that have been grouped together given their similarity of expansion to meet collective future delivery needs.	District 4;District 9	These Facilities are grouped together given the significant expansion needs and collective future service delivery needs of EMS and AFD. Station #7 was established in 1988 and needs to be upgraded due to the age of the facility and priority to better meet the operational needs/demands for apparatus. This station is and add on to an existing Fire Station in which the EMS side has significant foundation problems. This project repairs the foundation issue and will also upgrade the facility to meet current ADA and fire code requirements. The size and design of EMS Station #10 addition no longer meets the functional needs for EMS. The dedicated EMS bay is too small to accommodate the size of an ambulance and can only be accessed by "backing" through a very narrow parking lot. The ambulance currently occupies a designated AFD Fire bay due to size and access and restricts AFD's ability to expand or use. The dedicated living space within the EMS station is less than 300 square feet to accommodate upwards of 3 people. This is a joint project with AFD to redesign a station that is "land-locked" to provide a better access/egress and availability of emergency apparatus. The renovations will also upgrade the facility to meet current ADA and fire code requirements.	For #7 and #10 the indicators of success are increased ergonomic workflow with enhanced access to emergency apparatus. This would included a larger living accommodations with open floor plan and improved egress to multiple areas of the station. Additional indicator for #7 would be the repair of the failing infrastructure.	These current structures do not meet our existing need for ambulances and housing of personnel. Growth in the area will exceed our ability to service the coverage areas in the near future. The structures also need appropriate living quarters and bathroom to handle the amount of personnel and a diverse workforce. These stations need to be completely reprogrammed from the inside to allow for enhanced workflow, maximization of space, gender equality and ADA accommodations.	The desired impact for these stations will be enhanced morale due to renovations to the living quarters and greater functionality. These station redesigns will allow for cost savings in which an additional station would be cost prohibitive as real estate is at a premium. The most recent cost of a new EMS/Fire Station is approximately 9.8 million.	Station #7 was established in 1988 and needs to be upgraded due to the age of the facility and priority to better meet the operational needs/demands for apparatus. Based on 2010 census data obtained from the City of Austin, District 4 has an African-American population of 7,532 or 9.5% and District 9 has an African-American population of 2,758 or 3.5%.	These two stations are critical to 911 service in these areas and are supported by call volume. Based on 2010 census data obtained from the City of Austin, District 4 has an African-American population of 7,532 or 9.5% and District 9 has an African-American population of 2,758 or 3.5%.	EMS conducts quality control calls and routinely garner high marks from the feedback. We also have a Community Education and Injury Prevention Department that continually engages the communities and our Community Health Paramedic Program puts Medics in the communities trying to get the right kind of help to those who may not need emergency services.	Economic Opportunity and Affordability;Safety;Health;Government that Works	These stations are critically strategic from an emergency medical response standpoint and must continue to serve these areas as it relates to Health, Safety and Government. Additionally these repairs allow for continued coverage in these districts and create a safe working environment for both men and women. The renovations of them will allow better emergency health coverage and show that the City of Austin is willing to invest in the communities safety. Economically, these station have already been funded by the tax payers and these renovations allow for a continued return on investment.	Economic Opportunity and Affordability;Safety;Health;Government that Works	If the projects are not funded there is a potential negative outcome in several areas. Economically, future repairs would grow and be more costly with out addressing the issues sooner. The failing structural integrity issues in #7 will continue and cause the station to be uninhabitable. This would also effect the health and safety of the area surrounding #7 as the ambulance crew would have to be relocated. If #10 is not renovated future functionality is limited for both EMS and the Fire Department given the limited station foot print available and impervious ground cover restrictions. This would reflect poorly on the City and a Government that Works. Economically, any solution that comes later and reactive to the situation would be more expensive. Construction cost are ever increasing and any alternative funding sources could be more costly and not guaranteed.	Based on 2010 census data obtained from the City of Austin the total number of people of color in the districts these projects effect is 10,290.	Based on 2010 census data obtained from the City of Austin the total number of people of color in the districts these projects effect is 10,290.
Renovation Project - EMS Station 13 and EMS Station #33	EMS	These two projects are grouped together given their similar size and scope. EMS Station #13 adds a new lobby entrance and interior connection between EMS area and common spaces. EMS Station #33 solves a water flooding issue caused by inadequate drainage at the rear of the structure.	District 4;District 6	In Station #13 EMS staff must currently go through the AFD Men's Locker room to get to the ambulance bay. This site renovation will provide an appropriate connection from the EMS interior station to the bay. In Station #33 this renovation would prevent the significant water flooding significant water flooding damage to the first floor of the station. Currently, sand bags are in place on the back patio to prevent station flooding during moderate to heavy rains.	For #13 our indicator is Gender Equality. This station uses a dorm style bathroom with no privacy for different genders. A women's locker room was added in another project but ambulance crews still have to exit the station through an open restroom. For #33 our indicator is to prevent flooding and permanent damage to a large capital asset.	Our outcome for #13 is ensure an appropriate workplace environment for both men and women working 24HR shifts at both EMS and the Fire Department. Our outcome for #33 is to prevent permanent damage and more costly repairs in the future. Future repairs would include mold remediation and infrastructure failure. An addition would included the relocation of the ambulance, crew and supervisor as water damage continues to degrade the station.	For #13 the impact will be greater crew morale and gender equitability. Accessing the Ambulance is a basic job function that is currently impeded by the current ergonomic work flow of the station. For #33 the impact would be an appropriate repair to ensure the community can continue to utilize that facility as a public meeting space.	Both #13 and #33 are mission critical stations to EMS because of there strategic locations and densely populated areas. These stations also provide response capabilities to Interstate 35 and surrounding districts. Based on 2010 census data obtained from the City of Austin, District 4 has an African-American population of 7,532 or 9.5% and District 6 has an African-American population of 3,595 or 4.4%.	These two stations are critical to 911 service in these areas and are supported by call volume. Based on 2010 census data obtained from the City of Austin, District 4 has an African-American population of 7,532 or 9.5% and District 6 has an African-American population of 3,595 or 4.4%.	EMS conducts quality control calls and routinely garner high marks from the feedback. We also have a Community Education and Injury Prevention Department that continually engages the communities and our Community Health Paramedic Program puts Medics in the communities trying to get the right kind of help to those who may not need emergency services..	Economic Opportunity and Affordability;Safety;Health;Government that Works	These stations are critically strategic from an emergency medical response standpoint and must continue to serve these areas as it relates to Health, Safety and Government. Additionally these repairs allow for continued coverage in these districts and create a safe working environment for both men and women. The renovations of them will allow better emergency health coverage and show that the City of Austin is willing to invest in the communities safety. Economically, these station have already been funded by the tax payers and these renovations allow for a continued return on investment.	Economic Opportunity and Affordability;Safety;Health;Government that Works	If the projects are not funded there is a potential negative outcome in several areas. Economically, future repairs would grow and be more costly with out addressing the issues sooner. The gender inequality in #13 would continue and the constant flooding in #33 would necessitate mold remediation and create infrastructure failure. The health and safety of the area surrounding #33 would also be effected as the ambulance crew and supervisor would have to be relocated due to water damage continuing to degrade the station. This would reflect poorly on the City and a Government that Works. Economically, any solution that comes later and reactive to the situation would be more expensive. Construction cost are ever increasing and any alternative funding sources could be more costly and not guaranteed.	Based on 2010 census data obtained from the City of Austin the total number of people of color in the districts these projects effect is 11,172.	Based on 2010 census data obtained from the City of Austin the total number of people of color in the districts these projects effect is 11,172.
Roy Kizer and Grey Rock - Greens Renovation	Parks and Recreation	Renovation to the greens complexes at both Roy Kizer golf course and Grey Rock golf course. The greens at both sites are suffering from deteriorating conditions due to age of grass and numerous mutations.	District 2;District 8	The greens complexes at both Roy Kizer golf course and Grey Rock golf course are over 20 years in age and are suffering from mutation of grasses and are more prone to disease and insect damage. The USGA recommends greens should be renovated every 20-25 years to maintain a high quality of health and playability. Continued detiorating conditions will result in less play to the course and less revenue.	User data, public surveys, and a decrease in the number of days the facility is closed due to maintenance.	Promotion of an active and healthy lifestyle through outdoor recreation; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities.	To promote a healthy lifestyle for residents of District 2 and District 8, and the City as a whole. For example, parks provide a space for outdoor recreation which promotes physical activity, exposure to nature, and community bonds. These activities are linked with reducing childhood obesity, improved public safety, and a stronger sense of community.	This project will not burden communities of color. Further delay to renovations of the greens and fairways infrastructure may result in partial or complete closure of the facilities. City of Austin owned golf courses provide an affordable alternative to country club pricing and are open to all Austin communities. The project addresses the deteriorating greens, and will provide recreational opportunities for all members of the community.	PARD does not currently collect demographic data related to participation/attendance, which limits our ability to analyze equity of our facilities and programs city-wide. However, per current census data, communities of color represent 52.9% of the population; we believe this program will have an equitable outcome by providing recreational opportunities throughout the City.	PARD is persistently engaged in a feedback loop with Austin communities through daily programming and an active presence in the parks. As a community-facing organization, PARD is constantly seeking to improve the user experience through community conversations, online surveys, and personal relationships with park users.	Safety;Health;Government that Works	This program promotes the following aspects of the strategic outcomes: Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities; Equity of City programs and resource allocation; Stakeholder engagement and participation. The parks and recreation opportunities provided by PARD are affordable and accessible to all members of the community. Access to recreation facilities provides the following benefits related to equity: promotes physical activity to reduce obesity obesity and improve public health; builds a stronger sense of community; boosts to local GDP and economic well-being; reduction in rates of crime and other detrimental activities; access to alternative modes of transportation.	None	N/A	This project will serve the needs of citizens city-wide, including the communities of color who represent 52.9% of the City's population.	The inherent nature of the Parks and Recreation Department is to build community and provide an environment of inclusiveness and social equity. We believe this project will accomplish these objectives, and therefore, will not impact communities of color in a negative way.
Street Improvements	Public Works Department	The Arterial and Primary Collector Street Reconstruction program is for full-depth street reconstruction on arterial and primary collector streets with failed pavement (F) condition throughout the City of Austin. Street rehabilitation funding will be applied to address streets in poor (D) condition that are beyond practical preventative maintenance.	District 1;District 2;District 3;District 4;District5;District 6;District 7;District 8;District 9;District 10	Street Improvements is a routine program for continuous renewal of the existing street infrastructure. Pavement Management is focused on maximizing the long term benefit for the entire network based on optimizing condition as cost efficiently as possible. Street capital funding will be used to reconsruct and rehabilitate streets in Poor (D) and Failed (F) condition, together representing unsatisfactory condition. About 26% of the network which is over 1,700 lane miles is currently in unsatisfactory condition. Some of these being in all 10 districts of the City. However, the largest concentrations are in the older parts of Austin. This concentration only partially corresponds with the traditionally underserved populations noted in Districts 1 - 4 and in some cases contradicts this. The oldest core area streets are mostly in Districts 1, 3, and 9 with Downtown in 9 being by far the oldest and in the worst condition. Districts 2, 4, 5, and 10 have streets averaging from 30 to as old as 50 years old; however, conditions there hover around the network average. Whereas, Districts 6, 7, and 8 contain most of the newer growth areas, and are hence generally in better condition because they've been built more recently.	The Public Works Department has annual Key Performance Indicators (KPI) that include: 80% of lane miles in the City's street inventory are in Fair (C) to Excellent (A) aka Satisfactory condition. We are currently at 74% and below the goal of 80% satisfactory and will require significant investments in street reconstruction and rehabilitation to improve the poorer streets.	Improve pavement quality throughout the City; maximize dig-once coordination opportunities with other departments and partnering agencies; minimize disturbances to the public; comply with the City's Complete Streets Policy. Renewing the poorest street infrastructure is critical the local economy, safety, ability to provide services, community pride and aesthetic appeal, and not negatively affecting property values.	To achieve 80% or more of City of Austin streets in fair or better condition, as well as maximize dig-once coordination opportunities with other ongoing or planned work, implement improvements identified in Neighborhood Plans and various Master Plans, and conform with the City's Complete Streets Policy.	PWD has the requirement to maintain 80% of the existing pavements in Fair (C) or better condition aka Satisfactory on a sustained basis. Project candidates are streets with poor condition ratings within the City of Austin's full purpose jurisdiction. Capital funds are the primary resource used to raise the level of Poor (D) and Failed (F) pavements. Streets that have deteriorated to these levels are beyond all practical and effective preventative maintenance. They must be rehabilitated or completely reconstructed to adequately restore them. The Pavement Management Information System (PMIS) was implemented in 1993 and employs street condition data collected annually. PWD has used that system to prioritize street improvements throughout the entirety of the city.	Pavement inventory and condition ratings from the annual data collection and Pavement Management Information System (PMIS); ongoing & planned work; Small Area Recommendations from Neighborhood Plans, various Master Plans. The current street condition data says that 719 LM out of 1707 LM of unsatisfactory streets are in Districts 1 - 4 (districts with significantly lower incomes and higher ethnic diversity). Thus, following our normally data-driven processes we will appropriately target selecting around 42% of this programs streets within those districts.	Street projects will have community engagement components within the design and construction phases. Engagement typically includes several of the following means of encouraging interaction and input: open houses, community meetings, design charettes, newsletters, mail-outs, and web sites with the ability to accept citizen input directly to the project manager.	Mobility;Safety;Government that Works	Mobility - there are streets in poor condition throughout Austin. Good pavements assure adequate mobility and safety for all roadway users. Efficient and effective transport of people, goods, and services is critical to all sectors of the community in all areas of the City. Safety - streets in good condition assure safe and reliable transport of people, goods, and services throughout the community. Car travel is one of the most dangerous activities that citizen do regularly. Satisfactory streets remove some of the risks of the road and encourage more consistent and safer use of the streets as intended. Government that Works - the actual needs of the streets drive the prioritization and selection based on rational condition data. This objective, data-driven approach assures that the work we do is as equitable and ethical as possible. Our PMIS software analyzes numerous scenarios and uses benefit calculations to help optimize our street programs.	None	Street Improvements is a routine program for continuous renewal of the existing street infrastructure. This program will restore failing, existing assets to a condition that will allow it to serve its original design intent and function. Our pavement management processes target keeping all streets in the entire City in the best condition possible and to preserve the value of those assets in a cost-effective manner. As such, this essentially administrative government function does not inherently generate any known negative outcomes. No negative outcomes have been identified. Project selections are based on condition data collected regularly. The current street condition data is always available to the public upon request, via web mapping applications, and through the Open Data Portal providing the highest level of transparency possible.	Varies by project location. Project locations vary by bond funding scenarios.	All efforts will be made to communicate with the local community to assure impacts during construction are minimized. Maintenance of Traffic (MOT) is a key consideration in all street projects. Formal project specific Traffic Control Plans (TCP) are developed and must be approved by ROW Management.
Seaholm Intake Facility - Adaptive Re-use	Parks and Recreation	Adaptive re-use of the Seaholm Intake Facility in a manner that draws upon conditions assessment an feasibility study, concepts developed during the Design Ideas Competition, and ultimately through an RFQS for redevelopment.	District 9	Funding under this proposal would provide the City match for a public-private partnership toward the re-purposing of this significant structure on parkland in the Seaholm District. This renovated facility will provide a significant, urban destination along the Butler Trail and will be one of many amenities within the Seaholm Eco District. Butler Trail and the Seaholm Intake Facility are part of a trail network that has a city-wide draw.	An increase of park users, and a decrease in the number of days the facility is closed due to maintenance. This project also seeks to contribute towards the Seaholm Eco District by adding another public amenity to a growing sector of the urban core.	Promotion of an active and healthy lifestyle through outdoor programming; Enjoying a sustainable environment and a healthy life, physically and mentally; Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities.	To promote a healthy lifestyle for residents of District 9, and the City as a whole. For example, parks provide a space for outdoor recreation which promotes physical activity, exposure to nature, and community bonds. These activities are linked with reducing childhood obesity, improved public safety, and a stronger sense of community.	The Seaholm Power Plant represents a strong civic presence in the cityscape of downtown Austin and showcases a unique period of American Art Deco municipal architecture and Public Works engineering. The adaptive re-use project will not disproportionately burden communities of color. It will allow for an increase of program and recreational opportunities along Butler Trail, which is a destination facility for all members of the community.	PARD does not currently collect demographic data related to participation/attendance, which limits our ability to analyze equity of our facilities and programs city-wide. However, per current census data, this facility will serve the needs of citizens city-wide, including the communities of color who represent 52.9% of the population. We believe this project will have an equitable outcome by expanding programs and allowing more opportunities for participation.	Community engagement began in 2013 and is on-going. Yes, communities of color have been engaged. Effectiveness is measured by attendance to meetings, and feedback received.	Economic Opportunity and Affordability;Mobility;Safety;Health;Government that Works	This program promotes the following aspects of the strategic outcomes: Accessibility to quality parks, trails, and recreational opportunities; Equity of City programs and resource allocation; Stakeholder engagement and participation. The parks and recreation opportunities provided by PARD are affordable and accessible to all members of the community. Access to recreation facilities provides the following benefits related to equity: promotes physical activity to reduce obesity obesity and improve public health; builds a stronger sense of community; boosts to local GDP and economic well-being; reduction in rates of crime and other detrimental activities.	None	N/A	This facility will serve the needs of citizens city-wide, including the communities of color who represent 52.9% of the City's population.	The inherent nature of the Parks and Recreation Department is to build community and provide an environment of inclusiveness and social equity. We believe this project will accomplish these objectives, and therefore, will not impact communities of color in a negative way.